



**OGUN STATE WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION POLICY
*4TH DRAFT 2010***

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ACRONYMS

CPS	Citizens Participation System
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDAs	Community Development Associations
COWAB	Community Water and Sanitation Boards
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ESA	External Support Agencies
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
HDI	Human Development Index
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
JMP	Joint Monitoring Platform
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LGA	Local Government Authority
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NSDWQ	Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIS	Nigerian Industrial Standard
NSO	Nigerian Standard Organisation
NWSP	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
MDAs	Ministries and Development Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NUWSRP	National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
OGEPA	Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency
OORBDA	Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
OGSWC	Ogun State Water Corporation
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
RUWATSAN	Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
PPP	Private Public Partnership
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SHA	State House of Assembly
RDM	Resource Directed Measures
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
VL0M	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
WB	World Bank
WSP	Water Service Providers
WCAs	Water Consumers Associations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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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
WUA	Water User Association

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is the fourth draft of the Ogun State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy. A first draft was developed in February 2010 by an Inter-Ministerial Committee set up in the year 2009 by the Ogun State Honourable Commissioner for Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development.

The Committee comprised officers from the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Health, Ogun State Water Corporation; Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency, Ogun State Rural Water and Sanitation; and the Abeokuta South, Sagamu, Yewa South and Ijebu Ode Local Government Councils.

The Committee consulted existing policies of other states for benchmarking purpose in the course of drafting the 1st draft WSS policy. To this effect, the Committee took a cue from the National Water and Sanitation draft Policy 2000, Uganda Water Policy, and the Water and Sanitation Policies of Enugu and Osun States. Some contents of these policies were deemed relevant to the Ogun State situation and were adopted to enhance the quality of the 1st draft. Several other Stakeholders and development agencies were also consulted to generate inputs towards the preparation of the 1st draft water and sanitation policy.

In April 2010, the Ogun State Ministry of Water Resources with the support of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme Project Implementation Unit appointed a Consultant to review the first draft and identify gaps that need to be filled.

The Consultant held review meetings with key officials of the Ogun Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, and members of the Inter Ministerial Policy Committee that developed the first draft, and thereafter produced a 2nd draft based on local, national and global best practices

The 2nd draft was subjected to stakeholders discussions at a workshop organised on July 13, 2010 in Abeokuta, the Ogun State capital. It was attended by over 500 representatives of Water users and Consumers in the state; as well as top Government officials including eight serving Honourable Commissioners. The Stakeholders discussed the principles and contents of the 2nd draft in plenary and group sessions and made very valuable inputs.

The inputs generated in the Stakeholders' Consultation workshop were further incorporated in to the policy document to produce a 3rd draft WSS policy. Subsequently, the Ogun State Inter Ministerial WSS policy committee met several times to review the 3rd draft policy, particularly to consider changes effected in the WSS draft policy as a result of the issues raised during the July 13, 2010 Stakeholders' consultation workshop. The Inter Ministerial Committee was enlarged to include the membership of all water related ministries. The result of this discussion is this 4th draft WSS policy which broadly captures the views and opinions of all stakeholders including State Government bodies.

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PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present to the good people of the Gateway State, the Ogun State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy. The development of this Policy is the reflection of the emphasis which Ogun State Government places on provision of potable water and sanitation services to all citizens of the state, in urban, small towns and rural communities in a well coordinated manner through public and private water and sanitation service providers.

The Government of Ogun State is focused and committed to the promotion of private sector-led development, as demonstrated in its efforts towards ensuring policy stability and creating an investor-friendly climate that gives assurance to businesses.

The State does not only have a welcoming and cosmopolitan people but also provides peace and quiet environment for investors. It is relatively free from communal strife and youth restiveness that often threatens security of investment

This Administration through the institution of the Regional Master Plan clearly dictated a strategic and systematic approach to developmental issues, with enduring legacies as the ultimate goal. The Water and Sanitation Policy, represents an integral part of the overall strategy designed to put the issue of water and sanitation in the appropriate perspective duly located within the context of all international resolutions, national policy framework and local water demand dynamics. The water and sanitation policy therefore encapsulates the rational, strategic content, dramatis personae, institutional framework, that synergizes to achieve the Vision of His Excellency Governor Gbenga Daniel as elucidated in the State Agenda for a Secured Future “*to provide potable water to all the citizens of Ogun State*”.

The policy is not just a child of academic escapade; but a bottom-up stakeholder participatory process was adopted to make it the citizens’ ultimate document on water and sanitation. This process was facilitated by an inter-ministerial genre of top class technocrats who transverse the entire water and sanitation sector archives, perusing hard and electronic documents, for time tested principles, guidelines and strategies for efficient water and sanitation services and sustainable environmental resources management.

This policy allocates water rights appropriately among stakeholders. It also imbibes international best practices in the sector. However it spells out responsibilities to all within a strategic and institutional framework that epitomises the dreams and desires of the entire Ogun State citizens.

Akogun Kola Onadipe
Honourable Commissioner,
Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, Ogun State
October 2010

Executive Summary

This policy aims at setting a roadmap towards addressing the challenges in the Ogun State Water and Sanitation sector. Some of these challenges are poor water and sanitation service delivery, inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities, aging WSS infrastructures, and lack of appropriate technology.

The policy is a 71 page document divided into nine chapters.

Chapter One is Introductory and gives background information on Ogun State and the Institutional, Policy, and Legal framework for WSS at Federal, State and Local Government levels in Nigeria. Chapter Two gives an overview of the Water and Sanitation sector in Ogun State featuring the Institutional, Policy and Legal framework for supply of potable water and provision of sanitation service at Urban, Semi urban and rural levels.

Chapter Three defines the main WSS technical terms used in the policy document, and Chapter Four outlines the Need for a WSS policy in Ogun State. Chapter Five discusses the Principles, Objectives and Goals of this policy, Chapter Six is on Strategies to implement the policy, and Chapter Seven contains Policy Statements. Chapter Eight highlights the Roles and Responsibilities of all stakeholders in the WSS sector and the last Chapter discusses Sustainability and Financing issues

The major highlights of the policy are:

Key Principles

- 1. WSS service provision, policy formulation and regulatory function are three distinct responsibilities and their separation will accelerate improvement in water supply and sanitation delivery.*
- 2. The Ogun 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 WSS agencies, to accomplish its social and economic development objectives.*
- 3. Government shall have the primary responsibility of financing long term WSS capital projects, while in the short term, the OGSWC should be commercially oriented and granted a degree of political autonomy to be able to recover in the minimum, Operation and Maintenance cost from their revenues.*
- 4. Water is a social good, an economic good, as well as an environmental good; its use and management should be integrated within social, economic, health, agricultural, educational, and environmental factors.*
- 5. All residents of the state have a right to access safe water and basic sanitation services to meet basic human needs, and all stakeholders including Government, Commercial*

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firms, private sector and consumers should work towards realizing a target of 100% state wide access by the year 2025.

6. *Every resident of the state shall have the right to access up to 30 litres of safe, potable water every day within a distance of 250 metres from the household.*
7. *For basic sanitation, the basic level of service is of at least one sanitary latrine to serve 10 persons in the community and 50 persons in the school environment. Public sanitary facilities should be accessible within 500 metres of need.*
8. *The private sector should be encouraged to participate in service provision and delivery at urban, small towns and rural levels through various PPP options like management contracts, service contracts, supply contracts, construction contracts, direct investment, grant of loans, and implementation of consultancies while the assets of the water facilities should remain publicly owned*
9. *The State Water agencies should continue to explore Public-Private-Partnerships with other well performing WSS agencies for exchange visits, study programmes, and twinning programmes with the objective of learning and adopting best practices to improve the efficiency of the State agencies.*
10. *Water supply and Sanitation services Ogun 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.*
11. *The Nigerian Standard for drinking Water quality would be the standard for monitoring and measuring water quality in Ogun State.*
12. *All stakeholders should be involved in the development of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector through participatory investment by the Government agencies, Communities, External Support Agencies, and the Private sector*
13. *Women are important stakeholders in water supply and sanitation governance and as such decisions in the state's water sector shall be taken from a gender perspective, based on gender disaggregated data.*
14. *Membership and leadership positions of WCAs and COWABs shall be equitably spread among both genders.*

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Institutional Issues

15. *Ogun State Government shall deliver water and sanitation services through autonomous utilities, operating along commercial practices and enjoying incentives to perform efficiently and to increase coverage.*
16. *A WSS Regulatory Commission shall be established for effective water and sanitation services sector regulation.*
17. *The Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Unit in the Ogun State Ministry of Water Resources shall be transformed into a fully fledged agency to be known as Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency*
18. *The National Task Group on Sanitation would be stepped down in the State through the creation of an Ogun State Steering Committee on Water Sanitation to coordinate state efforts for sanitation and hygiene programming.*

Tariffs, Metering and Subsidies

19. *Water tariffs shall be informed and dictated by production cost, willingness to pay and affordability factors.*
20. *Tariffs in Urban areas shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance)*
21. *The OGSWC shall progressively meter all Water supply connections starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to household consumers.*
22. *Provisions shall be made for social kiosk/public taps to serve the poor and vulnerable in slums in urban areas, peri urban areas, and rural areas.*
23. *Water Tariffs shall be approved by the State Water Regulatory Commission based on the recommendations of the OGSWC.*
24. *Subsidies when considered necessary should be designed and administered with active participation of the intended beneficiaries.*

Water Quality Control

25. *The Ogun State Ministry of Health will set standards for Drinking Water quality in the State in line with the provisions of the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.*
26. *All water service providers shall develop a Water Safety Plan that ensures the minimization of contamination of source waters, the reduction or removal of contamination through treatment processes and the prevention of contamination during storage, distribution and handling of drinking water*

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27. *At house hold level in rural areas, the state shall create awareness about point of use systems, as well as low cost, small scale house water treatment such as disinfection systems, ceramic filters, flocculation/ disinfection products, solar disinfection, and household boiling.*
28. *At the community levels: The state shall promote the establishment of Community-scale drinking water treatment systems including filtration or disinfection plants that provide safe drinking water from existing sources.*

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

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 WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) estimates that 1.1 billion people currently do not have access to drinking water sources that are likely to be safe (i.e. ‘improved water sources’) and which allow for sufficient water to be collected. The JMP estimates that 2.6 billion people do not have access to sanitation facilities that are likely to meet basic standards of safety and hygiene (i.e. ‘improved sanitation’).

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set at the Millennium Summit of 2000. Goal 7, Target 10 is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.

Four studies have indicated that Nigeria like many other Sub Saharan African countries is not on track to achieve this target. One of these studies is a World Bank Project Performance and Assessment Study produced by the Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group which raised fears on Nigeria’s march towards the MDG goal in the water and sanitation sector. The Group’s report 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 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human development Index 2006 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

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

The UNDP HDI 2006 outlines the four ways out of what it calls mismanagement of water resources.

- a. *Make water a human right—and mean it.* All governments should go beyond vague constitutional principles to enshrine the human right to water in enabling legislation.
- b. *Draw up national strategies for water and sanitation.* All governments should prepare national plans for accelerating progress in water and sanitation, with ambitious targets backed by financing and clear strategies for overcoming inequalities.
- c. *Support national plans with international aid.* For many of the poorest countries development assistance is critical.
- d. *Develop a global action plan.*

According to the National Policy on Water Sanitation, the mortality rate due to poor sanitation in Nigeria is alarming (approx 5-20%), resulting from diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, para-typhoid, guinea worm, bilharzias, etc. Several administrations of the three tiers of Government in Nigeria, from colonial times, have paid less attention to sanitation improvement than water supply. This may be due to the popular notion that sanitation is a private household affair and should therefore be left to each individual household to handle as it deems fit. The truth, however, is that an integrated approach for good sanitation, effective hygiene practices and potable water are needed to promote the good health and quality of life of all Nigerians.

The improvement of health and quality of life is an important aspect of good governance in a developing economy like Nigeria, with a population in excess of 140 million people. Poor sanitation negates any positive gain made through improved supply of potable water. Contaminated water and unsanitary conditions are the cause of prevalent water and sanitation related preventable diseases such as cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, dracunculiasis, guinea worm, and schistosomiasis. Studies have shown that the prevalence of diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks is a common occurrence in schools and communities. An estimated 150,000 to 200,000 diarrhoea-related deaths occur among children below the age of 5 each year. A total number of 719,138 diarrhoea cases were reported in 2002, giving a national incidence rate of 584.50 against 442.00 in 1994 (32.24% increase).

Cholera has continued to plague Nigerian communities. From a low incidence rate of 2.02 in 1999, the Nation recorded a 19.02 incidence rate in 2002 (841.58% increase). Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases have risen from a reported incidence rate of 22.38 in 1994 to 77.48 in 2002. *Dracunculiasis* (Guinea worm) now on the decline from 653,620 cases

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in 1987/88 to 1,460 cases in 2003, still exists in 16 states and remains an important concern with multiple adverse effects on health, education and economic activities especially in the rural areas

Sanitation is one of the basic necessities, which contributes to human dignity and quality of life and is an essential pre-requisite for success in the fight against poverty, hunger, child deaths, and gender inequality and women empowerment. Throughout the developing world, basic services are not adequately available and accessible to the citizens. The result is that poor are deprived of a decent and dignified life style, leading to deterioration of human environment.

Proper sanitation means the promotion of health by safe disposal of excrement, encompassing critical components of sanitation services like privacy, dignity, cleanliness as well as a healthy environment through safe disposal techniques.

Recognizing deficiency in the provision of water and sanitation services in Ogun State, the State Government initiated the preparation of Water and Sanitation Policy for the State to meet the commitment of the Millennium Development Goal No7, Target 10. This MDG goal focuses on environmental sustainability and the WSS target is to *“halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”*

A joint survey between Ogun State Government and UNICEF indicated that our State need to provide 19,050 units of sanitation facilities yearly for the next five years to meet the MDG objective of 70% coverage by 2015.

1.2. **Institutional Arrangements at National, States and LGAs levels**

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) is the lead agency in the water and sanitation sector with a mandate covering sector policy development, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Activities are carried out primarily through the Department of Water Supply and Quality Control, which includes a dedicated rural, urban and small towns water supply divisions, as well as quality control and monitoring and evaluation divisions. The Department also has in place a new Donor Coordination mechanism.

The National Water Resources Institute (NWRI), a parastatal under the FMWR, is responsible for training, research and information management.

The Federal Ministries of Environment and Health also have sector-related mandates in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development (FMEH&UD) mandate impacts on the sanitation and water sector in several ways, especially in the areas of environmental sanitation and water pollution (for which it has formulated a national environmental sanitation policy and policy guidance on school sanitation).

The Federal Ministry of Health mandate includes standards formulation and regulation of drinking water quality, as well as policy development and control and prevention

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programmes for water- and sanitation-related diseases through its Public Health department. Other Federal ministries with some involvement in the sector include Education, Women's Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Youth Development, Special Duties, and the National Orientation Agency.

There are also several River Basin Development Authorities, each with responsibilities for some river basins. The Authority relevant to Ogun State is the Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority. (OORBDA).

The National Task Group on Sanitation which was inaugurated in May 2002 is a multi-sectoral group with FMWR as the lead agency. It coordinates water sanitation programming and policy implementation at the Federal level.

At the state level in most states, sector programmes are implemented through a variety of ministries, including water resources, and works and urban public utilities. In 26 of 36 states, dedicated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies (RUWASSAs) have been established, in most cases with the support of UNICEF. RUWASSAs typically have water supply, sanitation, mobilization, and monitoring and planning units.

At Local Government Authorities levels, WASH units or departments, have been created in some LGAs through the support of UNICEF-supported programmes. With or without WASH Units, LGAs generally have very limited budgets and human resource capacity for implementing sector activities.

1.3. **Institutional Arrangements in Ogun State**

In Ogun State, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development is the apex department which is responsible for policy formulation and overall coordination of the water supply and sanitation sector.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development was created in July, 2007 with statutory responsibilities of coordinating the provision of potable water and sanitation services as well as integrated rural development through the execution of rural roads and electrification projects statewide

Ogun State Water Corporation (OGSWC), created in 1976, has responsibilities for the provision of water supply for the urban populace while Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSAN) is responsible for rural water supply and partly sanitation.

The Ministry of Environment created in 2003 has the following responsibilities:

- a. *Formulate policies on Environmental issues.*
- b. *Conserve Environmental resources.*
- c. *Manage flood and erosion; and*
- d. *Supervise her agencies- Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)*

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Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) was created in 1995 to enforce compliance with state and national environmental laws, as well as for pollution control, waste management and environmental conservation. It is presently a parastatal under the Ministry of Environment

1.4. Existing National and State Policy framework

The National Water and Sanitation Policy 2000, aims at promoting provision of 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 basic elements of the policy's objective include:

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

In 2004 the then FMWR prepared a draft National Water-Sanitation Policy, which focuses primarily on sanitation - the term 'water-sanitation' refers to water-related sanitation, as opposed to more general environmental sanitation. This policy, which is still in draft form, defines service levels, coverage targets (80 percent by 2015) and a broad range of strategies, but provides limited details on institutionalization and financing. The national policy also defines a cost-sharing formula for the three tiers of government and communities.

In 2005, the FME released the National Environmental Sanitation Policy. This policy is very broad in scope, and overlaps considerably with the FMWR sanitation policy – including policy statements on household excreta disposal and school sanitation.

The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) is of key importance to the sector since it defines national development priorities, as well as State (SEEDS) and LGA (LEEDS) priorities. Like in many other poverty reduction strategies, WASH is not defined as a full sector in the NEEDS, SEEDS and LEEDS documents. The Ogun State Economic Empowerment Development **Strategy (SEEDS)** states that:

'Water is a very important social amenity. OGUN SEEDS will, therefore, accord it the utmost priority it deserves. The policy of government includes investing directly in the sector and sourcing for additional investments from development partners and the private sector. Furthermore, the government will:

- *Provide the right policy and a conducive environment for private sector investment in the provision of potable water;*
- *Modernize the management of the sector by the introducing modern equipment and training.*

The goals of this policy according to the SEEDS are to:

- *Restore the water schemes to their design capacities;*
- *Increase accessibility of potable water to the people; and*
- *Eradicate water-borne diseases.*

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The State Regional Plan and its subset (the Outline Development plans for six major towns in the state) constitutes a significant component of the Ogun State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) 2006. The Outline Development plans list the six major towns in the state as Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Sagamu, Ilaro, Ifo, and Sango Ota.

1.5. Existing Standards for Drinking Water Quality

In 2005, the National Council on Water Resources (NCWR) recognized the need to urgently establish acceptable Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality because it was observed that the “*Nigerian Industrial Standard for Potable Water*” developed by Standards Organisation of Nigeria and the “*National Guidelines and Standards for Water Quality in Nigeria*” developed by Federal Ministry of Environment did not receive a wide acceptance by all stakeholders in the country.

Since water quality issues are health related issues, the Federal Ministry of Health, collaborating with the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (the only body responsible for developing National Standards in Nigeria) and working through a technical committee of key stakeholders developed Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality

The Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality covers all drinking water except mineral water and packaged water. The standard applies to:

- a. *Drinking water supplied by State Water Agencies,*
- b. *Drinking water supplied by community managed drinking water systems*
- c. *Drinking water supplied by water vendors and water tankers*
- d. *Drinking water used in public or privately owned establishments*
- e. *Drinking water used in food processing by manufacturers*
- f. *Drinking water from privately owned drinking water system and use solely for the family residence*

Mineral water and packaged water are expected to comply with Nigerian Industrial Standards for Natural Mineral Water (NIS 345:2003) and Potable Water (NIS 306:2004) and its production shall be regulated and certified by the National Agency for Food and Drug administration and Control and Standards Organization of Nigeria respectively

1.6. Existing National and State Legislative framework

The most important legislation in the Water and Sanitation remains the Water Resources Decree 101 of 1993 that vests rights and control of water in the Federal Government. It took effect from 23rd August 1993. There are also decrees establishing the River Basin Development Authorities and the National Water Resources Institute - the training arm in the sector. A draft of an IWRM compliant National Water Resources Bill has however been finalized and it is expected to repeal and replace the Water Resources Decree 101 of 1993.

At the *State Level*, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, Ogun State Water Corporation (OGSWC), Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

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(RUWATSAN) have enabling Laws setting them up to operate in the water supply and sanitation sector. This include the Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Law, while the Ogun State Water Corporation law may soon be replaced by an Urban Water sector law, still in its draft form..

1.7. Ogun State at a glance

History

Ogun is one of the 36 States of the Federation of Nigeria, created in February 3, 1976 and has as its appellation '*The Gateway State*'. In its early days, the State was actually a small part of the then Western Region of Nigeria, which was one of the three regions in the country.

The then Western region comprised today's Western Zone of the country as well as two of the South-South States of Edo and Delta. In 1963, the South-South States two were carved out of the region and given the name of Mid-Western Region. Then, in 1967 just before the civil war assumed full escalation, the region was broken into two- the Western State and the Lagos State. The present Ogun State was then a combination of three provinces – Egba, Egbado and Ijebu provinces in the then Western State. And on February 3, 1976, these provinces were created into Ogun State by the Murtala/Obasanjo military regime.

Projected population estimate is 3,728,098 comprising 1,847, 243 males and 1,880,855 females. Its capital and largest urban centre is the historic city of Abeokuta situated barely 100 kilometres or one-hour drive from Lagos, Nigeria's commercial capital. Other major towns include Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu, Ilaro, Ifo, and Sango Ota.

Yoruba is the mother tongue or what linguistics will call the first language of the people of the State while the second and official language is English. But the dialects are distributed according to the sub-groups in the State and among these are Aworis, Egbas, Eguns, Ijebus, Ikales, Ilajes, Remos and Yewas.

The people of Ogun State belong to the Yoruba ethnic group of south-west Nigeria and also live in parts of Benin Republic and Togo, with substantial diaspora elements in Brazil, Cuba and Sierra Leone, consequential to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

Geography

Ogun State is located in the south-west of Nigeria It is contained within longitudes 2⁰45'E and 4⁰45'E; and latitudes 6⁰15'N and 7⁰60'N. The land area is 16,762 square kilometres. It is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin, to the south by Lagos State and a 20 kilometre stretch of the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by Ondo and Osun States, and to the north by Oyo State.

The topography of the State is characterised by high lands to the north and sloping downwards to the south. The highest region is in the north-west and rises to just over 300 metres above sea level. The lowest level is to the south terminating in a long chain of lagoons. The only window to the Atlantic Ocean is to the south east of the State in Ogun

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Waterside LGA. With the general topography sloping from the north to the south, all the main rivers in the State flow from the north to the south.

The geology of Ogun State is made up of the basement complex and the sedimentary layers. The basement complex is essentially non-porous and water can only be contained in the crevices of the complex. This basement complex primarily underlies the sedimentary layers which consist of Cretaceous, Tertiary and Quaternary sediments deposited in the coastal basin.

Climate

The climate of Ogun State follows a tropical pattern with the raining season starting about March and ending in November, followed by dry season. The mean annual rainfall varies from 128cm in the southern parts of the State to 105cm in the northern areas. The average monthly temperature ranges from 23°C in July to 32°C in February. The northern part of the State is mainly Savannah vegetation, while the Central part falls in the rain forest belt. The southern part of the State has mangrove swamp.

Topography/Ecology

Given the location and climate, the primary vegetation is equatorial rain forest with large trees and dense undergrowths. With human intervention, however, a lot of the trees have been felled for commercial uses and secondary forests with smaller trees are re-emerging. The geographical landscape of the State comprises extensive fertile soil suitable for agriculture, and Savannah land in the north western part of the State, suitable for cattle rearing. There are also vast forest reserves, rivers, lagoons, rocks, mineral deposits and an oceanfront.

Political structure

There are three arms of Government in the State: the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary. The state is divided into four Traditional Councils, three Senatorial Districts, nine Federal and twenty six State Constituencies. Also, there are 20 Local Government Councils (LGCs) operating as sub-political structures in the State. These are : Abeokuta South, Abeokuta North, Ado-Odo/Ota, Yewa North, Yewa South, Ifo, Ijebu East, Ijebu North, Ijebu-Ode, Ikenne, Obafemi/ Owode, Odeda, Odogbolu, Sagamu, Ogun Waterside, Imeko-Afon, Ipokia, Ijebu North-East, Ewekoro and Remo North.

Executive powers reside in the Executive Council that comprises the State Governor (as Chairman) and the Deputy Governor who are elected for a tenure of 4 years. The Governor appoints other members of the State Executive Council- the Secretary to the State Government, Commissioners, and Special Advisers, the Head of Service, the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff.

They are State Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments, Bureaus, Parastatals, and Agencies of the State Government (commonly called State Ministries and Development Agencies (MDAs). These are headed by Commissioners, Special Advisers, General Managers, Director-Generals, Executive Secretaries or Directors as the designation may apply.

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The legislative power in the state lies with the State House of Assembly (SHA) composed of elected constituency members and assisted by support staff. Ogun State State House of Assembly has 26 members who are elected for a tenure of 4 years to represent the State constituencies

The SHA has the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, House Leader, Chief Whip, and House Committee Chairman as key officers. The Legislature has oversight function over the Executive arm, and the 20 Local Government Councils (LGCs) of the State. The SHA is legally empowered to make laws, appropriate public funds for spending by the Executive arm, and monitor public spending to ensure accountability.

The State Judiciary adjudicates on criminal and civil matters, interprets laws, and provides legal authorization to transactions and documentations. The State Judiciary has the State Chief Judge appointed by the Governor as its head, and there are sets of hierarchically arranged courts; State High Courts, Magistrate Courts, and Customary Courts. There are also Special Courts, such as Revenue Courts, Sanitation Courts to serve specific purposes. The Judiciary preserves the sanctity of the rule of law by interpreting the laws (where there are conflicts) and settling disputes (thereby ensuring equity and maintaining justice).

Economy

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, providing income and employment for a large percentage of the population. The state is blessed with a climate conducive for the cultivation of a variety of crops such as yam, cassava, maize, rice, plantain, beans, vegetables and citrus fruits such as orange, paw-paw, pineapple and so on. The main cash crops produced in the State are cocoa, cashew, kola nut, oil palm and palm kernels, rubber and coffee.

There are large-scale industries in the State, both privately and publicly owned. The private industries include cement, pharmaceuticals, paint, ceramics, roofing sheets, plastic, agro allied, foods and beverages, foam, breweries, distilleries, soaps and detergents, to mention a few. Government-owned industries are the Gateway Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Ikingba, Gateway Industrial and Technical Company Limited, Gateway Hotels at Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode and Otta, amongst others. Moreover, Iwopin (Ogun Waterside) is witnessing a rebirth in the development of the multimillion naira Paper Mill in the State. There is also a Salt Industry at Ijoko Ota. As a complement to the economic activities of the State, there is a good network of roads for the transportation of goods. However, transportation within the coastal areas of the State is by speedboats and canoes.

Education

The State has about 1500 public primary schools, 477 Secondary Schools with enrolment of about 500,000 and 350,000 students respectively. Most of these schools lack safe Water supply and Sanitation services.

CHAPTER TWO

OVERVIEW OF THE OGUN STATE WSS SECTOR

2.1. Water resources

The State is drained by fast flowing coastal rivers which empty into the lagoons of Lagos State. It is worthy to note that the name of the State is actually derived from the largest River Ogun. Whilst availability of raw water resources ranks among the highest challenges to regular water supply in many parts of the world, Ogun State is endowed with a high yielding water aquifer complimented with fast flowing coastal rivers that empties into the lagoons of Lagos State.

2.2. Surface water supply

Ogun State has an extensive network of rivers and streams all across the State. Five major river basins can be identified as follows:

- a. *The Yewa River, 120 km long to the west of the State drains over 3,500 km² in Ogun State*
- b. *The Ogun River rises in Iganran Hills, East of Oyo State but has most of its 305kilometres in Ogun State. With its main tributary, the Oyan River, the Ogun drains over 3,500km² in Ogun State. Ogun River feeds the 82mld Arakanga waterworks*
- c. *The Ona River rises in Oyo State with several tributaries drains central Remo and Ijebu North catchments of about 2,200 m²*
- d. *The Osun River, 273 km long drains about 1,300 km² in Ijebu land*
- e. *River Shasa and its tributary, River Oni drain about 1,200 km² in Ijebu East.*

2.3. Ground water

The two major potential sources of groundwater are the Coastal Plain sands that incorporate the upper part of the Ilaro formation, and the Abeokuta formation. The other geological formations in the State are not water bearing. The Coastal plain sand aquifer is essentially pre-tertiary and depth to water table varies from a few meters to about 150m.

2.4. Basic Sanitation

In Ogun State presently, there is no central sewage system. Sanitation facilities that affect water sources and supply are-

- Private (Fecal disposal latrine/Water Closet) and its effects on well water.
- Communal-Dumping sites, Industrial waste and its effects on springs, rivulets and rivers
- Wastewater and its effects on public water in distribution and service lines

2.5. Urban Water Supply

The existing water supply scheme in the State show a preponderance of micro water schemes based mostly on boreholes and wells. Of the 86 schemes listed by the Water Corporation, only 21 are surface sources, while the remaining 53 are ground water based. Only one scheme, Abeokuta Water Supply (162,000m³/day) has capacity in excess of

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100 ,000 /day. Four schemes have capacity between 10,000 m³/day and 20,000m³per day, while another five have between 3 and 10m³ per day. All the remaining 64 have less than 3,000m³ per day, and 46 of them have less than 1,000m³ per day capacity.

Surface water dominates the supply of the large waterworks. This is consistent with the geology of the location of the principal settlements of Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode and Ijebu-Igbo where the basement complex dominates. In fact, only the two waterworks in Sagamu and the second waterworks in Ijebu-Ode have ground water sources, with capacities of 5.2, 3.8 and 11.4m³/day respectively.

There are 15 major water works with surface water supply and boreholes, 30 mini water works and 25 micro water works with raw water from bore holes. Most of the existing schemes are in deplorable state and required total rehabilitation to bring them back to the designed capacity.

Table 1: OGSWC WATER SCHEMES

MAJOR SCHEMES		YEAR
1.	Abeokuta New	1988
2.	Abeokuta Old	1962
3.	Ota New	1993
4.	Ota Old	1961
5.	Ifo Akinsede	1980
6.	Ilaro Old	
7.	Ado-odo	1961
8.	Igbesa	1968
9.	Aiyetoro	1968
10.	Yemoji	1962
11.	Apoje	1962/1982
12.	Ogere	1956
13.	Sagamu	1958
14.	Yemule	1993

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15.	Odogbolu/Ayepe	1968
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MINI WATER SCHEMES		
1.	Isaga	1965
2.	Wasimi	
3.	Owode-Egba	
4.	Odeda	1984
5.	Osiele	
6.	Owode-Yewa	
7.	Imeko	
8.	Igbogila/Sawonjo	
9.	Iboro	1961
10.	Ibese	
11.	Ipokia	1984
12.	Ajilete	1984
13.	Alapo	1973
14.	Omu	
15.	Ibefun	1984
16.	Ijebu-Mushin	
17.	Imoru	1984
18.	Ago-Iwoye	
19.	Okun-Owa	
20.	Itele	

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21.	Ibiade	
22.	Ijebu-Ife	
23.	Ikenne	1984
24.	Ijebu-Ife	
25.	Ikenne	1984
26.	Iperu	2002
27.	Ilishan	2007
28.	Akaka	1987
29.	Ososa	
30.	Itele	
31.	Joga	

MICRO WATER SCHEMES		
1.	Ibara Orile	
2.	Oba/Erin	1984
3.	Oloke-Meji	2002
4.	Mokoloki	1985
5.	Ofada	
6.	Ajebo	1982
7.	Kajola	1987
8.	Efon	1984
9.	Olodo	1984
10.	Kajola-Iboro	1987

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11.	Tata	1986
12.	Owode Ketu	1986
11.	Iwoye	1982
12.	Igan-Alade	1984
13.	Tongaji Island	1986
14.	Oke-Odan	1986
15.	Ifonyintedo	
16.	Ijofin	
17.	Saals Orile	1995
18.	Kobape	
19.	Oni	1985
20.	Iwopin	1984
21.	Idowa	1986
22.	Opejiri	1987
23.	Ogbere	1985

Overhead Tanks/Boster Stations		
1.	Ibara	
2.	Adatan	
3.	Alamala	
4.	Alapo	
5.	Ijebu-Igbo	
6.	Ilaro	

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Of the 15 existing urban schemes centres, only Abeokuta, water scheme meets current demand, and will be able to meet demand and in the next 10 years. The water schemes for Sagamu and Ota, two of the major cities in the State, need immediate upgrade as they have less than 40% of today's demand. Other areas of urban settlements, however, have between 25 and 40% of their current demand

The Ogun State Government has the overall strategy to restructure the Corporation, infuse professionals, modernize operations, establish performance based management techniques and create the enabling legal and regulatory framework for PPP.

At the Corporation's Strategic Level, the Administration adopted four approaches to address urban water supply in the past one year:

- *Sustenance of Water Supply Approach*
- *Improvement and Expansion of Water Supply Approach*
- *Institutional Development Approach*
- *The Sustainability and Long Term development Approach*

The first approach is to sustain the existing water supply situation by meeting the recurrent needs of the Corporation whilst providing essential equipments and emergency rehabilitation of some vital schemes. After decades of neglect, OGSWC was in a difficult situation in all respects, technical, commercial and financial. As a matter of emergency, to avoid collapse and a total interruption of service, effort has been launched to repair critical components of the system, such as filter beds at the main treatment plant and most electro-mechanical equipment supply.

The National Urban Water Sector Reform Project, the spring board for the improvement and expansion of the water supply system, provides the impetus for restoration of plants to existing capacity and additional service extension. It also encapsulates a program of total re-engineering of the commercial and financial working process.

The third approach is to put in place institutional reforms, by rapid human, system and infrastructure capacity development, for efficiency in service delivery whereby we do not only "work hard, but work smart and right".

The Sustainability Approach and the long term development plan consist of a Performance Implementation Program, a precursor to cost recovery efforts and internal autonomy. OGIDAMC, is the final product, a process of internal contracts agreement between strategic business units of the corporation and the mainstream to deliver targets on key performance indicators in exchange for increased autonomy and greater levels of authority to incur expenses. It also includes a medium and long term investment plan where-in the corporation's investment requirement has been put into proper perspectives and also the development of the Regional Water Scheme, in line with the dictates of the Regional Master Plan.

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Presently, State Water Corporation is benefiting from the ongoing National Urban Water Sector Reforms Projects, under which 6 major Water Works are presently being rehabilitated to original capacity. As a result of this intervention, life is fast returning to 6 hitherto dying major water projects spread across the state as rehabilitation works at the water works are nearing completion.

The water facilities benefiting from the project are Arakanga (Abeokuta), Papalanto, Yemoji (Ijebu-Ode), Ogere, Sagamu and Apoje (Ijebu-Igbo). It is expected that by the middle of the year 2010, Papalanto, Yemoji and Sagamu will be ready for commissioning.

Aside the World Bank project, many more water projects are ongoing all over the state on the bill of the State Government while some have been completed. Notable among this are the Omida-Ibara relaying and conversion of water pipes, relaying of pipes at Otegbeye Street Ilaro, pipe laying at Ejirin Road in Ijebu-Ode, relaying of pipes at Mercy Hospital Road, Panseke, Abeokuta while pipe borne water has been restored to Lalubu Road, Okelewo, the commercial nerve centre of Abeokuta. Similarly, the state government has procured two low lift pumps and three high lift pumps motors for the Abeokuta water scheme at Arakanga, while repairs of generating sets have been carried out at Ikangba, Iberekodo, Ijebu-Mushin, Alapo, Ijebu-Ife, Ijebu-Itele and Alamala.

With the on-going rehabilitation works, the waterworks will be restored to design capacity but there are serious gaps and shortfalls at all the major centers. This is however a subset of the Regional scheme proposal, it however affords the Corporation to phase development in line with available resources

2.6. **Rural Water Supply**

In 2003, Ogun State Government entered into a multilateral agreement with UNICEF to address the water supply and sanitation situation in the rural areas. The need to redress the scarcity and inadequate Water Supply and Sanitation facilities, especially in the rural communities formed the basis of establishing Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSAN) and the law establishing it was passed by the State House of Assembly and assented to by His Excellency Otunba Gbenga Daniel on 19th November, 2003.

To complement this mandate, the (Water, Environmental and Sanitation) WES Departments were created in the Local Government Councils. Subsequently, the State Government in collaboration with UNICEF sunk about 250 boreholes across the State fitted with hand pumps in guinea worm endemic communities, focused communities, selected primary schools, health centres, Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIP) and hand washing facilities were also constructed in the primary schools and selected health centres. Guinea worm infection in the previously endemic communities had been totally eradicated.

In addition, the State Government through the RUWATSAN drilled about 500 boreholes in the Rural Communities in Ogun State. Many of those boreholes fitted with hand pumps had since been converted to motorized pumps. Community Water Boards (COWAB) had

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been established in the Community with responsibility of managing, operating, repairing and maintaining the water schemes. This is to achieve sustainability. Similarly, the State Government in collaboration with the Federal Government through the Conditional Grant Scheme has embarked in the provision of Solar Powered boreholes and construction of VIP Latrines in appreciable Public Primary Schools and Health Centres across the State.

2.7. Existing Funding Arrangements

The State Government fund water supply schemes through budgetary allocations. The funds are for capital projects, operation and maintenance. The Ogun State Water Corporation is however expected to generate enough money through water rate collection at least for operation and maintenance. Invariably, it does not collect enough revenue because of a myriad of factors. The Corporation is presently being supported through a World Bank loan to execute some rehabilitation works. Rural Water Supply is also partly financed by the Federal Government and the UNICEF.

2.8. Existing Water Tariffs

Water is presently supplied to citizens by the OGWC and private vendors. The tables below shows the present water tariffs charged by the OSWC and other service providers

Table 3: OGSWC Tariffs

TYPE OF CONSUMER	CATEGORIES	TARIFF RATE NAIRA	
Industrial consumers	Heavy industry	100/1000 litres	
	Medium	100/1000 litres	
	Low	100/1000 litres	
Charge on meter	Domestic, Industrial	200/1000 litres	
Commercial consumers	High profile	100/1000 litres	
	Petrol station with Car wash	Min of N1000 (N3500)/ month	
	Pure water packaging	5,000/month	
	Hotesl-1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd class	Min. of (300/200/120)/ month	
	Supermarket	400/month	
	Restaurant, Shopping plaza	3,000 /month	
	Banks	Min. of 3000)/ month	
	Private Hospital	Min. of 1000)/ month	
	Institutional Customers	Schools	Min. of 1500-2,500/ month
	Higher Institutions	University, Polytechnics	Enumeration per building
Domestic Customers	Self contained flats	400/flat/month	
	Face to face bungalow	100/rm/month min of 400/floor	
	Self contained bungalow	600/month	
	Flats/Building with extension	400/month	
	Duplexes	900/wing/month	
	Mansion	3000/month	
Recreational facilities	Private fountain	1000/month	
	Public stand pipe	2000/month	
	Religious centre	500/month	
Tanker service	Supply by corporation	3000/1500gallonws	
Service commission	Application form	500	
	New connection fee	Minimum 2000	

Source: *The commercial challenge, a pamphlet of the OGW*

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Table 4: Tariffs of Private water vendors compared with OGSWC's tariffs

Source	Price	Price/Litre
Tanker- 800 litres	N3000	N0.37
Pure Water sachet- 50 CL	N5.00	N10
Bottled water-50 CL	N50	N100
Borehole- 20 litre bucket	N5	N0.25
Cart pusher- 25 litre	N25	N1
Ogun State Water Corporation	N100/1000 litres	N0.10

Source: *The commercial challenge, a pamphlet of the OGWC*

CHAPTER THREE

DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purpose of this policy:

1. ***A rural water supply scheme*** is defined as a simple scheme serving a population of less than 5,000 people with minimum supply standard of 30 litres per capital per day.
 2. ***A semi-urban water supply scheme*** is defined as a scheme providing water to population between 5,000, - 50,000 with a minimum supply standard of 80 litres/capital per day.
 3. ***An urban water supply scheme*** is defined as that providing water to a population larger than 50,000 people with a minimum supply standard of 120 litres per capital per day
 4. ***Basic service*** means a protected, year-round supply of 30 litres per capita per day in line with the 30 litres basic minimum utilized by UN Agencies preferably within 250 metres of the community and not exceeding 500 metres, serving about 250 persons per outlet.
 5. ***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 also includes *coverage* which refers to the percentage of the population accessing "improved" water sources.
 - a. Access to water supply is not merely dependent on the existence of a water source, 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 (the level of service);*
 - ***Affordability:*** *how much do people have to pay for the service, particularly in relation to their income; can they afford it?*
 - ***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).*
 - b. ***Sustainable access*** has two components with respect to water:
 - One stands for **environmental** sustainability, the other for functional sustainability.
 - The former insists on environmental protection through limiting extraction of water to a capacity below what is actually available. The latter reflects programme sustainability in terms of supply and management."
29. ***Access to Sanitation:*** The basic level of service is of at least one sanitary latrine to serve 10 persons in the community and 50 persons in the school environment. Public sanitary facilities should be accessible within 500 metres of need.

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6. **Affordability:** The extent to which prices (e.g., water supply and sanitation) are within the financial means of users is important. An important consideration in service planning relating to choice of service level and pricing. Affordability measures relate to average **household water** charges to average household's income. The standard measurement is that households are not expected to spend more than **5% of income** on **water** and sewerage.
7. **Community:** The people living in a particular place and usually linked by common Interests.
8. **Cross-Subsidy:** A pricing strategy in which some users pay below average tariff (subsidized), while others pay above average tariff (subsidizers). Cross subsidies are commonly used in the water and sanitation sector in an attempt to provide basic services at low or no cost to the poor.
9. **Demand-Responsive Approaches:** An approach to infrastructure service planning in which households or communities select a level of service that corresponds to their needs, preferences, and ability to contribute both to initial capital costs and ongoing operation and maintenance.
10. **Drinking Water:** All water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a drinking water system, or a tanker, or taken from a private well.

All water used in any food production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption
11. **Community Managed Water Systems:** On-site or centralized drinking water systems protected, operated and maintained (small maintenance only) by community water committee.
12. **Drinking Water Quality Control:** Water tests conducted on routine basis by the water utility to ensure that water supplied to the consumers meet the standard.
13. **Drinking Water Quality Surveillance :**Water tests, sanitary inspections and spot checks conducted by an independent agency to ensure that water utilities and others suppliers meet the Standard
14. **Drinking Water Service Level:** Measure of quality, quantity, accessibility, coverage, affordability and continuity of drinking water supplied to the population.
15. **Basins:** A Geographical area drained by a single major stream; consists of a drainage system comprised of streams and often natural or man-made lakes. Also referred to as Drainage Basin, Watershed, or Hydrographic Region.

16. Drainage Basin

Part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by a drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or water body together with all tributary surface streams and water bodies. The term is used synonymously with watershed, river basin, or catchment.

17. Groundwater Basins

A groundwater basin is an underground reserve of water which may take the form of a single aquifer or a group of linked aquifers

18. Independent Providers: Private entrepreneurs who provide, for example, water supply or sanitation services to customers for negotiated prices. Contrast with public utilities or agencies.

19. Kiosk: A stationary vending location, typically staffed by an attendant, where water is sold or distributed by the container.

20. Latrine: a receptacle (as a pit in the earth) for use as a toilet

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

22. 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.

23. Improved drinking water sources are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to provide safe water than unimproved technologies. It connotes the upgrading of traditional latrines to reduce flies and odour, and provide superstructures; provision of water flush system (septic tank/soakway) and sewerage system, and provision of hand washing facilities after use. Improved water sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collections.

24. Unimproved water sources includes: Unprotected dug well, Unprotected spring, Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), Cart with small tank/drum, Tanker-truck, Bottled where combined with an unimproved source, and any other type of supply.

25. Improved sanitation facilities are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to be sanitary than unimproved technologies. An “improved toilet facility” includes only the following- Flush/pour flush toilet connected to piped sewer system, Flush/pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank, Flush/pour-flush latrine connected to a pit, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, Simple pit latrine

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with slab (slab that can be cleaned), Composting toilet, Shared facility of the improved type, accessible and hygienic

26. **Unimproved toilet facilities** include: Flush/pour-flush latrine that empties elsewhere without connection to a piped sewage system, septic tank, or pit, Flush/pour-flush latrine with unknown drainage, Pit latrine without slab/open pit, Bucket latrine (where excreta are manually removed), Hanging toilet/latrine, Shared facility of the improved type or no signs of access or not hygienic, Open defecation in field or bush, into plastic bags ('flying toilets'), and any other type of defecation
27. **Sanitation:** For our purpose, sanitation is the safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. While this policy pertains to management of human excreta and associated public health and environmental impacts, it is recognized that integral solutions need to take into account other elements of environmental sanitation, i.e. solid waste management; generation of industrial and other specialized / hazardous wastes; drainage; the management of drinking water supply.
28. **Adequate Sanitation:** An Adequate sanitation must meet social, cultural, technology, user satisfaction and environment friendly criteria. Adequate sanitation means access to safe excreta disposal facilities, services to households, public facilities, and disposal of liquid and solid waste without contamination of water sources, health hazards to people and deterioration of the environment
29. **Water Service Provider:** The whole set of organization, processes, activities, means and resources necessary for abstracting, treating, distributing or supplying drinking water and for providing the associated services. Drinking water service providers are essentially states water agencies.
30. **Sewage, Sewer, Sewerage:** Sewage is the effluent in a pipe network. Sewer is the conduit - usually a pipe - used to carry off water and waste matter. Sewerage is the complete system of sewers
31. **Subsidies:** a grant by a government to a person or company to assist an enterprise, generally to supplement the low income in securing services.
32. **Standpipe, Stand post:** A pipe riser with a tap (faucet) used as a source of water, usually located publicly.
33. **Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)** a dry latrine system, with a screened vent pipe to trap flies and often with double pits to allow use on a permanent rotating basis. Considered a safe, hygienic means of excreta disposal.

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34. **Water Supply Regulators:** Independent regulatory bodies that monitor the performance of water utilities or any other water supply operators and ensure that the water supply complies with quality standard and service levels
35. **Water Source:** means either groundwater or surface water. Surface water includes streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Ground water includes springs, wells or boreholes
36. **Water Safety Plan:** Essential actions that are the responsibility of the drinking water provider in order to ensure that drinking water is safe. These are: a system assessment; effective operational monitoring; and management
37. **Water Vendors:** These are persons or organizations selling water to households or at collection points. Vendors may carry drinking water for sale directly to the consumer by tanker trucks, wheelbarrows /trolleys or donkey carts.
38. **Willingness to pay:** A measure of demand for particular levels of water supply and/or sanitation service.

CHAPTER FOUR

NEED FOR POLICY

4.1. The Need for Integrated and Sustainable Management

Water is the elixir of life. It is part of a larger ecological system and vital to the essential environment for sustaining all life forms. It is a basic human need and must be managed in the most optimal manner so that consumption and development needs are met. As a scarce and precious resource its usage has to be planned, along with conservation and management measures, on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic needs of the State. In the 21st century, efforts to develop, conserve, utilize and manage this important resource in a sustainable manner have to be guided by the State's perspective.

Moreover, Water, as a resource is one and indivisible: rainfall, river waters, surface ponds and lakes and ground water are all part of one system. Planning and implementation of water related projects has many socio-economic aspects and issues such as environmental sustainability, resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected people and livestock, public health concerns of water impoundment, dam safety etc. Clear guidelines are necessary in these matters.

4.2. The Need for Equitable distribution of water resources

Complex issues of equity and social justice in regard to water usage and distribution have to be addressed systematically.

4.3. The Need for Futuristic Planning and Efficient Allocation among Users

Expansion of economic activity inevitably leads to increasing demands for water for diverse purposes: domestic, commercial and industrial, irrigation, hydro-power generation, recreation, etc. So far, the major consumptive use of water in the State has been for domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. The drinking water needs of the people and livestock have also to be met. Demand of water for industrial use has so far largely been concentrated in or near the towns.

However, the domestic and industrial water demand in rural areas is expected to increase sharply as the development programmes improve economic conditions and more industry comes up there. Impounding of water for hydropower generation will also increase as the potential in this sector is harnessed. This underscores the need for the utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of conservation and maintenance of water quality.

4.4. The Need to Protect Water Source and Quality

Water quality is impacted by untreated or inadequately treated industrial effluents and sewage flowing into rivers or affecting the surface and ground water. Since this can adversely affect the health of the populace, special attention will have to be paid to these aspects. Improvements in existing strategies, innovation of new techniques resting on a strong science and technology base are needed to eliminate the pollution of surface and

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ground water resources, to restore the pristine quality of former years. Technology and training have to play important roles in the development of water resources and their management.

4.5. **Need to set up a Water Supply Regulatory Commission**

There is a need to set up a body that will serve as an independent umpire between Water service providers and consumers in the State setting standards, fixing tariffs, and resolving issues

4.6. **Need to Encourage and Define the role of Private Sector in WSS delivery**

The Reform programme envisages a role for the private sector in service provision, but this role is yet to be defined, articulated and specially spelt out. Policy is expected to address this issue in order to give the private sector comfort for their envisaged roles as the public sector has erstwhile dominated service delivery

4.7. **Need to adopt the proposed Water Investment and Mobilization Guidelines (WIMAG)**

The Federal Government of Nigeria is developing a policy for devolving to the state more responsibility and finances for the implementation of sectoral projects. This policy to be known as the Water Investment and Mobilization Guidelines (WIMAG), is yet to be finalized at the Federal level but states are required to adopt its guidelines to participate and benefit from its implementation. Ogun State needs to proactively adopt the proposed WIMAG guidelines as it may not be possible to review the Ogun State WSS policy to make it WIMAG compliant if the Federal Government approves the WIMAG in the near future.

Policy needs to adopt the guideless that will ensure that Ogun State participates and benefits from this innovation

4.8 **Need to clearly define the role of the Supervising ministry, and WSS agencies- for Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas**

The Ogun State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development is presently directly involved in service provision in small towns through a unit within the ministry. This anomaly need to be corrected as the ministry should be focused mainly on facilitating the work of service providers.

4.9. **Need to set out the roles of all other Stakeholders- NGOs, WCAs, WASHCOMs, COWABs, Communities, External Support Agencies, and Charities**

Water being everyone's business, all stakeholders should be brought on board with clearly defined roles and mandates.

4.10 **Need to define Agency that should be responsible for Sanitation services in Urban, Small Towns, and Rural areas**

Presently, there seems to be no agency in charge of Water related sanitation in Urban and Small towns. The sanitation vision of the state has to be clearly articulated and responsibilities assigned to appropriate institutions.

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4.11. Need to set out the Cost sharing arrangement for Capital and Operation and Maintenance cost in Water and Sanitation service delivery in Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas

The State has adopted the cost sharing arrangement stated in the National Policy, but this has to be reviewed to determine its suitability and applicability in Ogun State context

4.12. Need to fulfill some of the conditions and implement some of the programme objectives of the World Bank that is financing project rehabilitation works in the urban water sector

Ogun State is one of the reforming States under a loan support from the World Bank. The reform programme promotes increased role for the private sector in service provision, implementation of cost recovery measures for the state water utility, increased citizen's participation in sectoral programmes and the set up of a Water Supply Regulatory Body. Policy is expected to address these issues.

4.13. Need to set out the mechanism for financing water infrastructure

The State Urban and Rural Water Agencies like in most other states is underfunded. Policy is expected to identify means of generating adequate funds to meet the O and M and Capital needs of the WSS agencies

4.14. Need to set up Government policy on tariff, cost recovery, subsidies etc

Who sets tariffs, how should the tariffs be determined? Should the SWA operate as commercial entity or social service provider? What costs should be recovered and how should they be recovered? These are thorny yet crucial issues that policy should address.

4.15. Key Sanitation Policy Issues

- a. **Poor Awareness:** Sanitation has not been accorded the needed priority and there is poor awareness about its inherent linkages with public health.
- b. **Social and Occupational aspects of Sanitation:** Little or no attention has been paid towards the occupational hazard faced by sanitation workers daily.
- c. **Clearly Defined Institutional Roles and Responsibilities:** There are considerable gaps and overlaps in institutional roles and responsibilities at State and local government levels as well as communities.

4.16. Lack of an Integrated Holistic Approach: Sanitation investments are currently planned in a piece-meal manner and do not take into account the full cycle of safe confinement, treatment and safe disposal.

4.17. Limited Technology Choices: Technologies have been focused on limited options that have not been cost-effective, and sustainability of investments has been in question.

4.18. Reaching the Un-served and Poor: Urban poor communities as well other residents of informal settlements have been constrained by lack of space or economic constraints, in

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obtaining affordable access to safe sanitation. In this context, the issues of whether services to the poor should be individualized and whether community services should be provided in slums should be addressed. However provision of individual toilets should be prioritized. In relation to “Pay and Use” toilets, the issue of subsidies inadvertently reaching the non-poor should be addressed by identifying different categories of urban poor.

- 4.19. Lack of Demand Responsiveness:** Sanitation has been provided by public agencies in a supply-driven manner, with little regard for demands and preferences of communities as customers of sanitation service

CHAPTER FIVE

POLICY OBJECTIVES, GOALS, TARGETS AND CONSUMPTION STANDARDS

5.1. Our vision

The vision of the Ogun State Government is to develop the water resources of the State to meet our domestic, industrial and irrigation water requirements. This allows us to improve the quality of lives of our people through easier access to water, better sanitation; and our economy through improved agriculture and industry.

The vision for Sanitation in Ogun State is to ensure that all cities, towns and villages in the State become totally sanitized, healthy and livable. It will also guarantee and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all residents with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the poor and women.

5.2. Principles of Policy

The underlying principles of the Policy are:

- a. *To promote access to water, health and hygiene, as a fundamental human right which cannot be achieved without potable and affordable water as well as proper and safe sanitation.*
- b. *Water is a finite and vulnerable resource, thus requiring an integrated approach to its management.*
- c. *Water is a social, economic, and environmental good and therefore requires the adoption of efficient utilization mechanisms as well as ensuring it is equitably distributed.*
- d. *Water services delivery should be “bottom-up and demand-driven” as opposed to the current “top-down and supply driven”*
- e. *Water development and management should be based on participatory approach involving users, planners, and policy makers at all levels.*
- f. *Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, which should be reflected in effective participation at all levels.*
- g. *Attention must be paid to effective operation and maintenance*
- h. *Emphasis should be placed on policy development, institutional reform, capacity building, and creation of an enabling legal environment.*
- i. *Water and land resources must be managed at the lowest appropriate levels.*

5.3. Policy Objective

The main objective of the Ogun State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy shall be to provide potable water and sanitation services for the people of the State in an affordable, accessible, and sustainable manner.

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5.4. Goals

The goal is therefore to adopt International Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework coupled with participatory and open decision making process. The specific goals of this policy are to:

- *Restore the water schemes to their design capacities.*
- *Increase accessibility of potable water to the people.*
- *Eradicate water-borne diseases.*
- *Provide adequate sanitation coverage for improving the quality of life of the people of Ogun State and to provide physical environment necessary for healthy life.*
- *Increase gainful employment through the WSS sector.*
- *Low cost of production of drinking water.*
- *Attainment of water related MDG goals.*
- *Consistent supply of Safe water towards the total elimination of Water borne diseases.*

5.5. Policy thrust

The State Government is determined to address the challenge of meeting water-related Millennium Development Goals in water resource management and water services delivery.

The main focus of the policy is to improve the activities of the State Government agencies and other service providers in the water and sanitation sector through appropriate institutional framework that would allow the stakeholders, communities and groups to articulate their interests, exercise their obligations, and rights with respect to water and sanitation service delivery and look into their complaints.

The policy of government includes investing directly in the sector and sourcing for additional investments from development partners and the private sector. Furthermore, the government will:

- *Provide the right policy and a conducive environment for private sector investment in the provision of potable water*
- *Modernize the management of the sector by the introducing modern equipment and training.*

5.6. Targets

- *To restore existing water schemes to their designed capacities and upgrade deserving ones.*
- *Increase access to potable water from the present 297.78m Lt/day to 327.558m Lt/day by 2025*
- *Construct at least five ground water schemes (deep, well, boreholes) annually between 2003 and 2025*

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5.7. Domestic Water Demand

Domestic consumption is estimated on the basis of water demand per capita per day, the water demand being dependent on the degree of urbanization and the availability of the water. For rural Ogun State, a provision of 50 litres per capita per day is assumed and 120 litres per capita per day in urban centres.

5.8. Industrial Water Demand

The total area provided for industries and hospitality infrastructures is about 4,000 hectares. Allowing a gross provision of 50 m³ per hectare of land per day for industrial use, a provision of 200,000 m³ per day projected for this purpose. The total water demand for Ogun State by the year 2025 is thus summarized as follows:

- Domestic Demand 910 MI/day
- Industrial Demand 290, MI/day

5.9. Demand Projections

Over the next 25 years, demand for drinking water is expected to grow by at least six times, i.e., from 200 to 1,200 MI/day. Such projections are based on conservative assumptions:

- (a) At a “normal” growth rate of 3% per year, the population of Ogun State is expected to roughly have doubled by 2025;
- b) The current average unit consumption of around 30 litres per person per day could rise to at least 60 litres over 25 years – a deliberately cautious assumption; and
- (c) Today’s coverage of 30%-40% should be set to possibly reach 80%-100% by 2020 - another prudent objective. However, depending on expansion assumptions for the network, the total demand could range between 650 and 2,300 MI/day by 2025.

5.10. Long Term Development Goals

The demand projection implies significant capital requirements for infrastructure expansion, estimated to be in the range of US\$1.5 - 2.0 billion, i.e., averaging around US\$100 million per year over the next 25 years.

5.11. Water Governance Policy Targets

By 2015, water governance systems will be in place to achieve the following:

- a. **Participatory processes:** all citizens of Ogun State will have a voice in Water and Sanitation planning processes, either directly or through organizations representing their interests.
- b. **Transparency:** information will flow freely between different stakeholders and decisions and decision-making processes will be transparent and open to public scrutiny
- c. **Integrated planning:** Water And Sanitation decision-making will take place within an integrated water resource management framework (IWRM framework). As such, dialogue will be encouraged both horizontally between stakeholders at same level (e.g. inter-sectoral planning) and vertically between, stakeholders at the state, LGA and community levels
- d. **Poverty reduction:** Water And Sanitation planning at all levels will be aligned with poverty reduction strategies. In many cases, this will involve increase in the

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participation of the poor and marginalised in planning processes and recognise the importance of making water available for small-scale productive/commercial uses

5.12 Water Resource Management Targets

By the end of 2015, water management initiatives and innovations will lead to the establishment of:

- a. **State-wide water information base:** Establishment of a state-wide water management information base. As a minimum, this system must ensure that stakeholders at all levels have access to good quality water-related information.
- b. **Integrated water resource management (IWRM):** Establishment of state-wide IWRM plans will aim at sustaining, efficient and equitable water management and protection of fragile ecosystem
- c. **Regulatory framework.** Regulatory bodies for the water sector are fully established and operational

5.13. Water Supply and Sanitation Coverage Targets

Safe water supply coverage targets for Ogun State are as follows:

	2010	2012	2014	2015	2020	2025
Urban	40%	55%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Small Towns	30%	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Rural	30%	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Average Targets	33%	52%	70%	80%	90%	100%

- a. *The initial target is to improve water service coverage from 33% in 2010 to 52% by the year 2012.*
- b. *Extension of service coverage to 70% of the population by the year 2014.*
- c. *Extension of service coverage to 100% of the population in the year 2025.*
- d. *Sustain 100% full coverage of water supply and wastewater services for the growing population beyond the year 2025.*

Ogun State will meet the WSS Millennium Dev. Goals (MDGs) targets whereby the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation will be reduced by half by 2015 and 100 per cent population will be served by 2025 with improved sanitation. Based on the survey jointly conducted with UNICEF, if the State is to meet the MDGs measures must be taken to provide 19,050 Units of toilet yearly for the next five (5) years.

By the year 2015, sanitation coverage levels are as follows:

- a. **Rural:** Each household in rural areas (community of population of less than 5,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least sanplat latrine

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- b. Small Towns: Each household in semi-urban areas (population of 5,000 to 20,000) own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least VIP
- c. Urban: Each household in urban areas (population above 20,000) own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least pour-flush toilet.

5.14. Consumption standards and Service levels-Water

Rural water supply guarantees minimum level of service of 30 liters per capita per day within 250 meters of the community of 150 to 5,000 people, serving about 250-500 persons per water point.

Small towns water supply represent settlements with population of between 5,000-20,000 with a fair measure of social infrastructure and some level of economic activity with minimum supply standard of 80 liters per capita per day with reticulation and limited or full house connections as determined by the beneficiaries / Government.

Urban water supply 120 liters per capita per day for urban areas with population greater than 20,000 inhabitants to be served by full reticulation and consumer premises connection.

5.15. Service Levels-Sanitation

Technology options that could be promoted in rural areas for sanitation include
For households

- a. *The Sanplat (Sanitary Platform) latrine;*
- b. *Single deep pit V.I.P*
- c. *Traditional latrines*

For communal use in schools, health centres, markets and other public places

- a. *Pour flush toilets*
- b. *Multi-compartment alternating V.I.P*

Rural Sanitation : Each household in rural areas (community of population of less than 5,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility with at least minor improvements that would reduce flies, odour, etc (at least upgraded pit latrine).

Semi-urban sanitation: Each household in semi-urban areas (population of 5,000 to 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility that is easily adaptable to existing traditional pit latrine and uses superstructures which blends very well with other buildings within the community.

Urban sanitation: Each household in urban areas (population above 20,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility that uses suitable and affordable water conveyance systems.

CHAPTER SIX

POLICY STRATEGIES

To achieve the policy objectives, the strategies with respect to each of the components of the objectives are as follows:

- 6.1. Improve water supply and sanitation service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio economic activities**
- 6.2. Ensure that Nigerian Standard for water quality are maintained by service providers**
- 6.3. Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.**
- 6.4. Avoid denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic water supply and sanitation services.**
- 6.5. Adopt Public Private Partnership initiative in the urban and small towns.**
- 6.6. Encourage Public-Public-Partnerships Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery**
- 6.7. Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy review and improvement of water supply and sanitation.**
- 6.8. Ensure adherence to Legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation**
- 6.9. Promote Manpower Development**
- 6.10. Awareness, Education and Training**
- 6.11. Institution of Awards**
- 6.12. Gender mainstreaming**
- 6.13. Increase Stakeholder participation in WSS sector**
- 6.14. Ensure collection of WSS data for the purpose of planning and analysis**
- 6.15. Promote Household Water Treatment**
- 6.16. Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved water and sanitation governance.**
- 6.17. Development of Water Safety Plans**
- 6.18. Creation of Protection zones**
- 6.19. Construction Requirements and Best Practices**

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6.1. Improve water supply and sanitation service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio economic activities.

- a. *Develop a state water supply and sanitation master plan incorporating water supply and feasibility survey; demand projection, investment plan for till 2025.*
- b. *Undertake water supply and sanitation feasibility survey for the State to acquire baseline data for proper investment planning.*
- c. *Rehabilitation and modernization of existing water supply works to restore them to their optimum operational capacity.*
- d. *Expansion of existing urban water supply works to enhance capacities to meet over grown demand. Regional water schemes as the ultimate goal.*
- a. *Construction of new water supply schemes to serve the segments of the population that is not served.*
- e. *Distribution network repair and renewal for all urban water supply schemes.*
- b. *Comprehensive metering of all water supply schemes from abstraction through distribution to consumer connections.*
- c. *Maintenance of customer service standards and codes for all consumer property and premises.*
- d. *Ensure regular and alternate power supply through Independent Power Producers.*
- e. *Solar driven pumps to be given highest priority where applicable in the rehabilitation and construction of bore hole based water supply systems.*
- f. *Promote improvement of traditional sources of community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water harvest, etc.).*
- g. *Promote improvement of sanitation (domestic and human waste disposal) facilities especially in the urban and semi-urban areas.*
- h. *Strengthen the Sanitation Department within the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OG EPA) to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.*
- i. *The State Government shall strengthen and reposition the School of Health Technology to be able to provide needed manpower towards achieving 100% coverage of sanitation status in the State.*
- j. *Government shall coordinate a system of planning and feedback, consultation and coordination at the State level between all agencies (such as environment, health, education, water resources and rural development, physical planning, housing, etc), and the Local Government departments dealing with sanitation issues.*
- k. *Water and Sanitation Technical Committees shall be established at State and Local Government levels to ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and oversee the progress in this regard*
- l. *Institution of cost sharing arrangements to ensure full participation of communities in planning, development, and monitoring of interventions as part of the process of promoting community ownership, operation and maintenance of the facilities.*
- m. *Adoption of Community-Led Total Sanitation approach in small towns and rural communities.*

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- n. 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.*
 - o. The rural communities shall take full ownership and maintenance of water supply facilities provided by the Government.*
 - p. Enhance capacity of the water supply and sanitation service providers in management, operation and maintenance*
 - q. Foreign water supply operators shall be encouraged to form joint ventures with Nigerian companies to invest in Ogun State WSS sector.*
 - r. Local manufacture of water supply equipment and treatment chemicals shall be promoted.*
 - s. Government shall support Technology transfer arrangements for the local manufacture of major water supply machinery and equipment (pumps, trunk main and distribution pipes, valves and meters)*
 - t. Government shall support local Training institutions specializing in training of water supply operatives.*
 - u. Provide technical support for capacity building at State and Local Government levels for the construction of waste disposal facilities.*
 - v. Encourage rapid manpower development through adequate patronage of existing relevant training institutions such as National Water Resources Institute (NWRI), Universities, Polytechnic, Technical and Vocational Colleges and in-house training capabilities of the existing agencies.*
 - w. Encourage within the state's industrialisation policy, local manufacture of water supply equipment and water treatment chemicals.*
 - x. Establish water supply agencies to operate on commercial basis*
 - y. Encourage and fund research, development and studies in the water supply sub-sector*
- 6.2. Ensure that Nigerian Standard for drinking water quality are maintained by service providers**
- a. The Nigerian Standard for drinking water quality shall be the baseline for Ogun State drinking water quality standard.*
 - b. The Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality covers all drinking water except mineral water and packaged water in Ogun State. The standard applies to:*
 - i. Drinking water supplied by the OGSWC, Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and the RUWATSAN*
 - ii. Drinking water supplied by the WCAs and COWABs*
 - iii. Drinking water supplied by water vendors and water tankers*
 - iv. Drinking water used in public or privately owned establishments*
 - v. Drinking water used in food processing by manufacturers*
 - vi. Drinking water from privately owned drinking water system and use solely for the family residence*
 - c. Mineral water and packaged water shall comply with Nigerian Industrial Standards for Natural Mineral Water (NIS 345:2003) and Potable Water (NIS 306:2004) for regulation and certification by the National Agency for Food and Drug administration and Control and Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) respectively .*

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- d. The bodies listed in (b) i-vii above shall request an authorization from the Ministry of Health for the use of water for human consumption or for food processing. The authorization shall be issued when the following requirements are met:*
- Water quality comply with allowable limits
 - Construction requirements and water treatments are met
 - Minimum safe distance is observed around water point
- e. Water containers shall be stored away from poisonous materials and contamination sources.*
- f. The Ogun State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department shall enforce Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.*
- g. The OGSWC, Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and the RUWATSAN shall compile and forward annual water quality reports to the Ogun State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department.*
- h. Ogun State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department shall provide quarterly status report to the different stakeholders at a forum*
- i. Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.*
- j. In case of non-compliance, the Ogun State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department shall:*
- Inform the OGSWC/RUTWATSAN not more than 7 days after the date the sample was collected and 3 days in case of disease outbreak.
 - Recommend remedial measures and set deadlines for the implementation of the measures
- k. All water works serving 5,000 citizens and above to be equipped with a functional water quality laboratory of appropriate capacity*
- l. There shall be a State Water Quality Reference Laboratory in each of the three Senatorial zones that shall monitor and protect the quality of raw water sources for drinking and monitor the output of water supply undertakings for conformity with drinking water quality standards.*
- m. Traditional water supply sources shall be protected and traditional water quality practices shall be promoted*
- 6.3. Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.**
- a. Conduct affordability surveys to determine income levels of various segments of the consumers*
- b. Ensure domestic consumers do not spend beyond 5% of their monthly income in accessing water supply in line with International standards*
- c. Water supply service cost reduction measures shall be pursued without compromising the quality of service.*
- d. 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.*
- e. Institutionalise efficiency improvement techniques by water supply undertakings to reduce cost.*

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- f. All water supply undertakings shall be subjected to performance monitoring and evaluation program.*
- g. Tariff policy shall protect the consumer from bearing the additional cost of the inefficiency of the water supply undertaking.*
- h. All consumers shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to communal outlets down to domestic consumers.*
- i. Provisions shall be made to extend service to the poor and vulnerable through social connections (public taps)*
- j. Tariff policy shall guarantee cross subsidy to accommodate subsidies for the poor.*
- k. Tariff policy shall ensure that the time for the return on investment provides adequate comfort for the consumer.*
- l. Research and development of appropriate affordable and low cost technologies for the disposal and recycling of all waste.*

6.4. Avoid denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic water supply and sanitation services.

- a. Cross subsidy shall be implemented to accommodate the needs of the urban poor.*
- b. Government shall subsidize for the poor where cross subsidy is not applicable.*

6.5. Adopt Public Private Partnership initiative in the urban and small towns.

- a. The State Government shall create the enabling environment for private operators to participate in water supply and wastewater services in the State.*
- b. The State Government 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.*

6.6. Encourage Public-Public-Partnerships Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery

- a. Encourage exchange visits between Ogun State WSS agencies and identified well performing WSS agencies in other states, and outside Nigeria*
- b. Encourage Study visits by officials of Ogun State WSS to other State Water Agencies to share experiences and acquire knowledge about innovative ways of solving local problems.*
- c. Encourage participation of personnel of Ogun State WSS agencies in training programmes organised by WSS agencies*
- d. Encourage twinning programmes between Ogun State WSS and other public utilities worldwide.*
- e. Encourage the recruitment of highly skilled technical and managerial staff and experts from other State Water Agencies as Consultants or Contract staff under various management or service contracts to assist in solving specific problems.*

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6.7. Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy review and improvement of water supply and sanitation.

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

6.8. Ensure that Legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation are adhered to.

- a. To develop standards on design procedure and material quality for water supply services*
- b. Regular review of all legislations and laws relevant to water supply and sanitation to ensure that they meet modern day requirements for adequate water supply and sanitation delivery.*
- c. Implementation of the provisions of the WSS policy.*
- d. Reform of the water supply and sanitation sector to attain and maintain internationally acceptable standards.*
- e. Commitment to carry out profound reforms in the way the water supply and sanitation sector is managed in the state.*

6.9. Manpower Development

- a. Take steps to increase the capacity and capability of all water and sanitation related agencies and departments for the successful implementation of the State Water and Sanitation Policy.*
- b. 5% of the cost of all WSS projects shall be devoted to capacity building; procurement officers as well as contractors are expected to take note of this.*
- c. There shall be a Capacity Building policy for all WSS facilities in the State*

6.10. Awareness, Education and Training

- a. The State and local governments will be encouraged to develop programmes seeking collaboration of media, especially TV and radio channels, to promote water and sanitation related messages in their entertainment programmes and to develop special programmes related to sanitation and its relationship between civic responsibility, health and education.*
- b. The Traditional and Religious leaders will be motivated for advocacy for raising awareness on water and sanitation.*
- c. A water and sanitation training/awareness raising programme will be initiated as part of the curriculum at all educational institutions at teachers training institutions, government ministries and agencies including Basic Health Units, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Health, SACA, Community Development, Primary Health Care Development Agency, Mother and Child Health Centres and the Social Welfare Departments. The main focus of the programme will be primary health related; on why toilets are required and how they should be used and maintained.*
- d. Water and Sanitation related issues will also be incorporated in other State Government's Policies to help achieve sustainable environment and development.*

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- e. Awareness will be created amongst the people on the relationship between unsafe excreta disposal and spread of diseases.*
- f. Regular Water Quality Control Education would be given to consumers*
- g. School Hygiene Education will be given to Teachers and Pupils*

6.11. Institution of Awards

The government will provide incentives in the form of annual awards/rewards, to be given during the National Sanitation Day celebration, for the implementation of the State Sanitation Policy in recognition of efforts towards measurable achievements in institutionalization of good sanitation practices. A monitoring system through the State Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee will be developed for the awards.

- The Best three (3) Local Governments
- The Best three (3) CDAs
- The Best three Media (Print) Operators
- The Best Media (Electronic) Operators
- The Best three Primary and Secondary Schools respectively
- The Best two Markets
- The Best two Parks and Garages
- The Cleanest Residential Housing Estate
- The cleanest Town

To be eligible for the award, awardees:

- a. Must be able to demonstrate that it has developed systems to ensure that the safe disposal of excreta, sewage, and drainage will be managed efficiently on an ongoing basis.
- b. Shall be judged by the Sanitation Implementation Technical Committee on the Basis of criteria that encompasses: excreta and faeces disposal; waste water disposal; solid waste disposal; personal hygiene; community participation; and quality of life. Suitable indicators will be developed for each of these criteria and assigned different marks depending on their significance.

6.12. Ensure Gender mainstreaming in the water and sanitation sector at all levels

- a. *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*
- b. *Membership and leadership positions of COWABs and WASHCOMS shall comprise at least 30% of women.*
- c. *Women groups and bodies would be encouraged to send bids for Water and sanitation contracts, such as drilling, particularly in male dominated areas.*

6.13. Increase Stakeholder participation in WSS sector through:

- a. *Identification of all stakeholders in the sector*
- b. *Gender balancing in WSS programming*
- c. *Participatory roles for all stakeholders in decision making in the sector*

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- d. *Organization of public enlighten campaigns to ensure increased participation by all stakeholders*

6.14. Ensure collection of WSS data for the purpose of planning and analysis

- a. *Establishment of a State WSS data bank*
- b. *Establishment of an effective Monitoring and Evaluation Department in all WSS agencies and strengthening it where it presently exists.*

6.15. Promotion of Household Water Treatment

- a. *The State WSS agencies shall undertake research to determine appropriate technologies for Household Water Treatment*
- b. *Households shall be encouraged to ensure all Water Containers have a permanent and tight cover.*
- c. *Water containers shall be stored away from poisonous materials and contamination sources.*

6.16. Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved water and sanitation governance

Sectoral programmes and projects will be coordinated with other line MDAs including Environment, Physical planning, Housing, Agriculture, Environment, Health, Education, Economic Planning and Budget, Women Affairs and other water related agencies

6.17. Development of Water Safety plans

- a. *All water service providers (including the OGSWC) and community water committees shall develop a Water Safety Plan that ensures the minimization of contamination of source waters, the reduction or removal of contamination through treatment processes and the prevention of contamination during storage, distribution and handling of drinking water.*
- b. *If the system is unlikely to be capable of meeting the standards for drinking water quality, a programme of upgrading (which may include capital investment or training) shall be initiated to ensure that the drinking water supply meets the targets.*
- c. *The Ogun State Ministry of Water Resources shall support water services provider (including State Water Agencies) in establishing and implementing the Water Safety Plans.*
- d. *The Water Safety Plans shall be validated by the Drinking Water Quality Surveillance department of the Ogun State Ministry of Health and enforced by Inspector for Drinking Water Quality Surveillance.*
- e. *For Community water committees managing on site drinking water facilities, the development of Water Safety Plans shall be done in collaboration with Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and committees shall conduct regular sanitary inspections of the water facilities.*

6.18. Creation of Protection Zones

- a. *Water sources shall be protected from potential source of contamination.*
- b. *For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 15 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.*

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- c. Communities shall keep clean the protected area surrounding on-site drinking water system*
- d. The Ogun State Ministry of Environment in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals), wetlands based on such local peculiarities*
- e. For mechanized centralized drinking water systems (high yield), broader protection zones shall be established and enforced by Ogun State Ministry of Environment.*

6.19. Construction Requirements and Best Practices

- a. All drinking water systems shall comply with construction specifications as stipulated by Federal Ministry of Water Resources*
- b. All materials and equipment in contact with drinking water shall comply with relevant Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) (such as casing, drilling additive, hand pumps, fitting, distribution pipe, and reservoir paint).*
- c. There shall be effective corrosion control of the materials constituting the treatment and supply systems, tanks, pipes, pumps and valves.*

CHAPTER SEVEN POLICY STATEMENTS

- 1. The Ogun State Water Corporation shall provide service in urban areas and its assets shall be publicly owned. Its operations shall either be managed by the OGSWC staff or through innovative Public -Public Partnership such as Internally Delegated Management Contracts or Public Private Partnerships such as Management or Service Contracts. Technology choice for WSS projects in urban towns shall be determined by the OGSWC.*
- 2. The Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be either be owned by the entity or by the Water Consumers Association depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in a small town. Management of WSS projects in Small Towns shall be by the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency or the WCAs depending on the ownership of the project.*
- 3. However, the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall encourage community ownership and management of WSS as much as possible. Technology choice for WSS projects in small towns shall be determined by the WCAs based in Demand Responsive approach.*
- 4. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas and its assets shall either be either be owned by the entity or by the Community Water Boards (COWAB) depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in the community. Management of WSS projects in rural communities shall be by the COWABs based on the principle of community ownership and management. Technology choice for WSS projects in rural communities shall be determined by the COWABs based in Demand Responsive approach.*
- 5. The Ogun State Government believes that access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need.*
- 6. Every resident of the state should have access safe sanitation and at least 30 litres of portable water, every day, within a distance of 100metres; and the State Government shall progressively take steps to guarantee this provision.*
- 7. Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities will be made mandatory for all public institutions including but not limited to hospitals, offices and schools; as well as in Private institutions employing more than 10 persons.*

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8. *It shall be responsibility of the State Government and Local Governments to provide Water and Sanitation facilities in public Secondary schools and primary schools respectively.*
9. *All Private primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the State are required to provide safe water and gender sensitive sanitation services for their staff and pupils as a condition for the issuance or renewal of their registration licenses in the case of private schools.*
10. *Towards meeting the manpower requirements of WSS agencies in the state, a minimum of 5% of the annual personnel and overhead costs for water supply and sanitation agencies shall be allocated to manpower development at each level of Government.*
11. *All private and public agencies developing Estate and New Settlements in the state are required to develop and provide sanitation systems and wastewater management facilities as part of the physical development of the housing schemes.*
12. *All Local Governments are required to provide lands for the construction of public sanitation facilities, which shall be constructed either by the LGA or by the private sector through Public Private Partnership.*
13. *All households in the state are required to build toilet facilities keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces. It shall be an offence not to have a toilet facility in a residence or office employing more than 10 people.*
14. *All water connections from Public utilities will be metered and in urban centres the Ogun State Water Corporation will charge rates that cover its operation and maintenance costs*
15. *Vandalisation of water supply facilities is an offence punishable by law, as provided in the Ogun State Water law.*
16. *At least, 30% of all WSS positions in the State are reserved for women.*
17. *All major Water Service providers in the State must be registered with the State Water Regulatory Commission and ensured that water produced for public consumption have been tested and declared safe by State Water quality agencies*
18. *Water sources shall be protected from potential source of contamination.*
19. *For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 15 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.*

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20. *It shall be illegal for any household or Corporate body that construct a Water Supply System near a public latrine or graveyard*
21. *All water sources intended for human consumption shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality and shall receive authorization from Ministry of Health before being supplied to the population.*
22. *Drinking water supplied by OGSWC, OGSSTWSSA, RUWATSAN, and other water service providers and bodies shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.*
23. *All drinking water systems shall comply with construction specifications as stipulated by Federal Ministry of Water Resources.*
24. *All materials and equipment in contact with drinking water shall comply with relevant Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) (such as casing, drilling additive, hand pumps, fitting, distribution pipe, and reservoir paint).*
25. *There shall be effective corrosion control of the materials constituting the treatment and supply systems, tanks, pipes, pumps and valves.*
26. *Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.*
27. *Individuals or firms planning to construct New Estates where public water supply is not available should construct water supply sources that could be jointly accessed by residents. Digging of Individual wells or boreholes in Estates is discouraged.*
28. *New buildings or extensions of old buildings should make provision for sanitary facilities including toilets, septic tanks and soakaways.*

CHAPTER EIGHT

WSS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Policy formulation and Coordination Bodies

1. Ogun State Government
2. Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development
3. Ministry of Environment
4. Ministry of Health
5. Ministry of Education
6. Ministry of Urban And Physical Planning
7. Ministry of Information
8. Ministry of Women Affairs
9. Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency
10. State Steering Committee on Water Sanitation
11. Local Government Authorities
12. Primary Health Care Development Agency

Service Providers

1. Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
2. Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
3. Ogun Osun River Basin Authority
4. Local Government Authorities
5. Private Water Vendors
6. Ogun State Water Corporation

Regulatory Bodies

1. Ogun State Water Supply Regulatory Commission
2. Nigerian Standards Organization

Consumers

1. Water Consumer Associations
2. Community Water Boards
3. Community Development Associations
4. Household consumers
5. Institutional consumers

Support Services

1. Development partners
2. Non Governmental Organizations
3. Private Sector

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7.3. Ogun State Government shall:

- a. *Finance capital requirements for water infrastructural development at all levels in the short and long term and funds for operation and maintenance at urban levels in the short term.*
- b. *Facilitate Investment by the Private sector in WSS service provision through PPP arrangements.*
- c. *Promote Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.*
- d. *Enter into contracts with Charities, International donors and Financial Institutions for the raising of loans, bonds, grants and aids.*
- e. *Formulate and approve new policies and programmes to develop the sector*
- f. *Approve and Implement new International and National policy instruments for the development of the sector, such as the Water Investment and Mobilisation Guidelines (WIMAG) (when adopted by the Federal Government)*
- g. *Enact relevant water and sanitation laws to implement water and sanitation policies and programmes.*
- h. *Grant increased autonomy to the WSS agencies and insulate them from politicisation*
- i. *Approve the participation of WSS officers in relevant National and International conferences, study tours, exchange visits, and twinning programmes with other public utilities through Public- Public- Partnerships*
- j. *Shall develop sanitation programmes for the state capital and major cities in the state in conjunction with all stakeholders.*
- k. *Shall promote health and hygiene education as part of the curricular at nursery, primary and secondary school levels, tertiary institutions particularly Teacher Training Institutions and informal institutions.*
- l. *Shall ensure the provision of appropriate water and adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions including Schools*

7.4. The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development shall be responsible for:

- (a) *The Ministry shall give policy advice to the State Government on Water Supply activities and sanitation services on issues concerning expected levels of service (quality and quantity) and other technical information necessary for effective operation*
- (b) *Policy advice and formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordinating of water supply and water related sanitation development and management, studies, research and development.*
- (c) *Articulate programs to achieve the provision of sufficient potable water in the entire state and adequate sanitation for the rural areas in an affordable and sustainable way.*
- (d) *The Ministry shall coordinate the activities of the State Water Corporation, the proposed Small Towns Water Supply Agency; and Rural Water and Sanitation Agency in the following respects:*
 - *Carry out its designated role as the policy organ for the water and sanitation sector.*
 - *Receive quarterly reports of activities from the State Water Corporation, the proposed Small Towns Water Supply Agency; and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency*

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- Mobilize resources for the State WSS agencies including ensuring the release of budgetary allocation for capital and recurrent expenditure
 - Provide technical support to the agencies in the planning and implementation of their programmes
 - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of their programmes, and
 - Plan and hold state meetings for the review of their programmes.
- (e) *It shall establish of a Water Sanitation Division within the Department of Water Supply in the Ministry of Water Resources to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the National Water Sanitation Policy by collaborating with other key line departments in the State level and Local Government*
- (f) *Mobilization and advocacy on water supply & sanitation facilities*
- (g) *Creation, and supervision of the activities of the State Water Supply Data Bank*
- (h) *Inter-governmental cooperation (to liaise with other Federal Agencies in the state like Ogun Osun River Basin Development Authority etc.) on matters relating to water resources management, water supply and irrigation in the state.*
- (i) *Maintenance of database on water supply and sanitation facilities and performance.*
- (j) *Mobilisation of state, national and international funding and technical support. Liaising with international organizations and agencies for assistance to the State in the area of water development/supply and other infrastructure*
- (k) *Promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and Non-governmental agencies in the sector.*
- (l) *Provide technical support and assistance to the State, Local Government Water Supply and the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Boards.*
- (m) *Promote Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.*
- (n) *Creation of an enabling environment for meaningful private sector participation in the sector*
- (o) *Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships between Ogun State WSS agencies and other performing WSS agencies locally, nationally and internationally through twinning programmes, exchange/study visits, and mentor programmes*
- (p) *Initiate the process for the establishment of a Management Information System in order to enable the planning and development of sanitation; consolidation of information and data from all line agencies; and make it freely available to the public through data sharing (through IT) within and amongst all sanitation related organizations.*
- (q) *Encourage NGOs and CBOs who work on sanitation related issues on self-help and provide incentives or relevant supports.*
- (r) *Explore alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy and the construction of Independent Power Plants*
- (s) *Develop, in collaboration with line agencies, and in consultation with all stakeholders, sector plans*
- (t) *Develop a Capacity Building and Maintenance policy for WSS sector in the state.*
- (u) *Identify all stakeholders in the sector and ensure they are carried along in activities relating to the sector.*
- (v) *The State Ministry of Water Resources shall support water services providers (including OGSWC) in developing and implementing Water Safety Plans.*

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(w) *Any other assignment as may be given by the Commissioner of Water Resources or the State Governor*

7.5. Ogun State Water Corporation shall be responsible for;

- a. *Water service delivery in urban areas as well as maintenance of facilities*
- b. *Collection of water tariffs in urban areas*
- c. *Monitoring and evaluation of water services delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control*
- d. *Preparation of annual report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.*
- e. *Promote Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.*
- f. *Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing public utilities locally, nationally and internationally.*
- g. *Urban water data acquisition and management*
- h. *Submit to the Ministry of Water resources quarterly reports of activities*
- i. *Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission*
- j. *Maintain good customer relations and feedback system*
- k. *Support the implementation of a Citizen's Participation System to ensure that water service provision reflects demands of all user groups*
- l. *Explore alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy and the construction of Independent Power Plants*
- m. *Compile and forward annual water quality reports to relevant Agency/Department in the State Ministry of Health*
- n. *Develop a Water Safety plan and present it to the Ministry of Health for approval*
- o. *It shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.*
- p. *Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors of the Ministry of Health*
- q. *Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ*
- r. *Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- s. *Inform Ogun State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- t. *Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.*

7.5. Small Town Water Supply Agency

- a. *Water service delivery in small towns as well as maintenance of facilities*
- b. *Collection of water tariffs in Small Towns through Water Consumer Associations*
- c. *Monitoring and evaluation of water services delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control*
- d. *Preparation of annual report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.*

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Promote private sector participation in water services delivery through Procurement Contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.

- e. Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing small town's utilities locally, nationally and internationally.*
- f. Small towns Water data acquisition and management*
- g. Submit to the Ministry of Water Resources quarterly reports of activities*
- h. Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission Maintain good customer relations and feedback system*
- i. Compile and forward annual water quality reports to relevant Agency/Department in the State Ministry of Health*
- j. It shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.*
- k. Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors of the Ministry of Health*
- l. Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ*
- m. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- n. Inform Ogun State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- o. Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.*

7.6. Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.

- a. Design, Construct, rehabilitate, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Water Supply Programme.*
- b. Partner with ESAs, CSOs, Charities and the Private sector for the delivery of WSS in rural areas*
- c. Liaise with the Federal Government Ministries, Agencies and relevant Ministries in the State in the design and implementation of Programmes and Projects in the area of rural water supply, Environmental Sanitation, Hygiene Education in Communities, Schools, Maintenance and provision of rural infrastructure in Population less than 5,000.*
- d. Compile and maintain a State-wide Inventory of Water and Environmental Sources including condition, type of Pump and source.*
- e. Contribute to the eradication of water borne diseases in the rural communities.*
- f. Work with External support Agencies e.g. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), European Union (EU), United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), and Department of International Development (DFID), for surveillance on Guinea worm and eradication of other water borne diseases through the provision of Potable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the affected communities.*
- g. Monitor and Evaluate State Rural WASH Programme.*
- h. Train Local artisans and hygiene promoters.*
- i. Prepare annual report on rural water and sanitation services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.*

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- j. Support communities to establish Community Water and Sanitation Board (COWAB) for operation and maintenance of water facilities.*
- k. Promote Rural Water and Sanitation data acquisition and management.*
- l. Train LGA WES Departments, Community artisans to promote household sanitation strategies.*
- m. Support Local Government Area WES Departments in the establishment of VLOM systems.*
- n. Submit to the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development quarterly report of activities.*
- o. Forward annual water quality reports to the Ogun State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department.*
- p. Ensure its Water Supply facilities are equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.*
- q. Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors of the Ministry of Health*
- r. Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ*
- s. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- t. Inform Ogun State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- u. Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.*

6.7. Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission shall be responsible for:

- a. Advising the State Government on water supply matters.*
- b. Licensing Water Services Providers (WSPs).*
- c. Developing sector guidelines on the technical and financial management of Water Services Providers Making regulations prescribing all matters required or permitted to be prescribed for carrying out its duties, including:*
- d. Provision of a framework for the regulation of public private participation in water supply and sanitation.*
- e. The administration of the affairs of the OGSWRC, including, among other things, the holding of meetings, hearings and proceedings, arbitration and meditation of proceedings.*
- f. The procedure for issuing WSP Licenses.*
- g. The determination of standards for the provision of prescribed Water Services, including Water Quality Standards in line with the NDWQS*
- h. The method and manner by which the Tariffs that may be charged by Water Services Providers.*
- i. The duties, powers, rights, and obligations of a Water Services Provider*
- j. The resource procurement policies of and entry into PPP agreements by the Water Services Providers.*
- k. Set, approve and from time to time review standards of performance of services by the Private sector in the sector*

7.8. Ministry of Environment

- a. *Formulate policies on Environmental issues.*
- b. *Conserve Environmental resources.*
- c. *Manage flood and erosion.*
- d. *Supervise her agencies- Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)*
- e. *Development of procedures for the establishment of protection zone around water sources intended for human consumption.*
- f. *Provide technical support for the implementation of the sanitation policy, particularly as it relates to its environmental components*
 - a. *Formulate policy on waste and sewage disposal and sanitation in markets, motor parks and garages, and abattoirs.*
 - b. *Research and develop for deployment in the state, appropriate and affordable sanitation technologies based on Best Available Technologies and Sustainability.*
 - c. *Develop a plan and implementation strategies for the full sanitation coverage of the urban centres of the state*
 - d. *Develop strategies for the proper management of rain run offs, drainages, channels and domestic waste.*
- (x) *The Ogun State Ministry of Environment in consultation with OGEPA and approval of the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals), and wetlands*
- (y) *For mechanized centralized drinking water systems (high yield), broader protection zones shall be established by Ogun State Ministry of Environment and enforced by the OGEPA*

7.9. Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA)

- a. *The Ogun State Ministry of Environment in consultation with OGEPA and approval of the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals), and wetlands*
- b. *For mechanized centralized drinking water systems (high yield), broader protection zones shall be established by Ogun State Ministry of Environment and enforced by the OGEPA*
- c. *Inform, State Ministry of Health and drinking water service providers in case of contaminations occurring in the protection zones.*
- d. *Protect, restore, and preserve watersheds*
- e. *Construct public toilets for public use in open spaces and public buildings. Where feasible, the toilets will be constructed by the private sector on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis or on government-private sector partnership basis.*
- f. *Ensure siting of refuse final disposal sites in an environment friendly manner that will ensure protection of both surface and ground water systems*
- g. *Ensure that industrial effluents are adequately treated to level that will not pollute the water bodies in the state.*
- h. *The Sanitation Department within the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) will be adequately strengthened so as to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.*

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7.10. **Ministry of Education shall:**

- a. *Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, RUWATSAN and Ministry of Environment on issues of school sanitation*
- b. *Develop educational materials on sanitation and hygiene for public enlightenment*
- c. *Ensure Mass Literacy Programme and Adult Literacy Curriculum to include sanitation issues.*
- d. *Ensure the observation of weekly Sanitation Days in Primary and Secondary Schools in the State*

7.11. **Ministry of Women Affairs shall:**

- a. *Generally ensure gender mainstreaming into water and sanitation issues in the state.*
- d. *Mobilize women to participate in Water and Sanitation bodies at all levels. (Such as the State Steering Committees on Water Sanitation, COWAB, and WCAs) towards ensuring that membership and leadership positions of WSS bodies are equitably spread among both genders.*
- b. *Conduct survey and studies in the sector from a gender perspective and make findings of the surveys available to bodies in the sector for policy and programming purposes.*
- c. *Shall organize trainings for relevant staff in water and sanitation sector agencies on mainstreaming gender in water and sanitation projects.*
- e. *Encourage women groups and bodies to send bids for Water and sanitation contracts, particularly in male dominated areas such as drilling.*
- f. *Review WSS projects in the state to determine benefits and opportunities available to women, possible negative impact on women and ways of mitigating these negative effects.*

7.12. **State Steering Committees on Water Sanitation**

It shall have the following responsibilities

- a. *Coordinates State efforts for sanitation and hygiene promotion*
- b. *Implementation of the Water Sanitation policy in Ogun State*
- c. *The Ministry of Water Resources shall be the lead coordinating Agency.*

It shall comprise representatives from:

- a. *Ministry of Water Resources*
- b. *Ministry of Environment*
- c. *Ministry of Health*
- d. *Ministry of Education*
- e. *Ministry of Works and Housing*
- f. *Ministry of Urban Development*
- g. *Ministry of Finance*
- h. *Ministry of Women Affairs*
- i. *Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs,*
- j. *OGSWC*
- k. *Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency*
- l. *RUWATSA*
- m. *OGPEA*
- n. *State Planning Commission*

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- o. External Support Agencies and
- p. Civil Society Organizations
- q. A representative of COWABs
- r. A representative of WCAs
- s. A representative of LGAs
- t. A representative of the Media

7.13. **Ministry of Information shall:**

- a. *Collaborate with line agencies on public enlightenment campaigns on sanitation*
- b. *Develop strategies for the improved public awareness on the linkages between sanitation, Health and poverty*
- c. *Mobilize media operators to include sanitation issues in their entertainment program*
- d. *Liaise with the Ministry of Water Resources to conduct enlightenment campaigns on payment of water tariffs, water conservation, water demand management and water efficiency.*

7.14. **Ministry of Health**

- a. *Collaborate with Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development and other line agencies on vector control diseases particularly in the management control strategies.*
- b. *Ensure the Drinking water supplied by State Water Agencies, other water service providers and bodies shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.*
- c. *Ministry of Health shall be responsible for Drinking Water Quality Surveillance in Ogun State and shall be the lead institution enforcing Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.*
- d. *The State Ministry of Health shall create a Division of Water Safety (or new agency) responsible for developing Drinking Water Quality Surveillance and enforcement strategy, developing drinking water quality surveillance and enforcement procedures, communicating drinking water quality data to stakeholders and consumers (dissemination), establishing State priorities in the sector of drinking water quality surveillance.*
- e. *The drinking water quality surveillance body shall enforce Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.*
- f. *The Ministry of Health Department / Division of Water Safety shall include in addition a pool of inspectors in charge of drinking water quality investigations, water sampling and sanitary inspection, control and enforcement of water safety plans and enforcement of Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water in Ogun state.*
- g. *Inspectors in charge of Drinking Water Quality Surveillance shall conduct regular verification water quality tests and sanitary inspections to determine whether the OGSWC, Small Towns Water Supply Agency, RUWATSAN, community water committees, food processing industries, private or public establishment and private water system owners meet Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality*

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In case of non-compliance, the drinking water quality surveillance body shall:

(i) Inform the water utility not more than 7 days after the date the sample was collected and 3 days in case of disease outbreak.

(ii) Recommend remedial measures and set deadlines for the implementation of the measures.

h. Water Safety Plans shall be validated by the Ministry of Health and enforced by Inspector for Drinking Water Quality Surveillance.

7.15 Bureau of Urban and Physical Planning

a. Ensure all Building plans or plans to extend old buildings have provision for Sanitation facilities including toilets, soakaways and septic tanks.

b. Ensure all Building plans or extension plans for old buildings have provision for water facilities either through connection to public water supply or wells and boreholes

c. Ensure Building plans for Estates promote joint/central sources of water supply and centralized sewage system rather than Individual wells/boreholes or decentralized waste water management systems.

7.16. Primary Health Care Development Agency

a. Collate and disseminate information on sanitation related diseases in the state

b. Collaborate with line agencies in capacity building for sanitation workers, both public and private.

6.17. Local Governments shall be responsible for:

a. Implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programmes through their WES department in conjunction with RUWATSAN and community development associations/NGOs.

b. Contribution to policy formulation within its jurisdiction

c. Funding of water and sanitation programmes in rural areas

d. Provision of Water Supply and gender sensitive Sanitation facilities in public primary schools

e. Monitoring and evaluation

f. Liaising with COWABs

g. Institutional capacity building.

h. Payments of tariffs to the Ogun State Water Corporation for public stand pipes within the locality of each LGA

i. Shall establish a viable sanitation unit within the water and environmental sanitation department charged with the responsibility of actualizing the policy objectives of 100% sanitation by the year 2025 at the LGA level

j. Shall provide technical assistance to households for the upgrading of onsite sanitation facilities e.g. Traditional pit latrines and evacuation of septic tanks

k. Shall engage in the training and capacity building of government personnel (environmental health offices, monitors, enforcers and administrators) and community

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artisans to be involved in water sanitation at the Local Government and community levels

- l. Development of strategies for increased public awareness campaigns on sanitation*
- m. Effectively enforce relevant sanitation laws and regulation*
- n. Enactment of bye laws on sanitation towards management of newly emerging sanitation challenges*
- o. Collaboration with relevant state government agencies towards developing effective sanitation programmes.*
- p. WES officers shall visit Schools regularly to enforce Sanitary regulations*
- q. Development of Water Safety Plans in conjunction with COWABs*
- r. Keep an inventory of water supply and sanitation facilities in all communities and*
 - Monitor their operational status;
 - Test water quality of all new facilities;
 - Monitor the availability of spare parts;
 - Coordinate training of private mechanics and latrine artisans;
 - Promote good hygiene and sanitation practices
 - Monitor sanitation coverage;
 - Monitor capability and availability of mechanics and latrine artisans;
 - Monitor effectiveness of hygiene education and promotion
 - Monitor functionality and use of water and sanitation facilities;
 - Let contracts for hand dug wells and spring catchment and inspect construction;
 - Let contract for public latrines and inspect construction

6.18. Community Water and Sanitation Boards (COWAB)

- a. Plan, manage and maintain their water and sanitation facilities;*
- b. Improve sanitation, including construction of household and communal latrines as appropriate;*
- c. Monitor facilities operation and revenue collection, identify constraints and modify management strategy as needed;*
- d. Keep record of accounts and management decisions;*
- e. Ensure that the community pay 5% of construction cost in cash or in kind towards provision of water system;*
- f. Construct household latrines;*
- g. Provide manpower to be trained; and*
- h. Ensure proper use of their water supply and sanitation facilities and promote hygiene and sanitation practices.*
- i. Development of Water Safety Plans in conjunction with LGAs and regular sanitary inspections of the water facilities.*

6.19. Water Consumers Association

- a. Liaise with the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency for the development of water systems in small towns based on Demand Responsive approach and community ownership and management.*
- b. Operate and maintain own water facility with support of contractors, Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency or trained members of the community*
- c. Open own bank account of water supplies revenue collection*
- d. Collect revenue for initial investment, O&M and for replacement costs*
- e. Identify and contract maintenance personnel for their water facilities*
- f. Attend the opening of their own procurement tenders*
- g. Monitor and evaluate water supplies – post construction*
- h. Maintenance of security of water schemes.*
- i. Development of Water Safety Plans in conjunction with LGAs and regular sanitary inspections of the water facilities.*

6.20. Communities through the Community Development Associations (CDAs) shall be responsible for:

- a. The management of water schemes in rural areas through COWAB in conjunction with Local Government, RUWATSAN and private sector.*
- b. Demanding water services as part of a demand -driven approach to water service delivery*
- c. Payments of tariffs*
- d. Counterpart funding as per cost sharing formula*
- e. Hygiene promotion*
- f. Maintenance of security of rural water schemes.*
- g. Local-level water management and environmental protection*
- h. Budget tracking and reporting for accountability and transparency*
- i. Communities shall keep clean the protected area surrounding on-site drinking water systems*
- j. Social and cultural factors peculiar to each community shall be taken into consideration in arriving at a sanitation option preferred for the community*
- k. If a public area is accepted for disposal of solid waste or public toilet, then all members of the community must observe and implement the community decision*

6.21. NGOs and CBOs

- a. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to assist communities in mobilizing for sanitation related programmes and projects and will assist the relevant government agencies in the planning, funding and development of community based sanitation infrastructure.*
- b. The OGWC and other service providers should work in conjunction with CBOs and NGOs towards identifying customer needs and concerns, organizing consultative forums to hold dialogues with customers, institutionalizing a customer feedback mechanism, and monitoring and evaluating water projects*

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- c. Successful NGOs and CBOs programmes will be provided incentives so as to help convert them into training centres for different sanitation related stakeholders.*
- d. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to help in the formation of Community Sanitation Vanguarders and to guide them in formulating sanitation projects.*
- e. CBOs and NGOs should work towards ensuring that service providers work towards granting the right to water and bring to the notice of appropriate Security and Judicial bodies, any infringement to the right for water.*
- f. CBOs and NGOs with the required capacity shall carry out consulting or contracting services on behalf of Water Service Providers.*

6.22. Development partners:

The roles of development partners shall include:

- 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. Guidance and planning, strategy implementation and review of policy targets.*

6.23 Private sector:

- a. Provision of water supply through water sachets, table water, water kiosk, or water tankers.*
- b. Financing water infrastructure development through loans and funds*
- c. Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities through PPPs arrangements such as Management contracts or Build, Own and Operate contracts*
- d. Conduct of studies for the development of the water and sanitation sector*
- e. Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through public private partnerships*
- f. Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing water schemes.*
- g. Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers*
- h. Collection and disposal of waste*
- i. Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities; or*
- j. Operation and maintenance of small town scale water schemes such as boreholes at urban, small towns, local or community levels*
- k. Construction and Maintenance of sanitation facilities in public places through management contracts*
- l. Management of Sanicentres*
- m. Financing water infrastructure and sanitation development and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas.*
- n. Execution of contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants and water schemes.*
- o. Provision of spare parts for the maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities*

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6.24. Individual Households

- a. Prompt payment of water rates for drinking water sourced from the public utilities*
- b. Each household shall take full responsibility for cleaning his immediate environment and ensure proper disposal of the wastes thereof*
- c. Build latrines, keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces.*
- d. They will also be encouraged to cooperate with governments, NGOs/CBOs and with their neighbours to form community organizations that can promote sanitation related programmes and projects.*
- e. Each household/individual shall be available for health and hygiene Education*
- f. Individuals must recognize the dangers of breeding disease vectors in their environment and shall ensure prevention of such situation*
- g. Every household/individual shall observe accepted sanitation norms and sanctions for defaulting.*

6.25. Role of the Media

- a. Propagate built-in sanitation related messages in its entertainment programmes and to develop educational programmes on sanitation and health related issues.*
- b. Publish news and articles to make people aware of sanitation related issues and motivate them to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in their houses, neighbourhoods and settlements*

6.26. Water Service Providers (WSPs)

- a. Drinking water supplied by OGSWC and other water service providers shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.*
- b. WSPs shall: Request an authorization from the Ministry of Health for the use of water for human consumption or for food processing. The authorization shall be issued when the following requirements are met:*
 - Water quality comply with allowable limits*
 - Construction requirements and water treatments are met*
 - Minimum safe distance is observed around water points.*
- c. Operate and maintain water facilities in order to provide drinking water complying with standards. An internal routine water quality control shall be conducted and water providers shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control. Results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- d. Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ*
- e. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- f. Inform Ogun State Health Authorities in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- g. Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.*

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- h. Drinking water providers shall increase the amount of residual chlorine during epidemics or special cases according to instructions of Ministry of Health.*
- i. Table Water Associations shall ensure the water produced and offered for sale by their members meet the Nigerian Drinking Water Quality and their operations are registered by NAFDAC.*

CHAPTER NINE

SUSTAINABILITY AND FINANCING ISSUES

9.1. Service provision and Asset Ownership

The Ogun State Water Corporation shall provide service in urban areas and its assets shall be publicly owned. Its operations shall either be managed by the OGSWC staff or through PPP arrangements such as Management or Service Contracts. Technology choice for WSS projects in urban towns shall be determined by the OGSWC.

The Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Water Consumers Association depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in a small town. Management of WSS projects in Small Towns shall be by the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency or the WCAs depending on the ownership of the project. However, the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall encourage community ownership and management of WSS as much as possible. Technology choice for WSS projects in small towns shall be determined by the WCAs based in Demand Responsive approach.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas and its assets shall either be either owned by the entity or by the Community Water Boards (COWAB) depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in the community. Management of WSS projects in rural communities shall be by the WASHCOMs based on the principle of community ownership and management. Technology choice for WSS projects in rural communities shall be determined by the WASHCOMs based in Demand Responsive approach.

9.2. Funding Sources

Funding for the development of the water supply and sanitation sector in the state shall generally come from the following sources:

- a. *The Federal Government of Nigeria acting through budgetary allocations*
- b. *The Ogun State Government acting through budgetary allocations*
- c. *Local Governments in the state.*
- d. *Household, Commercial and Industrial consumers through payment of tariffs.*
- e. *Informal suppliers, such as water vendors operating boreholes.*
- f. *Private companies, either local or foreign through Build, Operate and Transfer Contracts or Concessions.*
- g. *Individuals or Charities.*
- h. *Non-governmental organizations raising funds from private contributions or grants from national or international agencies.*
- i. *Benefiting communities through participatory investment or Community financed projects.*
- j. *Local or International Financial institutions offering short-term, medium-term loans.*
- k. *International grants from External support agencies*

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9.3. Cost Recovery

Capital projects of the Ogun State Water Corporation shall be contributed jointly by the Federal and State Government while capital projects of the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall be funded by participatory investment of the Federal Government, the State Government, and benefitting communities.

For operation and maintenance cost, the Ogun State Water Corporation, the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation 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.

9.4. Tariffs

- a. *All water supply connections in urban areas shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to household consumers.*
- b. *The OGSWC shall Tariffs of the Ogun State Water Corporation, shall cover operation and maintenance cost and shall be determined by the State Water Supply Regulatory Commission as proposed by the OGSWC.*

9.5. Cost Sharing formula

Cost Sharing For Capital Investment -Water Supply

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
Federal Govt.			
State Government	75%	80%	100%
Local Government	20%	15%	0%
Community	5%	5%	Nil

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Cost Sharing for O & M- Water Supply

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply		Urban Water Supply
		Low tech	High tech	
Federal Government	Nil	Nil		Nil
State Government	Nil	N	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs
Local Government	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps	20%- Payments of tariffs of Public taps
Community	80%	80% - To be recovered from IGR sourced from Tariffs	Nil	Nil

Cost Sharing For Capital Investment -Sanitation

Agency	Rural Water Sanitation	Small Towns Water Sanitation	Urban Water Sanitation
State Government	75%	80%	90%
Local Government	20%	15%	10%
Community	5%	5%	Nil