



**OGUN STATE WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION POLICY**
2013

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ACRONYMS

CPS	Citizens Participation System
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDAs	Community Development Associations
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
SON	Standard Organisation Nigeria
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
OGIDAMC	Ogun Water Internally Delegated Area management Contract
OORBDA	Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority
OGSWC	Ogun State Water Corporation
OGSWRC	Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission
OGSSTWSSA	Ogun State Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
RUWATSAN	Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
PPP	Private Public Partnership
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UfW	Unaccounted for Water.
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASHCOM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WIMAG	Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUA	Water User Association

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is the fifth 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 then Ogun State Honourable Commissioner for 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 the Federal Government and 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 into 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 a 4th draft WSS. .

In November 2013, the Honourable Commissioner for Budget and Planning set up another inter ministerial committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry Special duties.

The Committee comprised officers from the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Special Duties, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, Ogun State Water Corporation, Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ogun State Rural Water and Sanitation Agency, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning. The Committee is saddled with the duty of reviewing the 4th draft with the aim of updating data and ensuring all issues discussed are still relevant in the present day.

The result of this discussion is this 5th draft which broadly captures the views and opinions of all stakeholders including state government bodies

PREFACE

It is with great pleasure to present to the good people of the Ogun 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 environment 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

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, Senator Ibikunle Amosun, FCA, Governor of Ogun State, as elucidated in the administration’s efforts “ *to provide portable water to all the citizens of Ogun State*” .

The policy is a stakeholder participatory process adopted to provide the citizens an ultimate document on water and sanitation. This process was facilitated by an inter-ministerial committee of top class technocrats, who transverse the entire water and sanitation sector tasked with the duty to produce a document, focusing on 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 and spells out responsibilities to all within a strategic and institutional framework that epitomises the dreams and desires of Ogun State citizens.

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, ageing WSS infrastructures, and lack of appropriate technology.

This policy is divided into nine chapters.

Chapter One is Introductory and gives background information on the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Ogun State, the Institutions, 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 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 at least 30 litres of safe, potable water every day within a distance of 250metres from the household.*
7. *For basic sanitation, the basic level of service is at least one sanitary latrine to serve every 10 persons in the community and in the school environment. Public sanitary facilities should be accessible within 200 metres of need.*
8. *The private sector should be encouraged to participate in WSS service provision and delivery at urban, small towns and rural levels through various Public Private Partnership 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 PPP 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 in 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 CDAs shall be equitably spread among both genders.*

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 National Task Group on Sanitation would support the State Government 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

18. *Water tariffs shall be informed and dictated by production cost, regulated tariff and affordability factors.*
19. *Tariffs in Urban areas shall in the minimum, cover the cost of production (including operation and maintenance)*
20. *The OGSWC shall progressively meter all Water supply connections starting with Industrial and commercial consumers to household consumers.*
21. *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.*
22. *Water Tariffs shall be approved by the State Water Regulatory Commission based on the recommendations of the OGSWC.*
23. *Subsidies when considered necessary should be designed and administered with active participation of the intended beneficiaries.*

Water Quality Control

24. *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.*
25. *All water service providers shall develop a Water Safety Plan that ensures the minimization of contamination of sources of water, the reduction or removal of contamination through treatment processes and the prevention of contamination during storage, distribution and handling of drinking water*
26. *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.*
27. *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

1.0

1.1. Preamble

- 1.1.1 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 by extension educational achievement, labour productivity and economic growth.
- 1.1.2. 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’).
- 1.1.3. 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.
- 1.1.4. 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:
- 1.1.4.1. *“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”*
- 1.1.5. 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.
- 1.1.6. However, the UNDP report also states that the targets in all countries including Nigeria are achievable with greater political will and resources:
- 1.1.6.1. *“The word crisis is sometimes overused in development. But when it comes to water, there is a growing recognition that the world faces a crisis that, left unchecked, will derail progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and hold back human*

development. For some, the global water crisis is about absolute shortages of physical supply. The UNDP Report rejects this view. It argues that the roots of the crisis in water can be traced to poverty, inequality and unequal power relationships, as well as flawed water management policies that exacerbate scarcity”

1.1.7. 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.*

1.1.8. According to the National Policy on Water and 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.

1.1.9. 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 160 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).

1.1.10. 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 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

1.1.11. 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 the poor are deprived of a decent and dignified life style, leading to deterioration of human environment.

1.1.12. 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.

1.1.13. 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”*

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

1.2.0. Institutional Arrangements at National, States and LGAs levels

1.2.1 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.

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

1.2.3. The Federal Ministry of Environment also have sector-related mandates in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Environment, 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).

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

prevention 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.

1.2.5. 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).

1.2.6. 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

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programming and policy implementation at the Federal level.

1.2.7. 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.

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

1.3.0 Institutional Arrangements in Ogun State

1.3.1. In Ogun State, the Ministry of Special Duties created in the year 2003, is the coordinating Ministry in charge of the activities of The Ogun State Water Corporation and Small Town Water Supply Agency. The Ogun State Water Corporation (OGSWC) was created in 1976. The Corporation will have the responsibilities for the provision of water supply for the urban populace, while the Small Town Water Agency will provide water for towns with population between 5000 and 2000

1.3.2. The Ministry of Rural Development was created in 2012. The Ministry has the 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 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSAN) is responsible for rural water supply and sanitation.

1.3.3. 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)

1.3.4. 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

1.4.0. Existing National and State Policy Framework

1.4.1. 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.*

1.4.2. 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.

1.4.3. 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.

1.4.4. 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;

1.4.4.1. *'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.*

1.4.4.2. 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.*

1.4.5. 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.

1.5.0. Existing Standards for Drinking Water Quality

1.5.1. 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.

1.5.2. 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

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1.5.3. 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*

1.5.4. 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.

1.6.0. Existing National and State Legislative framework

1.6.1. 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.

- 1.6.2.** At the *State Level*, the Ministry of Special Duties, Ministry of Rural Development, Ogun State Water Corporation (OGSWC), Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWATSAN) have enabling Laws setting them up to operate in the water supply and sanitation sector. This includes the Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Law, while the Ogun State Water Corporation Law may soon be replaced by an Ogun State Urban Water Sector Law.

1.7.0. Ogun State at a glance

1.7.1. History

- 1.7.1.1** 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.

1.7.1.2 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 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 two provinces – Abeokuta 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.

1.7.1.3 Projected population estimate is 5.3million comprising 2,646,429 males and 2,676,692 female. 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.

1.7.1.4. 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.

1.7.1.5. 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.

1.7.2 Geography

1.7.2.1. Ogun State is located in the south-west of Nigeria, it is contained within longitudes 2°45'E; and latitudes 6°15'N and 7°60'N. The land area is 16,432 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.

1.7.2.2. 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 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.

1.7.2.3. 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.

1.7.3 Climate

1.7.3.1. The climate of Ogun State follows a tropical pattern with the rainy 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.

1.7.4 Topography/Ecology

1.7.4.1. 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.

1.7.5 Political Structure

1.7.5.1. 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.

1.7.5.2. 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.

There 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.

1.7.5.3. The legislative power in the state lies with the State House of Assembly (OGSHA) 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

1.7.5.4. 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.

1.7.5.5. The State Judiciary adjudicates on criminal and civil matters, interpretes 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).

1.7.6. Economy

1.7.6.1. 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.

1.7.6.2. 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 Ogun State Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Ikangba, Ogun State Industrial and Technical Company Limited, amongst others. There is also a Salt Industry at Ijoko Ota. As a complement to the economic activities of the State, the Senator Ibikunle Amosun *FCA*. Administration is constructing and expanding road networks all over the State for ease of transportation of goods and services. Transportation within the coastal areas of the State is by speedboats and canoes.

1.7.7. Education

1.7.7.1. The table below represents data of schools in the State and their enrolment status; 2012/2013 session

S/N	CATEGORY OF SCHOOL	NO OF SCHOOL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Public Primary School	1492	253218	253218	506002
2	Private Primary School	1999	122270	124391	246661
3	Public Secondary School	474	193641	194274	387914
4	Private Secondary School	428	43540	44955	88495
5	OOU Ago Iwoye	1	14499	11482	25977
6	TASUED, Ijebu Ode	1	8493	9771	18264
7	MAPOLY Abeokuta		8493	9771	18264
8	ICT POLY Igbesa		810	524	1334
9	ICT POLY Sapaade		392	324	716
10	ICT POLY Ijebu Igbo		180	143	322
11	ICT POLY Itori		124	146	270
12	TASCE Omu		830	1310	2141
13	College of Health Technology Ilese		888	2031	2919

. Table 1.7.7.1.

Most of these schools lack safe Water supply and Sanitation services.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. OVERVIEW OF THE OGUN STATE WSS SECTOR

2.1. Water resources

2.1.1 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. Source of Surface water supply

2.2.1. 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 162mld 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 Ea*

2.2.2. About six other minor systems drain the southern border of the State with Lagos State.

2.2.3. All these rivers are perennial and run in a north-south direction and empty into the Lagos Lagoon.

2.2.4. Main Rivers and their Tributaries in Ogun State

		Yewa Basin	Ogun Basin	Ona Basin	Osun Basin	Shasha Basin
Rivers & Major Tributaries		River Yewa	River Ogun	River Ona	River Osun	River Shasha
			River Oyan	River Ibu		River Oni
			River Ewekoro	River Omi		
Catchment Areas	Total	5,700 sq km	21,900			
	In Ogun	5,700	1,500			
Local Governments Traversed		Part of Imeko Afon Yewa North Yewa South Ipokia Part of Ado Odo/Ota	Part of Imeko/Afon Abeokuta North Abeokuta South Part of Odeda Ewekoro Part of Obafemi/Owode Part of Ifo	Ikenne Remo North. Part of Odeda Odogbolu. Sagamu Part of Obafemi/Owode	Part of the Ijebu East Ijebu North Ijebu North East Ijebu Ode	Part of Ijebu East Ogun Waterside

Table 2.2.4.

2.2.5. Minor Rivers and their Tributaries Catchments Characteristics and LGA Traversed

	Yewa/Ogun	Ogun/Oni	Oni/Osun	Osun/Sasa	Ogun Waterside
Main Rivers	Ore	Owuru	Owa	Mosafejo	Ofaru
Tributaries	Iju	Berre	Yemoji		Agbure
		Aiye			Fifun
					Sowore
					Moki
Catchment Areas					
Local Government Areas	Part of Yewa South Part of Ado Odo/Ota Part of Ifo	Sagamu Obafemi/Owode	Odogbolu. Ijebu-Ode	Part of the Ijebu East	Ogun Waterside

Table 2.2.5.

2.3. Ground water

2.3.1. 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

2.4.1 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

2.5.1. The existing water supply scheme in the State show a preponderance of micro water schemes based mostly on boreholes and wells. Of the 82 schemes listed by the Water Corporation, only 16 are surface sources, while the remaining 6653 are ground water based. Only one scheme, Abeokuta Water Supply (162,000m³/day) has capacity in excess of 100,000 /day. Four schemes have capacity between 10,000 m³/day and 20,000m³ per 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.

2.5.2 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.

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2.5.3. There are 15 major water works with surface water supply and boreholes, 31 mini water works and 23 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.

2.5.6. Table : Evaluation of Major Water Works in Ogun State

SBR	Scheme	Settlements Served	Source	Year of Commission	Status
1	Imeko	Imeko	Opotoloko Stream	1979	Functioning
	Ayetoro Olowu	Ayetoro	G/W	1976	Functioning
	Ayetoro Joga	Ayetoro	G/W	1961	Functioning
2	Ota Old	Sango	Ilo River	1976/1961	Functioning
	Ota New	Sango/Ota/Ijoko	Iju River	1993	Functioning
	Ado-Odo	Ado-Odo	G/W	1960	Functioning
	Ilaro New & Papa II	Ifo/Ilaro/Ewekoro/Papa/Oteyi	Igbin & Ella	1984/1999	Functioning
	Ilaro Old	Ilaro	Edun Spring	1968	Not Working
3	Abeokuta New	Abeokuta, Odeda, Osiele	Ogun River	1988	Functioning
	Abeokuta Old	Abeokuta.	Ogun River	1962	Not Working
	Ifo/Akinsinde/Ilaro	Ifo/Ilaro/Ewekoro/Papa/Oteyi			
4	Sagamu Conv.	Sagamu	G/W	1959	Functioning
	Sagamu B/H	Sagamu	G/W	1996	Functioning
	Ogere	Ogere/Iperu/Illisan	Erin/Ogun	1956	Functioning
	Ikenne	Ikenne	G/W	1955	Functioning
	Ijebu-Ode Yemoji	Ijebu-Ode	Yemoji River	1962	Functioning
	Ijebu-Ode Yemule	Ijebu-Ode	Yemule	1993	Functioning
	Ijebu-Ode Owa	Ijebu-Ode	Owa River	1984	Functioning
	Ijebu-Igbo	Ijebu-Igbo/Ago-Iwoye	Oshun River	1962/1982	Functioning

Table 2.5.6

2.5.7. Table : 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	1968
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
15.	Odogbolu/Aiyepe	1968

Table 2.5.8.

2.5.9.

MICRO WATER SCHEMES		
1.	Ibara Orile	
2.	Oba/Erin	1984
3.	Oloke-Meji	2002
4.	Mokoloki	1985
5.	Ofada	1984
6.	Ajebo	1982
7.	Kajola	1987
8.	Efon	1984
9.	Olodo	1984
10.	Kajola-Iboro	1987
11.	Tata	1986
12.	Owode Ketu	1986
11.	Iwoye	1982
12.	Igan-Alade	1984
13.	Tongaji Island	1996
14.	Oke-Odan	1986
15.	Ifonyintedo	1984
16.	Ijofin	1984
17.	Saala Orile	1995
18.	Kobape	1991
19.	Oni	1985
20.	Iwopin	1984
21.	Idowa	1986

22.	Opejiri	1987
23.	Ogbere	1985

Table 2.5.9

2.5.10.

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

Table 2.5.10

2.5.11. Of the 15 existing urban schemes centres, only Abeokuta, water scheme meets current demand, and the scheme has just under gone some rehabilitation works so as to meet demand 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 meet less than 40% of today's demand. Other areas of urban settlements, however, have between 25 and 40% of their current demand

2.5.12. 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.

2.5.13 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*

2.5.14. The first approach is to sustain the existing water supply situation by meeting the recurrent needs of the Corporation whilst providing essential equipment and emergency rehabilitation of some vital schemes. After decades of neglect, Ogun State Water Corporation (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 was launched to repair critical components of the system, such as filter beds at the main treatment plant, most electro-mechanical equipment supply and some pipeline relocation and expansion works.

2.5.15. The second approach is engineered through National Urban Water Sector Reform Project, the spring board for the improvement and expansion of the water supply system, which provides the impetus for restoration of plants to existing capacity and additional service extension complemented by the extension works financed by the state Government and World Bank.

2.5.16. 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”.

2.5.17 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.

2.5.18. The Ogun State Water Corporation benefited from the National Urban Water Sector Reforms Projects, under which 6 major Water Works were rehabilitated to original capacity. As a result of this intervention, life is fast returning to the previously dilapidated major water projects spread across the state, as rehabilitation works at the water works are now completed.

2.5.19 The water facilities benefiting from the project are Arakanga (Abeokuta), Papalanto, Yemoji (Ijebu-Ode), Ogere, Sagamu and Apoje (Ijebu-Igbo).

2.5.20. With the completed rehabilitation works, the waterworks **are** 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 enables the Corporation to phase development in line with available resources

2.6. **Small Town and Rural Water Supply**

- 2.6.1. In 2003, Ogun State Government entered into a multilateral agreement with UNICEF to address the water supply and sanitation situation in the small town and 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, on 19th November, 2003.

2.6.2 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 130 boreholes in schools across the State recently to achieve the MDG goal on water accessibility. 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.

2.6.3. In addition, the State Government through the then Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development and RUWATSAN drilled about 401 boreholes in the Rural Communities in Ogun State. Many of those boreholes fitted with hand pumps had since been converted to motorized pumps. 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.

2.6.4. Table :Small Town and Rural Water Supply Schemes

SBR	Scheme	Settlements Served	Source	Location	Capacity (m ³ /d)	Year of Commission	Status
1	Ilara	Ilara-Yewa	G/W	Ilara-Yewa	648	1997	Not Functioning
	Oke-Odan	Oke-Odan	G/W	Oke-Odan	120	1986	Not Functioning
	Kajola Iboro	Kajola Iboro	G/W	Kajola Iboro	777	1987	Functioning
	Igan Alade	Igan Alade	Yewa	Igan Alade	1,800	1982	Functioning
	Iwoye	Iwoye	G/W	Iwoye	48	1982	Not Functioning
	Tata	Tata	G/W	Tata	48	1986	Not Functioning
	Igbogila	Igbogila/Sawonjo	G/W	Igbogila	630	1975	Functioning
	Iboro	Iboro/Imasayi/Ijoga Orile	G/W	Iboro	630	1961	Functioning
2	Ibese	Ibese	G/W	Ibese	630	1961	Functioning
	Igbesa	Igbesa	G/W	Igbesa	720	1968	Functioning
	Ajilete	Ajilete	Yewa	Ajilete	1,800	1984	Functioning
	Ijofin	Ijofin	G/W	Ijofin	120	1986	Not Functioning
	Ipokia	Ipokia	G/W	Ipokia	1,800	1986	Functioning
	Owode-Ketu	Owode-Ketu	G/W	Owode-Ketu	144	1986	Not Functioning
	Saala-Orile	Saala-Orile	G/W	Saala-Orile	480	1995	Functioning
	Ota/Ijoko	Ijoko	G/W	Ijoko	48		Not Functioning
3	Tongaji	Tongaji	G/W	Tongaji	72	1996	Functioning
	Kajola	Kajola	G/W	Kajola	216		Not Functioning
	Odeda	Odeda	Ogun	Odeda			Functioning
	Oba-Erin	Oba-Erin	G/W	Oba-Erin	152	1984	Functioning
	Efon	Efon	G/W	Efon	118	1984	Not Functioning
	Olodo	Olodo	G/W	Olodo	91	1984	Not Functioning
	Ilugun	Ilugun	G/W	Ilugun	108		Not Functioning
	Ofada	Ofada	G/W	Ofada	516	1984	Not Functioning
	Opeji	Opeji	G/W	Opeji	108	1987	Functioning
	Ikereku-Olodi	Ikereku-Olodi	G/W	Ikereku-Olodi	115	1987	Not Functioning
	Owode-Egba	Owode-Egba	Spring	Owode-Egba	1,68	1952	Functioning
	Mokoloki	Mokoloki	G/W	Mokoloki	250	1985	Functioning
	Isaga	Isaga	G/W	Isaga	270	1965	Not Functioning
	Imala	Imala	G/W	Imala	108		Not Functioning
Wasimi	Wasimi Rlwy station	G/W	Wasimi station	112	1983	Functioning	
	Ajebo	Ajebo	G/W	Ajebo	48	1987	Not Functioning
	Ilogbo	Ilogbo	G/W	Ilogbo	12	1987	Not Functioning
	Ilado	Ilado	G/W	Ilado	120	1986	Not Functioning
	Kobape	Kobape	G/W	Kobape	48	1996	Not Functioning
	Ajura	Ajura	Ibu	Ajura	800	1987	Not Functioning

4	Akaka	Akaka/Ilara	Ona	Akaka	1,800	1987	Functioning
	Iyankan	Iyankan	G/W	Iyankan	48	1987	Functioning
	Ogijo	Ogijo	G/W	Ogijo	48	1984	Not Functioning
	Okun-Owa	Okun-Owa	G/W	Okun-Owa	600	1985	Functioning
	Ayepe	Ayepe	G/W	Ayepe	960	1987	Functioning
	Odogbolu	Odogbolu/Okun-Owa	G/W	Odogbolu	2,060	1968	Functioning
	Itasinmobi	Itasinmobi	Saga	Itasinmobi		1985	Not Functioning
	Omu	Omu	Omu	Omu	1,200	1968	Functioning
	Ajebandele	Ajebandele	Fajudo	Ajebandele	1,080		Not Functioning
	Ibefun	Ibefun	G/W	Ibefun	225	1961	Functioning
	Idowa	Idowa	G/W	Idowa	48	1986	Functioning
	5	Ogbere	Ogbere	G/W		225	1985
Mamu		Mamu	G/W	Mamu	280		Not Functioning
Ijebu-lfe		Ijebu-lfe	G/W	Itasinmobi	576	1961	Functioning
Itele		Itele	Oshun	Itele	1,800	1984	Functioning
Abigi		Abigi	Agbute	Abigi	1,800	1984	Functioning
Ibiade		Ibiade	G/W	Ibiade	1,360	1984	Functioning
Oni		Oni	G/W	Oni	1,200	1985	Functioning
Iwopin		Iwopin	G/W	Iwopin	1,800	1984	Functioning

Table 2.6.4.

Extract from Ogun State regional Master plan.

2.7. Existing Funding Arrangements

2.7.1. 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 was supported through a World Bank loan and Federal Government intervention to execute some rehabilitation works. Rural Water Supply is also partly financed by the Federal Government and the UNICEF.

2.8. Existing Water Tariffs

2.8.1 Water tariff is presently charged to citizens by the OGSWC. The tables below shows the present water tariffs charged by the OGSWC and other service providers.

2.8.1a 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 (N5000)/ month
	Pure water packaging	20,000/month
	Hotesl-1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd class	Min. of (500/350/250)/ month
	Supermarket	500/month
	Restaurant, Shopping plaza	5,000 /2,500 month
	Banks	Min. of (5000)/ month
	Private Hospital	Min. of (1000)/ month
Institutional Customers	Schools	Min. of 15,000-17,500 month
	Higher Institutions	University, Polytechnics
Domestic Customers	Self contained flats	1000/flat/month
	Face to face bungalow	300/rm/month min of 1800/floor

	Self contained bungalow	1000/month
	Flats/Building with extension	1000/month
	Duplexes	1500/wing/month
	Mansion	3500/month
Recreational facilities	Private fountain	1500/month
	Public stand pipe	2400/month
	Religious centre	900/month
Tanker service	Supply by corporation	6000/per 8000litres
Service commission	Application form	750
	New connection fee	Minimum 5000

Table 2.8.1a

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

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

2.8.1b.

Source	Price	Price/Litre
Tanker- 8000 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

Table 2.8.1b

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

CHAPTER THREE

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

3.0. For the purpose of this policy:

3.1 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.

3.2 A *semi-urban water supply scheme* is defined as a scheme providing water to population between 5,000, - 20,000 with a minimum supply standard of 80 litres/capital per day.

3.3 An *urban water supply scheme* is defined as that providing water to a population larger than 20,000 people with a minimum supply standard of 120 litres per capital per day

3.4 *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.

3.5 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.

3.5.1 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).*

3.5.2. 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.”

3.6. 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 200 metres of need.

3.6 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.

3.8 Community: The people living in a particular place and usually linked by common interests.

3.9 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.

3.10. 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.

3.11 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.

3.11.1. All water used in any food production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption

3.12. Community Managed Water Systems: On-site or centralized drinking water systems protected, operated and maintained (small maintenance only) by community water committee.

3.13 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.

3.14. 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

- 3.15. Drinking Water Service Level:** Measure of quality, quantity, accessibility, coverage, affordability and continuity of drinking water supplied to the population.
- 3.16. 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.
- 3.17. 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.
- 3.18. 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
- 3.19. Independent Providers:** Private entrepreneurs who provide, for example, water supply or sanitation services to customers for negotiated prices. Contrast with public utilities or agencies.
- 3.20. Kiosk:** A stationary vending location, typically staffed by an attendant, where water is sold or distributed by the container.
- 3.21 Latrine:** a receptacle (as a pit in the earth) for use as a toilet
- 3.22. 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
- 3.23 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.
- 3.24. 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 is 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.
- 3.25 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.

- 3.26 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 with slab (slab that can be cleaned), Composting toilet, Shared facility of the improved type, accessible and hygienic
- 3.27 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
- 3.28. 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.
- 3.29 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
- 3.30. 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.
- 3.31. 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
- 3.32. Subsidies:** a grant by a government to a person or company to assist an enterprise, generally to supplement the low income in securing services.
- 3.33. Standpipe, Stand post:** A pipe riser with a tap (faucet) used as a source of water, usually located publicly.

- 3.34.1 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.
- 3.35 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
- 3.36.1. Water Source:** means either groundwater or surface water. Surface water includes streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Ground water includes springs, wells or boreholes
- 3.37 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
- 3.38 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.
- 3.39.1. Willingness to pay:** A measure of demand for particular levels of water supply and/or sanitation service.

CHAPTER FOUR

NEED FOR POLICY

4.0

4.1. The Need for Integrated and Sustainable Management

4.1.1. 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.

4.1.2. 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

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2. However, the domestic and industrial water demand is expected to increase sharply as the development programmes improve economic conditions and more industries come 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

4.4.1. 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

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 in the area of 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)

4.7.1. 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.

4.7.2. The Policy needs to adopt the guidelines 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;

There is need to strengthen all State Agencies directly involved in service provision , while a Ministry is set up to coordinate and formulate policies for the sector.

4.9. Need to set out the roles of all other Stakeholders;

NGOs, CDA, WASHCOMs, 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, the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency and Ministry of Environment are in charge of Water related sanitation in Urban and Small towns. The sanitation division of the Local Government is in charge of rural areas. These agencies need to be empowered to function efficiently and effectively.

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 programme 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. The 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:** There is poor awareness about the inherent linkages of sanitation with public health.
- b. **Social and Occupational aspects of Sanitation:** The occupational hazard faced by sanitation workers daily.
- c. **Clearly Defined Institutional Roles and Responsibilities:** The and overlaps in institutional roles and responsibilities at State and local government levels as well as communities should be resolved.

4.16. An Integrated Holistic Approach: Sanitation investments needs to be planned in a piece-meal manner and do not take into account the full cycle of safe confinement, treatment and safe disposal.

4.17. Technology Choices: Technologies need to be focused on options that are 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 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. 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

5.0. CONSUMPTION STANDARDS

5.1. Our vision

5.1.1. 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.

5.1.2. 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 “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.

5.4. Goals

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

- i. *Restore the water schemes to their design capacities.*
- ii. *Increase accessibility of potable water to the people.*
- iii. *Eradicate water-borne diseases.*
- iv. *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.*
- v. *Increase gainful employment through the WSS sector.*
- vi. *Low cost of production of drinking water.*
- vii. *Attainment of water related MDGs.*
- viii. *Consistent supply of Safe water towards the total elimination of Water borne diseases.*

5.5. Policy thrust

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

5.5.2. 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.

5.5.3. 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:

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

5.6. Targets

- i. *To restore existing water schemes to their designed capacities and upgrade deserving ones.*
- ii. *Increase access to potable water from the present 297.78m Lt/day to 1200m Lt/day by 2025*
- iii. *Construct at least five ground water schemes (deep, well, boreholes) annually between 2014 and 2025.*
- iv. *Provision of Sewage treatment plants in each of the three senatorial districts in the State.*
- v. *Provision of effluent treatment plant in the industrial zone of the state.*
- vi. *Provision of water and gender sensitive sanitation in all public schools.*

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 areas in Ogun State, a provision of 50 litres per capita per day is assumed, 80 liters per day in small town areas 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

5.9.1. 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 5% 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.

5.9.2.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	COST CENTRE	DESIGNED CAPACITY MLD	INSTALLED MLD	2010 Population	2015 Population	2020 Population	2025 Population	2030 Population
Abeokuta South & Abeokuta North	Abeokuta Cost Centre							
	1 Abeokuta	170.6	97	716,562	914535	1167204	1489681	1901252
	2 Oba Erin	0.05	0.05	4,626	5904	7535	9616	12273
	3 Ibara Orile	0.03	0	2,873	3667	4681	5974	7624
	Total			724,061	924106	1179419	1505271	1921150
Obafemi Owode								

1	Kajola	0.52	0	198	253	323	412	526
2	Ofada	0.52	0	1,147	1464	1869	2385	3044
3	Owode Egba	0.168	0.168	23,640	30172	38508	49147	62725
4	Mokoloki	0.05	0.05	2,676	3416	4359	5564	7101
5	Kobape	0.048	0	1,804	2303	2939	3751	4787
	Total			29,466	37607	47998	61258	78183
Odeda	Odeda Cost Centre							
1	Odeda	0	0	4,577	5841	7455	9515	12144
2	Olodo	0.12	0	2,290	2923	3730	4761	6076
3	Ilugun	0.108	0	1,132	1444	1843	2353	3002
4	Opeji	0.108	0	377	481	614	784	1001
5	Efon	0.12	0	560	714	912	1163	1485
6	Osiele		0	3,135	4001	5107	6518	8318
7	Ajebo	0.048	0	2,676	3416	4359	5564	7101
	Total			14,747	18821	24021	30657	39127
Ewekoro	Ilaro Cost Centre							
1	Wasimi	0.112	0	4,440	5667	7233	9231	11781
2	Ewekoro	0	0	2,351	3000	3829	4887	6237
3	Itori	0	0	7,723	9857	12580	16056	20492
	Total			14,514	18524	23641	30173	38509
Ifo				0				
1	Papa/Ifo/Aki nside	12	12	113,303	144607	184559	235549	300627
2	Ajgunle	0	0	670	856	1092	1394	1779
3	Abalabi	0	0	614	784	1001	1277	1630
	Total			114,588	146,247	186,652	238,220	304,036
Yewa South	Ilaro Cost Centre			0				
1	Ilaro	0.5	0.074	73,501	93808	119726	152804	195021
2	Iboro	0.63	0.074	4,440	5667	7233	9231	11781
3	Ajilete	1.8	0	14,092	17985	22954	29296	37390
4	Oja-Odan	0	0	14,609	18645	23796	30371	38762
	Total			106,642	136,105	173,709	221,701	282,954
Ipokia				0				
1	Ipokia	0.7	0.7	11,158	14241	18175	23197	29606
2	Ijofin	0.12	0	5,472	6984	8914	11376	14519

3	Tongeji	0.07	0.7	468	597	762	973	1241
	Total			17,098	21,822	27,851	35,546	45,367
Yewa North				0				
1	Ayetoro	0.37	0.37	56,952	72686	92768	118398	151109
2	Igan alade	1.8	0	4,862	6206	7920	10108	12901
3	Owode Ketu	0.63	0.144	3,190	4071	5196	6632	8464
4	Igbogila	0.63	0.63	23,484	29972	38253	48821	62309
5	Ibese	0.63	0.63	4,440	5667	7233	9231	11781
6	Saala Orile	0.48	0.48	2,705	3453	4407	5624	7178
7	Tata	0.048	0	3,497	4463	5696	7269	9278
	Total			99,130	126,517	161,472	206,083	263,020
Imeko/Afon								
1	Imeko	2.4	2.4	26,855	34275	43744	55830	71254
2	Iwoye	0.043	0.043	281	359	458	584	745
	Total			27,136	34,633	44,202	56,414	72,000
Ado-Odo/Ota				0				
1	Ota	7.35	6.7	211,229	269588	344070	439131	560454
2	Kajola Iboro	0.78	0	1,237	1579	2015	2571	3282
3	Igbesa	0.72	0.72	24,926	31813	40603	51820	66137
4	Ado-Odo	0.9	0.9	43,501	55520	70859	90436	115421
	Total			280,894	358,500	457,546	583,958	745,295
Ijebu-Ode								
Ijebu Ode Cost Centre								
1	Ijebu-Ode	30.4	20.2	317,252	404902	516769	659543	841763
2	Ibefun	0.95	0.225	12,594	16074	20515	26182	33416
3	Idowa	1.2	0.48	5,229	6674	8518	10871	13875
4	Ososa			13,398	17099	21824	27853	35548
	Total			348,473	444,749	567,626	724,450	924,602
Odogbolu				0				
Sagamu Cost Centre								
1	Odogbolu	2.06	2.06	205,323	262050	334449	426852	544783
2	Aiyepe	0.96	0.96	14,245	18181	23204	29615	37797
3	Okun-Owa	0.6	0.6	9,902	12638	16130	20586	26274

Sagamu	Total				229,470	292869	373783	477052	608853
					0				
	1	Sagamu	9.92	6.7	240,783	307307	392210	500571	638869
	2	Emuren	0	0	3,497	4463	5696	7269	9278
	3	Sotubo	0	0	1,455	1857	2370	3025	3861
	4	Ogijo	0.048	0	6,996	8928	11395	14543	18561
	Total				252,730	322,555	411,671	525,408	670,569
Ijebu-North	Ijebu Igbo Cost Centre				0				
	1	Ijebu-Igbo	18	18	122,598	156469	199699	254872	325288
	2	Ago-Iwoye	0	0	50,350	64261	82015	104674	133593
	3	Oke-Eri	0	0	336	429	547	698	891
	4	Mamu	0.028	0	3,541	4520	5769	7362	9396
	5	Oru	0	0	9,095	11608	14815	18909	24133
		Total				185,920	237,286	302,844	386,515
Ijebu-North East					0				
	1	Odosenlu	0	0	477	609	777	991	1265
	2	Odolewu	0	0	750	957	1222	1559	1990
	3	Odoregbe	0	0	168	214	273	349	445
	4	Ilese	0	0	9,503	12128	15479	19756	25214
	5	Ijebu Imusin	0.41	0.41	16,789	21428	27348	34904	44547
		Total				27,687	35,336	45,099	57,559
Ijebu East	Ogbere Cost Centre				0				
	1	Ogbere	0.23	0.23	6,167	7871	10046	12821	16364
	2	Itele	1.8	1.8	4,390	5603	7151	9126	11648
	3	Ijebu-Ife	0.576	0.23	13,039	16641	21238	27106	34595
		Total				23,596	30,115	38,435	49,054
Waterside									
	1	Abigi	1.8	1.8	17,466	22292	28451	36312	46344
	2	Ibiade	1.36	1.36	13,295	16968	21656	27639	35275
	3	Oni	1.2	0.26	4,494	5736	7320	9343	11924
	4	Iwopin	1.8	1.8	13,448	17164	21906	27958	35682
	Total				48,703	62,159	79,333	101,251	129,225

Remo North	Iperu Centre	Cost			0				
1	Iperu	1.08			37,142	47404	60501	77216	98550
2	Ode Remo	0	0		17,812	22734	29014	37031	47261
3	Ilara Remo	0	0		4,298	5486	7001	8935	11404
4	Ipara	0	0		10,074	12857	16409	20942	26728
5	Isara	0	0		22,527	28750	36694	46831	59770
6	Akaka	0	0		3,566	4551	5809	7414	9462
	Total				95,419	121,782	155,428	198,369	253,175
Ikenne					0				
1	Ikenne	1.8	0.39		27,868	35567	45394	57936	73942
2	Ogere	6.7	5.5		16,927	21604	27572	35190	44912
3	Ilisan	0	0		19,997	25522	32573	41573	53058
	Total				64,792	82,693	105,540	134,698	171,913

Table 5.9.2.

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:

- 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.
- Transparency:** information will flow freely between different stakeholders and decisions and decision-making processes will be transparent and open to public scrutiny
- 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
- 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 participation of the poor and the 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%

Table 5.13.1.

- 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.*

5.13.2. Ogun State will meet the WSS Millennium Development 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.

5.13.3. 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
- 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)

5.14.1. Rural Water Supply guarantees minimum level of service of 30 liters per capita per day within 250 meters of the community of 1 to 5,000 people, serving about 250-500 persons per water point.

5.14.2. 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.

5.14.3. 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)

5.15.1. 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*

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

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

5.16. 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).

5.17. 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.

5.18. 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

6. POLICY STRATEGIES

- 6.0.** To achieve the policy objectives, the strategies with respect to each of the components of the objectives are as follows:
- 6.0.1. Improve water supply and sanitation service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio economic activities
 - 6.0.2. Ensure that Nigerian Standard for water quality are maintained by service providers
 - 6.0.3. Ensure that water supply and sanitation services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.
 - 6.0.4 Avoid denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic water supply and sanitation services.
 - 6.0.5 Adopt Public Private Partnership initiative in the urban and small towns.
 - 6.0.6 Encourage Public-Public-Partnerships Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery
 - 6.0.7 Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy review and improvement of water supply and sanitation.
 - 6.0.8 Ensure adherence to Legislations and standards internationally acceptable for water supply and sanitation
 - 6.0.9 Promote Manpower Development
 - 6.0.10 Awareness, Education and Training
 - 6.0.11 Institution of Awards
 - 6.0.12 Gender mainstreaming
 - 6.0.13 Increase Stakeholder participation in WSS sector
 - 6.0.14 Ensure collection of WSS data for the purpose of planning and analysis
 - 6.0.15 Promote Household Water Treatment
 - 6.16 Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved water and sanitation governance.
 - 6.0.17 Development of Water Safety Plans
 - 6.0.18 17Creation of Protection zones
 - 6.0.19 Construction Requirements and Best Practices

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.

- i. *Develop a state water supply and sanitation master plan incorporating water supply and feasibility survey; demand projection, investment plan for the period to 2025.*
- ii. *Undertake water supply and sanitation feasibility survey for the State to acquire baseline data for proper investment planning.*
- iii. *Rehabilitation and modernization of existing water supply works to restore them to their optimum operational capacity.*
- iv. *Expansion of existing urban water supply works to enhance capacities to meet over grown demand. Regional water schemes as the ultimate goal.*
- v. *Construction of new water supply schemes to serve the segments of the population that is not served.*
- vi. *Distribution network repair and renewal for all urban water supply schemes.*
- vii. *Comprehensive metering of all water supply schemes from abstraction through distribution to consumer connections.*
- viii. *Maintenance of customer service standards and codes for all consumer property and premises.*
- ix. *Ensure regular and alternate power supply through Independent Power Producers.*
- x. *Solar driven pumps to be given highest priority where applicable in the rehabilitation and construction of bore hole based water supply systems.*
- xi. *Promote improvement of traditional sources of community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water harvest, etc.).*
- xii. *Promote improvement of sanitation (domestic and human waste disposal) facilities especially in the urban and semi-urban areas.*
- xiii. *Strengthen the Sanitation Department within the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA) to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.*
- xiv. *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.*
- xv. *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.*
- xvi. *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*
- xvii. *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.*
- xviii. *Adoption of Community-Led Total Sanitation approach in small towns and rural communities.*
- xix. *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.*

- xx. *The rural communities shall take full ownership and maintenance of water supply facilities provided by the Government.*
- xxi. *Enhance capacity of the water supply and sanitation service providers in management, operation and maintenance*
- xxii. *Foreign water supply operators shall be encouraged to form joint ventures with Nigerian companies to invest in Ogun State WSS sector.*
- xxiii. *Local manufacture of water supply equipment and treatment chemicals shall be promoted.*
- xxiv. *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)*
- xxv. *Government shall support local Training institutions specializing in training of water supply operatives.*
- xxvi. *Provide technical support for capacity building at State and Local Government levels for the construction of waste disposal facilities.*
- xxvii. *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.*
- xxviii. *Encourage within the state's industrialisation policy, local manufacture of water supply equipment and water treatment chemicals.*
- xxix. *Establish water supply agencies to operate on commercial basis*
- xxx. *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 CDAs*
 - 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 (NAFDAC) and Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) respectively.*
- 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:*

- i. Water quality comply with allowable limits
 - ii. Construction requirements and water treatments are met
 - iii. 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:*
 - i. *Inform the OGSWC/RUTWATSAN not more than 3 days after the date the sample was collected and 24 hours in case of disease outbreak.*
 - ii. *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 districts 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.*
- 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.*

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.*

- 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

6.11.1 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

6.11.2. 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 CDA 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*
- 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 Agencies responsible for providing water and sanitation services shall support water service providers 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 all source of contamination.*
- b. *For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 30 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.*
- 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

7.0

- 7.1.** *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.*
- 7.2** *The Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Community Development 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 CDA depending on the ownership of the project.*
- 7.3** *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 Agency based in Demand Response approach.*
- 7.4.** *The Ministry of Rural Development, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas, and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Community 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 CDA based on the principle of community ownership and management. Technology choice for WSS projects in rural communities shall be determined by the Agency based on Demand Response approach.*
- 7.5** *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.*
- 7.6.** *Every resident of the state should have access safe sanitation and at least 30 litres of potable water, every day, within a distance of 250metres; and the State Government shall progressively take steps to guarantee this provision.*
- 7.7.** *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.*

- 7.8. It shall be the responsibility of the State Government and Local Governments to provide Water and Sanitation facilities in public Secondary schools and primary schools respectively.*
- 7.9 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.*
- 7.10. 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.*
- 7.11. 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.*
- 7.12. 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.*
- 7.13. 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.*
- 7.14. 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*
- 7.15. Vandalisation of water supply facilities is an offence punishable by law, as provided in the Ogun State Water law.*
- 7.16 At least, 30% of all WSS positions in the State are reserved for women.*
- 7.17. 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*
- 7.18. Water sources shall be protected from potential source of contamination.*
- 7.19. For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 15 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.*

- 7.20. It shall be illegal for any household or Corporate body that construct a Water Supply System within 30 meters radius a latrine or graveyard*
- 7.21. 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.*
- 7.22. Drinking water supplied by OGSWC, OGSSTWSSA, RUWATSAN, and other water service providers and bodies shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.*
- 7.23 All drinking water systems shall comply with construction specifications as stipulated by Federal Ministry of Water Resources.*
- 7.24. 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).*
- 7.25. There shall be effective corrosion control of the materials constituting the treatment and supply systems, tanks, pipes, pumps and valves.*
- 7.26. Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.*
- 7.27 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.*
- 7.28 New buildings or extensions of old buildings should make provision for sanitary facilities including toilets, septic tanks and soakaways.*

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0. WSS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 Policy formulation and Coordination Bodies

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

8.2. 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
7. Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency

8.3. Regulatory Bodies

1. Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission
2. Standard Organization of Nigeria
3. Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency
4. National Agency For food And Drug Administration and Control
5. National Oil Spill Response Agency
6. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

8.4 Consumers

1. Community Development Associations
2. Household consumers
3. Institutional consumers

8.5. Support Services

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

8.6. 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 Mobilisation and Application 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. *Develop sanitation programmes for the state capital and major cities in the state in conjunction with all stakeholders.*
- k. *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. *ensure the provision of appropriate water and adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions including Schools*

8.7. The Ministry of Special Duties;

- (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 in the rural areas of the State.*
- (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 in rural areas.*
- (c) *Articulate programs to achieve the provision of sufficient potable water in the entire state and adequate sanitation for the urban and small town areas in an affordable and sustainable way.*
- (d) *The Ministry shall coordinate the activities of the Ogun State Water Corporation and Small Town Water and Sanitation Agency in the following respects:*
 - i. *Carry out its designated role as the policy organ for the water and sanitation sector.*
 - ii. *Receive periodic reports of activities from the urban and small town water supply and sanitation agencies*

- iii. Mobilize resources for the Ogun State Water Corporation and Small Town Water And Sanitation Agency including ensuring the release of budgetary allocation for capital and recurrent expenditure
 - iv. Provide technical support to the agencies in the planning and implementation of their programmes
 - v. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of their programmes, and
 - vi. Plan and hold state meetings for the review of their programmes.
- (e) *It shall establish a Water Sanitation Division within the Department of Water Supply in the Ministry 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 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 Special Duties shall support water services providers (including OGSWC) in developing and implementing Water Safety Plans.*

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

8.8. The Ministry of Rural Development;

- (x) *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 in the rural areas of the State.*
- (y) *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 in rural areas.*
- (z) *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.*
- (aa) *The Ministry shall coordinate the activities of the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency in the following respects:*
- vii. *Carry out its designated role as the policy organ for the water and sanitation sector.*
 - viii. *Receive periodic reports of activities from the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency*
 - ix. *Mobilize resources for the Rural Water And Sanitation Agency including ensuring the release of budgetary allocation for capital and recurrent expenditure*
 - x. *Provide technical support to the agencies in the planning and implementation of their programmes*
 - xi. *Monitor and evaluate the implementation of their programmes, and*
 - xii. *Plan and hold state meetings for the review of their programmes.*
- (bb) *It shall establish a Water Sanitation Division within the Department of Water Supply in the Ministry 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*
- (cc) *Mobilization and advocacy on water supply & sanitation facilities*
- (dd) *Creation, and supervision of the activities of the State Water Supply Data Bank*
- (ee) *Inter-governmental cooperation (to liaise with 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.*
- (ff) *Maintenance of database on water supply and sanitation facilities and performance.*
- (gg) *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*
- (hh) *Promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and Non-governmental agencies in the sector.*
- (ii) *Provide technical support and assistance to the State, Local Government Water Supply and the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Boards.*
- (jj) *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.*

- (kk) Encourage NGOs and CBOs who work on sanitation related issues on self-help and provide incentives or relevant supports.*
- (ll) Explore alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy.*
- (mm) Develop, in collaboration with line agencies, and in consultation with all stakeholders, sector plans*
- (nn) Develop a Capacity Building and Maintenance policy for WSS sector in the state.*
- (oo) Identify all stakeholders in the sector and ensure they are carried along in activities relating to the sector.*
- (pp) The State Ministry of Rural Development shall support water services providers (including OGSWC) in developing and implementing Water Safety Plans.*
- (qq) Any other assignment as may be given by the Commissioner of Rural Development or the State Governor*

8.9. 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. Promoting Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.*
- f. Encouraging Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing public utilities locally, nationally and internationally.*
- g. Urban water data acquisition and management*
- h. Submitting to the Ministry of Special Duties quarterly reports of activities*
- i. Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission*
- j. Maintaining 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. Exploring alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy and the construction of Independent Power Plants*
- m. Compiling and forward annual water quality reports to relevant Agency/Department in the State Ministry of Health*
- n. Developing 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 Special Duties 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. Providing regular update on water facilities and status to Ministry of Special Duties and Ministry of Health.*

8.10. Small Town Water Supply Agency shall be responsible for;

- a. *Water service delivery in small towns as well as maintenance of facilities*
- b. *Collection of water tariffs in Small Towns*
- c. *Monitoring and evaluation of water services delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control*
- d. *Preparation of periodic report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.*
- e. *Promoting private sector participation in water services delivery through Procurement Contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.*
- f. *Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing small town's utilities locally, nationally and internationally.*
- g. *Small towns Water data acquisition and management*
- h. *Submit to the Ministry of Special Duties quarterly reports of activities*
- i. *Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission Maintain good customer relations and feedback system*
- j. *Compile and forward periodic water quality reports to relevant Agency/Department in the State Ministry of Health*
- k. *It shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.*
- l. *Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Special Duties and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors of the Ministry of Health*
- m. *Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ*
- n. *Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.*
- o. *Inform Ogun State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- p. *Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Special Duties and Ministry of Health.*

8.11. Ogun State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall

- 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 for 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.*
- j. *Support communities to establish Community Development Association (CDA) 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 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 Rural Development, 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 in rural areas.*
- t. *Inform Ogun State Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment in case of failure of water treatment process.*
- u. *Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status, to Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Health.*

8.12. Ogun State Water Regulatory Commission (OGSWRC) 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. *Monitoring and enforcing 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 Water Service Provider in the sector*

8.13. Ministry of Environment shall;

- 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. *Develop 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*
- e. *Formulate policy on waste and sewage disposal and sanitation in markets, motor parks and garages, and abattoirs.*
- f. *Research, develop and recommend for the state, appropriate and affordable sanitation technologies based on best international standard. .*
- g. *Develop a plan and implementation strategies for the full sanitation coverage of the urban centres of the state*
- h. *Develop strategies for the proper management of rain run offs, drainages, channels and domestic waste.*
- i. *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*

8.14. Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA)

- a. *OGEPA in conjunction with the Ogun State Ministry of Environment 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. *Inform, State Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and water and sanitation service providers in case of contaminations occurring in the protection zones.*
- c. *Protect, restore, and preserve watersheds*
- d. *Construct public toilets for public use in open spaces and public buildings. Where feasible, the toilets can be constructed by the private sector on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis or on government-private sector partnership basis.*
- e. *Ensure siting of refuse final disposal sites in an environment friendly manner that will ensure protection of both surface and ground water systems*
- f. *Ensure that industrial effluents are adequately treated to a level that will not pollute the water bodies in the state.*

- g. 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.*

8.15. Ministry of Education shall:

- a. Collaborate with Ogun State Water Corporation, RUWATSAN and Ministry of Environment on issues of school sanitation and water supply.*
b. Develop educational materials on sanitation and hygiene for public enlightenment
c. Ensure mass literacy programme and adult literacy curriculum to include water and sanitation education.
d. Ensure the observation of weekly sanitation days in schools within the State
e. Provide water supply and gender sensitive sanitation facilities in public schools
f. Enforcement of standard hygienic living condition in all schools within the state

8.16. Ministry of Women Affairs shall;

- a. Generally ensure gender mainstreaming into water and sanitation issues in the state.*
b. Mobilize women to participate in Water and Sanitation bodies at all levels. (Such as the State Steering Committees on Water Sanitation, CDA, and) towards ensuring that membership and leadership positions of WSS bodies are equitably spread among both genders.
c. 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.
d. Encourage women groups and bodies to send bids for water and sanitation contracts.
e. 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.
f. Sensitization program for women groups on crisis management on water disaster
g. Donate hand washing materials to schools
h. Educating, Training, and catering for the children, who are the most vulnerable during water or sanitation crisis

8.17. State Steering Committees on Water Sanitation shall;

- a. Coordinate State efforts for sanitation and hygiene promotion*
b. Implementation of the Water Sanitation policy in Ogun State

The Ministry of Special Duties shall be the Coordinating Ministry

8.17.1. It shall comprise representatives from:

- a. Ministry of Special Duties*
b. Ministry of Environment
c. Ministry of Health
d. Ministry of Rural Development
e. Ministry of Education
f. Ministry of Works and Infrastructure
g. Ministry of Housing
h. Ministry of Urban And Physical Planning
i. Ministry of Finance

- j. Ministry of Women Affairs
- k. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs,
- l. OGSWC
- m. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
- n. RUWATSAN
- o. OGEPA
- p. State Planning Commission
- q. External Support Agencies and
- r. Civil Society Organizations
- s. A representative of the community
- t. A representative of LGAs
- u. A representative of the Media

8.18. Ministry of Information and Strategy shall be responsible for;

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

8.19. Ministry of Health shall be responsible to;

- a. *Collaborate with Ministry of Rural Development and other line agencies on vector control diseases particularly in the management control strategies.*
- b. *Ministry of Health shall upgrade the Epidemiology unit to the Department of Epidemiology and Water Safety, to cater for 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.*
- c. *The Department of Epidemiology and Water Safety shall have 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.*

8.20. Ministry of Urban and Physical Planning shall be responsible for:

- a. *Ensure all building plans or plans to extend old buildings have provision for sanitary facilities located at least 30 meters to underground source of water supply.*
- 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.*

8.21. Primary Health Care Development Agency shall;

- 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.*

8.22. 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 within its jurisdiction.*
- d. *Monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation conditions within its jurisdiction*
- e. *Liaising with CDAs on water and sanitation issues*
- f. *Institutional capacity building.*
- g. *Payments of tariffs to the relevant agencies for public stand pipes within the locality of each LGA*
- h. *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*
- i. *Shall provide technical assistance to households for the upgrading of sanitary facilities.*
- j. *Shall engage in the training and capacity building of government personnel (environmental health officers, monitors, enforcers and administrators) and community artisans to be involved in water sanitation at the Local Government and community levels*
- k. *Development of strategies for increased public awareness campaigns on water and sanitation*
- l. *Effectively enforce relevant water and sanitation laws and regulation*
- m. *Enactment of bye laws on sanitation towards management of newly emerging sanitation challenges*
- n. *Collaboration with relevant state government agencies towards developing effective sanitation programmes.*
- o. *WES officers shall visit Schools regularly to enforce Sanitary regulations*
- p. *Development of Water Safety Plans in conjunction with the Community*
- q. *Keep an inventory of water supply and sanitation facilities in all communities and*
 - i. *Monitor their operational status;*
 - ii. *Test water quality of all new facilities;*
 - iii. *Monitor the availability of spare parts;*
 - iv. *Coordinate training of local mechanics and latrine artisans;*
 - v. *Promote good hygiene and sanitation practices*
 - vi. *Monitor sanitation coverage;*

- vii. Monitor capability and availability of mechanics and latrine artisans;
- viii. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of hygiene education and promotion
- ix. Monitor functionality and use of water and sanitation facilities;

8.23. 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.*

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

- a. *The management of water schemes in rural areas 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*

8.25. 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 OGSWC 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

- 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.*

8.26. 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.*

8.27. 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 Sanitation centres*
- 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*

8.28. 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.*

8.29. 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*

8.30. 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.*

- 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

9.0. SUSTAINABILITY AND FINANCING ISSUES

9.1. Service provision and Asset Ownership

9.1.1. 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 PPP arrangements such as Management or Service Contracts. Technology choice for WSS projects in urban towns shall be determined by the OGSWC.

9.1.2. The Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply 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 Agency or the CDA depending on the ownership of the project. However, the Ogun State Small Towns Water Supply 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 Agency based in Demand Response approach.

9.1.3. The Ministry of Rural Development and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas and its assets shall either be owned by the entity. 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*

9.3. Cost Recovery

9.3.1. 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.

9.3.2 *Operation and maintenance cost*, the Ogun State Water Corporation, the Ogun State Small Towns 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.

9.3.3. In the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, upon completion the projects will be handed over to the community for effective management.

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 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.	50%	50%	30%
State Government	25%	30%	60%
Local Government	20%	15%	10%
Community	5%	5%	Nil

Table 9.5a.

9.5b. 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

Table 9.5b.

9.5c. 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

Table 9.5c.