

# Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Taraba State Government

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TARABA  
STATE

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## 1.0 Background

Currently only about 32% of Taraba state citizens drink water from safe Sources. Only 26% of Taraba citizens own and use sanitary latrines for hygienic defecation. Water, sanitation and hygiene preventable diseases are prevalent with poverty, drudgery, low educational attainment and other socio-economic incapacitations among the populace, especially in the rural societies where majority of the people reside. Inadequate investments in water, sanitation and hygiene Over the years have resulted in the above and other conditions. In order to address these issues or challenges in line with current national and global thought and actions especially the MDGs and Nigeria's NEEDS efforts, the need to develop a state specific WASH policy to create a more enabling environment to fast tract actions for sustainable delivery of WASH services became imperative. The key International and National agreements and rationale for the State WASH policy centre on the implementation of the Millennium goal of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services by 2015. In the Nigeria the development and implementation of the NEEDS together with the national WASH policy and strategic framework/action plans has been on-going. Implementation of the national WASH policy is expected to achieve the MDG7 target 10 and also aimed at contributing to achieving other MDGs namely; universal basic education, reducing child and maternal mortality, ensuring gender equity, etc, that can hardly be attained without meeting the WASH MDG targets. The national WASH policies, strategic framework and plans have created enabling environment nationwide. Taraba State has developed and is in the process of implementing its own specific WASH policies, strategies and action plans, in line with the national policies, strategic and action plan frameworks. The Taraba SEEDS document is already in place and being implemented though it is expected to be translated into the state's development plan soon.

The existing instruments in use in Taraba state at the time of preparing this WASH policy include:

- The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2000.
- The draft Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Strategic Framework, 2004.
- The draft National Water Policy, 2004/0raft National Water-Sanitation



Policy, 2004.

- The draft Sanitation and Environmental Health Policy, 2005.
- The draft Policy GUIDelines on Excreta and Sewerage Management, 2005.
- The Public Health laws of Northern Nigeria 1963.
- The Revised National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2010.

Other relevant policies and legislation developed and in use include:

- The Taraba State Watersupply Agency law of 1992.
- The Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency Edict No.1 of 1995.
- The Taraba state Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (TSEEDS), 2003.
- The International Year of Sanitation Action Plan for Taraba State, 2008.
- The Taraba state Rural Water and Environmental sanitation Agency law 1996.

In the absence of a state specific WASH policy, the above documents are inadequate in terms of their provisions to create an effective enabling environment and WASH governance capacity system.

This draft WASH policy has been developed to enable the state government to fulfill its obligations in WASH delivery to its citizens as it is aimed at ensuring WASH governance capacity which requires an enabling environment for strengthening the state's existing WASH sector systems especially legislation, regulation, strategies, action and investment planning and other needed reforms such as in the WASH institutions, effective coordination mechanisms, human capacity development, service delivery, operation and maintenance, technology, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, financing, etc. It is also to ensure that the rights of both the citizens and WASH sector actors are properly protected.

Being a vital social and economic good for life and survival of citizens and the environment, and being easily susceptible to pollution and Contamination, abuse and misuse, the state's limited water resources endowments have to be properly harnessed to meet citizen's needs for drinking, domestics, irrigated agriculture, livestock, fishing, transportation, recreation, industry, etc. WASH policy and

legislation by the state government is key in this direction.

The design of this draft policy has been based on the principles and processes of National WASH Policy integrated water resources management (IWRM) NEEDS, SEEDS, LEEDS, MDGs and the ongoing national water sector reforms. The document has been prepared with sections that are relevant to the policy formulation and include the background, current WASH situation in Nigeria and Taraba state in particular, the policy thrust, goal, objectives, targets and guidelines for the policy implementation. The other sections contain the key WASH subsectors namely; sector-Wide or cross cutting policies, Urban/Peri-urban WASH, Small Towns (semi-urban WASH and rural WASH. The strategic framework to be developed will be based on these subsectors so also will be the associated issues of mechanisms for service delivery, technology options, management including community management arrangements, operation and maintenance, capacity building and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The WASH stakeholders are defined as the Federal, state and local governments, project communities, households, and the private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, External support (Donor) agencies. The WASH funding strategy which takes into account the national WASH policy cost sharing formula and the possibility of implementing the national Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guideline (WIMAG) at the state and the local governments levels for the urban and semi-urban WASH programmes and funding support from donors for the rural WASH subsector. The other sections discussed research and development, WASH information management system, WASH communication, legislation and bye-laws at appropriate levels and the strategic framework for programming. The conclusion highlights the consistency between this policy and the entire policy direction of the state Government. This policy is thus the foundation of the state's WASH governance capacity system.

A WASH (water) governance capacity reflects a society's (Taraba state's) level of competence to implement effective WASH arrangements through policies, laws, institutions, regulations, and compliance mechanisms. Thus, without a clear policy, it is difficult to develop a coherent system of laws. Without a clear



established legal structure, it is difficult for institutions to know how to operate. Without effective institutions, compliance and enforcement are likely to be lax. Balanced WASH governance capacity is the key to providing effective water management. We need to develop each component of the WASH governance capacity (policy, law, institutions, strategic framework and investment plans and implement them so as to achieve sustainable WASH delivery to benefit all Tarabans

Finally, we need to know that this policy provides only the framework for an enabling environment to be created by government for effective engagement in the sector. It is not an operational plan. The formulation of the policy has been achieved through the keen participation and assistance of many stake holders. These efforts are highly acknowledged.

## **1.1 Brief History of WASH Development in Taraba State**

In 2011 the Taraba state in response to the aspirations of the FGN produced its specific policy on water supply, sanitation and hygiene. This policy advocates for the provision of sufficient, affordable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services for all Tarabans through participatory investments by the two tiers of government (Taraba State and the 16 Local Governments) and project communities. This policy hereby makes the supply of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services to all Tarabans a right, and recognizes water as both a social and an economic good, and so expects all the state's WASH Agencies to manage its operations on business principles. It further stresses the need for reforms to achieve private sector participation, making special provisions for protecting the interest of vulnerable groups. The need to link improved sanitation and hygiene promotion to water supply is equally highlighted.

This policy further seeks an integrated approach for WASH delivery in terms of safe water supply, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services, targeting communities, health facilities, schools and other public/private institutions. The main components of the state WASH policy include: Water

Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Promotion with the strategic action plans. All the 16 Local Governments Councils are to domesticate relevant aspects of this as their byelaws for WASH delivery.

The United Nations declared the period 1980 to 1990 as the water and sanitation decade. The key element of the Water Decade is full coverage of water and sanitation for all citizens of the member countries of the UN. The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and natural Resources enjoins member states to develop policies for the conservation, utilization and development of ground and surface water.

Nigeria is signatory to the UN Declaration and the African Convention and has taken various interventions to achieve the principles and targets in the water supply and sanitation sector. At the time of the review of the Water Decade by the African Water Group of the Collaborative Council on Water and Sanitation, Nigeria was identified as one of the few countries with a draft water and sanitation policy.

In 1992, Nigeria developed and started implementing the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy and Action Plan. It also started implementing urban and semi-urban schemes through the State Water Supply Agencies with varying degrees of successes and achievements. Overall performance in the sector indicates that coverage of water and sanitation has reached 48% and 44% for water and sanitation respectively. Despite these achievements Nigeria still has a lot more to do to meet the MDG objectives of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Implementation of the foregoing and other programmes has yielded lessons to inform new and effective interventions. A review of the 1992 policy led to the design of a new Water and Sanitation Policy in 2000 and a Strategic Framework for its implementation. It has also informed the design and implementation of the Small Towns Water and Sanitation Programme.



With shifting emphasis on efficient development planning and the need for linkages among the three tiers as necessary criteria for national development, the Nigerian Government developed a National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). This is complemented by the Presidential Water Initiative with theme "Water for people, Water for life" with hopes to promote Integrated Water Resources Management so as to conserve, preserve and judiciously utilize water resources for sustainable development. After the initial 3-year phase of NEEDS, the government is developing NEEDS 2, which in addition to other policy commitments such as the vision 20, 2020 and the 7-point Agenda will drive government's programme and priorities in the coming years. Unfortunately, water and sanitation is not included in the 7-point Agenda underscoring the shifting emphasis on water and sanitation in the country.

The NEEDS document emphasized the place of the market and private sector and therefore seeks to promote public-private partnership. In addition, it puts state and local government authorities in the driving seat to formulate their own policies and strategies for achieving efficient water supply and sanitation services in the country. The National Water Policy sets out funding and cost sharing formulae covering capital, operation and maintenance costs in the urban, small towns and rural water, respectively. The formula is set out in paragraph 8.7 under 'Financing Mechanism'.

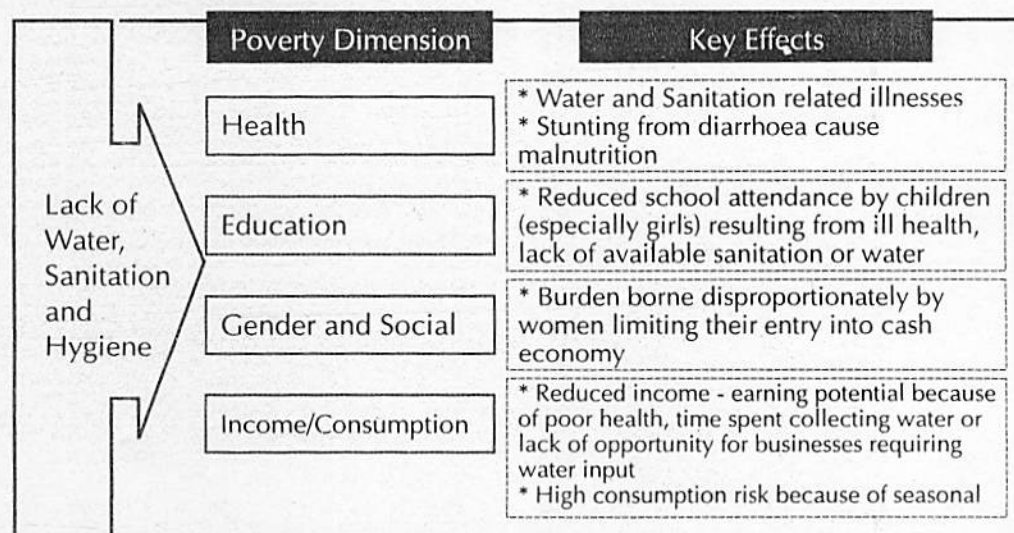


Fig.2 Effects of lack of access to WASH services

Taraba State Government through its SEEDS document recognizes water, sanitation and hygiene as essential elements for a healthy life and good environment, which are fundamental for the socio-economic development of the State. This conviction has guided the design of interventions aimed at improving coverage of water and sanitation services. The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) provides a pointer on the level of need for improved water supply and sanitation and this continues to pose a challenge for the state government.

## **2.0 Situational Context of the WASH Policy**

### **2.1 Preamble**

The antecedents of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme delivery in Taraba state has shown that there has been inadequate provision of facilities and services to meet demand especially for domestic needs not to talk of irrigation, fisheries, livestock, industry or recreation. The issues of inadequacies in WASH delivery has been attributed to weak enabling environment, inadequate investments in the past and the capital intensive nature of the required investments, coupled with inadequate participation of key stakeholders, especially the FGN and beneficiaries in the planning, execution, ownership, operation and maintenance, funding among others. It is in recognition of this, that the new WASH policy was developed with reference to the existing national WASH and other related policies, legislation, strategic framework and action plans to serve as a basis for strengthening and accelerating implementation. All these will enable for achieving the provisions of the MDGs, Nigeria's NEEDS, Taraba SEEDS and other relevant socio-economic agenda for sustainable WASH service delivery in the state. The development of this policy is key to creating the desired enabling environment for strengthening all aspects of the state's WASH delivery.

The development of the state WASH sector policy with support from UNICEF has been a public participation process by the State RUWASSA together with the key stakeholders drawn from the line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).



The purpose of the policy is to guide, enable and facilitate efficient and effective WASH services by all the relevant actors and beneficiaries. The policy will enhance appropriate legislations, stronger institutions, regulation, coordination, stronger political will and fiscal commitments at Federal, State, LGA and community levels based on subsequent strategic framework and action plan. It will afford effective implementation of the National WASH policy as it affects Taraba state. The benefits inter-alia being increased access to sustainable WASH services; improved health, poverty reduction, increased educational attainment and overall sustainable human and environmental development of Taraba state.

The key challenge has been has been the absence of the State WASH though the state has achieved some institutional reforms in the last 20 years. Others includes less commitments by the Local Government councils, low infrastructural development, weak stakeholder involvement, weak operation and maintenance and WASH M+E systems, low community empowerment and involvement for ownership and sustainability. Many of the stakeholders have not played their roles effectively which have all led to low and irregular funding, inadequate human capacity, weak management arrangements, weak implementation of sanitation and hygiene components.

The need to ensure an effective enabling environment (policy) with legal instruments for sustainable delivery of functional WASH services, and to protect and guide against misuse of the state's scarce water resources have been the goal of the National Policy.. Furthermore the current pace of WASH sector progress in the state has been rather slow and the MDG sector targets are not being met given the current decline in WASH service coverage.

The Taraba State government given this new state policy and the existing national WASH policies and the on-going sector reforms nationwide, now understands that external funding for the sector is gradually increasing due to increasing donor presence and thus prepared this draft policy to demonstrate to the citizens, the FGN and donors its political and fiscal commitments to sustainable WASH delivery and readiness to partner more effectively with them for increased

This Chapter presents an overview of the situation in which the Taraba State Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector policy has been prepared. It presents the background of the state in terms of its history, geography and demography, socio-economic activities, government and administration, water resources potentials, developed water and sanitation schemes, current water demand, existing WASH institutional arrangements and the prevailing WASH challenges.

## **2.2 Brief History of Taraba State**

Taraba state with administrative headquarters in Jalingo came into being as a result of the state creation exercise of 27th of August, 1991. The creation of the state was seen as a significant development for its citizens as this brought about the reunion of a people who had shared historical roots and co-existed peacefully in the defunct Northern Nigeria until 1967 when they were separated after the creation of Benue Plateau and North Eastern states during which the former Wukari and Muri Divisions were excised and merged with defunct Benue province to form part of Benue Plateau state and the Muri and Sardauna provinces were merged with Adamawa province to form part of the defunct North eastern state. These three Divisions of Wukari, Muri and Sardauna were brought together again in the 1991 creation of the present day Taraba state.

The State which is structured into 16 LGAs comprises of both major and minor ethnic groups namely; Mumuye, Jukun, Chamaba, Kuteb, Wurkun, Mambila, Ichen, Fulani, Jibawa, Tiv, etc. There are over 8 languages spoken as first language in Taraba State; Mumuye, Jukun, Hausa, Fulani, Kuteb, Ichen, Mambila and Wurkun.

## **2.3 Location, Geography and Land Mass of Taraba State**

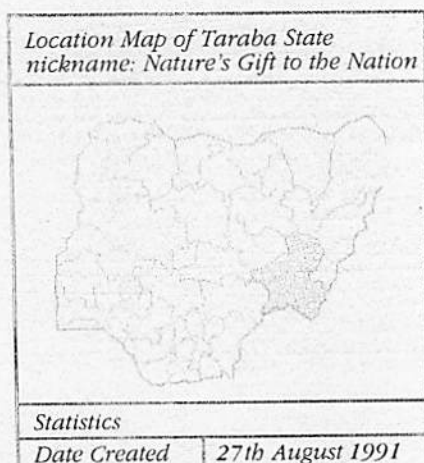
Taraba State is located in the geographical eastern part of Nigeria. It lies between longitude 5° 18'E to 7° 54'E and latitude 6° 3'N to 8° 42'N. The State shares common boundaries with Gombe and Bauchi states in the north, Adamawa State in the north-east and east, Plateau and Nasarawa States in the west and Benue in



the south west. It shares international boundary with the republic of Cameroun in the south and south east. The major cities and towns in the state include Jalingo, (the state capital), Wukari, Takum, Gembu, Zing, Bali, Karim Lamido, Mayo Ndaga, Mutum Biyu, Serti, Ibbi, Donga, Baissa, Nguroje and Lissam. About 70% of the state (the Western part) is underlain by Basement complex rocks. The other 30% of the state is covered by gently dropping cretaceous and tertiary sediments which unconformably overlie the Basement with Tertiary volcanic rock outcrops along the Benue trough. Taraba State has an average maximum Temperature of 33.2°C with an average minimum of 25.8°. The State has two distinct seasons, dry season (harmattan) and wet season. It also has a total land area of about 60,291.83sq kilometers and is the 3rd largest state in the country in terms of landmass.

The physical features of the state are largely mountainous. Mountains cover a large proportion of the state, most of which are undulating highlands to average heights of about 1,800m above sea level. The Mambila Plateau has 1830m above sea level.

The southern and northern areas are generally hilly and rocky, while their central and western areas are low lying and form part of the River Benue valley. The confluence of the Rivers Taraba and Benue create alluvial fertile soils which are very good for crop production. Other smaller rivers cover other parts of the state and drain into the major Benue River. The location map is shown in figure 1.



## 2.4 Demography

The three major ethnic groups in the State are Mumuye, Jukun and Fulani. Together they form over 60% of the total population. The minor ethnic groups on the other hand include Warkun, Kuteb, Ichen, Chamba, Mambila, Ndoro, Tiv, Hausa, Tigon, Jibawa, etc. Both Christianity and Islam are widely practiced in the State (Source: Ministry of Budget and Planning, 2008)

Capital	Jalingo
Area	60,291.83km <sup>2</sup>
Population: 2006 Census	2.37 million people
ISO 3116-2	NG-TR
Governor	H.E.D.D Suntai
Figure 1 Location of Taraba State	
Source: Wikipedia, 2011	

According to the 2006 Census data, Taraba State had a population of about 2.3 million people with a growth rate of 0.32 percent. The percentage distribution of the population is 51 percent male and 49 percent female. Table 7 presents the population figures by LGAs. Further analysis of the population data showed that about 10% of the population are classified to be living in the urban area, 20% are living in semi urban while 70% are living in the rural areas.

## 2.5 Water Resources Potentials and WASH Services Situation

### 2.5.1. Water Resources Potentials

#### 2.5.1.1 Rainfall and Surface Water

Taraba State with an average maximum temperature of 33.20C and average minimum temperature of 22.80C also has an average relative humidity of 68% 70%, experiences two distinct seasons and weather conditions namely rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs from March to October with annual rainfall ranging from 1016mm to 1524mm, with average daily sunshine of 6.2 hours and wind speed of 89.9km/hour. The surface water resources include the numerous rivers and streams and their tributaries that drain the entire state major amongst which are Benue, Taraba, Donga, Kashimbilla, etc.

Abstraction of water for domestic, agriculture and industrial uses is done through the construction of weirs, dams and reservoirs for raw water storage and treatment, pumping/piping for service storage and distribution with reticulations into public



standpipes and house connections. Many of the water supply schemes in small towns and urban areas in the state are based on developed surface water resources. Other small towns (Semi, urban areas) and rural communities have their water supply schemes that are based on abstraction of ground water resources through motorized/solar powered or hand pumped boreholes. Many LGAs are also engaged in constructing some concrete lined hand dug wells to provide public water supply. Individual households do sink hand dug wells and drill boreholes within their dwellings mainly to meet their domestic needs. In addition, the State houses 2 dams built mainly for water supply for domestic use and irrigation at Kashimbila and Kakara Tea estate in Takum and Sarduana LGAs respectively.

### **2.5.1.2 Ground Water Resources**

Ground water resources are usually those that are found in the subsurface in any given geological setting. Taraba State is known to have two major geological (rock) formations namely; the undifferentiated Basement complex and Sedimentary rock associations. All of them date from pre-Cambrian through lower Palaeozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary, and include the following;

- (i) Crystalline Basement Rocks: Consisting of the Basement Complex rocks that cover about 70% of the northern, southern and eastern parts of the state.
- (ii) The northern, north western and western fringes are underlain by the Sedimentary formations of the Mid-Benne Valley. The sedimentary formations comprise the cretaceous units of sandstones, shales, clays, lime-stones, Siltstones, etc.
- (iii) The Tertiary volcanics and basalts are emplaced as domes around the Benue valley and on the Mambila Plateau.
- (iv) The Quaternary rocks units consist of recent alluvial deposits that overlie many of the above older Formation.

In Taraba State the capability of these different rocks to hold and transmit water in sufficient quantity to be considered economical determines their aquifer potentials. Most of the productive aquifers are found within the sandstones, weathered/fractured rock horizons. The richest aquifers are found within the

cretaceous sandstones/alluvium of the Benue, Taraba, Donga, Gamana Rivers and their tributaries, occurring prominently at Lau, Karim Lamido, Ibbi, Donga, Wukari, Bali and Gashaka LGAs. Many boreholes have been and are still being drilled to exploit ground water resources for supplies to many communities from these and other rich aquifers in the State.

## **2.6 Socio-Economic Activities and Development of the State**

Agriculture is the basis of the state economy, with over 70% of the population living in the rural areas and engaged in farming. Agriculture provides food and various products to serve the needs of the people as well as providing raw materials for the agro-based industries. Other major occupations include trading (2.5%) livestock rearing (20%) and fishing (6%). Only a very small proportion (1.5%) works in civil service in the state. Taraba state is also endowed with abundant mineral resources. Among the mineral resources available in commercial quantities are kaolin, limestone, baryte, feldspar and quartz.

Since its creation in August 1991 till 2002, Taraba State realized that despite efforts by the successive administrations to address the inherited issues of extreme poverty and underdevelopment, there was no visible improvement in the living standards of the people. In its resolve to tackle these developmental challenges, the then political administration in 2003 embarked upon the development of the Taraba state's key economic and empowerment development strategy document (TSEEDS). TSEEDS identified the key development agenda with their different sectoral policy thrusts, targets and strategies designed towards achieving rapid transformation of the State and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The TSEEDS document thus provided a basis for the way forward as well as captured the state government's intention and focus that have charted a clear road map towards sustainable growth and development. The TSEEDS, being a development framework created an enabling environment for enacting appropriate legislation and laws for the implementation of the various development programmes including safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).



The existence of the various WASH sector policies, laws, institutions and programmes such as the Taraba State Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development, State Water Supply Agency, Rural Water supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency (RWSESA), Ministry of Environment TEPA, the MDGs Office, etc derive from the provisions of the SEEDS document with emphasis on the development of the social services sector which include safe and adequate water provision and improved sanitation, education, health care delivery, gender equity, poverty alleviation, etc.

In the area of programming, the different line MDAs listed above have implemented many WASH and WASH related projects that have in turn increased access to safe water supply, safe excreta and other waste disposal improved hygiene practices and behaviors with attendant health improvements, poverty reduction, gender equity and overall social development of the citizenry. All these efforts in the WASH programme led to the attainment of the current WASH service coverage of 32% (water supply) and 26% (sanitation). This low coverage implies low fiscal commitments and thus low financial investments due to weak enabling environment occasioned by weak political will. The consequences have been prevalence of poverty, WASH borne diseases, unsanitary conditions, etc. This situation clearly portrays that the existing WASH challenges demand attention. This policy is an attempt to draw attention to the need for accelerated actions to address the challenges and pave way to effective and accelerated WASH delivery in the best interest of all Tarabans.

## **2.7 Government and Administration**

The administrative and political structure of Taraba State is similar to all other states in the Federation. The state which initially started with 13 LGAs now has a total of 16. The Governor, Architect Darius Dickson Ishaku is the current Chief Executive Officer of the State and Chairman of the Executive Council. The Executive Council is made up of Hon. Commissioners with the Secretary to State Government serving as Secretary. The Commissioners are in charge of day to day administration of the State Ministries and Parastatals. The executive powers of the

State are vested in the hands of the Governor who is assisted by the Deputy Governor and the State Executive Council which is the highest policy-making organ of the State. The Commissioners are assisted by Permanent Secretaries who implement government decisions under the coordination of the Secretary to the State Government and the Head of Service.

Taraba State has 3 Senatorial Districts and 16 Local Government Areas and one Development Area (Yangtu). The major towns in the State are; Jalingo, Wukari, Takum, Gembu, Donga, Karim-Lamido, Mayondaga, Mutum-Biyu, Zing and others. There is also a 21 member legislature in the Taraba State House of Assembly which is presided over by the Honorable Speaker. The House of Assembly legislates towards good governance in accordance with the powers vested in the House by the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Legislature also exercises oversight functions and consider public petitions to ensure due process and compliance with best practices.

The Judicial powers of the State are vested in the Judiciary. The hierarchy of the courts include; High Court, Sharia Court of Appeal, Customary Court of Appeal, Magistrate Court and Area Court.

There are 13 Ministries, 27 Boards and Parastatals. The list of the Ministries include Agriculture & Natural Resources, Cooperatives, Commerce and Industry, Education, Environment and Urban Development, Finance, Health, Information, Justice, Social Welfare, Youth and Sports Development, Water Resources Rural Development, Women Affairs and Social Development, Culture & Tourism, Works, Transport & Housing. Each Ministry prepares its plans and budget, and defends same with the State Planning Commission. Similar relationship exists between the LGAs and the Bureau for Local Government and Chieftancy Affairs.

## **2.8 Brief History of WASH Development In Taraba State**

The United Nations declared the period 1980 to 1990 as the water and sanitation decade. The key element of the Water Decade is full coverage of water and



sanitation for all citizens of the member countries of the UN. The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and natural Resources enjoins member states to develop policies for the conservation, utilization and development of ground and surface water.

Nigeria is signatory to the UN Declaration and the African Convention and has taken various interventions to achieve the principles and targets in the water supply and sanitation sector. At the time of the review of the Water Decade by the African Water Group of the Collaborative Council on Water and Sanitation, Nigeria was identified as one of the few countries with a draft water and sanitation policy.

In 1992, Nigeria developed and started implementing the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy and Action Plan. It also started implementing urban and semi-urban schemes through the State Water Supply Agencies with varying degrees of successes and achievements. Overall performance in the sector indicates that coverage of water and sanitation has reached 48% and 44% for water and sanitation respectively. Despite these achievements Nigeria still has a lot more to do to meet the MDG objectives of reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Implementation of the foregoing and other programmes has yielded lessons to inform new and effective interventions. A review of the 1992 policy led to the design of a new Water and Sanitation Policy in 2000 and a Strategic Framework for its implementation. It has also informed the design and implementation of the Small Towns Water and Sanitation Programme.

With shifting emphasis on efficient development planning and the need for linkages among the three tiers as necessary criteria for national development, the Nigerian Government developed a National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). This is complemented by the Presidential Water Initiative with theme "Water for people, Water for Life" with hopes to promote Integrated Water Resources Management so as to conserve, preserve and judiciously utilize water resources for sustainable development. After the initial 3-

year phase of NEEDS, the government is developing NEEDS 2, which in addition to other policy commitments such as the vision 20, 2020 and the 7-point Agenda will drive government's programme and priorities in the coming years. Unfortunately, water and sanitation is not included in the 7-point Agenda underscoring the shifting emphasis on water and sanitation in the country.

The NEEDS document emphasized the place of the market and private sector and therefore seeks to promote public-private partnership. In addition, it puts state and local government authorities in the driving seat to formulate their own policies and strategies for achieving efficient water supply and sanitation services in the country. The National Water Policy, sets out funding and cost sharing formulae covering capital, operation and maintenance costs in the urban, small towns and rural water, respectively. The formula is set out in paragraph 8.7 under 'Financing Mechanism'.

Taraba State Government through its SEEDS recognizes water, sanitation and Hygiene as essential elements for a healthy life and good environment which are fundamental for the socio-economic development of the State. This conviction has guided the design of interventions aimed at improving coverage of water and sanitation services. The Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) provide a pointer on the level of need for improved water supply and sanitation and this continues to pose a challenge for the State government.

Over the past 20 years Taraba State has enjoyed the support of UNICEF in four areas of its children development interventions: Survival and Early Child Care; Basic Education; Water Hygiene and Sanitation; Protection and Participation. Very strong support was given to the State by the UNICEF in the area of WASH programme implementation.

In 2011 the Taraba State Government of Nigeria in response to the aspirations of the FGn has produced a State specific policy on water supply, sanitation and hygiene. This policy advocates for the provision of sufficient, affordable and



sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services for all Tarabans through participatory investments by the two tiers of government (Taraba State and the 16 Local Governments) and project communities. This policy hereby makes the supply of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services to all Tarabans a right, and recognizes water as both a social and an economic good, and so expects all the state's WASH Agencies to manage its operations on business principles. It further stresses the need for reforms to achieve private sector participation, making special provisions for protecting the interest of vulnerable groups. The need to link improved sanitation and hygiene promotion to water supply is equally highlighted. This policy further seeks to pursue an integrated approach for WASH delivery in terms of safe water supply, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion services, targeting communities, health facilities, schools and other public/private institutions. The main components of the state WASH policy include: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Promotion with the strategic Action Plans. All the 16 Local Government Councils are to domesticate relevant aspects of this as its bye laws for WASH delivery.

## **2.9 Current Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Situation**

### **2.9.1 State WASH Demand**

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#### **2.9.1.1 Water Supply Situation**

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The total water demand of Taraba State is a function of the entire population residing in the urban, semi urban and rural areas. Currently there are 10% urban dwellers, 20% live in small towns while the remaining 70% dwell in rural societies. The estimated total daily per capita water demand based on 90lcd, 60lcd, and 30lcd respectively is 138,044,160litres/day. The current production in the State is estimated at 44,174,131.2 litres/day only. The Demand gap is estimated at 93,870,028.28 per day.

#### **2.9.1.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation**

Many public, private and household Sanitation and Hygiene facilities, especially toilets and hand washing facilities have been constructed in public places including motor parks, markets, places of worship, health facilities, educational

institutions, etc in varying numbers in the urban, small towns and rural communities with few solid waste collection and disposal systems. Currently, the State cannot boast of standard waste disposal systems such as dump sites, solid waste and sewerage management systems. The current sanitation and hygiene coverage for the State is estimated at only 26%.

### **2.9.2 Current WASH Demand Gap**

Based on the foregoing analysis of inadequate safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene to meet to current and future demands, it is desirable to accelerate actions in service delivery towards bridging this demand gap of 68% for water and 77% for Sanitation and Hygiene. This shows clearly that there is need for the Taraba State government to accelerate programming towards bridging this demand gap if we are to meet the 2015 MDGs in WASH in the State.

## **3.0 Core Principle And Values**

### **3.1 Need for Sector Policy**

To enhance the attainment of government's commitment to the provision of potable water and improved sanitation, the government established the State Ministry of Water Resources and other relevant agencies (Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency (RWSESA) & State Water Supply Agency). The Ministry is charged with the overall responsibility of ensuring effective management of water resources. It plays a leadership role in the design and delivery of water Supply and sanitation interventions. The formulation of a water supply, sanitation and hygiene policy is evidenced to provide critical tool and guide for the Ministry's role and responsibilities.

The absence of a policy creates inefficiency and ineffectiveness in resource allocation, and use. The policy framework is very essential to ensure clear and appropriate structures and mechanism for efficiency and effectiveness in the water and sanitation sector.

The domestication of the National policy on water supply sanitation and hygiene



- Absence of policy instruments
- None articulation of a sector wide plan for the sector
- Inadequate infrastructure - physical and legal.
- Poor (lack of) sector coordination in water and sanitation
- Financial constraints
- Poverty
- Cultural values and practices
- Topography
- Ignorance and illiteracy
- None involvement of civil society in governance
- Budget tracking and monitoring by civil Society, communities
- Lack of clearly defined water Supply and sanitation policy direction
- Weak institutional and regulatory framework for administration and service delivery
- Limited mandate for local Government Water and Environmental Sanitation Units or Departments
- Poor maintenance culture for existing facilities (both urban and rural)
- High operation and maintenance cost
- Inadequate manpower
- Weak coordination
- Inadequate funding/poor revenue collection
- Inadequate (weak) investment
- Limited (absence of) private sector participation.

The policy framework is coherent response to the problems confronting water, sanitation and hygiene in Taraba State as enumerated above.

The policy formulation is a milestone set by the Taraba State government for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.

## **3.2 Vision and Mission Statement**

### **3.2.1 Vision**

The WASH vision for Taraba State is: "Some for all and all for some forever" This

sums up the WASH goals of access to limited resources on an equitable basis, in a sustainable manner.

### **3.2.2 Mission**

The WASH mission is to drive progress towards environmentally and economically sound practices under an effective WASH governance system down to the grassroots.

## **3.3 Core Principles and Values of WASH services**

The policy incorporates the principles and values that are in consonance with the Dublin Principles. These principles are fundamental for sustainable access to safe and adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The policy adopts and incorporates key outcome of the Conference: that,

- i. Water is a finite and vulnerable resource, thus requiring an integrated approach to its management.
- ii. Water is both a social and economic good and therefore requires the adoption of efficient utilization mechanisms as well as ensuring it is equitably distributed.
- iii. Water development and management should be based on participatory approach involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels.
- iv. Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, which should be reflected in effective participation at all levels.
- v. Attention must be paid to effective operation and maintenance.
- vi. Emphasis should be placed on policy development, institutional reform, effective service delivery, capacity building and creation of an enabling legal environment.
- vii. Water and land resources must be managed at the lowest appropriate levels.

By adopting the principles in the policy framework, the government of Taraba State expressly commits to promote integrated approach to water supply, sanitation and hygiene delivery that is people-centred and, ensure water resources are used efficiently to optimize the benefits and preserve the needs of the future generation.



## 4.0 Policy Thrust

4.1 In line with the National WASH Policy 2000 and the revised national WASH policy 2010 the main objective of the Taraba State WASH sector is the provision of adequate potable water, sanitation and hygiene promotion facilities and services to all Tarabans in an affordable and sustainable way through participatory investments by the three tiers of government and the beneficiaries themselves with technical and financial support of donors.

### 4.2 Policy Goal

The goal of the policy is the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable WASH delivery in the state.

### 4.3 Policy Objectives

The specific policy objectives are:

- i. To increase service coverage for water supply, sanitation and hygiene statewide to meet the desired level of socio-economic demands in the sector.
- ii. To ensure good WASH quality standards.
- iii. To ensure affordability of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for citizens with consideration for the poor.
- iv. To guarantee affordable access for the poor of the basic WASH services level for citizens
- v. To enhance state capacity in the operation and management of WASH undertakings.
- vi. To legislate and regulate to ensure standards for WASH services
- vii. Promote market principles and encourage private sector participation in the sector.
- viii. Reduce the incidences of WASH related diseases in order to improve quality of life.
- ix. To create enabling environment for the design of a strategic framework for accelerated programme implementation.

The attainment of these objectives requires a more enabling policy environment. The Taraba state WASH sector policy and legislative environment has already made inroads in efforts to conform to the provisions of the national WASH policy though not enough has been achieved, especially that there was no state specific WASH policy and adequate legislation for a sound enabling environment. Furthermore, to date legislation has been more concerned with establishment of WASH Programme management agencies than for holistic WASH governance capacity system.

The State government is determined to face the challenge through planned and targeted initiatives to enhance provision and access to water supply and sanitation services. The government shall strive to respond to the demand of the Urban, Small towns and Rural Communities.

The Taraba State government sees water supply and Sanitation as tools for wealth generation and poverty reduction especially for women, and will adopt the integrated approach through a combination of strategic partnership and alliances for the provision and expansion of physical facilities, sustained Hygiene Education, Community empowerment etc to promote effective participation and active involvement of private sector and NGOs in service delivery including gender-mainstreaming.

#### **4.4 Policy Targets**

In line with the above objectives and conclusions reached during consultations and interactions with key stakeholders involved in the processes, the policy aims to:

- i. Increase water supply coverage from current poor state (32%) to 75% by 2015
- ii. Increase sanitation coverage from 23% to 75% by 2015
- iii. Improved hygiene practices from 23% to 50% by 2015

To achieve the above, government, through relevant ministries, parastatals and agencies, shall strengthen proper planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.



## 4.5 Policy Guidelines

For purposes of this policy and in line with national classification, communities refer to:

Urban - those with population above 20,000 people

Small towns - communities with population between 5,000 and 20,000

Rural - communities with population up to or less than 5,000

Where a rural community is contiguous with a town classified as urban or small town, it will be served by the agency responsible for providing that urban community with water supply and sanitation services.

Under the provisions of this policy, the government will endeavour to provide basic services. This means a protected all year round supply of 30 litres per capita per day for rural dwellers, and 90 litres per day for urban and peri-urban dwellers and 60 litres per capita per day for small towns. The service point should preferably be within 250 metres of the community or household and not exceeding 500 metres, servicing about 250 persons per service point.

The demand-driven approach shall be used to assess the willingness of communities to participate in the delivery of sustainable services, except in the case of urban water supply and sanitation.

The State Government shall ensure the provision of highest levels of service for both rural and small town water supply and sanitation interventions, the guiding principle being community participation in the planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the facilities provided.

In providing urban water supply and sanitation schemes, emphasis will be placed on attaining high levels of cost recovery taking into consideration the poor and their ability to pay including concerted education of water users.

The choice of technology shall be based on the perceptions of community members bearing in mind the need to provide the highest service level after due

consideration of the costs investment and operational. Service level refers to the quantity and quality of water, the amount of time needed to collect water and the reliability of the system. It is important to look at these levels in the choice of appropriate technologies.

## **5.0 Key Components of the Policy**

### **5.1 Sector-wide Component**

Drinking water supply refers to provision of services in urban, small towns and rural communities. In this respect, adequate drinking water facilities shall be provided to the entire population in urban, small towns and rural areas. The State Government envisages that future irrigation and multi-purpose projects shall invariably include drinking water supply component, particularly whenever there are no dependable alternative sources of drinking water. Drinking water needs of human beings shall be the first charge on any available water. Thereafter, consideration will be given to water for agriculture including livestock, industry, recreation and others.

Poor sanitation is the major causal factor of many transmitted diseases, and the effectiveness of sanitation improves when it is integrated with improved water supply and behavioral change. The sanitation and hygiene component of this policy therefore combines behavior-change and facilities, which should be promoted together to maximize health and socio-economic benefits. Sanitation is therefore not an add-on and shall be given its proper place to ensure attainment of the expected benefits.

The focus is to ensure increased coverage from the present level of 32% to 75% of the population within the next 5 years, with particular emphasis on underserved and unreached rural communities as well as institutionalization of cost-effective measures to ensure that services are provided at affordable prices as well as increasing the efficiency of service providers.

Government commits to the design of mechanisms for ensuring effective operation, maintenance and management systems for facilities and making users



the pivot for ensuring the sustainability of the systems.

Gender considerations will be given serious attention by adoption of strategies for the engagement of women, both professionally and at all levels, in sector related activities.

Government will facilitate institutionalization of mechanisms that will ensure full participation of communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring of interventions, etc as part of the process of promoting community ownership, maintenance and management of the facilities.

Government will encourage pro-poor approaches through the design of mechanisms that will ensure their inclusion on the decision-making process as well as having adequate access to good quality water supply and sanitation.

## **5.2 Urban and Small Towns WASH**

For purposes of ensuring that all the urban and small towns are adequately covered, Government will continue to take responsibility for the initial capital cost of investment in line with approved cost sharing formula in the National Water Supply and Sanitation and hygiene policy (2000).

The technology for the provision of urban and small town water supply scheme shall be applied to surface and ground water sources, depending on the size/population of the community and the appropriateness of the technology. As much as possible, however, the stakeholder communities will be active participants in decisions taken and implemented for the water supply development and provision of related sanitation services. This is to ensure ownership and sustainability of the services. Water supply shall be based on a piped system and distributed to end users either directly in their premises or through public standpipes.

In the urban and small towns sanitation and hygiene, the systems approach, which shall consist of the waste, the natural environment, cultural beliefs, behaviors and practices, the sanitation technology options, behavior change communication

techniques to guide the sanitation and hygiene promotion programme delivery.

Based on the above, the focus of the State Government will be on protecting public health, creating demand for services, facilitating and enhancing partnership among the private sector (including public private partnership), NGOs, community based organizations, local authorities, and households, and to remove obstacles in the path of achieving improved sanitation. Government has also announced under a 'Taraba State Sanitation Action Plan' to construct 22,000 latrines annually to 2015.

Water Consumer Association (WCSs) shall be encouraged in the small towns by the small towns unit of the Ministry of Water Resources and CBOs to lead the process of management of the systems. Active participation of water users in decision-making, particularly with regard to tariff setting and collection of user fees or charges, will be encouraged.

In line with national policy framework, existing and new assets constructed in small towns are expected to be managed by Small towns Units as legal managers of the scheme.

The direct involvement and capacity of the Water Consumer Association (WCAs), the private sector, and other relevant players in the management of the schemes shall be promoted.

Government shall ensure that reforms based on adequate data generated from baselines and inventory of existing WASH facilities, services and systems with improved measures for legislation, resource protection, sustainability through adoption of appropriate technology and operation and management options, planning, monitoring and evaluation and appropriate capacities are adopted.

### **5.3 Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Rural dwellers constitute the highest population and diseases are most prevalent amongst the poor of the poorest. Government will continue to support plans and



programmes to implement and manage sustainable water projects through the active participation of the State, Local Government and communities together with other partners at all levels to enhance adequate delivery and sustainability.

Poor sanitation and hygiene are the major causal factors of many preventable diseases, and the effectiveness of sanitation and hygiene improves when it is integrated with improved water supply and behavioral change. The sanitation and hygiene promotion components of this policy therefore combines behavior-change and facilities, which should be promoted together to maximize health and socioeconomic benefits.

## **6.0 Mechanisms for Wash Delivery**

### **6.1 Preamble**

For purposes of ensuring effective implementation of the State WASH programme, Government shall ensure that appropriate mechanisms are put in place. These include amongst others; reforms, effective coordination and regulation, relevant stakeholders participation, financing, relevant technology, construction, operation and maintenance, monitoring and evaluation, quality assurance, Research and development.

### **6.2 Coordination and Regulation**

The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development which is the custodian of the State WASH sector shall continue to be responsible for the coordination, regulation and supervision of the entire State WASH programme delivery. This function shall be in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders that may include FGN(FMWR), ESAs and Donors, line MDAs, LGCs, CSOs and communities.

### **6.3 Financing**

In accordance with the provisions of the National WASH Policy, 2004, 2010 (Revised), the State WASH financing mechanism for the WASH programme implementation and sustainability shall include annual budgetary allocation, sourcing from National Cost sharing formula, loans and grants from financial

institutions, external support agencies, Philanthropists, CSOs, etc.

Agency	Rural Water Supply		Small Towns Water Supply		Urban Water Supply	
	Capital %	Operation & M'tce %	Capital %	Operation & M'tce %	Capital %	Operation & M'tce %
Federal Government	50	Nil	50	Nil	30	Nil
State Government	25	10	30	50	60	100 (tariff)
Local Government	20	20	15	30	10	Nil
Community	5	70	5	20	Nil	Nil

National WASH programme Capital and Maintenance cost-sharing Formula

## 6.4 Sector Reforms

For effective implementation of the policy, there is the need for institutional reforms at the State and local government levels. Government shall continue to provide direction for appropriate reforms in the sector together with political will for the change process envisaged. The reforms shall include the following;

- (i) Autonomy of State Urban and Small towns WASH management institutions
- (ii) Autonomy of State Rural WASH and LGAWASH management institutions
- (iii) Human capacity development
- (iv) Commercialization and privatization of service
- (v) Promotion of public-private partnerships
- (vi) Community empowerment for ownership and community based management

## 6.5 Technology

The technology option shall be such that will be suitable for the protection of the quality of both surface and underground water, affordable, reliable and cost effective for both urban and rural WASH services.

For the urban centers and small towns consideration will be given to the cost of alternative water sources, sanitation and sewage management provisions in order



to determine the most feasible option.

In rural communities the technology option will depend on community preferences and affordability guided by the need to provide highest service level Possible; considering the community's commitment to providing 100% contribution for operation and maintenance cost. Technical assistance will be provided so that communities can make informed decisions about the costs, service level and operation, maintenance requirements, and appropriate location for the facility.

## **6.6 Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Quality Assurance** RQ 11 \*

Government will ensure that all construction of facilities meet technical specifications. This requires that all projects are properly planned and designed with standard specifications before tendering for constructions are received. Reference shall be made to subsisting national and international construction guidelines for WASH projects.

Operation and Maintenance shall be in line with principles and values of the national water policy. Taraba State Government, working with authorized representatives of residents will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of urban and small towns' installations of facilities in view of the fact that consumers pay tariffs.

At the rural level, communities shall be directly responsible for operation and maintenance of facilities and installations, and will be assisted to design the most effective approaches for sustaining the facilities. The assistance required could be provided by the State Rural WASH Agency, private sector actors, CSOs and CBOs. Designated Local Government WASH personnel will be actively involved with community level activities in addition to operation and maintenance of the facilities. Community Management of WASH services is crucial to sustainability of WASH infrastructure; and will be the focus in service delivery to promote community ownership and control of WASH systems. In this vein, capacity

building, active women participation and gender mainstreaming will be required.

Quality Assurance shall be ensured through the establishment and management of a Quality Assurance Unit in each WASH management institution in the state and LGA.

## **6.7 Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are key to the planning, design and implementation of WASH programmes and projects. In line with the national WASH policy, all relevant stakeholders at all levels need to be identified and effectively engaged. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder institutions are specified in the next chapter.

## **6.8 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Reliable and adequate data for planning and projections are required for sustainable WASH delivery. To ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of sector performance, a monitoring and evaluation framework shall be developed. The framework shall contain performance indicators and measurable outcomes to meet policy goals and targets. This will be used to review sector performance and aid development planning.

For the purpose of ensuring a coordinated M&E system, the Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development in partnership with the State Planning Commission shall coordinate the M&E through its research or Monitoring Department with deliberate steps taken to involve all stakeholders including NGOs and women.

## **6.9 Research and Development**

To keep abreast with changing situation, investigations shall be conducted to unearth factors promoting or affecting the attainment of the policy objectives. Taraba State Government, in recognition of this shall support research programmes and activities to build, advance knowledge, improve local research capacity in the sector and develop appropriate interventions with the broad stakeholders involved.



in the WASH sector. Government shall promote engagement of local research institutes and disseminate critical issues/findings among local and international policy and research bodies such as the National Water Resources Institute (NWRI).

## 7.0 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholder Institutions R.Q 1.11

In order to ensure that the roles and responsibilities are clear, the implementation guideline shall elucidate on the roles and responsibilities of the various institutions in the sector as specified below.

Each shall be responsible, as part of the implementation plan, for drawing regulatory updated work plan, putting in place frameworks to facilitate their work and co-option of other key agencies/actors in the sector.

### 7.1 Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development

- a. Policy formulation on water resources and rural development
- b. Coordination of matters relating to the provision and development of potable water in the State.
- c. Research and development on the use of water supply, sanitation and Hygiene development
- d. Liaise with the following bodies on water supply, sanitation and Hygiene
  - \* Federal Government
  - \* Local Government
  - \* International Donor Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- e. Increase the access of the communities in the State to potable water supply, sanitation and hygiene
- f. The State Government shall continuously embark on Research, development and adaptation of low cost, affordable, practical and appropriate technologies for water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery, including research into local technologies for the manufacture of local spare parts, disposal and recycling of all wastes. Artisans would also be trained on how to operate and maintain such facilities.

## 7.2 Taraba State Water Supply Agency

The Taraba State Water Supply Agency shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- a. Control and manage all water works vested in the Taraba State Water Supply Agency;
- b. Establish, control, manage, extend and develop water works as necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome, potable water for consumption of the public and for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses.
- c. Ensure that adequate wholesome water is supplied to its consumers regularly in line with World Health Organisation (WHO) and Nigerian Standards for Water quality.
- d. Determine its water rates and present it to the Taraba State Government for approval.
- e. Control and supervise the drilling of boreholes by individuals or corporate bodies in Urban and Semi-urban areas of the State and charge appropriate fees as the Agency may from time to time determine.
- f. Develop, maintain and beneficially exploit water resources both natural and artificial;
- g. Determine rates charged in (c) and (d) above and other services rendered, shall be such that revenue for any year would be sufficient or as nearly as may be to pay all working expenses, repayment loans borrowed by the Taraba State Water Agency for any extension works.
- h. The Agency would use locally adaptable technology which can be operated and maintained. Artisans would also be trained on how to operate and maintain such facilities.

## 7.3 Taraba State Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Agency (RWSESA) shall: <sup>RWASSA</sup>

- a. Design, construct, rehabilitate, improve, maintain, support and sustain the State Rural Water Supply, sanitation and hygiene programme.
- b. Liaise with the Federal Government Ministries, International Donors and all other relevant Agencies in the design and implementation of



programmes/projects in the rural water supply.

- c. It shall carry out maintenance, and provision of rural water supply infrastructure and any other rural development activities in the rural water supply sub sector;
- d. Define, encourage and support any activity that will enhance the provision of rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene, other infrastructure and rural development activities.
- e. Identify, involve and support local communities through community leaders and organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural population for accelerated and sustained rural development;
- f. Supervise and monitor on a continuous basis, rural development activities carried out or supported by the agency
- g. Conduct or organize the conduct of research in respect to WASH development and matters connected therewith with a view to enhancing policy formulation.
- h. Establish linkages between WASH and other Child Survival, Development, Protection and Participation (CSPD) programmes and gender issues.
- i. Increase access to safe and sanitary means of excreta disposal;
- j. Achieve impact in terms of improved capacity building and women empowerment at Local Government and State levels
- k. Empowering the LGAs and communities through institutional structure development and capacity building to handle Water, Sanitation Hygiene project/activities.

#### **7.4 Taraba State Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Regulatory Commission**

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When established shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- a. The Commission shall operate as an independent body with the responsibility of coordinating and regulating the activities of publicly and privately owned water supply and wastewater undertakings in the State's Water sector.
- b. Settling disputes that may arise between the consumers and water supply agencies over water tariff as approved by Government.

- c. Regulate water quality, technical standards and abstraction of underground water.
- d. It shall take responsibility for the approval of tariff charges in small towns and urban sub-sectors and also settle disputes that may arise among water service providers and consumers in connection with tariff determination.
- e. The Commission shall also on behalf of the State Government formulate laws to accomplish its tasks and to guarantee adequate protection of consumers as well as fairness to the service provider.

## **7.5 Federal Ministry Of Water Resources**

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources shall be responsible for policy advice and formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating of water supply development and management, studies, research and development including the following;

- a. Establishment and operation of the National Water Quality Laboratories and Monitoring Network and water quality standards.
- b. Maintenance of database on water supply and sanitation facilities and performance.
- c. Mobilisation of national and international funding and technical support.
- d. Promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and Non-governmental agencies in the sector.
- e. Provide technical support and assistance to the State and Local Government Water Supply and Sanitation Agencies and the Community water supply and sanitation committees.
- f. Creation of an enabling environment for meaningful private sector participation in the sector.
- g. Provision of a framework for the regulation of private sector participation in water supply and sanitation.
- h. Formulate laws for private initiatives in the water supply industry.
- i. Assist individual agencies, and be responsible for the maintenance of the hydrological primary network.



## **7.6 External Support Agencies**

The External Support Agencies shall collaborate with the State WASH institutions in the following areas:-

- a. Funding
- b. Capacity building
- c. Resource mobilization
- d. Monitoring and evaluation
- e. Advocacy
- f. Research and development and, where appropriate, facilitation of learning alliances,
- g. Policy formulation in conjunction with relevant stakeholders
- h. Guidance on planning, strategy implementation and review of policy targets.

## **7.7 Ministry of Environment and Urban Development**

The Ministry of Environment was established to carry out the following functions:

- a. Ensure sustainable development of the environment of the State.
- b. Ensure a qualitative and healthy environment thereby ensuring the well being of the good people of Taraba State;
- c. Conserve and use the environment and the natural resources for the benefit of the people of the state.
- d. Cooperate and collaborate with the Federal, Local Government and Non-governmental Organization, private sector and individuals on environmental matters;
- e. Check and control erosion and flooding problems in the State;
- f. Control and monitor all forms of environmental degradation from Agriculture, Industrial and Governmental generation.
- g. Ensure forestry laws and regulations of the control and protection of the State forest;
- h. Ensure sustainable management of the forest to meet economic, social and ecological needs of the people of the State.
- i. Review and upgrade the physical development in the State with a view to

- ensuring urban renewal, slum clearance, reparation and restoration of the existing obsolete features;
- j. Ensure physical and proper development layout and the provision of basic infrastructure before any structural development.

## 7.8 Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA)

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The Agency was established through an act enacted into law. The functions and powers of TEPA as specified in the Law, states that the Agency shall have responsibility for the protection and development of the environmental and biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of the State's natural resources in general and environmental research and technology. The following are its roles and functions:

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



waste treatment and disposal system.

- j. TEPA is also involved in monitoring of environmental sanitation issues in communities, visits to abattoirs, markets and schools. The agency collects data on prevalence of diseases in the abattoirs that are transferable from animal to human.
- k. TEPA shall use its power to regulate activities in the environmental sector within the State. In particular, TEPA in collaboration with other Stake holders should extend its activities from preoccupation with solid waste management (collection and disposal in major urban centres of the State) to liquid waste disposal and other aspects of sanitation.

## **7.9 Local Government Areas in the State**

- a. Each Local Government Area should have a dump site;
- b. Each Local Government Area should have a public cemetery;
- c. Local Government Councils should be responsible for the maintenance of public toilets within their jurisdictions;
- d. The existing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) units in each LGA be upgraded into a full fledged department to handle water, sanitation and hygiene projects and programmes at the LGA level.

Local Government through their Water and Environmental Sanitation Department shall also be responsible for:

- e. Project monitoring;
- f. Establishment of database on water and sanitation facilities and their performance to mobilize and assist communities to establish water, sanitation and hygiene committees (WASHCOMS);
- g. Choose community members with the assistance of the Water, Sanitation and hygiene Committee, for training on repairs and maintenance of WASH facilities;
- h. Monitor progress of LGA Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme;
- i. Ensure provision of water supply and sanitation to the communities;
- j. Assist communities to get spare parts and other technical support from relevant sources;

- k. The Environmental Health officers should also continue with the performance of other functions allocated to them under the approved scheme of service for the local Government Employees.
- l. Support capacity building activities to benefiting communities to ensure sustainability.

**\* 7.10 Communities shall take responsibility for the following:**

R.Q 1-15

- a. Communities shall be involved in the planning, design, construction of WASH facilities, and shall be trained to perform this role;
- b. The management of WASH schemes in rural areas through the village level water, sanitation and hygiene committees (WASHCOMS) in conjunction with local Government and RWSESA;
- c. Specifically, WASHCOMS shall be responsible wholly (100%) for the operation and maintenance of rural water schemes;
- d. Each community shall construct public toilets,
- e. Collection of tariff where applicable;
- f. Counterpart funding where necessary or part financing of small scale WASH extension schemes;
- g. Monitoring of WASH programmes and projects to ensure accountability and transparency;
- h. Ensure hygiene promotion campaign at community level;
- i. Policing of WASH infrastructure to report leakages and protect it against vandalization;
- j. Maintenance of security of urban and rural water schemes
- k. Environmental protection;
- l. Ensure that every household, shopping complex, market, and places shall have a toilet and a refuse bin;
- m. No vacant land shall be left overgrown with weeds.

**R.Q 1-15 \* 7.11 The Private Sector shall be responsible for the:**

- a. Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities through loan and bonds



- b. Conduct studies for the development of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.
- c. Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned WASH utilities through Public-private partnerships such as:
  - i. Provision of alternative sources of power supply for existing WASH schemes
  - ii. Collection of tariffs for public or private WASH service providers
  - iii. Collection and disposal of wastes
  - iv. Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities; or other assignments that may be determined by Taraba State Government.
  - v. Operation and maintenance of small scale water schemes such as boreholes at urban, peri-urban, local, or community levels.
  - vi. Execution of contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, construction of dams, waste water plants and water schemes.

#### **7.12 Civil Society Organizations shall contribute to:**

- a. Influence formulation of WASH programmes and policy.
- b. Creation of public awareness on policies.
- c. Financing WASH infrastructure development and implementation of WASH service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas.
- d. Advocacy and lobbying to support WASH programmes
- e. Facilitating dialogue between users and government departments and/or the private sector.
- f. Monitoring WASH projects to ensure transparency and accountability
- g. Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by the public owned WASH utilities through Public, Private Partnership.

#### **7.13 Ministry of Justice shall discharge the following responsibilities:**

- a. Create the enabling legal framework for the implementation of this programme

- b. Prepare all partnership arrangements or Memoranda of Understanding with private sectors or non-governmental organizations or foreign bodies.
- c. Take legal measures to curtail activities that are inimical or dangerous to the successful implementation of the WASH programme.
- d. To prepare all contract or sub-contract Agreements and monitor compliance under the programme
- e. Render advisory legal services and support to the programme
- f. Carry out the review of all rules, Regulations, laws and other legislative instruments related to the programme with a view to improving on them and be consistent with the current trends.
- g. Prepare all legislative instruments related to water resources, management, protection of quality, abstraction licensing, water rights, etc.
- h. To ensure that the responsibilities and powers of all government agencies and the rights and obligations of individuals are spelt out in the relevant laws and regulations to be revised or enacted.
- i. Ensure that legislations enacted or reviewed allow for easy implementation of policy decisions while protecting the interests of individuals and taking into account the administrative capacity to implement them.
- j. Make Rules and Regulations for the involvement of the private sector in the development and operation of WASH related projects.

### **7.14 Media**

- a. Influencing formulation of water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and policies;
- b. Raise and create public awareness on policy formation;
- c. Advocacy and lobbying;
- d. Facilitation of dialogue between users and government departments and/or the private sector;
- e. In partnership with appropriate agencies, monitoring WASH projects to ensure transparency and accountability.



### **7.15 Ministry of Agriculture**

The roles and responsibilities of the Ministry in relation to this policy shall include:

- a. Policy formulation on agriculture and natural resources
- b. Coordination of matters relating to the provision and development of Agricultural Services in the State.
- c. Contribute to Research and development on the use of water supply for irrigation, fisheries, livestock and other agricultural uses.
- d. Undertake human resources development and capacity building.

### **7.16 Ministry of Education**

The roles and responsibilities of the Ministry in relation to this policy shall include:-

- a. Formulation of Education policy, control, directive and administration of Education at all levels.
- b. Render inspection service for improvement and maintenance of education
- c. Planning, research and statistics relevant to the development of Education
- d. Provide all educational services
- e. Coordinate the activities of Educational Boards and Institutions
- f. Ensure the establishment of WASH facilities in all institutions
- g. Contribute to the dissemination of WASH enlightenment campaign through the formation of health clubs in Schools

### **7.17 Bureau For local Government Affairs**

The roles and responsibilities of the Bureau shall include:-

- a. Coordination of WASH related activities of all the LGAs in the State
- b. Ensure the establishment and sustenance of WASH Departments and WASHCOMS in all the LGAs in the State,
- c. Disseminate information on WASH related issues to all the LGAs,

### **7.18 State Planning Commission**

The roles and responsibilities of the Commission shall include:-

- a. Liaise with the National Planning Commission on all spheres of life
- b. Provide policy advice on development plans of the State
- c. Formulate and prepare long, medium and short term plans for the State and

Local Governments and coördinate the implementation of the plans at State and Local Government levels

- d. Prepare budgets of the State,
- e. set priorities and goals and mobilize support for accomplishing same
- f. to hold periodic meetings with relevant stakeholders
- g. to collect, collate, analyze, publish and disseminate statistical data of the State.
- h. nominate projects and progress relating to plan implementation.
- i. Manage multi-lateral and bilateral economic Cooperation including development aid and Technical Assistance
- j. Carry out such other activities as are necessary or expedient for the discharge of all or any of the functions conferred on the commission under the law.

### **7.19 Ministry of Finance**

The roles and responsibilities of the Ministry shall include:-

- a. Advising the State government on the position of the general finance of the State government particularly as it relates to revenue generation and expenditure
- b. Ensuring meaningful investment in quoted and unquoted companies as well as effective administration of the securities in such companies for the purpose of revenue generation by ways of dividends
- c. Daily financial administration as it relates to the three arms of government namely; the executive, legislative and the judiciary.
- d. Administration of debts and guarantee of loans for Agencies and Government on behalf of Taraba State Government based on debt service ratios.
- e. Acting as the custodian of the State Government Finances of all forms.

### **7.20 State House of Assembly**

The roles and responsibilities of the State Assembly in relation this policy shall include:-

- a. Legislation on matters related to WASH in the State



- b. Carry out oversight functions on the implementation of WASH activities in the State

## **8.0 Strategic Planning and Implementation**

### **8.1 Policy and Programme Coordination, Regulation and Implementation**

The Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development which is the custodian of the State WASH sector shall champion the coordination of policy and programme implementation through decentralization, delegation and devolution of powers.

### **8.2 Service Delivery**

The coordinating body is to ensure that the state water agencies (SWAs) are made autonomous for effective service delivery within the confines of the law. The implementation requires reforms of the existing practices. Water being a social and economic good should be subsidized for the less privileged by SWAs in collaboration with the stakeholders and donors. State Water Agencies are to explore all options for capital investment, operation and maintenance including public private partnership (PPP), private sector participation (PSP), community participation, etc.

### **8.3 Human Resources Development**

In line with the national policy, at least 5% of the annual financial resources for the sector should be devoted to manpower development.

### **8.4 Operation, Maintenance and Sustainability**

In line with the national policy, operation maintenance and sustainability of WASH facilities is peculiar to operations of each sub-sector namely; urban WASH, small towns WASH and Rural WASH and based on funding requirement, type of technology and ownership as follows:

- i. Urban WASH

Private Public Partnership arrangement shall be promoted for operations and

maintenance.

ii. Small Town WASH

Private Public Partnership arrangement shall be promoted for operations and maintenance.

iii. Rural WASH

The Communities shall be mobilized to own, operate, maintain and sustain their WASH facilities including household level.

## **8.5 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

This is aimed at ensuring WASH programme progress from the established benchmark through effective planning, implementation and sustainability to justify investment. These can be achieved through:

- i. Establishment of planning, monitoring and evaluation units at all levels
- ii. Designing of implementation framework for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- iii. Establishment of computerized and WASH information system data base at all levels
- iv. Establishment of quarterly reporting system and tracking mechanism.

## **8.6 Funding and Funds Mobilization**

The funding and funds mobilization can be achieved through:-

- i. Adoption of FMWR's Water Investment, Mobilization and Application Guidelines (WIMAG) strategy
- ii. Preparation and use of state WASH investment plan and invocation of the national WASH cost sharing formula
- iii. Sourcing of funds from financial Houses and funding agencies
- iv. Financial Aid from Donor Agencies
- v. Revenue accruing from services rendered
- vi. Sourcing of funds from NGOs

## **9.0 Legislation**

Legislation in this context is aimed at establishing, clarifying rights and obligations in order to facilitate orderly compliance and enforcement of laws. It is expected



that greater legal certainty will facilitate efficient planning to meet new compliance requirements in the WASH sector. It can also protect against capricious administrative decision making, and ensure that rights and risk-based approaches provide a more effective framework for integrating economic, social, environmental dimensions of decision making. It helps to define complex, technical, scientific and economic issues in programming delivery and sustainability.

In line with the above, consideration will be given to passing legislation on the following:

- Review/Drafting of Laws and bye laws for WASH institutions
- Abstraction and Licenses for water
- Water Resource Protection and Management
- Bye Laws for LGA WASH
- Public Private Partnership
- Operators and Users rights
- Private Sector Participation
- Gender/Pro-Poor mainstreaming in all WASH programming including appointments in Boards and Parastatals.