



EKITI STATE

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Policy, 2020

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Ile Iyi, Ile Eye

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Foreword

Water is life, Sanitation is dignity, and Hygiene guarantees good health; and the realisation of these three intertwined issues is the focus of Ekiti State Water, Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Policy 2020, which reviews and updates an earlier policy developed in 2013.

The major highlights of this reviewed policy include:

- *Transformation of Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC) to Ekiti State Water and Sewerage Company (EKWSC), commencing January 1, 2021.*
- *Upgrading of the existing Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EKS-RUWASSA) to Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA).*
- *Upgrading of the Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit to Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) to regulate the sector for accountability.*
- *Creation of WASH department at the State level in the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities to have a line of sight to the activities of the WASH department at the Local Government Area (LGA) level of Ekiti State.*
- *Creation of WASH department at the Local Government Area (LGA) level of Ekiti State to exist alongside the subsisting Environmental Health Services (EHS) department in LGAs.*

The development of the WASH sector is critical to the realisation of Dr John Kayode Fayemi (JKF2.0)'s administration development goals and targets which are to increase access to water supply, eradication of open defecation, strengthen of WASH institutional framework to deliver mandates of sustainable services, private investment participation among others.

With the unprecedented current reality occasioned by COVID'19 which brought to the fore the importance of hygiene practices as a nexus to mitigate transmission of infectious diseases, this policy is tailored towards strengthening institutional frameworks to increase investment in the development of hygiene infrastructure in public places among other measures to curb the spread of COVID '19 related diseases now or in the future.

These targets were considered under the following policy directions: Utility Reform, Sector Regulation, Institutional arrangement and Governance.

This WASH Policy is a product of extensive stakeholders' in-depth analysis and inputs, and I am confident that, with all hands on deck to implement it, Ekiti State will take a place of pride nationally and internationally in the WASH sector.

Hon. Bamidele Faparusi

Honourable Commissioner,

Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Ekiti State

Ekiti State Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene ((WASH) Policy was first developed in 2012, and updated in 2020 to align with emerging sector strategies such as the National Action Plan for the Revitalisation of Nigeria's WASH Sector 2018; Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (PEWASH) 2016-2025; Open Defecation roadmap launched in Ekiti State in 2020; and emerging WASH and public health realities such as COVID-19.

Also, the Policy was updated to harmonize sector roles and responsibilities, identify blended financing mechanism for accelerating WASH access, state current baseline information on WASH status, and to review the sector targets contained in the 2012 WASH Policy, largely missed. Finally, the Policy was reviewed and updated to outline strategies for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)6.1, aimed at achieving by 2030, universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030; and SDG 6.2 aimed at achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations, by 2030.

In summary, the Policy was reviewed to address the following:

- *Recognition of the Right to Water, and Sanitation.*
- *Differentiation of the three main WASH sectoral roles of policy coordination, service provision, and regulation, ideally assigned to the supervising Ministry for water resources, WASH public and private service providers, and an independent regulatory body, respectively.*
- *Adoption of a sector-wide approach towards the development of the sector, ensuring the three components of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services are adequately addressed at Rural, Small towns, and Urban levels.*
- *Corporatization of Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC), featuring increased commercial orientation and administrative autonomy.*
- *Institution of Performance-based management for EKSWC.*
- *Update of baseline information from 2012 to 2020, to align with existing realities of WASH service and coverage levels.*
- *Revision of targets for achieving universal WASH coverage to align with Sustainable Development Goals 6.1 and 6.2.*

- *Update of strategies for achieving WASH policy objectives and targets.*
- *Institution of independent sector-wide regulation.*
- *Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the provision of safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services in urban and small towns.*
- *Stronger regulation of underground water abstraction, through domestication of National protocols for borehole drilling; i.e. Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organization of Nigeria, and the Water Use and License Act, 2016.*
- *Domestication of recently developed National WASH strategies- Nigerian Roadmap for Open Defecation and Nigeria's Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH) Programme 2016.*
- *Capturing of Cross-cutting- Menstrual Hygiene Management, Climate Change, Gender Mainstreaming, and Youth WASH in WASH policy.*
- *Adoption of Enforcement of Sanitation laws as an approach to ending Open Defecation.*
- *Identification of strategies of responding to Emergency WASH, and Communicable and Infectious diseases including COVID 19.*
- *Identification of alternate funding for WASH, such as blended financing mechanism.*

The review and update of this Policy were facilitated by the Ekiti State Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU); and undertaken as part of the 3rd National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme (3NUWSRP), financed with a credit from the World Bank.

The process of review and update of this Policy featured the following methods and approaches:

- *A desk study identified 70 WASH stakeholders' groups in Ekiti State to be consulted during the stakeholder engagement; 74*
- *A desk review of thirty National and Ekiti State WASH strategy documents was conducted;*
- *Ekiti State WASH policy, 2012 was reviewed to identify gaps;*
- *Focus Group Discussions were held with several stakeholder groups;*

- *Semi-structured interviews were held with key actors in Ekiti state WASH sectors;*
- *Several stakeholders submitted position papers;*
- *Primary data were gathered through quantitative and qualitative questionnaires;*
- *Virtual webinars on policy were held with key sector players; and*
- *Participatory workshops were held with WASH stakeholders in Ekiti State.*

In summary, there was a document containing several WASH stakeholders including the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Ekiti State Water Corporation, Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, Ekiti State Small Towns Water Supply, and Sanitation Programme, Local Government Councils, Private sector, Water Well drillers, donors, and Civil Society Organisations. These inputs gathered from primary and secondary data were used to review the existing WASH Policy and develop a 1st discussion draft.

Hard and soft copies of the Ekiti State WASH Policy 2020, 1st discussion draft was extensively shared with identified 'stakeholder groups for comments. Additional inputs were gathered through the following process:

First, a stakeholders' workshop was held between July 7-9, 2020 in Ado Ekiti to discuss the Ekiti State WASH Policy 2020, 1st discussion draft. Participants included Ministries, Departments, and Agencies managing the WASH sector including the Ministry of Infrastructure, and Public Utilities, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ekiti State Water Corporation, Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority. Representatives of Water Consumer Associations (WCAs), Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs), Society for Water and Sanitation (NEWSAN), Water and Sanitation Media Network, private sector players, law enforcement agencies including the Nigerian Police Service and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, and UNICEF were also in attendance.

Second, qualitative and quantitative surveys were conducted to gather stakeholders' views on several policy issues. 65 questionnaires were administered on stakeholders, out of which 59 filled questionnaires were returned. Respondents included Ekiti State House of Assembly, Ekiti State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Local Government Service Commission, Nigerian Union of Journalists, Ministry of Health and Human Services, League of Imams and Alfas, Government Special School for the Blind Ikere- Ekiti, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, Federation of WASHCOMs, Federation of WCAs, Iyaloja Nation-wide, and Association of Water Rig Owners and (AWDROP), amongst others.

In the quantitative surveys, 61% of respondents want Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC) to remain wholly publicly financed and government-owned; 73% want EKSWC to be transformed into a public limited liability company for better service delivery; 84% support the introduction of Public-Private Partnerships to urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene service delivery; 75% want Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme to remain a Unit under EKSWC; 77% support the creation of Ekiti State WASH Fund; 80% support introduction of WASH tax/levy on companies and institutions to finance the WASH sector development; 51% oppose financing of School WASH facilities through Parent Teachers Association; 91% support ban on Open Defecation, indiscriminate spitting, coughing, and urination in Ekiti state; and 63% want the private sector rather than local governments, or traditional rulers to manage public toilets.

In the qualitative survey, priority WASH policy issues (according to the density of keywords used by respondent), are the following: adequate water supply and provision of safe WASH facilities: 51%; monitoring, regulation, and implementation challenges: 31%; Open Defecation: 22%, duplication of roles and need to harmonize duties of WASH agencies-: 18%, water utility challenges including poor funding: 13%; PPPs – 10%; and WASH funding, water quality and pollution, drilling, and penalties/fines- 8%.

Responses from the survey were analyzed and interpreted and incorporated into several relevant sections of the Ekiti WASH Policy, 1st discussion draft.

Third, position papers on the Ekiti WASH Policy, 1st discussion draft, were received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Office of the Solicitor General and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, Ministry of Health and Human Services, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ekiti State Water Corporation, Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, Ekiti State Waste Management Authority, State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB), Ekiti State Community and Social Development Agency, Ekiti State Board for Technical and Vocational Education, Ekiti State Fire Service, Environmental Health Officers Association of Nigeria, and Amalgamated Union of Public Corporations, (AUPCTRE).

Synthesis of primary data gathered through position papers show the topmost issues of concern to Ekiti WASH stakeholders are regulation of borehole drilling, ending Open Defecation, and increased public financing of the WASH sector to accelerate coverage

Fourth, Focus Group Meetings were held with key stakeholders groups including Ekiti State Water Corporation, Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and Environmental Health Officers Association of Nigeria to reach a consensus on sectoral issues, some of which were contentious which are criteria for appointing the helmsman of the EKSWC, underground water regulation, creation of Environmental Health and WASH departments at LGAs, respectively.

Overall, views gathered from various sources outlined above were reflected on relevant sections of the 1st discussion draft policy, and a 2nd discussion draft was produced. The draft married various viewpoints, in the process highlighting the Consultant's comments and recommendations. This 2nd discussion draft was subsequently shared with key stakeholders for comments and endorsement.

Also, a high-level meeting of WASH agencies under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities was convened by the Honorable Commissioner, of the MIPU, to resolve several contentious issues related to sector regulation, Small Towns WASH, EKSWC organizational reform. Decisions reached were reflected to produce a 3rd discussion draft.

Finally, the Executive Governor of Ekiti State, His Excellency, Dr. John Kayode Fayemi mandated the MIPU to constitute a focal group comprising members of the State Executive Council to discuss critical issues to be reviewed in the subsisting policy to reflect and achieve the objectives of John Kayode Fayemi (JKF2.0) for the WASH sector, especially the ones to enhance the achievement of the targets already set for the sector.

The Honorable Commissioner of the MIPU subsequently constituted the EXCO Committee which met thrice to harmonize MDAs roles on access to water supply, eradication of open defecation, strengthen of WASH institutional framework to deliver mandates of sustainable services, private investment participation among others. The committee also deliberated on contentious issues such as sector regulation and urban fecal sludge management; as well as make recommendations on policy issues such as corporatization of the urban water utility and its transformation to Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited, the introduction of Public-Private Partnerships into urban and small towns water supply and sanitation services delivery, and institutional framework for the WASH sector.

Outputs from all these stakeholders' meetings were reflected into a final draft which went through three revisions, ensuring it reflects best practices and speaks to Ekiti State WASH sector peculiarities, needs, challenges; in the process professing local solutions.

Bread of Life Development Foundation

Consultant, Ekiti State WASH Policy and Law review

Executive Summary

The centerpiece of the Policy is sustainable provision of water supply and safe sanitation services at rural, small towns, and urban levels through appropriate approaches by the public, private, small scale, and community-based providers.

The Policy contains six chapters; while abbreviations, the definition of terms, and bibliography of secondary data consulted are annexed.

Chapter One provides background information on Ekiti State history, political and administrative structures, culture, geology, hydrology, and water resources.

Chapter Two focuses on existing Institutional, Policy, Legal and Regulatory arrangements for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery at the Federal level and in Ekiti state. Key policy challenges in the State are also identified.

Chapter Three discusses components of this Policy stating its vision, targets, guiding principles, the conceptual framework for water supply and sanitation, scope of the Policy, service levels, and service standards.

Chapter Four outlines the twenty-four strategies for achieving policy objectives and targets. These include setting up of Ekiti State WASH Fund, utility reforms in Ekiti State Water Corporation, development of Tariff Policy, the progressive realization of Right to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, the introduction of Private Sector Participation, WASH regulatory reforms, sustainable management of underground water, Schools sanitation, end to Open Defecation, and coping with safe WASH in Health Emergencies. Other cross-cutting issues such as gender mainstreaming in WASH, Menstrual Hygiene Management, and Inclusive WASH were addressed. The cost-sharing formula among sector stakeholders for capital, and operation and maintenance costs, is also outlined.

Chapter Five outlines the institutional framework, roles, and responsibilities for the water supply, sanitation, and hygiene sector in Ekiti state; identifying bodies

responsible for the three distinct sector roles- Coordination, Service provision, and Regulation.

Ekiti State WASH Institutional Framework Policy formulation, sector coordination, and data management bodies

- a. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
- b. Ekiti State Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Steering Committee
- c. Ekiti State Integrated Water Resources Management Committee
- d. Ekiti State Inter-Agencies Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation

Service providers

- a. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited
- b. Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)
- c. Local Government Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department
- d. Small scale water vendors

Regulatory body

- a. Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)

Support bodies- Financing, Bulk water supply, legislation, and enforcement

- a. Ekiti State House of Assembly
- b. Ministry of Environment
- c. Ministry of Health
- d. Ministry of Education
- e. State Universal Primary Education Board
- f. Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene
- g. Local Government Authorities
- h. Local Government Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene
- i. Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority
- j. Water well Drillers
- k. Water Consumer Associations

- l. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees
- m. Non-Governmental Organisations
- n. Environmental Health Officers
- o. Donor bodies.

Chapter six states Thirty-Three policy statements:

1. Every resident of Ekiti State has a right to safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services, and no persons or organizations (public or private) shall engage in discrimination that impairs anyone's access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene based on sex, age, ethnicity, language, religion, political or other opinions, state or social origin, disability, health status, or another comparable status.
2. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) shall coordinate the WASH sector, through a newly created Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department.
3. The Ekiti State Water Corporation shall be transformed into Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited, a publicly owned limited liability company, from January 1, 2021.
4. EKS WC shall operate autonomously, and independently, with commercial orientation.
5. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited shall deliver water services through underground water or surface water schemes to small towns and urban areas; and deliver urban public sewerage services, through a subsidiary Office of Wastewater management. (MIPU/EKWSC to liaise with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) on the implementation of this policy especially on the structure, functions, and duties as related to the roles of Environmental Health Officers. The Ministry of Justice would also amend where necessary all conflicting laws guiding the WASH sector at State and the LGAs levels).
6. The existing Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit, in the MIPU, shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) to regulate the sector.
7. Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EK-RUWASSA) shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA) and shall coordinate all small towns and rural

- water supply, sanitation, and hygiene programmes; deliver safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services to small towns through underground water abstraction schemes and springs; assist local governments to plan and implement Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education programmes; act as the Official Borehole Drilling Agency of Ekiti State Government and supervise borehole drilling throughout the state.
8. Ekiti State Government will set up the Ekiti State WASH Fund as a fiduciary body for resource mobilization from the private sector and charities towards WASH sector development.
 9. Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department shall be created in all the LGAs in Ekiti State. The LGA WASH Dept. shall take charge of WASH programmes and projects at the LGA level, co-exist alongside the subsisting Environmental Health Services (EHS) department, and interface with the WASH department in the MIPU at the State level.
 10. Vandalism of WASH network infrastructure and other public water supply and sanitation facilities shall be punishable by law.
 11. Failure to pay public water rates within the prescribed time limits, illegal connection into public water mains, or connivance to tamper with public water supply meter readings are punishable offenses.
 12. Drilling of communal, commercial, and industrial boreholes by private Water well drillers in the state shall be undertaken in conformity with Protocols and data reporting tools developed by Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
 13. No domestic, commercial/industrial borehole shall be drilled in the state without giving notice to and securing the approval of the Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
 14. All major WASH service providers within Ekiti State must be registered with Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) and ensure that services rendered conform with guidelines set by the Regulatory Agency as well as Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality and Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organisation of Nigeria; and the Federal Water Use and License Act. 2016.
 15. It shall be mandatory to conduct Geological/hydrogeological mapping and Geophysical surveys using resistivity and or electromagnetic method,

- undertaken by a registered Geoscientist, before drilling of any commercial or industrial borehole in the state.
16. Housing Estates, hospitals, tertiary educational institutions, manufacturing companies, 50 beds, and above hotels, table water producers, drinks firms, and water-intensive business premises are required to obtain water licenses from the Regulatory Agency.
 17. All public and private institutions including but not limited to offices, companies, hotels, fuel stations, eateries, restaurants, bukaterias, churches, mosques, garages, motor parks, markets, shopping complexes, supermarkets, hospitals, and schools; shall mandatorily provide safe water supply, sanitation, and hand-washing facilities within their premises.
 18. It shall be an offense not to have a toilet facility in a residence or office.
 19. Open defecation, open spitting, and indiscriminate open coughing are banned in Ekiti state in line with the "*Ekiti Ko Egbin Sile*" campaign.
 20. All households in the state must have a safe sanitary facility of and of at least a Ventilated Improved latrine, which can last for five years; and handwashing facilities within their compounds. Landlords are to ensure compliance and will be held responsible for the default.
 21. State Government MDAs including EKST-RUWASHA, and SUBEB shall work cooperatively with Local Governments, development partners, charities, NGOs, PTAs, Alumni Associations, and other donor groups in ensuring all public secondary schools and primary schools have access to safe water supply, sanitation, health and handwashing facilities within their premises before the end of 2025.
 22. All residents of Ekiti State shall compulsorily wear face masks and practice social distancing of at least 2 meters during health emergencies.
 23. Handwashing with alcohol-based gels or soap and running water is mandatory in all social gatherings such as weddings, funerals parties, naming ceremonies, birthday parties in Ekiti State.
 24. All privately-run primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the State are required to provide safe water supply and gender-sensitive water supply, sanitation, health, and handwashing facilities for their staff and pupils as a condition for the issuance or renewal of their registration licenses before the end of 2025.

25. It shall be illegal for any household or corporate body to construct a water supply system near a public latrine or graveyard or morgue. For an onsite drinking water system, a minimum distance of 30 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.
26. Every house and business premises must have a waste bin which must always be covered.
27. Open dumping of human waste into raw water or maintenance holes is highly prohibited.
28. Housing Estates, hospitals, tertiary educational institutions, manufacturing companies, 50 beds, and above hotels, and water-intensive business premises are required to construct onsite wastewater treatment facilities before the end of 2025.
29. Every community should establish WCAs/WASHCOMs as applicable for the maintaining, monitoring, and sustaining WASH facilities in their communities.
30. Polluter pay principles shall apply to all underground water and surface water contamination.
31. At least 30% of all WASH positions in the State shall be reserved for women, which shall be based on basic minimum qualification for each position.
32. All new or major rehabilitation WASH projects shall comply with the provisions of the Ekiti State Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Policy.
33. All public WASH facilities shall be designed to accommodate the needs of people with special needs.

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Chapter 1: Ekiti State Profile

1.1. Location

Ekiti is a state in southwestern Nigeria. It is one of the smallest Nigerian States and the 31st most populous state and 33rd largest state by surface area. It is situated in the savannah belt of Nigeria, in the Southwest region of Nigeria, between longitudes 40°51' and 50°451' East of the Greenwich meridian and latitudes 70°151' and 80°51' north of the Equator. It has a total land area of 5,887.890sq km¹ and lies South of Kwara and Kogi State, East of Ekiti State; and bounded by Ondo State in the East and the south, Edo State in the West and Ondo State in the South. ²

1.2. History and Political structure

Ekiti State is one of the 36 states that constitute Nigeria and was declared a state on the 1st of October 1996. It was carved out of Ondo State and has 3 Senatorial Zones, 6 Federal Constituencies, and 16 LGAs. The three senatorial districts in the state, Ekiti North, Ekiti Central, and Ekiti South senatorial districts. The six federal constituencies Ekiti Central I&II, Ekiti North I&II, and Ekiti South I&II. The 16 Local Government Councils are Ado-Ekiti (the State capital), Ikere, Oye, Aiyekire (Gbonyin), Efon, Ekiti East, Ekiti South-West, Ekiti West, Emure, Ido-Osi, Ijero, Ikole, Ilejemeje, Irepodun/Ifelodun, Ise/Orun, and Moba. It also has a total of 1,147 communities (85 urban, 150 semi-urban, and 912 rural). Ado-Ekiti is the largest city and capital city with a population of 308,621 (as of 2006).³

Nigeria operates a Presidential democracy, with three arms of government; and in Ekiti State, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial arms are headed by the State Governor, Speaker of the State House of Assembly, and Chief Judge respectively. Ekiti has 177 electoral wards and 26 State constituencies.

1.3. Demography

By the 1991 Census, the population of Ekiti State was 1,647,822, the 2006 population census by the National Population Commission put the population of Ekiti State at

¹ <https://ekitistate.gov.ng/about-ekiti/>

² Ekiti State Ministry of Infrastructures and Public Utilities, 2020. Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit Strategic Plan 2020:2022

³ Ekiti State Water Masterplan: Final report, 2020.

2,384,212 people, but the 2015 projected population was 3,225,365 and an annual growth rate of 3.2 %.⁴

1.4. Climate and Vegetation

The State enjoys a tropical climate with two distinct seasons: the rainy season (April – October) and the dry season (November – March). Temperature ranges between 21°C and 28°C with high humidity. The South – Westernly winds and the North East Trade winds blow in the rainy and dry (Harmattan) seasons respectively. Tropical Forest exists in the south, while guinea savanna predominates in the northern peripheries.

1.5. Geology

The State is mainly an upland zone, rising over 250 meters above sea level. It lies in an area underlain by metamorphic rock. It is generally an undulating part of the country with a characteristic landscape that consists of old plains broken by step-sided out-crops that may occur singularly or in groups or ridges. Such rocks out-crops exist mainly at Aramoko, Efon-Alaaye, Ikere-Ekiti, Igbara-Odo- Ekiti, and Okemesi-Ekiti. An important feature of the state is a large number of hills it possesses, which are often the site of towns in which much of the population resides. The word ‘*Ekiti*’ was derived from the local term for a hill. Notable ones are the Ikere-Ekiti hills in the south, Efon-Alaaye hills on the western boundary, and Ado-Ekiti hills in the centre.

1.6. Hydrogeology

Nigeria has three main geological formations that determine its underground water resources, one of which is the basement complex where Ekiti state lies. This area is typified with poor aquifers yields between 1.0 and 2.0 L/s. Three main sources of water resources in the state are atmospheric water in the form of rain, and ultimately the source of drinking water in most rural areas; surface water classified as rivers, streams, lakes or reservoirs and ponds; and underground water obtained from boreholes sunk into water-bearing rocks or aquifers, or water that gushes out from rocks such as in springs.

⁴ Source: Ekiti State Ministry of Budget and Planning, Department of Population Activities

1.7. Surface water resources

Ekiti State is blessed with several streams and rivers which are an integral part of the Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority. The heavy rain, together with a large rolling topography, has contributed immensely to the large network of the rivers draining the State. It is interesting to note that Ekiti is almost a watershed State, as most of the rivers drain out of the State through her boundaries with the neighboring States of Kwara, Kogi, Osun, and the Ondo States.⁵

There are five (5) major rivers draining the State, namely Ero, Ose, Ogbese, Itapaji, and Ureje with a total estimated safe yield of 200,949 m³/day; and they supply raw water to four (4) urban schemes and ten (10) small town schemes.

1.8. Underground water resources

Underground water sources consist of borehole-based schemes, developed by the Federal government, donor and multilateral agencies. Communities and individuals have also provided water through the sinking of boreholes. The types of boreholes schemes existing in the state include:

- *Handpump boreholes.*
- *Motorized boreholes powered from the National Grid or by a diesel generator.*
- *Motorized boreholes with solar power supply.*

The motorized boreholes are usually provided with overhead tanks for gravity supply direct to service standpipes or with limited reticulation with standpipes. The boreholes are mostly located in schools, health centres, and communities. Whereas, Hand pump boreholes are located more in rural communities. Out of the 902 total boreholes in the State as of 2012, 282 are motorized, 33 solar-powered, and 587 handpumps. Approximately 45% of the motorized and handpump boreholes are functional, while only about 72.7% of the solar-powered boreholes are functional.⁶

⁵ Ekiti State Water Masterplan: Final report, 2020.

⁶ Ibid

Chapter Two: Sector Background

2.1. International WASH policy framework

This Policy aligns with globally agreed Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) principles, declarations, and conventions including the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979; Dublin principles 1992; United Nations Millennium Development Goals Declaration, 2000; Sanitation and Water for All ((SWA) High-level commitments; Ministerial Declarations of previous World Water Forum; sanitation declarations of previous African Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricanSan) Conferences-e-eThekwini declaration, 2005, Sharm-el-Sheik declaration, 2008, and Ngor 2015; United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 64/29 on Human Right to Water and Sanitation, para 1. 4 2010; Human Rights Council (HRC) Resolution 15/9, para 3. 5; United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/169, paras. 1-2. 6 UNGA 70/169 and 39/8; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Article 2(1); the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), 2015; and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015–2030.

2.2. National WASH Institutional framework

The Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) was created in 1977 and charged with the responsibility for formulating and coordinating national water policies, management of water resources, and approving development projects. The National Water Resources Council (NCWR) was established in 1980 as the highest water resources policy-making body in Nigeria, chaired by the Honourable Minister of Water Resources. The National Water Resources Institute (NWRI) established in 1985 is responsible for FMWR for engineering research functions related to major water resources projects and training sector professionals and technicians. The River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs), were created in 1986 and saddled with the responsibility for planning and developing water resources, irrigation work, and the collection of hydrological, hydrogeological, and meteorological data.

The Federal Ministry of Environment's (FME) mandate impacts on the sanitation and water sector in several ways, especially in the areas of environmental sanitation and water pollution (for which it has formulated a National Environmental Sanitation Policy and Policy Guidance on School Sanitation).

The mandate of the Federal Ministry of Health 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 Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Youth Development, Special Duties, and the National Orientation Agency.

The National Task Group on Sanitation is a multi-sectoral group with FMWR as the lead agency. It coordinates water sanitation and hygiene programming as well as policy implementation at the Federal level.

2.3. National WASH Policy framework

Nigeria's National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2000 gives the Federal Ministry of Water Resources the responsibility for water supply and sanitation policy formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation, studies, research, and development. The Policy also charged River Basin Development Authorities with the responsibility for the establishment and supply of bulk water, while the National Water Resources Institute is responsible for manpower training, research, development, and studies.

The Policy also mandates State Water Supply Agencies with the responsibility for service provision, regulatory as well as water quality monitoring at state levels using the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ), enforced by States Ministries of Health. The states are also expected to provide technical assistance to Local Governments for rural water supply and sanitation services delivery.

Finally, the Policy mandates Local Governments to be responsible for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation schemes, in conjunction with the benefiting communities. Programming for Sanitation is guided primarily by the National Water-Sanitation Policy 2005, and the National Environmental Sanitation Policy.

Sectoral strategy documents and action plans include the National Action for National Action Plan for Revitalisation of Nigeria's WASH Sector 2018, Partnership for

Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH) 2016-2025 that focusses mainly on rural WASH and Making Nigeria Open Defecation Free by 2025: A National Roadmap.

2.4. National WASH Legal framework

Transboundary waters are under the exclusive list, and other waters are under the concurrent list of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999. Section 20, Chapter 11 specifically provides that: “The state shall protect and improve the environment, and safeguard the water, air, land, forest, and wildlife in Nigeria”; while the Second Schedule, Part 1, item 64 of the same Constitution, gives the Federal Government of Nigeria exclusive jurisdiction on primary matters from relating to water sources affecting more than one state as may be declared by the National Assembly. Items 29 and 36 all of Part 1, Second schedule of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution also grants exclusive legislative powers to the Federal Government of Nigeria on matters such as fishing in rivers and lakes, maritime shipping, and navigation.

However, the sourcing, production, supply, and distribution of water other than those stated above falls under the Concurrent Legislative list under Part 11 of the 1999 Constitution. Also, each federating state is permitted by the Constitution to legislate on water matters as it affects such State. The fourth schedule of the Constitution also grants the 774 Local Government Councils in the country the power to make laws and administer programmes related to provision and maintenance of public conveniences, sewage, and refuse disposal.

Besides the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, there are several federal and state laws regulating WASH in Nigeria. A new National Water Resources Bill is before the National Assembly.

2.5. National WASH service levels

The WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping Survey (WASH-NORM), 2018 shows only 11 percent of the population has access to complete basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services; 68% of Nigerians have access to basic drinking water services; about 56 million people still drink water from unimproved sources; only 42 percent Nigerians use basic sanitation services in 2018; 47 million

people still defecate in the open; and only 21 percent of households had handwashing facilities available on-premises with water and soap, in 2018; only 9 percent of markets and motor parks have basic water supply and sanitation services; only 7% schools have access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services.

2.6. Ekiti State WASH Institutional framework

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities coordinates WASH at the State level, acting as the policy lead, hosting sector database, and the State Water Regulatory Unit, (RU).

The Ekiti State Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) evolved from the former Ministry of Public Utilities (MoPU) in 2018 with the responsibility for coordination, regulation, supervision of the development and operations of public utility services such as water, public sanitation, electricity as well as the protection of these facilities which is being undertaken by the Ekiti State Fire Services Department. The MIPU is divided into 5 functional units and has a staff strength of 34 (16 males and 18 females)⁷.

A Regulatory unit domiciled in the MIPU, was created in March 2018 to perform regulatory functions in the interim before the establishment of the Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency, and it has developed the first Strategic Plan for a period of 2 years from 2020 to 2022. The Regulatory Unit comprises five key staff drawn from the key ministries of MDAs such as the Ministry of Information (MOI), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Health (MOH), and MIPU.

Ekiti State Water Corporation's responsibility covers potable water supply service delivery to all the urban (population greater than 20,000) and small towns (population between 5,000 and 20,000) of the State. Even most of the rural communities within the pipeline coverage of water schemes of the Corporation are also covered. EKWC manages, operates, and maintains surface water production and distribution facilities.

⁷ UNICEF Nigeria, 2019. *Technical Assistance Report for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene - Sector Wide Approach in Ekiti State.*

Currently, EKSWC operates as a government department despite being called a corporation as the structure and organizational management processes are all civil service-based, and Ekiti State Government has an oversized role in EKSWC's day-to-day operations.

EKSWC has a high ratio of 87 staff per 1,000 connections, with a total headcount of 493 (September 2019), out of which 115 are Security personnel. It employs the Civil Service rules and regulations for various activities including financial, personnel, and procurement policies. It has 6 Area Offices in Ado, Ikere, Ikole, Ode, Ido, and Aramoko headed by Area Managers; and 32 Water Supply Schemes with a total design production capacity of 187, 250m³/day).⁸

EKSWC does not generate enough revenue to cover its costs, relying on subventions from the Ekiti State Government to operate. However, it only receives around half of its allocated budget, so it is unable to operate optimally.

Ekiti State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (STWSSP) oversees underground water service provision and sanitation service delivery in small towns classified as communities with a population ranging from 5,000 to 20,000. It started as a child of a necessity for the closed European Union (EU) assisted Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, and its successor- Water Supply and Sanitation Reform Programme Phase Three (WSSSRPIII) which primarily focussed on small towns. It operates as a Unit in EKSWC, never backed by law, and its specific functions include facilitating the registration of the Water Consumer Association (WCA) with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), construction of EU funded mini-water schemes to service the small towns, and oversight of operation and maintenance of water schemes by the communities through the WCAs.

Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EK-RUWASSA) which started as a UNICEF assisted project in 1998 is responsible for rural water supply and sanitation delivery. It was transformed into a full-fledged Agency in 2010 through an

⁸ Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Nigeria, 2017 *Organizational Diagnosis of the Ekiti State Water Corporation Draft Diagnostic Report and Action Plan*. Produced by Castalia Limited

Enactment of the State House of Assembly No.11 of 2010. RUSSIA has a staff strength of 43 (male 20, female 23). The RUWASSA law also provides for the establishment of the RUWASSA Advisory Board, which is yet to be established.⁹

The Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation (STGS) coordinates water-related Sanitation policy development and programming at the state level. The scope of its mandate includes the management of human waste (excreta), promotion of safe hygiene practices, and wastewater management. However, the STGS operations have been skeletal over the years due to inadequate funding and administrative capacity. The Task Group activities have been mainly funded by the donors in the State, particularly European Union Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform Programme, Phase III. Ekiti West and Gbonyin LGAs have been supported by EU-WSSSRP III to establish LGA Task Group on Sanitation (LTGS), yet to be replicated in the other 14 LGAs. The Task Group is hosted by EK-RUWASSA, Chaired by a representative of MIPU and Co-Chaired by a representative of the Ministry of Environment.

LGAs through the WASH Department is responsible for all matters of water supply, environmental sanitation (including excreta disposal and community health in general).

2.7. Ekiti State WASH Policy framework

The Ekiti State Water Supply and Sanitation Policy was first developed and approved in May 2012, however, the Policy was not fully implemented, while the sanitation sub-sector was not given the required attention. Other state policy documents guiding the sector are:

- a. *Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit Strategic Plan 2020:2022*
- b. *Ekiti State Water Supply Regulatory Agency Quality of Service Regulations, 2020.*
- c. *Ekiti State Water Resources and Sanitation Policy (draft), 2017.*

⁹ UNICEF Nigeria, 2019. *Technical Assistance Report for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene - Sector Wide Approach in Ekiti State.*

d. Making Ekiti State Open Defecation Free by 2022: A Roadmap

Ekiti State has adopted the PEWASH Partnership Agreement, a rural WASH improvement model developed by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources with support of development partners and the Private Sector.

2.8. Ekiti State WASH Legal framework

The water sector in Ekiti State is governed by three main laws, namely:

- a. The Ekiti State Water Supply and Sanitation Law, 2013 (No. 8 of 2013), which sets out the institutional structures and responsibilities for water supply and sanitation in the state (“Ekiti Water Law”),*
- b. The Ekiti State Water Corporation Law, 2012, which is the current law governing EKSWC. This law amends and replaces the Ekiti State Water Corporation Edict of 1997, which went into force on 1 October 1996 (ESWC Law”).*
- c. The Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency Law, No. 10 of 2010, which establishes EK-RUWASSA. The same enactment of the House of Assembly also established WASH Departments in all the LGAs of the State, yet to be implemented.*
- d. Section 39 of the Local Government Administration Law, No. 2 of 1999, made provisions for the establishment of the Department of Environmental Service at LGAs, In Part II section 6, sub-sections (a) to (t), the functions of the department at State and Local government were highlighted. Parts III to XIV further listed the functions to include Control of Communicable Diseases, Drinking water quality, and Housing sanitation.*

The Ekiti State Water Supply and Sanitation Law, 2013 provides for the Ekiti State Water Supply Regulatory Agency, which is yet to be established. Ekiti State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (STWSSP) which is overseeing WASH service provision in small towns does not have legislative backing.

Other legislation governing broader sanitation issues in the State are:

- a. *Ekiti State Environmental Health and Sanitation Law 2004.*
- b. *Ekiti State Environmental Health and Sanitation Regulation 2009.*
- c. *Waste Management Law (2000).*

2.9. Ekiti State WASH Regulatory framework

The Ekiti State Water Supply and Sanitation Law, 2013 provides for the establishment of the Ekiti State Water Supply Regulatory Agency. As a first step towards the establishment of a regulatory agency, Ekiti State created a regulatory unit under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities. The regulatory Unit was established through the approval of the Executive Governor of Ekiti State and inaugurated on 15 March 2018. It derives its functions from the WSS Policy (2012) and Law (2013), presently domiciled in the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities and headed by a senior official.

2.10. Ekiti State WASH Service levels and coverage

Water supply to Ekiti State comprises both underground water and surface water sources. In all, there are 9 water schemes managed by EKSWC and over 902 boreholes managed by EKR UWASSA, spread across the State.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2016 report by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)/UNICEF report reveals that access to improved sources of drinking water by households in the state is about 84.4% however the majority of the safe drinking water sources have been contaminated by E. Coli as a result of unsafe human practices such as open defecation. The MICS 2017 report indicates that 86.8% of households have their drinking water contaminated at the source while 91.8% of households have their drinking water contaminated from the source or during handling.

Most Ekiti State households get improved but non-piped drinking water. The MICS survey suggests that over two-thirds of households in Ekiti State and urban Ekiti State do not get drinking water from piped sources. However, the good news is that over 74 percent of Ekiti State households and 77 percent of urban Ekiti State households get drinking water from improved sources. Most households getting improved drinking water—45 percent of Ekiti State households and 43 percent of urban Ekiti State households—get water from boreholes, protected wells, collected rainwater,

and protected springs. Only 6 percent of households in Ekiti State and 8 percent of households in urban Ekiti State have drinking water piped to home. A further 22 percent of Ekiti State households and 24 percent of urban Ekiti State households collect water from shared taps, which may be public standpipes or just sharing a tap with neighbours. In total, piped water is the main source of drinking water for 28 percent of Ekiti State households and 32 percent of urban Ekiti State households.

However, 26 percent of Ekiti State households and 24 percent of urban Ekiti State households get water from unimproved sources. Of these, 10 percent of Ekiti State households and 8 percent of urban Ekiti State households have surface water sources as their main source of drinking water. 12 percent of Ekiti State households and 15 percent of urban Ekiti State households purchase drinking water from unimproved external sources, including tankers, carts, bottled water, and sachets. Finally, 4 percent of households, both state-wide and urban, get drinking water from other unimproved sources such as unprotected wells and unprotected springs.¹⁰

The number of water supply schemes under the water corporation is 9 with a total design capacity of 187, 250m³/day. The current output is estimated at a paltry 16,438 m³/day, or 8.8% of the total design capacity

The two major schemes are Ero and Ose. Ero scheme supplies water to about 66 towns in 9 LGAs, whilst Ose supplies water to about 66 towns and communities, the main areas being Ose, Ijan, Imesi-Ekiti, Ise, Orun, Ilumoba, Eporo, Aisegba, Emure, Ode, Omuo Ekiti, and Aba Oyo.

The total length of transmission mains in Ekiti State is approximately 485km, and total service storage in Ekiti State is approximately 77,200m³.¹¹

There are 14,960 connected customers out of which only 2,425 Customers (comprising 2,227 domestic customers, 15 commercial customers, 37 industrial customers, 66 MDG customers, 77 public taps, and newly connected Customers

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ekiti State Water Corporation, 2018. *Tariff Study and Recommended Tariff structure*. Produced by Green Stratos West Africa Limited.

respectively are actively connected, supplied with water, and are therefore billed manually on monthly basis in Ado, Ido, Ikere, and Aramoko area offices. In summary, there are 2,425 active connections and 12,515 non-active connections.¹²

The volume of water supplied in 2018 to the average functional connections of 2,425 was 2,451,028 Cubic Meters. At a household occupancy average of 8 persons per household, 2,425 connections imply a population of 19,400 persons, which amounts to only 0.648% of the 2018 population. Water supply is therefore grossly inadequate. Its cost of total water supplied was N379,408,070.79 in 2017, while total revenue for the same year was N5,347,160; in the same vein cost of water per cubic meter in 2017 was N1,248, while revenues by cubic were N18 in the same year. It spent N290,018,070.79 or 76.44% of its Operation and Maintenance expenses on Salaries and wages, and only N4,050,000 or 1.07% on Administrative, repairs, and maintenance in 2017.¹³

EKSWC generated NGN3.8 million in revenue in 2015 and NGN2.9 million in 2016. In comparison, actual diesel and chemical expenditures alone were NGN49.8 million in 2016. This means that internally generated revenue in 2015 and 2016 only covers 6 to 8 percent of operating costs in 2016. EKSWC's budgeted personnel costs, operating costs, and other charges for 2017, total NGN420 million. Internally generated revenue in 2015 and 2016 would only cover 1 percent of this. Total revenue collections were, N5,347,160 in 2017 and N6,159,233.96 in 2018; and O and M costs (comprising of only Diesel, Chemical, and Capital expenses) stood at N61,900,000, and N52,000,000 in the respective years¹⁴

2.11. Urban and Small Towns' Sanitation

The 2017 MICS/UNICEF report indicates that only half (about 50.5%) households in the state have access to any form of improved sanitation facilities while about

ymu¹² VIPCG, 2020. *Organisation Development of Ekiti State Water Corporation, Organisation Review report*

¹³ Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Nigeria, 2017 *Organizational Diagnosis of the Ekiti State Water Corporation Draft Diagnostic Report and Action Plan*. Produced by Castalia Limited

¹⁴ Ekiti State Water Corporation 2020, *Ekiti State Master Plan Final Master Plan*. Developed by Grid Design Associates Limited

10.3% have access to unimproved sanitation facilities. Current sanitation coverage in the State is as low as 38% in urban and 32% in rural.

Ekiti State has the second-highest rate of open defecation in southwest Nigeria. Open defecation rate is between 42% and 60.8%, far higher than the national average of 37% (Open Defecation roadmap), according to the 2018 WASHNORM. These are even below the national average of 52% and 48% respectively. The present status shows that around 1.4 million people defecate in the open in the state. This figure is likely to increase to 2.1 million by the year 2022. This brings the target to 2.1 million people (258,215 households) that need to have access to a latrine and use it to make Ekiti State open-defecation-free by 2022. ¹⁵

The handwashing among households at critical period shows that 95% of households do not practice handwashing with soap and water at critical times. The rate of open defecation has a greater negative effect on water bodies. The implication of this is that Ekiti state is contributing a higher percentage of open defecation to the national statistics and water bodies.

2.12. Rural Sanitation

Out of a total of 458,226 households currently in the state, 61% have access to toilet facilities, with a gap of 39%. Over 178,708 households are still without sanitation facilities with Ado and Ijero LGAs ranking highest in terms of the number of households without access to sanitation facilities. There are over 905 gaps in institutional latrines in the state. ¹⁶

2.13. Ekiti State WASH challenges and issues for Policy development

- a. EKSWC's inadequate service and financial performance, caused by limited public funding and four other factors¹⁷:
 - *EKSWC is barely producing any water—Therefore, EKSWC has very little water to sell to customers. If customers do not get water, they will*

¹⁵ Making Ekiti State Open Defecation Free by 2022: A Roadmap

¹⁶ State Bureau of Statistics, 2019.

¹⁷ Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Nigeria, 2017 *Organizational Diagnosis of the Ekiti State Water Corporation Draft Diagnostic Report and Action Plan*. Produced by Castalia Limited

not pay their bills, so EKSWC cannot generate enough revenue to cover their costs.

- *EKSWC does not have enough customers—This is second to EKSWC’s problem of not producing water. If EKSWC does not have more connections, it will have nobody to sell water to even if it increases production. Having more paying customers is crucial for generating more revenue.*
- *EKSWC is not charging customers for actual water consumed—Most of EKSWC’s customers are unmetered, so they are charged flat rate tariffs. As such, EKSWC’s revenue from water sales does not reflect how much water is consumed by customers.*
- *EKSWC has no financial autonomy—It relies on budget allocations from the Ekiti State Government to cover its costs. However, the Ekiti State Government does not provide enough money for it to operate its schemes, nor for its budgeted capital expenditures. EKSWC needs to become financially autonomous by generating enough revenues to cover its costs and ring-fencing its accounts so that the revenue it generates stays within the utility.*

- b. Need for the establishment of the State WASH Fund to bring available resources in line with the estimated expenditure required to ensure the attainment of the SDG goals for water and sanitation for all Nigerians by 2030. The total estimated construction cost of identified water supply projects in the Ekiti State Water Supply Master Plan is about NGN652,989,031,440.00. This comes to about 1,632,472,579 USD at the Exchange Rate of USD 1 to N400¹⁸ This fund could not be realized solely from government funding.
- c. Lack of clear definitions of the functions and relationship of sector institutions. Need to clarify roles of federal, state, and local governments in water supply and sanitation service provision.

¹⁸ Ekiti State Water Corporation 2020, Ekiti State Master Plan Final Master Plan. Developed by Grid Design Associates Ltd Page XV

- d. The dearth of data for planning and projections. Poor data on the sewerage management system. Non-Implementation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Information Management System (WASHIMs) in Ekiti state.
- e. Delayed approval and non-implementation of WASH policy and law.
- f. Discharge of regulatory roles by multiple agencies such as the MIPU and EKRUWSSA. The Regulatory Unit presently domiciled in the MIPU was created via Ekiti State Executive Council approval rather than an extant law. Effectively, its operations are not yet backed by law.
- g. Need to develop measures to regulate the informal sector in water supply and sanitation to ensure service quality and environmental sustainability.
- h. Absence of an institutional arrangement related to urban Sanitation, as it is an orphan with many fathers -Ministry of Environment, EKSWMA, SEPA, EKRUWASSA, and LGAs.
- i. Non-prioritization of sanitation as a necessary counterpart to the water supply. Sanitation, long neglected in policymaking, needs to be prioritized in budget allocation and project planning.
- j. Nonexistence of standards and guidelines for the delivery of WASH services and facilities.
- k. Absence of Code of practice for WASH sector practitioners, particularly water well drillers.
- l. Duplication of rural WASH activities by RUWASSA and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- m. Poor Strategies for improving rural water supply provision as 30% of water pumps and schemes likely to fail within the first year of construction.
- n. Shortage of qualified, honest, and transparent manpower; and need to outline the role of the School of Health Technology in providing sectoral training and education, data collection, and dissemination services.
- o. Non-integration of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) issues in WASH policy documents, and weak M and E framework for measuring improvements.

Chapter Three: Policy Components

3.1 Water Supply vision

All Ekiti state residents have access to sustainable and safely managed water services by 2030.

3.2. Sanitation vision

Every household in Ekiti will have access to safely managed sanitation and hygiene facilities in cities, small towns, and rural communities, by 2030.

3.3. Scope of the WASH Policy

This Policy covers rural areas, defined as a community with a population of less than 5,000, semi-urban areas with a population of 5000 to 20,000, and urban areas with a population above 20,00.¹⁹

It covers WASH policy formulation, service delivery, and regulation at the household, community, local, and state levels in Ekiti state.

It also covers activities of all institutions and MDAs overseeing the WASH sector; public and private WASH service suppliers such as the public utilities and small scale private service providers; household, commercial, and industrial users and consumers; support services providers such as borehole drillers, consultants, contractors, civil society, etc; and development partners.

3.4 Conceptual framework *Water Supply*

National Bureau of Statistics (2014), defines water supply as the collection, purification, and distribution of water to household, industrial, commercial or other users; and excludes irrigation system operation for agricultural purposes; covered underwater resources.

Sanitation

This Policy is concerned only about water-related sanitation, which is capture, containment, transport, treatment, and recycling of human faeces, urine, and

¹⁹Federal Ministry of Water Resources, (Water-Sanitation Policy 2004 (Draft).

wastewater through onsite, semi-centralized, or centralized systems; and excludes solid wastes management.

Hygiene

Practices and activities to ensure healthy living, particularly through handwashing.

3.5. Targets

Water Supply targets

- a. Improve water supply service coverage from the present less than 40% of the population.*
- b. Increase water supply access and coverage to 60% in the State by the year 2025.*
- c. Sustain 100% coverage of water supply for the growing population beyond the year 2030.*

Sanitation targets

Eradicate open defecation by 2022.

- a. Attain 100% coverage of improved sanitation by 2022.*
- b. Attain 100% coverage of improved sanitation (100% ODF, 100% greywater and stormwater management, 100% black water management, and 100% skewered communities and towns with a mix of onsite and sewerage systems) by 2030.*
- c. Effective systems are in place for feral sludge management by 2030.*

Hygiene Targets

Ensure 100% access to handwashing facilities with soap and water by 2022.

3.6. Consumption standards for water supply

Rural water supply

The minimum level of service for rural water supply shall be 45litres per capita per day, within 250 meters of a community of 150 to 5,000 people, serving at least 250-500 persons per water point.

Small towns water supply

This minimum water supply standard for small towns with a population of between 5,000 and 20,000 is 45 litres per capita per day.

Urban water supply

This minimum water supply standard for small towns with a population greater than 20,000 inhabitants is 200 litres per capita per day.

3.7. Service Standards for sanitation

Rural Sanitation

Each household must have access to a safe sanitary facility of at least a Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, that can last for at least five years, to prevent ODF slippages.

Small Towns and Urban Sanitation

The minimum sanitation facility in small towns and urban areas shall be any improved sanitation facility such as Pour flush toilet, Sanplat toilet, or Septic tank/Water closet system.

Service/Practice Standards for Hygiene

Hand washing facility (with Soap or alcohol-based hand rubs) in every household and public place.

3.8. Guiding principles

- a. Recognition of three distinctive core roles in the WASH sector which are Policy formulation, Coordination, and Data management; Service delivery; and Regulation; and separation of mandates for all the sector players along this line.
- b. Water supply as a social, economic, and environmental good.
- c. Recognition for Human right to safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.
- d. Sustainable cost recovery of state small towns and urban water supply and sanitation agencies operating under commercial principles with required administrative autonomy and operational efficiency, whereby minimally, operation and maintenance cost are recovered from tariffs in the short term,

and additionally depreciation, and capital costs are recovered in the medium and long term.

- e. Provision of safe, accessible, affordable, and available WASH services to all residents of the state through participatory stakeholder's investment and management involving public, private, corporate, community-based, and individual actors.
- f. Creation of enabling environment for effective water governance through the promotion of principles of transparency, accountability, inclusive participation, access to justice, equity, efficiency, gender responsiveness, and sustainability.
- g. Protection of water sources from environmental contamination and pollution and adoption of Pollution Pay Principles to ensure remediation of polluted water sources.
- h. Provision of water supply by service providers in the State produce that meets the Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.
- i. Inclusive WASH taking cognizance of cross-cutting issues such as Gender, Menstrual Hygiene Management, Physically challenges, and schools WASH issues.
- j. Adaptation of WASH to climate change.

Chapter Four: Strategic Approach and Methodologies

The following approaches shall be adopted to realize the vision, and targets contained in this Policy.

4.1. Right to Water, and Sanitation

- a. WASH service providers will give primary priority to the needs of groups that are either vulnerable or have been traditionally marginalized including women, children, indigenous peoples, deprived rural and urban areas, nomadic, internally displaced persons and returnees, prisoner and detainees, and other groups facing difficulties with physical access to Water, and Sanitation services.
- b. All Water, and Sanitation service providers (whether public or private) shall provide equal, affordable, and physical access to enough and safe Water, and Sanitation services, and which includes mechanisms to ensure genuine public participation, independent monitoring, and compliance with regulations.
- c. MIPU shall:
 - Develop a Gender Mainstreaming in WASH Policy, Civil Society Engagement Policy, Menstrual Hygiene Management Strategy, Social Inclusion Policy, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) policy, towards the actualization of the right to Water, and Sanitation.
 - Ensure everyone will have access to effective administrative and judicial procedures to make complaints about acts and omissions contrary to the right to safe Water, and Sanitation services by any person or organization, whether public or private.
- d. WASH service shall ensure no person is deprived of the minimum essential amount of water or access to basic sanitation.
- e. Civil society organizations shall promote full, transparent, and equal access to information concerning Water, and Sanitation services held by public authorities or private service providers.

4.2. Increased Public financing of urban and small towns WASH projects.

The Ekiti State government shall prioritize financing of EKWSC to achieve the following:

- a. Ekiti State Government should allocate a percentage of the State budget to the WASH sector in line with global practices.

- b. Timely release of funds to finance capital projects.
- c. Rehabilitate and upgrade existing water supply schemes to their designed capacities in urban areas and small towns, e.g. Ero, Ado Ekiti, Ose Schemes, Erinjiyan 1 & 2, Itapaji, etc and make them functional to produce more water and increase sales.
- d. Complete unfinished water supply schemes e.g., Iyin Ekiti Water Scheme.
- e. Develop New treatment facilities, e.g., on Osun, Oye, Ovia, and Owena sub-basins.
- f. Develop and implement preventive maintenance for system operation.
- g. Develop transmission mains, distribution networks, and booster stations to achieve 100% coverage.²⁰

4.3. Transformation of Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC) to Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC)

- a. Ekiti State Government shall implement WASH reform programmes featuring organizational, technical, financial, commercial, and legal restructuring of the Ekiti State Water Corporation to enable it operate commercially as a business model.
- b. The Ekiti State Water Corporation shall be transformed into Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited, a publicly owned limited liability company, as from January 1, 2021, to achieve (a) above.
- c. The transformation will be accompanied by a structured reduction of operation and maintenance subvention to the new company, while capital allocation will continue until the long term.
- d. Ekiti State Government shall approve organization restructuring of the Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC) to transform to Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC), and be empowered to:
 - *Operate as a corporatized public utility, detached from the civil service, with its own service rules*
 - *Set remuneration for its staff.*

²⁰ Ekiti State Water Corporation 2020, Ekiti State Master Plan Final Master Plan.

- *Streamline departments and reporting line with set Key Performance Indicator.*
- *Create job descriptions and update the schedule of duties for its staff.*
- *Reorganizing the structure of water scheme management to clarify reporting lines and increase efficiency.*
- *Develop a performance management system.*
- *Promote training and development.*
- *Align the workforce with need.*

b. Ekiti State Government shall:

- Increase EKWSC's financial autonomy, allowing it to operate as a state-owned corporation, with its revenues ring-fenced for operation and maintenance and its Board of Directors rather than the state exco approving its annual budget.
- Immediately appoint a non-partisan Professional/Technical Board of Directors for the EKWSC in line with criteria specified in the WASH law.
- Ensure the appointment of a top management team for the Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC), comprising a Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (MD /CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO) who is next in line to the MD and who must be an Engineer, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) who must be a chartered accountant, and Chief Commercial Officer (CCO).
- The above four stated officers in the top management shall be appointed through an open and competitive, selection process, based on predefined criteria of a management contract, and their remuneration will be tied to agreed improvement in utility performances.
- Approve revision of EKWSC's existing tariff structure to enable it to cover the minimum Operations and Maintenance cost, from water revenues.
- Place WASH on its top priority list akin to security and safety.

- c. The new Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited shall deliver public sewerage services, through an Office of Wastewater management; (MIPU to liaise with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) on the implementation of this policy especially on the structure, functions, and duties as related to the roles of Environmental Health Officers. The Ministry of Justice would also amend where necessary all conflicting laws guiding urban faecal sludge management in the State).

4.4. The corporatization of Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC)

Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC) shall:

- a. Introduce the delegated management system by decentralizing functions to Area Offices and building the capacity of the Area Offices to take on the provision of water supply and sanitation services in the small towns.
- b. Improve its network infrastructure, operational support facilities, and settlement development, tracking mechanism, and network information system.
- c. Prioritize efficient operation of the Ureje water scheme that serves the State capital.
- d. Extend supply to unserved peri-urban areas and low-income areas through water tankers and kiosks.
- e. Provide storage of enough volume and distribution to meet variation in demand arising from seasonal and peak usage, plant breakdown, and firefighting.
- f. Provide and implement an unaccounted-for-water management system, including info-tech based integrated digitized network mapping with all network components attributes and consumer data, and leakage and illegal connections detection and rectification procedures.
- g. Implement incentive mechanisms for commercial staff, such as bonus pay for reaching a target collection rate.
- h. Develop and enforce SOPs for billing and collection functions. The SOPs should clearly explain what commercial staff should do in different circumstances when carrying out assigned tasks.
- i. Introduce electronic payment options and phase out cash collections by encouraging customers to make e-payments or pay at banks.

- j. Improve billing and increase collections; payment of bonuses should be granted commercial staff for surpassing revenues
- k. Incentives such as a Hazard allowance should be approved for technical staff.
- l. Set up Special Task Force for the collection of water revenues.
- m. Develop and enforce a clear connection/disconnection policy.
- n. Progressively meter its consumers.
- o. Develop a Customer service policy to improve customer service.
- p. Improve financial management processes.
- q. Maintain an accurate record of its financial performance, including audited financial statements.

4.5. Small Towns and Rural areas WASH

Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EK-RUWASSA) shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)

and shall:

- *Coordinate all small towns and rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene programmes;*
- *Deliver safe Water, and Sanitation services to small towns through underground water abstraction schemes and spring development;*
- *Assist local governments to plan and implement Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education programmes;*
- *Act as the Official Borehole Drilling Agency of Ekiti State Government and supervise borehole drilling throughout the state.*

4.6. Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Regulatory reforms

- a. Economic, Technical, and Financial regulation of the both formal and informal WASH service providers.
- b. The existing Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit, in the MIPU, shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) to regulate the sector.
- c. Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) shall regulate borehole drilling, while Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water,

Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA), shall supervise borehole drilling and drillers.

- d. Borehole drilling in the state shall be guided by the Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organisation of Nigeria, and the Water use and License Act. 2016.
- e. EK-WASRA shall promote Technical and Financial regulation of underground water and surface water resources including:
 - *Licensing water use and abstraction.*
 - *Setting tariff guidelines and methodology for both urban, small towns, and rural WASH.*
 - *Setting standards for geophysical surveys and borehole drilling, abstraction levels.*
 - *Training of Water well drillers in different companies working in the state on water resources management and regulatory issues.*
 - *Development of a protocol for site selection and facility siting to avoid duplication of WASH facilities in rural communities.*
 - *Develop standard borehole reporting data form for the casing, drilling methodology, pump specifications, equipment specifications, the pressure of air.*
 - *Standardization of procurement for borehole drilling to ensure only certified, competent, and experienced drilling firms with strong capacity are contracted amongst others*
- f. EK-WASRA would develop service performance contracts for EKWSC management, particularly its top management.
- g. Support the revision and enforcement of the code of practice for the construction of WASH facilities.
- h. EK-WASRA shall progressively work towards the elimination of the use of water from unreliable alternative sources (wells, streams, sachet water, amongst others) by the provision of production and distribution facilities.

4.7. Creation of WASH Department in the MIPU, and in all LGAs

Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department shall be created at the Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure; and in all LGAs in Ekiti State. The

MIPU WASH department shall coordinated sectoral activities but shall not be involved in service delivery. The LGA WASH Dept. shall take charge of WASH programmes and projects at the LGA level, co-exist alongside the subsisting Environmental Health Services (EHS) department, and interface with the WASH department in the MIPU at the State level.

4.8. Private Sector Participation (PSP) in WASH

Ekiti State Government working in consultation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities, Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC), and Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA) shall undertake the following steps to promote PSP:

- a. Conduct studies to determine suitable models of private sector participation for urban and small-town water production, transmission, and distribution and the modalities of its implementation.
- b. Carry out strength, weakness, opportunity, and threat (SWOT) analysis to determine which area of urban or small towns WASH service delivery has the least comparative advantage and creates an enabling environment for the private sector to be involved.
- c. Determine the competence of private companies willing to participate in service delivery in the State.
- d. Develop a framework through which small towns can be linked with the private sector for operations and management of their underground water schemes.
- e. A delineated zone can be encouraged to patronize the private sector in the management of WASH systems.
- f. Encourage each management team/agency of EKWSC, and EKST-RUWASHA, to enter into a proper agreement with the private sector on management of urban water supply scheme in the area of its operation it deems necessary for improved service delivery.
- g. Ensure that the process of engaging the private sector for water supply operations is not only competitive but transparent, responsive, and accountable.

4.9. Access to WASH

- a. Public WASH facilities should not less than six (6) metres away from business premises for easy access and not to create a nuisance.
- b. Public WASH facilities especially toilet and waste management facility should face wind direction for proper ventilation. Moreover, latrine/toilet should be at least 2 metres away from objects (e.g. branches of trees) that may impede the action of the wind across the vent pipe, thus not interfering with ventilation in the pipes.
- c. Household or public toilets should be positioned downwards and at least 15m away from the water source, to avoid contamination of water sources.
- d. Household or public water point(s), which should be between fifteen (15) to thirty (30) meters away from pollution source, such as a latrine, soak away pit, septic tanks, or refuse dumping grounds.
- e. WASH facilities should be sited taking into consideration prevailing religious, social, and cultural aspects of the community.

4.10. Water quality

- a. Water for drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, medical activities, cleaning, and laundry shall conform with National Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS).
- a. Urban areas water service providers, EK-WASRA, and the Ministry of Health shall maintain Water quality laboratories for measuring standards.
- b. Water service providers shall develop water safety plans to monitor and maintain water quality standards throughout the supply chain.
- c. The Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) shall enforce drinking water quality standards to ensure microbiological safety with no *Escherichia coli* or thermotolerant coliform, no bacteria is detectable in any 100-ml sample, no tastes, odours, or colours that would discourage consumption of the water, and meets Nigerian national standards for drinking water quality.
- d. Empower Environmental Health Officers to test water quality and to control or regulate any activities that are reasonably likely to contaminate public water supplies.

- e. EKWSC will specifically undertake the following measures to ensure portability of its water supplies²¹:
- *Develop a water quality sampling and testing plan for the production plants, transmission, and distribution networks.*
 - *Develop Water Quality Sampling and Testing Plan for the plants and the transmission and distribution network.*
 - *Construct a well-equipped laboratory for Ureje Waterworks and designate it as a reference laboratory for the EKWSC.*
 - *Procure necessary laboratory equipment.*
 - *Provide safety equipment in line with the ISO standard.*
 - *Recruit or retrain Chemists, Microbiologists, Laboratory Technologists, and Technicians in the employment of the EKWSC.*
 - *Ensure periodic sanitary monitoring of Ureje River Watershed.*
 - *Publish the Water Quality Report and subject the data to independent verification.*

4.11. Institution of Ekiti State WASH Fund (ESWF)

Ekiti State Government shall institute Ekiti State WASH Fund (ESWF) to mobilise non-public funds for the development of WASH sector infrastructure. ESWF shall operate as an independent fiduciary, with strong and transparent governance and accounting system, and be run by a broad-based WASH stakeholders board, headed by a reputable community leader, not in the employment of the Federal, State, or Local civil service.

ESWF shall draw up its rules of procedure, its activities shall be backed by law, and it shall empower to mobilize funds from various sources that shall be invested through its procurement and operational procedures on critical WASH sectors such as:

- *Mini small towns underground water schemes*
- *Public toilets in small and urban towns.*

²¹ Recommendations contained in Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Nigeria, 2017 *Organizational Diagnosis of the Ekiti State Water Corporation Draft Diagnostic Report and Action Plan*. Produced by Castalia

- *Handwashing facilities in public places.*

Potential sources of funding for the ESWF include the following:

- a. State and Local Governments to contribute a seed fund.
- b. Industries, Companies, and Banks as part of Corporate Society Responsibilities.
- c. Alumni Associations as part of giving back to Secondary schools, Polytechnics, and Universities in the state.
- d. Diaspora associations identified through Small Towns community leaders
- e. Local and International charities such as the Rotary Club, Lion Club.
- f. Projects by Foundations, social entrepreneurs, and non-governmental organizations.
- g. The endowment of WASH projects by philanthropists.
- h. Small Towns Age groups.
- i. Local and International Donor organizations.
- j. Revenues and fines for infringement of Sanitation and Hygiene laws
- k. Percentage of revenues derived from the issuance of permits to the following:
 - Water well drillers registration permit
 - Borehole drilling permits
 - Borehole licensing permits
 - Table Water sale permits
 - Bottle water sale permits
 - Sachet water production permits
 - Water Tankers distributors permit
 - Water pusher permits
 - Registration of privately-owned boreholes and wells
 - Fees collected from private plumbers for registration and annual renewal

4.12. Open Defecation

- a. Ekiti State should adopt a city-wide approach for Faecal Sludge Management in urban areas and promote the State-wide Campaign to end ODF Ekiti State through Behaviour Change Communication (BCC).

- b. Promotion of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as an integrated approach to achieving and sustaining open defecation free status, particularly in rural areas and small towns.
- c. Refocusing the Triggering Process under Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- d. Integration of the CLTS curriculum into the school education system up to post-secondary level, including Ekiti State School of Health Technology.
- e. A quick survey of schools, markets, motor parks, eateries, religious places, and other public places to find out the availability of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene facilities.
- f. Mandatory construction of Toilets in Public Places such as Market Centres, Motor Parks and Highways, Religious places, Schools, and Health Centres.
- g. Promotion of ‘*Ekiti Ko Egbin Sile*’ Campaign Programme as a concerted effort comprising of an ODF campaign and extensive construction works to deliver the state ODF by the year 2022.
- h. Construction of communal and pro-poor/people with disabilities (PWD) friendly toilets in each community through the Public-Private Partnership approach.
- i. Implementation of Ekiti State Open Defecation Roadmap, 2020, and Nigeria’s Partnership for Expanded Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene (PEWASH Programme, 2016.
- j. Ekiti State Government should review and update relevant State legislation to create an enabling environment for effective private sector participation in Excreta and Sewage Management.
- k. Enforcement of extant sanitation laws against Open Defecation.
- l. Development of a legal framework against open defecation.
- m. Conduct feasibility of renewable energy sources such as biogas for public toilets.
- n. Set up of Sanitation revolving fund to assist the indigent citizen to have access to sanitation facilities.
- o. Enforcement of Sanitation laws by Environmental Health officers in Urban, Small Towns, and Rural areas and prosecution of sanitary offenders.
- p. Capacity building of WASH staff on the application of the current best WASH practices for Government Officials both at the State and the local level for an effective WASH service delivery.

- q. Establishment of WCAs/WASHCOMs in all communities in the state for maintaining, monitoring, and sustaining sanitation improvements in the community.
- r. Appointment of Sanitation Ambassadors and WASH Champions such as Kabiyesi's, Wives of political officers, Iyalojas, and other influential individuals.
- s. Designation of the wife of the Governor, as the State Sanitation Ambassador.
- t. Promotion of Technology options to suit different geophysical conditions.
- u. Promotion of sanitation social marketing. Local Governments should ensure the provision of hygienic sanitary conveniences at large public assemblies and this shall be mandatory as a prerequisite for approving.

4.13. School Sanitation

- a. Advocate for routine sanitary instruction of schools.
- b. Revise and update school curricula to include sanitation and hygiene education.
- c. Orientate all teachers and students on the significance of sound School Sanitation and hygiene education.
- d. Educate school food vendors on sound hygiene behaviour.
- e. Examine and medically certify school food vendors/handlers routinely.
- f. Establish Environmental Sanitation Committees made up of all Stakeholders (pupils/students, parents, teachers, government representatives), which shall meet regularly to develop activities aimed at promoting sound School Sanitation. This Committee shall also implement, monitor, evaluate, and make the necessary adjustments for positive changes.
- g. Organize school competitions and reward winners.
- h. Develop appropriate IEC materials on sound School Sanitation.
- i. Foster the establishment of Environmental Sanitation clubs in schools.
- j. Conduct research into the various factors affecting sound School Sanitation.
- k. The government should distribute sanitary pads to students in primary and secondary schools and even subsidize for other adults.
- l. Schools should comply with the following WASH facilities policy guidelines:

Water Supply:

- i. An adequate supply of safe water for the drinking, washing, cleaning, and flushing of toilets;
- ii. Schools, where possible, shall provide and maintain individual boreholes to ensure a constant supply of water.
- iii. Adequate wash hand basins with soap and clean towels in strategic places within school premises.

Toilet/Bath Facilities:

- i. Separate sanitary conveniences for boys and girls, male and female staff.
- ii. Schools shall have a water carriage system of toilet preferably fitted with a squatting bowl to facilitate easy flushing with a small quantity of water. While the construction of multi-compartment Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIPs) in rural areas shall be promoted. In urban and semi-urban areas where water supply is intermittent, the water carriage system shall be complemented with VIPs.
- iii. At least a toilet for every 30 pupils.
- iv. Schools shall provide fitted urinals for boys.
- v. Schools shall provide adequate and separate washrooms for males and females especially in boarding schools.

Personal hygiene:

- i. Handwashing with soap before preparing or handling food.
- ii. Handwashing with soap after using the toilet.
- iii. Handwashing with soap after changing baby's napkins.
- iv. Regular bathing.
- v. Clean fingernails and tidy hair.
- vi. Cleanliness of uniforms, underwear, socks (no tattered or worn-out clothes);
- vii. Cleanliness of School food vendors.
- viii. Hygiene education of food handlers at the school kitchen on sound sanitary habits and the need to safeguard food from contaminants.

4.14. Hygiene Promotion

- a. Provision of adequate water supply to schools to ease the practice of handwashing.
- b. Provision of a modern toilet in schools and religious places
- c. The regular supply of sanitation materials in schools
- d. Adequate sensitization of Handwashing in public and private schools
- e. Regular monitoring of hygiene practices in public and private schools
- f. A certain percentage of funds should be set aside for hygiene promotion in schools
- g. An Environmental Health Officer of a Principal rank upward should be seconded to the Ministry Public Utility to handle Hygiene Education and related matters.
- h. Compulsory Hygiene Education in public and private schools.

4.15. Menstrual Hygiene Management

- a. Promote adoption, design, and use of sanitation facilities in a way that is sensitive to the unique needs of women.
- b. Ensure MHM-friendly WASH infrastructures in primary and secondary schools that feature separate latrines for boys and girls, latrines with secure locks for privacy, availability of soap and water in latrines, tissue papers, sanitary pads, disinfectant and cleaning materials, a bin or incinerator for proper collection and disposal of sanitary materials, availability of private changing facilities, and a full-length mirror placed in a cubicle for changing and checking to eliminate stains.
- c. Educate women about safer low-cost MHM materials and subsidize the costs of sanitary pads
- d. Implementation of Public and school-based education campaigns (inclusive of boys and men) to raise awareness on hygienic MHM practice, Puberty, and menstruation.
- e. Partner with the private sector to supply disposable sanitary pads to girls in school.

4.16. Emergency WASH including Communicable and Infectious diseases

- a. Access to improved WASH services and facilities is key to addressing WASH in health and disaster emergencies.

- b. Promotion of Diseases Risks communication and Social/Behavioural change communication through hand hygiene posters, whenever there is an outbreak of infectious.
- c. Promotion of more frequent and regular hand hygiene using the right technique with an alcohol-based hand gel or soap and running water. Handwashing is recommended after coughing and sneezing and/or disposing of tissue, on homecoming from public places, before preparing food, before and after eating and feeding/breastfeeding, after using the toilet or changing a child's diaper, and after touching animals
- d. Taking of temperature reading using an infrared thermometer, wearing of PPE such as masks, gowns, and hand gloves during public health emergencies.
- e. Safe hygienic practices as coughing into an elbow, sneezing into disposable tissue or elbow, and performance of hand hygiene after sneezing or coughing; and disposal into waste bins
- f. Screening of all persons with a questionnaire during health emergencies.
- g. Ensuring Sanitation workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) including protective outerwear, heavy-duty gloves, boots, goggles or a face shield, and a mask; perform hand hygiene frequently; avoid touching their eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands, and practice social distancing while working.
- h. Implementing regular environmental cleaning and disinfection practices.
- i. Ensure universal access to hand hygiene facilities in front of all public buildings and transport hubs – such as markets, shops, places of worship, schools, garages, or motor parks.
- j. Provision of functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap within 5m of all toilets, both public and private, taking consideration of the need for the physically challenged.
- k. Establishing Standard Operating Protocols (SOP) relating to water supply and sanitation health during public health and disaster emergencies.

4.17. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

- a. Develop and implement integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, preventing and reducing unsustainable extraction, diversion,

and damming of water, improving the efficiency of water distribution systems to reduce losses, and establishing response mechanisms for emergencies.

- b.** Put in place measures to prevent over-consumption and promote efficient use of water.
- c.** Develop a framework for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in collaboration with other relevant MDAs.
- d.** Collaborate with the appropriate Environmental agencies to develop a framework that will ensure water sources (surface, underground, etc) are free from all kinds of pollution.
- e.** Ensure that all environmentally based operations and projects such as construction of solid waste dump sites, sewage disposal sites, construction of incinerators, public or private latrines, abattoirs, oil and gas filling stations, industries that emit or discharge toxic waste (effluents), and mechanized farmlands must not cause adverse environmental impacts and in particular to water sources.
- f.** Ensure that all of such projects mentioned above are accompanied with a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and where adverse impact to water sources are envisaged, the government shall relocate such operations or projects to a more suitable site or put in place adequate mitigation measures where such projects could not be moved to another site.
- g.** Through inter-ministerial collaboration ensure that Indiscriminate and uncontrolled use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals used on farmlands which are potential threats to the quality of underground water is curtailed and educate farmers on the danger of digging wells in or around farmlands.
- h.** Water Corporation shall put in place a practical strategy that will ensure the protection of watershed and catchment areas from human activities either by way of farming, fishing, and construction, dumping of solid wastes, or effluent discharge.
- i.** All new or major rehabilitation WASH projects shall comply with the provisions of the Ekiti State Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Policy.

4.18. Gender Mainstreaming in WASH

All WASH MDAs shall implement the following measures to ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues in WASH:

- a. Develop Gender in WASH policies and review strategy documents to promote gender equality.
- b. Major WASH institutions and bodies should operate as equal opportunities' organization.
- c. Integrate gender issues to WASH through sex-disaggregated data and gender analytical information.
- d. Ensure effective representation of women and men in WASH development agenda and promote organizational capacity building and change to integrate gender issues in programmes and projects.
- e. Make a deliberate effort to ensure that women are involved in the decision-making process in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector, especially in planning, management, operation, and maintenance.
- f. Decomposition of WASH bodies at the state and LGA levels to ensure gender sensitivity.
- g. Encourage WCAs and WASHCOMs to have, where possible, not less than 30% of its members as female.
- h. Ensure that females are represented in the Boards of EKWSC, EK-WASRA, and EKST-RUWASHA.
- i. Ensure that credible and or vulnerable women with proven integrity are given priority in private sector WASH contracts.
- j. Ensure capacity building programmes for all interest groups, particularly those involving women, youths, and the physically challenged.
- k. Provision of gender-sensitive, people-friendly WASH facilities.
- l. Training and retraining of WASH MDAs, and Stakeholders on mainstreaming gender in projects management at community, LGAs, and State levels, including latrine construction, repair, and maintenance, plumb and water systems management, borehole drilling, etc
- m. A public announcement such as a call for bids or expression of interest, vacancies, appointments, training, and conferences should contain a statement, encouraging applications from Women; and, clearly spelling out other benefits and opportunities available to women.

- n. WASH stakeholders should progressively work towards breaking down the sexual division of labour and encourage women to participate in traditionally male-dominated work and vice versa.

4.19. Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. Maintain a data station at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities for planning and budgeting purposes.
- b. Ensure that the M&E Unit in the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities is the data station for the sector as all other agencies in the sector shall be linked.
- c. Support the M&E departments or units of each of the water supply and sanitation agencies with adequate operational tools to establish an M&E database at each agency and use data obtained therewith for planning and budgeting for the respective agencies.
- d. Monthly submission of data necessary for sector performance measurement to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budgeting for water sector performance appraisal and budgeting.
- e. Use established M and E protocols to improve underground water information management.
- f. Community policing of WASH facilities and assets from undue vandalism, theft, and other unwholesome practices.

4.20. CSO engagement

- a. Partner with CSOs in grassroots/community development and provision of social services, particularly in water supply and sanitation.
- b. Develop a CSO policy framework that will allow CSOs to freely interact with government water supply agencies to promote government civil relationships in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector. The framework will also develop a mechanism through which the CSOs identified can be supported for the services delivery.
- c. Partner with identified CSOs to develop a practicable M&E framework for the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector of the State.

4.21. WASH integrity, transparency, and accountability

- a. Strengthen transparency and information flows and improve the mechanism of service accountability.
- b. Give incentives to stakeholders to oppose corruption and integrate anti-corruption measures in institutional reforms.
- c. Increase the participation of users, consumers, and consumers in project implementation
- d. Develop and enforce codes of conduct for WASH practitioners.
- e. Encourage whistle-blower and support measures for whistle-blower protection
- f. Set up of WASH sector Ombudsman office to investigate complaints.
- g. Train Journalists on investigative reporting of WASH corruption.
- h. Develop an independent project audit mechanism.
- i. Promotion of access to information.
- j. Introduction of anti-corruption provisions clauses into the WASH sector legal framework.
- k. Introduction of integrity pacts into procurement processes.
- l. Promote participatory budgeting and governance.

4.22. WASH technologies

- a. The technology for rural water supply shall be Hand Pump Borehole, Force Lift Hand Pump Borehole, and Motorised/Solar/Electricity Pump Borehole.
- b. Sanitation technologies for rural areas at the minimal shall be Ventilated Improved Latrine with onsite sanitation.
- c. Small towns water supply shall be through micro water schemes powered by boreholes; small towns may also benefit from EKWSC macro water schemes.
- d. The urban water supply shall be through macro water schemes powered by surface water.
- e. Sanitation technologies for Small towns and urban areas shall be stationary or mobile pour-flush or water flush toilets with onsite, decentralized, or centralized treatment systems.
- f. Ekiti State policy and law should promote the use of technology to collate water infrastructure and household water use data.

4.23. Research and Development

- a. Development of local technology and initiatives that is low cost, culturally sensitive, and climate change sensitive.
- b. Knowledge management, sharing of best practices, and lessons learnt.

4.24. Cost-sharing arrangements

Water Supply: Cost-sharing for capital investment

Establishment	Rural-Water Supply	Small-Towns Water Supply	Urban-Water Supply
Federal Govt.	50%	50%	30%
State Govt.	25%	45%	60%
Local Govt.	20%	0%	10%
Community	5%	5%	0%

Water Supply: Cost-sharing for Capital Investments for state projects

Establishment	Rural-Water Supply	Small-Towns Water Supply	Urban-Water Supply
State Govt.	30%	60%	75%
Local Govt.	65%	30%	25%
Community	5%	10%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Water Supply Cost distribution for operation and maintenance

Establishment	Rural-Water Supply	Small-Towns Water Supply	Urban-Water Supply
Federal Govt.	0%	0%	0%
State Govt.	10%	70%	100% via Tariff
Local Govt.	20%	0%	0%
Community	70%	30%	0%

Sanitation: Cost Distribution for Capital Investment in Public Sanitation

Establishment	Rural areas	Small towns	Urban towns
State/Local Govt -Public Toilets	100%	100%	100%
Institutions- Public toilets	100%	100%	100%

Households- House toilets	100%	100%	1000%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Sanitation: Cost Distribution for Sanitation O and M

Establishment	Rural- Public Toilet	Small-Towns Public Toilet	Urban-Public Toilet
State Govt.	30%	50%	70%
Local Govt.	70%	50%	30%
Community	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

4.25 . Urban and Small Water Tariffs

- a. Setting up a tariff structure for urban and small-town water supply and sanitation services should be based on the principle of sustainable cost recovery rather than full cost recovery. Sustainable costs are operations and maintenance only (including minor replacements), in which the tariff per unit of water consumed will only cover the normal costs of operation and maintenance of the water supply system; rather than full cost recovery, in which the costs of operation and maintenance, as well as the capital cost of the project, are taken into account in arriving at the tariff.
- b. The government will continue to subsidize the capital cost of rural water supply and sanitation services, but communities will be required to pay counterpart cost-sharing rates.
- c. Tariffs will recognize different levels of consumers.
- d. Service providers will propose tariffs; subject to approval by Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
- e. Key considerations in determining tariffs include²²:
 - *Capital investment costs for service provision and expansion.*
 - *Operation and maintenance costs for running the system.*
 - *Depreciation costs for rehabilitation and replacement due to wear and tear of assets.*

²² Ekiti State Water Corporation, 2018. *Tariff Study and Recommended Tariff structure.*

- *Economic costs of water resources in terms of opportunity cost or loss of value for other potential purposes.*
- *Environmental efficiency as measured by the need for conservation, impact on underground water, water balance, river flow management, etc.*
- *Staff costs or capacity costs are fixed costs towards salary and compensation to staff.*
- *Other associated costs for water management such as accounting and financial management, training and capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, etc.*

Chapter Five: Institutional Framework, Roles, and Responsibilities

Ekiti State WASH Institutional Framework

Policy formulation, sector coordination, and data management bodies

- a. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
- b. Ekiti State Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Steering Committee
- c. Ekiti State Integrated Water Resources Management Committee
- d. Ekiti State Inter-Agencies on Monitoring and Evaluation

Service providers

- a. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited
- b. Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)
- c. Local Government Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department
- d. Small scale water vendors

Regulatory body

Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)

Support bodies- Financing, Bulk water supply, legislation, and enforcement

- a. Ekiti State House of Assembly
- b. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
- c. Ministry of Health
- d. Ministry of Education
- e. Ministry of Justice
- f. State Universal Primary Education Board
- p. Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene.
- g. Local Government Authorities
- q. Local Government Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene
- h. Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority
- i. Water well Drillers
- j. Water Consumer Associations
- k. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees

- l. Non-Governmental Organisations
- m. Environmental Health Officers
- n. Donor bodies.

WASH sector roles, and responsibilities

5.1. Federal Ministry of Water Resources

- a. Responsible for formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation, and coordination of water supply development and management, studies, research, and development.
- b. Responsible for policy advice, contribution to the funding of new schemes along with the national cost-sharing formula.
- c. Establishment and operation of national water quality laboratories and monitoring network of water quality standards.
- d. Maintenance of database on water supply and sanitation facilities and performance.
- e. Mobilization of national and international funding and technical support to promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and non-governmental agencies in the sector.
- f. Provide technical support and assistance to the state and local Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene agencies and the community water supply sanitation committees.
- g. Creation of an enabling environment for meaningful private sector participation in the sector
- h. Provision of a framework for the regulation of private sector participation in water supply and sanitation, 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.
- j. The River Basin Development Authority shall be responsible for the establishment and supply of bulk water.
- k. The National Water Resources Institute shall be responsible for manpower training, research, development, and studies under the national water supply training network in the water supply sector.

1. Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority (BORBDA) is responsible for the orderly development and management of water resources in its hydrological basin.

5.2. Ekiti State Government

Setting State policy and co-ordinating State-wide planning for water sector matters following all applicable National and State water laws and policies, and the Federal Constitution, including approving changes to the structure of the water supply sector in the State

5.3. State House of Assembly

Enactment of sectoral laws

5.4. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities

- a. Formulation and implementation of sector policies, masterplans, and investment plans.
- b. Receive quarterly reports from WASH MDAs namely: Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC), Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, and Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
- c. Coordinate the reform process in the water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector.
- d. MIPU will be implementation secretariat for National Action Plan, implementation of Open Defecation Free roadmap, State WASH steering committee and all other WASH interventions.
- e. Coordinate all state agencies operating in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector.
- f. Developing state-wide technical standards and disseminating knowledge.
- g. Monitoring and evaluating policy and sector performance.
- h. Facilitate the timely release of funds for water supply and sanitation activities annually.
- i. Liaise with relevant MDAs in the State that has a statutory role that impacts on water supply and sanitation intending to harmonize and coordinate activities in the sector.

- j. Collaborate with the Ministry of Environment to implement Sanitation, excretal, and sewage management policies and programmes.
- k. Conduct, organize or commission research in respect to water supply, water resources development, and matters connected therewith
- l. Support LGAs to plan and budget for community-based WASH projects
- m. Support sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, such as the provision of handwashing facilities in all public places including government offices for demonstration and promotion of handwashing with soap throughout the State
- n. Partner with the appropriate government agency and development partners to popularize and celebrate UN dedicated dates for the promotion of sanitation and hygiene such as World Water Day, World Toilet Day, and Global Hand Washing Day.

5.5. Ekiti State Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Steering Committee

- a. It shall operate as an ad hoc committee and meet at least once monthly.
- b. It shall coordinate and harmonise all WASH sector policies and programmes in the State.
- c. It shall consider state-wide WASH plans and undertake bi-annual monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the state water and sanitation sector development plans.
- d. It shall interface with all donors and development partners implementing WASH programmes in the State.
- e. It shall comprise a representative of the following bodies:
 - 1. *State Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities- Host*
 - 2. *Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited*
 - 3. *Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)*
 - 4. *Ekiti State Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)*
 - 5. *Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene WASH Department of Local Governments Authorities in the State*
 - 6. *Major WASH donor bodies/development partners operating in the State.*

7. *Any other State-wide WASH body(ies) that may be nominated by the Commissioner of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities.*

5.6. Ekiti State Integrated Water Resources Management Committee

- a. This shall be an Inter-Ministerial Committee of all relevant MDAs to handle water resources management issues such as water for domestic, industrial, agriculture, and recreation/tourism, purposes.
- b. The body shall be known as Ekiti State Integrated Water Resources Management Committee and shall be hosted by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities.
- c. The body shall develop a framework for the allocation of water rights among all users.
- d. Coordinate raw water demand and supply among all users in Ekiti state.
- e. Monitor and prevent point and non-point sources of water pollution in Ekiti state.
- f. Its membership shall be drawn from the following MDAs:
 1. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
 2. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
 3. Ministry of Health and Human Services
 4. Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
 5. Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
 6. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 7. Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
 8. Ministry of Women and Social Development
 9. Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
 10. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited
 11. Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)
 12. Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)
 13. Benin Owena River Basin Development Authority
 14. Ekiti State Environmental Protection Agency
 15. Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene
 16. State Universal Primary Education Board
 17. Ekiti State Hospital Management Board
 18. Ekiti State Board for Technical Education

19. Ekiti State Waste Management Board
20. Ekiti State Primary Health Care Development Agency
21. Urban Renewal Agency.

5.7. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited

- a. Production and supply of potable water to urban and small towns through surface or underground water schemes.
- b. Plan, control, and manage all surface water schemes and other underground water schemes vested on it.
- c. Establish, control, manage, extend and develop waterworks as the government considered necessary for providing wholesome, potable water for consumption by the public for domestic, trade, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and other uses.
- d. Ensure that adequate wholesome water is supplied to its consumers in line with the National standard for drinking water quality.
- e. Propose water rates and charges for approval by Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
- f. Management of dams.
- g. Provide urban public sewerage services through the Office of Wastewater management.
- h. Provide hydrant and piping system for firefighting activities

5.8. Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)

- a. Provision of potable water to small towns through underground water schemes.
- b. Provision of sanitation services in the small towns.
- c. Sensitization and mobilization of small towns for WASH activities.
- d. Facilitate establishment, monitoring, and capacity building of Water Consumer Associations (WCAs), Volunteer Hygiene Promoters (VIPs), School Environmental Health Clubs (SEHCs) in the small towns.
- e. Construction of Sanitation Demonstration Units (SDUs) in public locations (Motor Parks, Markets, Health Centres, Schools) in small towns.
- f. Facilitate community ownership and management of WASH facilities in small towns.

- g. Facilitate the selection of appropriate technological options of water supply schemes in a participatory manner.
- h. Ensure community participation, ownership, and management of the scheme.
- i. Facilitate the registration of the Water Consumer Association (WCA) with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) under the Company Allied Matters as a private liability entity.
- j. Oversight of operation and maintenance of water schemes by the communities
- k. Mobilization of small towns for one house-one toilet to achieve ODF;
- l. Assist local governments to plan and implement their Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education programmes.
- m. Coordinated all rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene programmes
- n. Construct low-cost technology latrines such as the sanitary platform (SANPLAT), Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines (VIPL), and demonstrated toilet units in strategic places in the LGA.
- o. Design and popularize sanitation technology options, especially for rural communities to promote sanitation and hygiene throughout the State.
- p. Partner with development partners, donors, and NGOs/CSOs to scale up sanitation and latrine uptake in all rural communities of the State through the promotion of the CLTS concept.
- q. Partner with SUBEB for the construction of WASH facilities in all schools of the State, especially those in rural communities.
- r. Support schools (primary and secondary) throughout the State with handwashing facilities for the promotion of handwashing with soap.
- s. Setting up and maintenance of minimum standards for all Rural Water Supply and Sanitation works in the state;
- t. Establishment and maintenance of core capacity for drilling work in all Local Government Areas and the provision of a benchmark cost and minimum quality standard.
- u. Monitoring the state of repairs of all rural water supply and school/community-based sanitation facilities and the report of local government performance to the state government.
- v. Compilation and maintenance of a state-wide inventory of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sources including condition, type of pumps, and source

- w. Training continuously of Local Government artisans on Hand-dug wells and manual rig teams, sanitation artisans/promoters, community-based hygiene education facilitators, and village level operation and maintenance (VLOM) artisans.
- x. Supporting the Local governments that wish to have their wells and manual rig terms to procure and maintain such equipment.
- y. Assisting local governments to plan and implement their Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education programmes, by devising schemes which will allow community participation in terms of capacity building and maintenance;
- z. Construction of low-cost technology latrines such as the sanitation platform (SANPLAT), ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines, and demonstrated toilet units in strategic places in the Local Government Areas,
- aa. Development of alternative rural water supply sources and improvement on the existing native water supply sources for communities, e.g. Rainwater Harvesting, Spring Development, Slow Sand Filtration Galleries, etc
- bb. Coordination of activities of all rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene departments in the state, including collaboration with non-governmental civil society organizations;
- cc. EKSA-RUWASH is designated as the Official Borehole Drilling Agency of the Ekiti State Government and shall also supervise borehole drilling and drillers.

5.9. Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)

- a. Enforcement of legislation on water abstraction, water use, and drinking water quality.
- b. Technical and financial regulation of water resources at the state level.
- c. Regulate wastewater disposals.
- d. Set benchmarking tools of sewerage management system including coverage of toilets, coverage of sewerage network, the collection efficiency of sewerage network, adequacy of the treatment system, quality of treatment system, the extent of reuse and recycle of sewage, the extent of cost recovery, efficiency of collection of service charges, and efficiency on redressal of customer complaints.
- e. Regulate urban public sewerage services.

- f. Set and maintain standards for public water supply, ensuring it is in line with National Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS).
- g. Approve water rates and charges.
- h. Ensure compliance with standards of acceptable service as established in the Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organisation of Nigeria, and the National Water use and license Act. 2016.
- i. Monitor the performance of Water service providers.
- j. Monitor the quality of supply delivered by a water provider concerning the reliability, wholesomeness of water or water quality, and effectiveness of the maintenance practices employed by the provider.
- k. Develop minimum standards for borehole drilling for water supply in rural communities and ensure that contractors do not construct boreholes below the established standards.
- l. Develop and maintain a register of Water well drillers approved to operate in the state,
to ensure only certified, licensed, competent, and experienced drilling firms with strong capacity are contracted.
- m. Coordinate water resources use to ensure water efficiency and conservation.
- n. Develop standard reporting tools covering all aspects of underground water abstraction, e.g. geophysical surveys, borehole drilling, covering casing, drilling methodology, pump specifications, equipment specifications, the pressure of air, abstraction levels, etc as most consumers may be presently tapping water at the same levels.
- o. Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders on water resources management and regulatory issues.
- p. Establish a database of all wells and boreholes in Ekiti State
- q. Establish a database of all licensed borehole drillers and well diggers in Ekiti State, including artisanal water well diggers
- r. Establish a database of surface and underground water quality in Ekiti State

5.10. Local Government Area (LGA)

- a. Set up Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) departments.
- b. Ensure separate appropriation and timely release of funds to the LGA WASH Department for WASH activities.

- c. Make appropriate bylaws to support the planning, implementation, and monitoring WASH programmes.
- d. Source funds from internal and external sources for the promotion of WASH programmes.
- e. Develop WASH programmes for the Local Government headquarters and communities in their area in consultation with all stakeholders.
- f. Provide support to communities and households for WASH development.
- g. Provide technical assistance to households for the upgrading of on-site sanitation facilities e.g. traditional pit latrines to a safer and convenient facility.
- h. Engage in the training and capacity building of government personnel (environmental health officers, monitors, enforcers, and administrators) and community artisans to be involved in the maintenance of WASH facilities in the communities.
- i. Support communities to plan and budget for community-based WASH projects and facilitate communities to request assistance.
- j. Community mobilization and training for hygiene and sanitation improvements and community management of water supply and sanitation facilities.
- k. Partially finance water supply and sanitation development especially for poor communities and for the repair of water facilities beyond the financial capacity of user
- l. Verification of open defecation free (ODF) status of claimed communities in line with National ODF protocol.

5.11. Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene

- a. Harmonization and coordination of all governmental and non-governmental activities related to water-related sanitation policy development, planning, programme development, and project implementation.
- b. Organize Campaigns and Advocacy on safe excreta management, efficient wastewater management, and promotion of safe hygiene practices in urban and small towns.
- c. Ensure Knowledge management and experience sharing on best practices/success stories to promote safe sanitation and hygiene practices.

- d. Organize forums to coordinate donors and development partners' programmes on water-related sanitation.
- e. Conduct Media Advocacy to propagate, educate, and enlighten the general public on safe sanitation and hygiene practices.
- f. Marking on Sanitation milestones, including Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day, etc.
- g. Ensure that environmental sanitation laws and regulations are enforced.
- h. Certification of open defecation free (ODF) status of claimed communities in line with National ODF protocol.
- i. Advocacy visits to local government authority chairmen, state house of assembly, First Lady, informal association, churches, mosques, schools, motor parks to promote the construction of household/institution, and public toilets.
- j. Establish State- PEWASH Governance structures- PEWASH Consultative Forum (CF), PEWASH Programme Steering Committee (PSC), and PEWASH Coordinating Team (PCT).
- k. The State Task Group on Sanitation shall be hosted by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU).
- l. The MIPU shall nominate its Chair, while the Ministry of Environment shall nominate its Co-Chair.
- m. The State Task Group on Sanitation and Hygiene shall be (1) representative each from the following bodies:
 1. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU).
 2. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
 3. Ministry of Health.
 4. Ministry of Education.
 5. Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs
 6. Ministry of Women Affairs.
 7. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited.
 8. Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA)
 9. Ekiti State Environmental Protection Agency.
 10. Ekiti State Waste Management Authority.
 11. Ministry of Integration and Inter-Governmental Affairs.
 12. Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning.

13. State Universal Basic Education Board.
14. Ekiti State Community Development Agency.
15. Local Government Service Commission.
16. Coalition of Civil Society Organisation in Ekiti State.
17. WASH Coordinators of 16 LGAs.
18. Federation of WCAs.
19. Federation of WASHCOMs
20. WASH Media Network

5.12. Local Government Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene

- a. Liaise with the State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene for domestication of sanitation and hygiene policies in Ekiti state.
- b. Provide technical support to WASHCOMs to implement Community Led Total Sanitation Approach.
- c. Develop guidelines for construction of sanitary facilities, school sanitation, and hand washing with soap and ash.
- d. Collaborate with the Media to propagate, educate and enlighten the general public on safe sanitation practices.
- e. Observe milestones on sanitation and Hygiene such as World Hand washing Day and World Toilet Day.
- f. Liaise with the private sector to mobilise resources for provision of sanitation services in public places and support of other sanitation services.
- g. High profile Handwashing Campaigns/Launch
- h. Identification of Sanitation Champions and Voluntary Hygiene Promoters in communities.
- i. Media Advocacy to propagate, educate and enlighten the general public on safe sanitation and Hygiene practices.
- j. The Task Group shall be hosted by the LGA WASH Department, and its membership shall be One (1) representative each, from the following bodies:
 - i. *Local Government WASH Department- Host*
 - ii. *Local Government Environmental Health Services Department*
 - iii. *Traditional Rulers Council*
 - iv. *Federation of WCAs*
 - v. *Federation of WASHCOMs*
 - vi. *Federation of Voluntary Hygiene Promoters*

- vii. *Christian Association of Nigeria*
- viii. *League of Imams and Alfas*
- ix. *Okada Riders Association*
- x. *Public/Private School Proprietors Association*
- xi. *Food Vendors/Restaurants*
- xii. *Road Transport Employers Association*
- xiii. *National Union of Road Transport Workers*
- xiv. *Private sector*

5.13. State Universal Primary Education Board (SUPEB)

- a. Support construction of gender-segregated toilets (complete urinals, latrine, hand-washing facility, and functioning water supply) of the ratio of 1 latrine compartment to 40 for girls and 1:60 for boys. Toilets must have safe locks from the inside to ensure privacy and should not be too far from classrooms to ensure safety and accessibility.
- b. Promotion of appropriate Handwashing at critical times.
- c. Formation of School's WASH Committees for planning, operation, and maintenance of schools WASH facilities.
- d. Ensure investment costs are covered by SUBEB's budget, PTAs contributions, and charities.
- e. Build the capacity of teachers to implement demand-responsive and child-friendly Schools WASH programmes.
- f. Introduction of competitions and awards to school with the best WASH facilities and hygiene environmental sanitation practices to breed health competition.

5.14. State and LGA Environmental Health Officers

- a. Enactment and enforcement of sector rules and regulations
- b. Enforce WASH laws
- c. Embark on the house to a house inspection
- d. Performing preventive and Environmental Health duties such as Environmental Sanitation, Health Education, Control of Communicable diseases, etc
- e. Collecting food and water samples for bacteriological examination
- f. Designing and managing appropriate sewage and refuse disposal system

- g. Ensure that the public complies with the public health laws on Environmental Health and offensive trade, disposal of toxic waste and other pollutants
- h. Carry out pollution control activities
- i. Carry out field investigation to control epidemic diseases
- j. Overseeing Environmental Impact Assessment on projects

5.15. Water Consumer Associations (WCAs)

- a. Responsible for operations, maintenance, and expansion of small towns' Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene structures owned by the communities as well as fixing of tariff and revenue collection.
- b. Commercially manage all micro WASH schemes in small towns and use the revenues to maintain the facilities.

5.16. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs)

- a. Oversee the operations and maintenance of WASH facilities at the community level to ensure their sustainability
- b. Facilitate CLTS as an entry strategy to stop Open Defecation
- c. Monitoring and reporting of community ODF status.
- d. Participate actively in decision-making, planning, implementing, operating, maintaining new and rehabilitated WASH facilities
- e. Own and manage water supply and sanitation facilities
- f. Partially finance construction costs and fully cover O&M costs of rural WASH facilities.
- g. Carry out monitoring of WASH facilities
- h. Collect data and submit reports to local authorities and forward to LGAs and State

5.17. Ekiti State Judiciary, Nigerian Police Service/Nigerian Security and Nigerian Civil Defence Corps

- a. Surveillance of WASH facilities and infrastructure.
- b. Identifying illegal water connections and vandalization of the water network. infrastructure Intelligence gathering on the biological and chemical terrorist attacks on drinking water supplies.
- c. Prosecution of violators of WASH laws.

5.18. Water well drillers

All water well drillers including members of Association of Water Well Drillers, Rig Owners Professionals (AWDROP) and Borehole Drillers Association of Nigeria (BODAN), Association of Groundwater Explorationists (AGE) shall:

- a. Ensure proper registration and licensing by the Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
- b. Drilling of boreholes in conformity with Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organisation of Nigeria, and the Water use and license Act. 2016.
- c. Adhere to the Standard reporting tool developed by Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) for all aspects of underground water abstraction.

5.19. Private sector

- a. Financing and Management of WASH facilities.
- b. Carry out the construction of water supply and sanitation facilities.
- c. Provide consultancy services i.e. socio-economic reviews, hydrogeological studies, designs, construction supervision.
- d. Supply of materials, pumps, etc.
- e. Repairs and maintenance of WASH facilities

5.20. Donor and International NGOs

- a. Support government sector reforms including development of policy, strategy, and regulatory frameworks
- b. Support institutional reforms and capacity building at national and subnational levels
- c. Bring in international experience to bridge the knowledge gap.
- d. Facilitate inter-country visits for exposure to new ideas and interventions
- e. Support conduct of sector studies
- f. Provide financing (Loans or Grants)

5.21. Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations

- a. Advocacy at State and LGA levels for improved water supply and sanitation governance at the community and mobilization of communities for operation and maintenance.

- b. Carry out the construction of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene facilities.
- c. Promotion of WASH in communities and schools through VIPs and EHCs in schools.
- d. Development of IEC materials for the promotion of WASH in communities.
- e. Training and capacity building of the community artisans for water scheme maintenance and construction and social marketing of sanitation technology options.
- f. Support formulation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene programmes and policy and contributes to the effective implementation of these projects and programmes in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector.
- g. Assist communities financially and/or technology to meet their responsibilities as WASH consumers.
- h. Carry out training and support communities meet their responsibilities as WASH consumers.
- i. Carry out operational research, sectoral studies, socio-economic reviews, hydrogeological studies, designs.

5.19. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

- a. Support Environmental Health Officers to enforce laws against Open defecation.
- b. Engage in the training, capacity building, and involvement of government personnel, civil society organizations (NGOs), the private sector, communities, and environmental health officers in water supply and sanitation service delivery throughout the State.
- c. Implement Federal Ministry of Environment policy guidelines on excreta and sewage management.
- d. Co-Chair the Ekiti State Task Group on Sanitation, and Hygiene.

5.22. Ministry of Health

- a. Facilitate the formulation and implementation preparedness and response strategies for the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- b. Provide laboratory services for testing urban water quality standards through its Department of food and quality standards.

5.23. Ministry of Justice

Harmonize all conflicting laws guiding the WASH sector at State and LGAs levels

5.24. Ekiti State Waste Management Board (EKSWMB)

- a. Formulates policies and enforces rules and regulations on waste collection and disposal.
- b. General environmental protection control and regulation of the ecological system.
- c. Monitoring, regulating, and approval of the installation of any pollution control, waste treatment, and disposal system.

Chapter Six: Policy statements for Executive Orders

1. Every resident of Ekiti State has a right to safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services, and no persons or organizations (public or private) shall engage in discrimination that impairs anyone's access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene based on sex, age, ethnicity, language, religion, political or other opinions, state or social origin, disability, health status, or another comparable status.
2. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) shall coordinate the WASH sector, through a newly created Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department.
3. The Ekiti State Water Corporation (EKSWC) shall be transformed into Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited (EKWSC), a publicly owned limited liability company, as of January 1, 2021.
4. EKWSC shall operate autonomously, and independently, along commercial lines.
5. Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited shall deliver water services through underground water or surface water schemes to small towns and urban areas; and deliver urban public sewerage services, through a subsidiary Office of Wastewater management. (MIPU to liaise with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) on the implementation of this policy especially on the structure, functions, and duties as related to the roles of Environmental Health Officers. The Ministry of Justice would also amend where necessary all conflicting laws guiding the WASH sector at State and the LGAs levels).
6. The existing Ekiti State Water Sector Regulatory Unit, in the MIPU, shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA)) to regulate the sector.
7. Ekiti State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EK-RUWASSA) shall be upgraded to Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Agency (EKST-RUWASHA) and shall coordinate all small towns and rural water supply, sanitation, and hygiene programmes; deliver safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene services to small towns through underground water abstraction schemes and spring development; assist local governments to plan and implement Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education

- programmes; act as the Official Borehole Drilling Agency of Ekiti State Government and supervise borehole drilling throughout the state.
8. Ekiti State Government will set up the Ekiti State WASH Fund as a fiduciary body for resource mobilization from the private sector and charities towards WASH sector development.
 9. Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Department shall be created at the Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure; and in all LGAs in Ekiti State. The MIPU WASH department shall coordinate sectoral activities and shall not be involved in service provision. The LGA WASH Dept. shall take charge of WASH programmes and projects at the LGA level, co-exist alongside the subsisting Environmental Health Services (EHS) department, and interface with the WASH department in the MIPU at the State level.
 10. Vandalism of WASH network infrastructure and other public water supply and sanitation facilities shall be punishable by law.
 11. Failure to pay public water rates within the prescribed time limits, illegal connection into public water mains, or connivance to tamper with public water supply meter readings are punishable offenses.
 12. Drilling of communal, commercial, and industrial boreholes by private Water well drillers in the state shall be undertaken in conformity with Protocols and data reporting tools developed by Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
 13. No domestic, commercial/industrial borehole shall be drilled in the state without giving notice to and securing the approval of the Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).
 14. All major WASH service providers including in Ekiti State must be registered with Ekiti State Water, and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) and ensure that services rendered conform with guidelines set by the Regulatory Agency as well as Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality and Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) Code of Conduct for water well construction 2010, approved by Standards Organisation of Nigeria; and the Federal Water Use and License Act. 2016.
 15. It shall be mandatory to conduct Geological/hydrogeological mapping and Geophysical surveys using resistivity and or electromagnetic method, undertaken by a registered Geoscientist, before drilling of any commercial, or industrial borehole in the state.

16. Housing Estates, hospitals, tertiary educational institutions, manufacturing companies, 50 beds, and above hotels, table water manufacturers, drinks firms, and water water-intensive business premises are required to obtain water licenses from the Regulatory Agency.
17. All public and private institutions including but not limited to offices, companies, hotels, fuel stations, eateries, restaurants, bukaterias, churches, mosques, garages, motor parks, markets, shopping complexes, supermarkets, hospitals, and schools; shall mandatorily provide safe water supply, sanitation, and hand-washing facilities within their premises.
18. It shall be an offense not to have a toilet facility in a residence or office.
19. Open defecation, open spitting, and indiscriminate open coughing are banned in Ekiti state in line with the *"Ekiti Ko Egbin Sile"* campaign.
20. All households in the state must have a safe sanitary facility of and of at least a Ventilated Improved latrine, that can last for five years; and handwashing facilities within their compounds. Landlords are to ensure compliance and will be held responsible for the default.
21. State Government MDAs including EKST-RUWASHA and SUBEB shall work cooperatively with Local Governments, development partners, charities, NGOs, PTAs, Alumni Associations, and other donor groups in ensuring all public secondary schools and primary schools have access to safe water supply, sanitation, health and handwashing facilities within their premises before the end of 2025.
22. All residents of Ekiti State shall compulsorily wear face masks and practice social distancing of at least 2 metres during health emergencies.
23. Handwashing with alcohol-based gels or soap and running water is mandatory in all social gatherings such as weddings, funerals parties, naming ceremonies, birthday parties in Ekiti State.
24. All privately-run primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the State are required to provide safe water supply and gender-sensitive water supply, sanitation, health, and handwashing facilities for their staff and pupils as a condition for the issuance or renewal of their registration licenses before the end of 2025.
25. It shall be illegal for any household or corporate body to construct a water supply system near a public latrine or graveyard or morgue. For an onsite

- drinking water system, a minimum distance of 30 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.
26. Every house and business premises must have a waste bin which must be covered at all times.
 27. Open dumping of human waste into raw water or maintenance holes is highly prohibited.
 28. Housing Estates, hospitals, tertiary educational institutions, manufacturing companies, 50 beds, and above hotels, and water-intensive business premises are required to construct onsite wastewater treatment facilities before the end of 2025.
 29. Every community should establish a WASHCOMs for maintaining, monitoring, and sustaining WASH facilities in their communities.
 30. Polluter pay principles shall apply to all underground water and surface water contamination.
 31. At least 30% of all WASH positions in the State shall be reserved for women, which shall be based on basic minimum qualification for each position.
 32. All new or major rehabilitation WASH projects shall comply with the provisions of the Ekiti State Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Policy.
 33. All public WASH facilities shall be designed to accommodate the needs of people with special needs.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGE	Association of Groundwater Explorationists
AWDROP	Association of Water Well Drillers, Rig Owners Professionals
BODAN	Borehole Drillers Association of Nigeria
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EKSG	Ekiti State Government
EKSWMA	Ekiti State Waste Management Board
EK-RUWASSA	Ekiti Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
EKST-RUWASHA	Ekiti State Small Towns, Rural Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Agency
EK-WASRA	Ekiti State Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Regulatory Agency
EKSWC	Ekiti State Water Corporation
EKWSC	Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company Limited
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
LGA	Local Government Area
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MIPU	Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities
NAP	National Action Plan
NDWQS	National Drinking Water Quality Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	Nigerian Industrial Standard
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PEWASH	Partnership for Expanded Water Sanitation and Hygiene
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSP	Private Sector Participation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHA	State House of Assembly
SUPEB	Ekiti State Primary Education Board
STWSSP	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
STOWASSA	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
WCA	Water Consumers Associations
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WASH-NORM	WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping Survey

Glossary of Terms

- 1. Open Defecation:** It is a condition where human faeces are disposed of in fields, forests, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste.
- 2. Unimproved sanitation facilities:** These facilities do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform (the traditional pit latrine), hanging latrines, bucket latrines, and open defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water, or other open.
- 3. Shared latrines:** This refers to those sanitation facilities that are of an otherwise acceptable type but shared between two or more households. Only facilities that are not shared or not public are considered improved.
- 4. Improved sanitation:** includes sanitation facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. They include the following facilities: - flush/pour flush to i) piped sewer system, ii) septic tank and iii) pit latrine (this could be on-site and off-site) - Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP) - Pit latrine with slab - Composting toilet.
- 5. Access to water supply:** Access to safe water is defined as the availability of potable water of at least 30 litres per person per day, located within 250-500 meters of every household. Access to safe drinking water is also taken as the percentage of the population using "improved" water sources.
- 6. Access to sanitation** is defined as the availability of safe excreta disposal facility at either household level, communally based, or in public places. **It is** measured by the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities (such as those with sewer connections, septic system connections, pour-flush latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, and pit latrines with a slab or covered pit). A person should have access to at least a ventilated improved pit latrine within a radius of not more than 500m and not more than 10 persons to a latrine.

Access to water supply and sanitation involves a range of other aspects such as:

- **Regularity:** how frequently is the service or facility available to people and when.
 - **Sufficiency:** how much water is available per capita per day or how many people are using the sanitation facility.
7. **Hygiene:** Hygiene is behaviours/measures, including but beyond the management of human faeces, which are used to break the chain of infection transmission in the home and community. Such practice includes handwashing with soap. It includes:
- *Hand hygiene and personal hygiene*
 - *Food hygiene (cooking, storing, preventing cross-contamination)*
 - *Ensuring safe water at the point of use.*
 - *Respiratory hygiene.*
 - *Safe disposal of faeces (both human and animal).*
 - *General hygiene (laundry, surfaces, toilets, baths, and sinks).*
 - *Disposal of solid waste, control of wastewater, and rainwater.*
8. **Urine:** is the liquid waste produced by the body to rid itself of urea and other waste products.
9. **Faeces/Excreta:** Urine and faeces that is not mixed with flushing water.
10. **Stormwater:** Rainwater collected from roofs, roads, and other surfaces before flowing towards low lying land. It is the portion of rainfall that does not infiltrate into the soil.
11. **Greywater:** is the total volume of water generated from washing food, clothes, and dishware as well as from bathing
12. **Blackwater:** The mixture of urine, faeces, and flush water along with anal cleansing water and/or dry-cleaning material.

13. **Faecal sludge:** Raw or partially digested slurry or solid that results from the storage of blackwater or excreta.
14. **Effluent:** Liquid that has undergone some level of treatment and/or separation from solids.
15. **Community-Led Total Sanitation:** aims to stop Open Defecation (OD) within a community, recognizing that individual hygiene behaviour can affect the health of other community members. The approach encourages innovation and commitment within the community, motivating them to build their infrastructure without depending on hardware subsidies from external agencies.
16. **Menstrual hygiene management:** *‘Women and adolescent girls using a clean menstrual management material to absorb or collect blood that can be changed in privacy as often as necessary for the duration of the menstruation period, using soap and water for washing the body as required, and having access to facilities to dispose of used menstrual management materials’.* However, menstrual hygiene is not just about the management of the menstrual period but also the need to address societal beliefs and taboos surrounding the issue.
17. **Integrated water resource management (IWRM):** IWRM is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare equitably without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

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