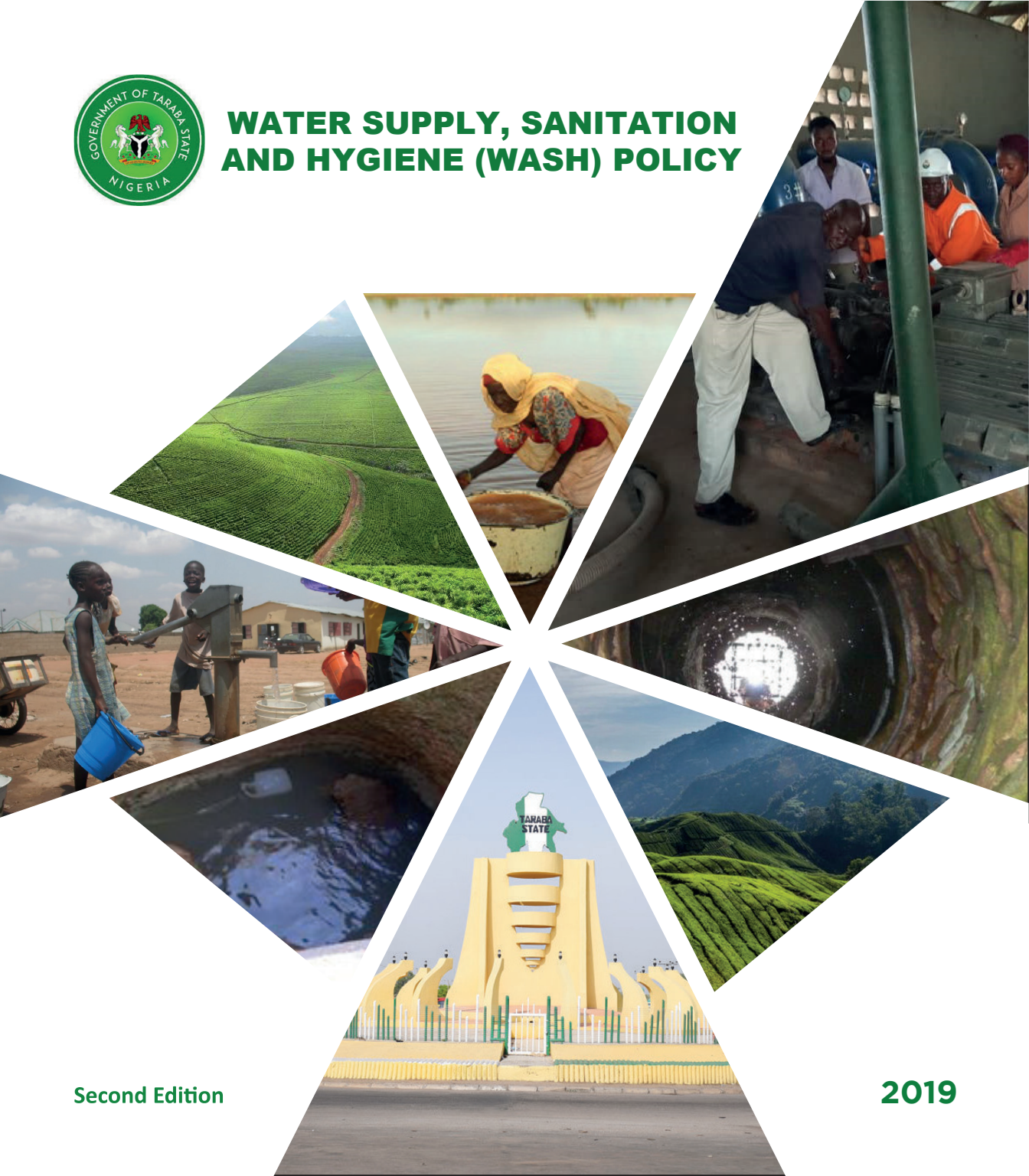




WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY



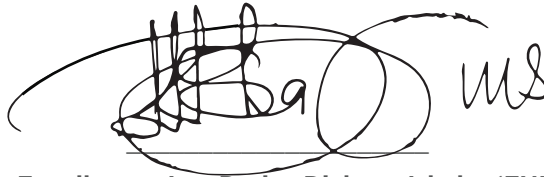
Second Edition

2019

On This 3rd Day of May 2019.

This Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy for Taraba State is hereby

Approved

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'D' followed by 'ickson' and 'Ishaku' in a cursive script. The signature is written over a horizontal line.

His Excellency, Arc. Darius Dickson Ishaku (FNIA).

Governor, Taraba State.

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List of Acronyms

CPS	Citizens Participation System
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CDAs	Community Development Associations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
E-WASH	Effective Water Sanitation and Hygiene Services
ESA	External Support Agencies
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
HDI	Human Development Index
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
ISSC	Integrated State Steering Committee
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LGA	Local Government Area
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NSDWQ	Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	Nigerian Industrial Standard
SON	Standard Organisation of Nigeria
NWSP	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
MDAs	Ministries and Development Agencies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NUWSRP	National Urban Water Sector Reform Programme
NCWS	National Council for Women Societies
NEWSAN	Network for Water and Sanitation in Nigeria
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy

TEPA	Taraba Environmental Protection Agency
IDAMC	Internally Delegated Area Management Contract
UBRBDA	Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority
TAWASCO	Taraba Water and Sewerage Corporation
TSAWSSRC	Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
STOWASSA	Small-Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
PPP	Private Public Partnership or Public Public Partnerships
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
TSHA	Taraba State House of Assembly
RDM	Resource Directed Measures
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
WB	World Bank
WSP	Water Service Provider
WSSP	Water and Sanitation Services Provider
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UfW	Unaccounted for Water
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WIMAG	Water Investment Mobilization and Application Guidelines
WCF	Water Customer Forum
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WCA	Water Consumer Association

Policy Background

This Taraba State Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) Policy is a review of the WASH Policy developed in November 2015 by an Inter-Ministerial Committee set up by the then Taraba State Honourable Commissioner for Water Resources and Rural Development.

In February 2019, the Taraba State Government with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Effective Water Sanitation, and Hygiene Services (E-WASH) agreed to review the WASH Policy document.

The Inter-Ministerial State Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary to the State Government and included the membership of all water related Ministries was inaugurated. The Committee comprised Senior officers from the Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Budget, Planning & Statistics, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information & Reorientation, Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation, Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Taraba State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Women Affairs & Child Development, Ministry of Urban & Town Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Taraba State Planning Commission, National Council of Women Society, Society for Water & Sanitation in Nigeria, Water Customers Forum. The Committee is saddled with the duty of reviewing the 2nd draft with the aim of updating data and ensuring all issues and gaps identified by the E-WASH Institutional and Policy Assessment Report 2018 was corrected.

The 2nd draft review document was subjected to stakeholders' discussions at a workshop organised in 23rd to 26th April 2019 in Jalingo, the Taraba State capital. It was attended by representatives of water users and customers in the State, as well as top Government officials including serving Permanent Secretaries.

The result of the workshop is a draft policy validation which broadly captures the views and opinions of all stakeholders including state government bodies and presented to the Executive Governor for approval.

Preface

It is with great pleasure to present to the good people of Taraba State, the “Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy”.

The development of this Policy is the reflection of the emphasis which Taraba State Government places on provision of WASH services to all citizens of the state, in Urban, Small Towns and Rural communities in a well-coordinated manner through Public / Private Water and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSP).

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

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

The WASH Policy represents an integral part of the overall strategy designed to put the issue of water, sanitation and hygiene in the appropriate perspective duly located within the context of all international resolutions, national policy framework and local water demand dynamics. The WASH Policy therefore encapsulates the rational, strategic content, dramatis personae, institutional framework that synergizes to achieve the WASH Vision efforts to:

“develop the water resources management of the State to meet domestic, industrial and irrigation demand requirements and”

“.....to ensure that all cities, towns and villages in the State become totally sanitized, healthy and livable. To guarantee and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all residents with a special focus on effective, water, sanitation, hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the poor and women.”

The Policy is a stakeholder participatory process adopted to provide the citizens an ultimate document on water, sanitation and hygiene. This process was facilitated by an Inter-Ministerial Committee of top-class technocrats, who traverse the entire WASH sector tasked with the duty to produce a document, focusing on time tested principles, guidelines and strategies for efficient WASH services and sustainable environmental resources management.

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

Signed,



Emmanuel Hallan Gowon Esq.

Hon. Commissioner for Water Resources

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this Policy:



A rural water supply scheme is defined as a simple scheme serving a



5000

people with minimum supply standard of



30

Liters per capital per day



A small-town water supply scheme is defined as a simple scheme serving a



5000-20000

people with minimum supply standard of



60

Liters per capital per day



An urban water supply scheme is defined as a simple scheme serving a



20000

people with minimum supply standard of



80

Liters per capital per day

Basic service means a protected, year-round supply of water and sanitation services.

Access to water supply is defined by a set of parameters as listed below:

- **Regularity (Time):** how frequent is the service available to people and when;
- **Sufficiency (Quantity):** how much water is available per person (the level of service);
- **Safety (Quality):** what is the quality of water and service available (NSDWQ); Water Safety Plan.
- **Distance:** how far people must travel to access safe water?

Sustainable access has two components with respect to water: One stands for environmental sustainability, the other for functional sustainability.

- environmental sustainability is the protection and management of water sources through limiting extraction of water to a capacity below what is available.
- Functional sustainability is defined in terms of governance, supply and management of utilities.

Access to Sanitation: The basic level of service is at least one sanitary latrine to serve one household (average is 6 persons per household) in the community; and six sanitary latrines to 50 persons in the school environment. Public sanitary facilities must be accessible within 200 meters of need.

Affordability: how much do people have to pay for the service, particularly in relation to their income?

The extent to which prices (e.g., water supply and sanitation) are within the financial means of users is important. An important consideration in service planning relating to choice of service level and pricing. Affordability measures relate to average household water charges to average household's income. The standard measurement is that households are not expected to spend more than 5% of income on water and sewerage.

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

Cross-Subsidy: A pricing strategy in which some users pay below average tariff (subsidized), while others pay above average tariff (subsidizers). Cross subsidies are commonly used in the water and sanitation sector to provide basic services at low or no cost to the poor.

Demand-Responsive Approaches: An approach to infrastructure service planning in which households or communities select a level of service that corresponds to their needs, preferences, and ability to contribute both to initial capital costs and ongoing operation and maintenance.

Drinking Water: All water either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a drinking water system, or a tanker, or taken from a private source.

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

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

Drinking Water Quality Control: Water tests conducted on routine basis by the water utility or a water quality expert to ensure that water supplied to the consumers meet the standard.

Drinking Water Quality Surveillance: Water tests, sanitary inspections and spot checks conducted by an independent agency to ensure that water utilities and other suppliers meet the Standard (NSDWQ).

Drinking Water Service Level: Measure of quality, quantity, accessibility, coverage, affordability and continuity of drinking water supplied to the population.

Basins: A Geographical area drained by a single major stream; consists of a drainage system comprised of streams and often natural or man-made lakes. Also referred to as Drainage Basin, Watershed, or Hydrographic Region.

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

Groundwater Resource: A groundwater reservoir which may take the form of a single aquifer or a group of linked aquifers.

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

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

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

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

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

Improved drinking water sources: is defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are more likely to provide safe water than unimproved technologies. Improved water sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collections.

Unimproved water sources: includes unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels), cart with small tank/drum, tanker-truck, bottled where combined with an unimproved source, and any other type of supply.

Improved sanitation facilities are defined in terms of the types of technology and levels of services that are designed to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. An “improved toilet facility” includes only the following- Flush/pour flush toilet connected to piped sewer system, Flush/pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank, Flush/pour-flush latrine connected to a pit, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, Simple pit latrine with slab (slab that can be cleaned), Composting toilet, Shared facility of the improved type, accessible and hygienic

Unimproved Sanitation facilities: are facilities which do not ensure separation of human excreta from human contact, example are: Flush/pour-flush latrine that empties elsewhere without connection to a piped sewage system, septic tank, or pit, Flush/pour-flush latrine with unknown drain-

age, Pit latrine without slab/open pit, Bucket latrine (where excreta are manually removed), Hanging toilet/latrine, Shared facility of the improved type or no signs of access or not hygienic, Open defecation in field or bush, into plastic bags ('flying toilets'), and any other type of defecation

Sanitation: For our purpose, sanitation is the safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. While this policy pertains to management of human excreta and associated public health and environmental impacts, it is recognized that integral solutions need to consider other elements of environmental sanitation, i.e. solid waste management; generation of industrial and other specialized / hazardous wastes; drainage; the management of drinking water supply.

Adequate Sanitation: An Adequate sanitation must meet social, cultural, technological, user satisfaction and environment friendly criteria. Adequate sanitation means access to safe excreta disposal facilities, services to households, public facilities, and disposal of liquid and solid waste without contamination of water sources that can lead to health hazards to people and deterioration of the environment

Water Service Provider: an organization or person engaged in the processes, activities, means and resources necessary for abstracting, treating, distributing or supplying drinking water and for providing the associated services. water service providers are usually State Water Agencies.

Sewage, Sewer, Sewerage: Sewage is the effluent in a pipe network; Sewer is the conduit - usually a pipe - used to carry off water and waste matter; Sewerage is the complete system of sewers.

Subsidies: a grant by a government to a person or company to assist an enterprise, generally to supplement the low income in securing services.

Standpipe: A pipe riser with a tap (faucet) used as a source of water delivery, usually strategically located to ensure ease of access to the public.

Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) a dry latrine system, with a screened vent pipe to trap flies and often with double pits to allow use on a permanent rotating basis. Considered a safe, hygienic

means of excreta disposal.

Water Supply Regulators: Independent regulatory bodies that monitor the performance of water utilities or any other water supply operators and ensure that the water supply complies with quality standard and service levels

Water Source: means either groundwater or surface water. Surface water includes streams, rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Ground water includes springs, wells or boreholes

Water Safety Plan: Essential actions that are the responsibility of the drinking water provider in order to ensure that drinking water is safe. These are: system assessment; effective operational monitoring; and management.

Water Vendors: These are persons or organizations selling water to households or at collection points. Vendors may carry drinking water for sale directly to the customer by tanker trucks, wheelbarrows /trolleys or donkey carts.

Willingness to pay is the maximum price or below which a customer will buy water supplied and/or sanitation service.

Executive Summary

This is the Second Taraba State Water Supply and Sanitation policy expressing the determination of the State Government to improve water and sanitation services delivery in the State. In the past, the absence of a sector policy has contributed to slow progress in the sector.

Approximately **84%** of the population living in the State lack adequate coverage of water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

In the absence of a comprehensive policy, the sector has suffered from poor coordination in the implementation of projects, weak institutional capacity, and undefined or overlapping roles for various sector stakeholders. Combined with other problems, this has culminated in continued poor water supply and sanitation service delivery in the state.

A Baseline Study which focused on Taraba state WASH sector level diagnostic analysis, gap analysis and action planning of institutional, policy, regulatory/legal and governance framework was conducted by USAID (E-WASH).¹

The Baseline report identified the need for Taraba State Government to review the policy and legislative frameworks to provide enabling environment for private financing to improve the systems (institutions and service providers) that can support existing infrastructure in order to effectively provide services.²

These challenges highlight the urgent need for serious changes in the sector and the introduction of a policy to give direction and impetus to the reform process. This policy, which has been developed with the assistance of the USAID/E-WASH, provides the required framework for improved water and sanitation service delivery in Taraba State within the context of the National Water and Sanitation Policy and in line with the State Sustainable Development Goals (2030).

¹Dr Dennis Mwanza, Chief of Party, USAID 'E- WASH Institutional Policy Assessment of Taraba State of Nigeria draft report (December 2018)', p3, para1.3.1




²Ibid p6.

This policy has been developed through a participatory approach to ensure that it is comprehensive and will provide effective coordination of all stakeholders in the sector. It applies the principles of integrated water resources management for sustainable delivery of water and sanitation services.

Successful implementation of the policy, including institutional reform, increased private sector participation and stronger community participation in water and sanitation service delivery to urban, small towns and rural areas, will ensure water supply and sanitation is accessible to all citizens of the State.

The second amendment of Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is to ensure that citizens have access to adequate safe water and basic sanitation; provided at an affordable cost in a sustainable manner in order to promote their health, dignity, economic well-being and improved livelihood.

The main Policy objectives are:

-  **To provide guide and direction in institutional, economic and legal reforms that will lead to improved water governance at all levels throughout the State.**
-  **To improve access to safe and adequate water supply and provide adequate sanitation and hygiene in an affordable and sustainable way for the people of Taraba State.**
-  **To embed and promote integrated water resources management principles and practice in the management of the water resources within the State.**

This policy is divided into nine chapters.

Chapter One is Introductory and gives background information on the Taraba State policy development describing the purpose, justification and objective of the policy document.

Chapter Two gives an overview of Taraba State featuring the historic creation, people, economy and demography.

Chapter Three explains and makes a case of the need for a WSS policy document,

Chapter Four outlines the Principles, Objectives and Goals of this policy,

Chapter Five is on Strategies to implement the policy,

Chapter Six contains Policy Statements.

Chapter Seven highlights the Roles and Responsibilities of all stakeholders in the WSS sector;

Chapter Eight discusses Sustainability and Financing issues

Conclusion part discusses the way forward.

INTRODUCTION: Background for Policy Development

Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy aims to provide a framework for engagement in the sector in support of its core business: water supply and sanitation services to urban, small towns and rural areas. While not an operational plan, it is guided by ongoing water sector reforms and is based on established processes for the management of water resources in an integrated manner within the context of Taraba State in Nigeria.

It sets out policy objectives to address issues on sector coordination, funding, financial flows, technology choice, community management, operation, maintenance, and mechanisms for sustainable service delivery.

The policy aims to provide context for involvement and participation by Federal and State MDAs, External Support Agencies, NGOs and the private sector in the development and utilization of water resources, human resources; water research and development; information management, monitoring and evaluation within the water and sanitation sector in the State. In addition, it aims to articulate how Taraba State should be involved and engaged in hygiene and health promotion.

This policy document domesticates relevant provisions in the National Water and Sanitation Policy, and its development was driven by local stakeholders, whose inputs (gathered through several participatory meetings), have been widely reflected. The content of this policy also reflects and conforms to the goals, objectives and aspirations expressed in the Taraba State WASH Vision 2030.

It also focuses on taking the state achievement on SDG as it relates to water and sanitation sector in the state beyond 2015.

POLICY CONTEXT:

Policy Purpose and Impetus

The Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is directed towards achieving sustainable growth and development of the water and sanitation sector in the State.

The policy takes into cognizance the overarching role of water to the economy of any place and therefore provide opportunities for stakeholders to seek, explore and pursue the desired reform processes for improved Water and Sanitation service delivery in Taraba State within the context of the National Water and Sanitation Policy. The framework and path provided by this policy will without doubt ensure sustainable development, operation and management of Water and Sanitation service delivery in Taraba State.

The policy sets out principles that shall be applied in the management of water and sanitation in the State which include but not limited to the following:

- Emphasize the crucial importance of water supply and sanitation for human health and economic development.
- Confirm that fundamental rights of all citizens to have access to water supply and improved sanitation.
- Confirm the responsibilities of the State in organizing and overseeing the provision of services to all, including the need for the State to provide financial support to improve service delivery and to assist in ensuring the sustainability of services.
- Recognize the need to deliver services reliably, efficiently and at an affordable cost
- Highlight the need to gradually introduce the Cost Recovery Principle.
- Specify the requirements for Good Governance that must be applied in the operation and management of the sector.

Main Policy Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is to ensure that adequate safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene is available and provided to her citizens at an affordable cost in a sustainable manner in order to promote their health, dignity, economic well-being and improved livelihood.

The main Policy objectives are:

- 1. To provide guide and direction in institutional, economic and legal reforms that will lead to improved water governance at all levels throughout the State.
- 2. To improve access to safe and adequate water supply and provide adequate sanitation and hygiene in an affordable and sustainable way for the people of Taraba State.
- 3. To embed and promote integrated water resources management principles and practice in the management of the water resources within the State.

The specific Policy objectives of Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy are:

- 1. To provide safe water, effective sanitation and hygiene.
- 2. To increase access to safe water and effective sanitation and hygiene for all residents in Taraba State using technologies with low maintenance costs.
- 3. To reduce the incidence of water-related diseases.
- 4. To provide a strategic framework for the design and sustainable implementation of integrated interventions in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.
- 5. To stimulate increased investment and funding in the sector.
- 6. To develop innovative solutions to water, sanitation and hygiene challenges.
- 7. To promote market principles and encourage private sector participation in the sector.

Policy Vision Statement

To manage the State’s abundant water resources in an integrated and efficient manner to ensure safe, sustainable, un-interrupted, accessible and affordable water supply, sanitation and hygiene services to her residents.

Policy Mission Statement

To ensure effective planning and coordination of the water sector that unequivocally result in the delivery of sustainable, accessible and affordable safe water, sanitation and hygiene services to the residents of Taraba State.

Justification for Policy Initiative

The Taraba State WASH Policy (2015) did not comprehensively address and provide solutions to the challenges that confronted the water sector in the State in past years. Consequently, the need was identified for a comprehensive Water and Sanitation Policy for the State that will guide the process of reforms to improve the water and sanitation services in a sustainable way in the State.

In addition, it is necessary to domesticate the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy to reflect the SDGs.

A Taraba State Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy is put forward to address common issues and problems confronting the sector, which include lack of direction defining the strategic aims of the sector, weak institutional and regulatory framework for administration and service delivery, limited mandate for Local Government WASH Units or Departments, poor maintenance culture for existing facilities, absence of a deliberate policy toward addressing the peculiarities of water, sanitation and hygiene challenges in the communities, high operating and maintenance costs, inadequate human resource and capacity, weak sector coordination, inadequate funding, poor revenue collection, inadequate and low investment in water infrastructure, limited private sector participation in the sector in the State.

CHAPTER TWO: Taraba State Overview

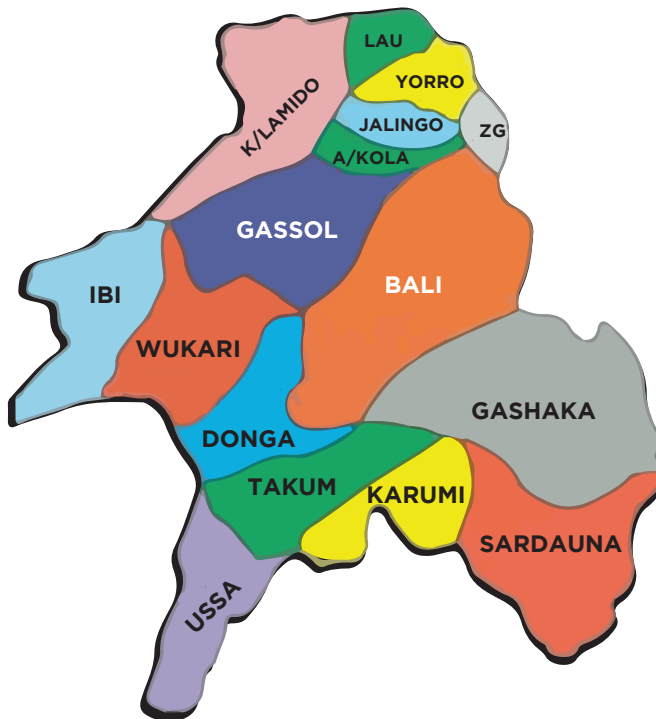
Taraba State was created out of the former Gongola State on 27th August 1991 by the Military Government under General Ibrahim Babangida. The State is named after the Taraba River which traverses the southern part of the state.³

Taraba is popularly called **“Nature’s Gift to the Nation”**.

The Capital of the State is situated in **Jalingo**.

The state has 16 Local Government Areas: **Ardo-Kola, Bali, Donga, Gashaka, Gassol, Ibi, Jalingo, Karim-Lamido, Kurmi, Lau, Sardauna, Takum, Ussa, Wukari, Yorro, Zing**.

Two (2) Special Development Areas: **Yangtu and Ngada**



³<http://tarabastate.gov.ng/>. Accessed 4 April 2019

Demography

Based on the 2006 population census, the state has a total population of **2,300,736** (**1,199,849** males and **1,100,887** females) and an estimated projection of about **3,318,238** by 2019.⁴ The total population of the State represents about **1.6%** of the total population of Nigeria. This is quite significant considering that the other 35 states including the FCT make up **98.4%** of the total population. It has been estimated that about **70%** of the population live in rural areas. The 2006 population and the projected 2011 population of the state are presented in table below;

S/N	LGA	2006 Population			2011 projected population (3.2% annual growth rate)		
		Rural (70%)	Urban (30%)	Total (100%)	Rural (70%)	Urban (30%)	Total (100%)
1	Ardo Kola	60,845	26,076	86,921	68,633	29,414	98,047
2	Bali	146,255	62,681	208,936	164,976	70,704	235,680
3	Donga	93,878	40,233	134,111	105,894	45,383	151,277
4	Gashaka	61,447	26,334	87,781	69,312	29,705	99,017
5	Gassol	171,324	73,425	244,659	193,183	82,793	275,975
6	Ibi	58,838	25,216	84,054	66,369	28,444	94,813
7	Jalingo	97,892	41,954	139,846	110,422	47,324	157,746
8	K/Lamido	137,097	58,756	195,853	141,484	60,636	202,120
9	Kurmi	64,072	27,459	91,531	72,273	30,934	103,207
10	Lau	67,613	28,977	96,590	76,268	32,686	108,954
11	Sardauna	157,106	67,331	224,437	177,216	75,949	253,165
12	Takum	94,744	40,605	135,349	106,872	45,802	152,674
13	Ussa	65,112	27,905	93,017	73,446	31,477	104,923
14	Wukari	169,082	72,464	241,546	190,725	81,739	272,464
15	Yorro	62,587	26,823	89,410	70,600	30,256	100,855
16	Yangtu Dev. Ar-ea	14,177	6,076	7,533	7,762	768	8,530
17	Zing	89,154	38,209	127,363	100,565	43,100	143,665
	Total = 16 LGAs+ YDA	1,601,223	640,524	2,241,757	1,664,519	898,591	2,563,112

⁴Nigerian Bureau of Statistics official website

People and Culture

Taraba is a highly heterogeneous, multi ethnic state with about eighty indigenous ethnic groups speaking different languages. Some of the major ethnic groups include Chamba, Fulani, Ichen, Jukun, Jenjo, Kuteb, Mumuye, Mambilla and Wurkum.

Geography:

Taraba state lies between latitudes 6.0 and 8.5 degrees north of the equator and longitudes 9.0 and 14.0 degrees east of the Meridian. The State is bounded in the North by Gombe and Bauchi states, East and North East by Adamawa state, West by Nasarawa state, North -West by Plateau state, South-West by Benue state and South by the Republic of Cameroun. It occupies a total land-mass of 60,291.82 Square Kilometres and is the 3rd largest State in Nigeria in terms of landmass.

Geology and Hydrology

Geologically, 6 LGAs (Karim-Lamido, Lau, Gassol, Ibi, Donga and Wukari) are located on the sedimentary formations referred as the Upper and Middle Benue Sedimentary Terrain. The Benue Valley Formations extend from the North East (Lau, Karim Lamido and Gassol LGAs) to the West (Ibi LGA) and South West (Wukari and Donga LGA) of the State. These areas lie on the Taraba borders with Gombe, Bauchi, Nasarawa and Benue states.

The Benue Valley Sedimentary Formations consist of sands and sandstones, clays and shales, silts and siltstones, mudstones, limestone, barites of with their geological ages ranging from Ordovician (oldest) to Tertiary, Quaternary and recent (youngest) ages. Most of these Formations are thought to be of marine and fluvio lacustrine series with intrusions of Tertiary basalts. Borehole data shows progressive thickness and depths, being deeply seated and higher thickness to the west and southwest wards from the northeast. These rocks cover about 30% of the entire geographical area of the entire state.

Most of the state (about 70%) is however underlain by the crystalline Basement Complex of Northern Nigeria and are found in Zing, Yorro, Jalingo, Ardo-Kola, Bali, Gashaka, Sardauna, Kurmi, Ussa, Takum and some parts of Gassol, Donga and Wukari LGAs. The crystalline Basement Complex rocks comprise older granites, migmatites, gneisses, meta-sediments, volcanic basalts, with the Tertiary volcanic rocks localized on the Mambila Plateau. All these rocks belong to the Precambrian and lower Paleozoic to Tertiary ages.

In terms of hydrology and hydrogeology the state is endowed with great potentials of both surface and ground water.

Both the Basement and Sedimentary rocks underlying Taraba State have ground water resources potentials, especially the sedimentary Formations and those crystalline Basement Complex rocks that have been affected by tectonic, physical, chemical and biological weathering to greater depths in the subsurface.

In most parts of the state including the Mambila Plateau the water resource potentials is high with recharge from the numerous rivers, springs and high annual rainfalls.

Both the ground and surface water resources potentials of the state are very invaluable for domestic, agriculture, industrial, recreation and navigation (transportation), once they are effectively harnessed, sustainably managed and protected for the development of the state.

Weather/Climate

Taraba State has a wet and dry climate; the wet season lasts, on the average from April to October with mean annual rainfall that varies between 1058mm in the north around Jalingo and Zing, to over 1300mm in the South around Serti and Takum. The wettest months are August and September.⁵

The dry season lasts from November to March with the driest months are December and January with relative humidity dropping to about 15 percent.

Mean annual temperature around Jalingo is about 28°C with maximum temperatures varying between 30°C and 39.4°C and minimum temperatures range between 15°C to 23°C.

The Mambilla Plateau has climatic characteristics typical of a temperate region.

⁵<https://www.cometonigeria.com/region/north-east/taraba-state/>. Accessed 4 April 2019.

Economy:

The major occupation of the people of Taraba State is agriculture. Cash crops produced in the state include coffee, tea, groundnuts and cotton. Crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, sesame seed and yam are also produced in commercial quantities. The people also undertake livestock activities. The state is among the leading states in production of livestock with its dairy farms at Jalingo, Gembu and Nguroje.

Communities living on the banks of River Benue, River Taraba, River Donga and Ibi engage in fishing all year round. Other occupational activities engaged in various parts of the state include pottery, cloth-weaving, dyeing, mat- making, carving, embroidery and blacksmithing.

Education

Taraba is fairly blessed in terms of literacy and experiencing an increase in the number of private schools. The State has 2164 Primary (1656 Public and 508 Private) Schools⁶, 706 Secondary (294 Public and 412 Private) Schools, 3 Universities, 2 Study Centers (National Open University and NTI) 2 Polytechnics, 3 College of Education, 2 School of Health Technology, 8 Vocational Training Centers, 1 College of Agriculture, and 1 College of Nursing & Midwifery.

⁶Data from Taraba State Ministry of Education. Accessed 24 April 2019.

CHAPTER THREE: Need for Policy



THE REALITY (2015)

According to 2015 estimated projection of population of Taraba State



2,925,423

URBAN: 683,000 (23%)
SMALL TOWN: 194,627 (7%)
RURAL: 2,047,796 (70%)



19,368 (30%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in urban areas in Taraba State



44,764 (23%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in small town in Taraba State



406,800 (19%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in rural areas in Taraba State



470,932/2,925,423 (16%)

of total population with access to potable water



16 in 100 or 1 in 6

persons with access to potable water



THE REALITY (2019)

According to 2019 estimated projection of population of Taraba State



3,318,238

URBAN: 763,195 (23%)
SMALL TOWN: 232,277 (7%)
RURAL: 2,322,767 (70%)



19,368 (30%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in urban areas in Taraba State



53,425 (23%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in small town in Taraba State



464,553 (20%)

people is estimated to have access to potable water in rural areas in Taraba State



556,707/3,318,238 (17%)

of total population with access to potable water



17 in 100 or 1 in 6

persons with access to potable water

LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE ABOVE (2015) and (2019) REALITY



WASH services reached out to more people in Taraba State.



There is need to bring in more investment to build WASH infrastructure to meet increasing population.



Percentage coverage remained stagnant owing to ever increasing population.

The Need for Integrated and Sustainable Management

Water is the elixir of life. It is part of a larger ecological system and vital to the essential environment for sustaining all life forms. It is a basic need for living species especially humans. It must be managed in the most optimal manner so that consumption and development needs are met.

As a scarce and precious resource, its usage must be planned, along with conservation and management measures, on an integrated and environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the socio-economic needs of the State. In this 21st century, efforts to develop, conserve, utilize and manage this important resource in a sustainable manner must be guided by the State Government.

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

The Need for Equitable Distribution of Water Resources

Complex issues of equity and social justice with regard to water usage and distribution must be addressed systematically to align with the National Action Plan.

The Need for Futuristic Planning and Efficient Allocation among Users

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

Domestic and industrial water demand is expected to increase sharply as the ongoing WASH reform and development programmes improve economic conditions and more industries come up. Impounding water for hydropower generation purpose will also increase as the potential in this sector is harnessed. This underscores the need for the utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of conservation and maintenance of water quality.

The Need to Protect Water Source and Quality

Water quality is impacted by untreated or inadequately treated industrial effluents and sewage flowing into rivers thereby affecting the surface and ground water. Since this can adversely affect the health of the populace, special attention must be given to the following : Improvements in existing strategies, innovation of new techniques resting on a strong science and technology base are needed to eliminate the pollution of surface and ground water resources, to restore the pristine quality of former years. Technology and training must play important roles in the development of water resources and their management.

Need to set up a Water Supply Regulatory Agency

There is a need to set up a body that will serve as an independent umpire between Water Service Providers, Consumers and Government especially in the area of setting standards, fixing tariffs, and resolving issues.

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

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

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

The Federal Government of Nigeria is developing a policy for devolving to the state more responsibility and finances for the implementation of sectoral projects. This policy is to be known as the Water Investment and Mobilization Guidelines (WIMAG). The yet to be finalized Federal guideline will require States to adopt its legal framework in order to participate and benefit from its implementation. Taraba State needs to proactively adopt the proposed WIMAG guidelines as it may not be possible to review the Taraba State WSS policy to make it WIMAG compliant if the Federal Government approves the WIMAG in the near future.

The Policy needs to adopt the guidelines that will ensure that Taraba State participates and benefits from this innovation.

The legislature (Taraba State House of Assembly) will play a key role here to usher in the enthronement of better water supply services in the State through their support for reform legislation. In summary, the objectives of WIMAG are to increase water service coverage, service level improvement, reduction of unit cost of providing water while improving water quality and enthroning price equity. The financial performance of existing water facilities will be positively affected to make room for cost recovery and improved efficiency of capital investments.

Need to clearly define the role of the Supervising Ministry, and WSS Agencies- for Urban, Small Towns and Rural areas:

There is need to set up a coordinating Integrated Ministerial Stakeholders Committee, strengthen all State Agencies directly involved in service provision, with each Ministry formulating policy, while independent institutions provide regulatory role for the sector.

Need to set out the roles of all other Stakeholders:

NGOs, CDA, WASHCOMs, Communities, External Support Agencies, and Charity Organisation. Water being everyone's business, all stakeholders should be brought on board with clearly defined roles and mandates.

Need to define Agency that should be responsible for Sanitation & Hygiene services in Urban, Small Towns, and Rural areas:

Presently, the Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry for Urban Planning & Development, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment oversee sanitation and hygiene in Urban and Small towns. The WASH Unit in the Local Government oversees rural areas. These Agencies need to be empowered to function efficiently and effectively.

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

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

Need to fulfill some of the conditions and implement the programme objectives of the USAID (E-WASH) Program:

Taraba State is one of the reforming States under a grant support programme from the USAID (E-WASH). The reform programme promotes corporatization and autonomy of the water agency, increased role for the private sector in service provision, implementation of cost recovery measures for the state water utility, increased citizen's participation in sectoral programmes and the setting up of a Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Body. This Policy is expected to address identified objectives.

Need to set out the mechanism for financing water infrastructure:

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

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

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

Key Sanitation Policy Issues

1. Poor Awareness: There is poor awareness about the inherent linkages of sanitation with public health.
2. Social and Occupational aspects of Sanitation: The occupational hazard faced by sanitation workers daily.
3. Clearly defined Institutional Roles and Responsibilities overlaps in institutional roles and responsibilities at State and local government levels as well as communities should be identified and resolved.

An Integrated Holistic Approach: Sanitation investments need to be planned in a piece-meal manner, taking into account the full cycle of safe confinement, treatment and safe disposal of waste.

Technology Choices: Technologies need to be focused on options that are cost-effective, and sustainability of investments.

Reaching the Un-served and Poor: Urban-poor communities and other residents of informal settlements have been constrained by lack of space or economic constraints, in obtaining affordable access to safe sanitation. In this context, the issues of whether services to the poor should be individualized and whether community services should be provided in slums should be addressed. However, provision of individual sanitary ware should be prioritized. In relation to “Pay and Use” sanitary facilities, the issue of subsidies inadvertently reaching the non-poor should be addressed by identifying different categories of urban poor.

Demand Responsiveness: Sanitation has been provided by Public Agencies in a supply-driven manner, with little regard for demands and preferences of communities as customers of sanitation service. The Policy recognizes the need of all stakeholders to partake in improving on the existing sanitation service.

CHAPTER FOUR: Policy Objectives, Goals, Targets and Consumption Standards.

WASH Vision.

The vision of the Taraba State Government is to develop the water resources management of the State to meet domestic, commercial, industrial and irrigation demand requirements. This allows government to improve the quality of lives of its people through easier access to water, better sanitation and hygiene; and their economy through improved agriculture and industry.

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

Policy Principles.

The underlying principles of the Policy are:

- a. To promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene, as a fundamental human right which cannot be achieved without potable and affordable water as well as proper and safe sanitation.
- b. Water is a finite and vulnerable resource, thus requiring an integrated approach to its management.
- c. Water is a social, economic, and environmental good. Therefore, requires the adoption of efficient utilization mechanisms as well as ensuring it is equitably distributed.
- d. Water services delivery should be “bottom-up and demand-driven” as opposed to “top-down and supply driven”
- e. Water development and management should be based on participatory approach involving users, planners, and policy makers at all levels.
- f. Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguard of water, which should

be reflected in effective participation at all levels.

- g. Attention must be paid to effective operation and maintenance.
- h. Emphasis should be placed on policy development, institutional reform, capacity building, and creation of an enabling legal environment.
- i. Water and land resources must be managed at the lowest appropriate levels.

Policy Objective:

The main objective of this WASH Policy shall be to provide potable water, sanitation and hygiene services for the people of the State in an affordable, accessible, efficient and sustainable manner.

Goals:

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

- i. Restore the water schemes to their design capacities.
- ii. Increase accessibility of potable water to the people.
- iii. Eradicate water-borne diseases.
- iv. Provide adequate sanitation coverage for improving the quality of life of the people of Taraba State and to provide hygienic environment necessary for healthy life.
- v. Increase gainful employment through the WSS sector.
- vi. Low cost of production of drinking water.
- vii. Attainment of water related SDGs.
- viii. Consistent supply of safe water towards the total elimination of Water borne diseases.
- ix. To fulfill the aims and objectives of eradicating open defecation and increase access to portable water and safe sanitation in line with the National Action Plan for 2030.

Policy Thrust:

The State Government is determined to address the challenge of meeting water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in water resources management and water service delivery.

The main focus of this policy is to improve the activities of the State Government Agencies and other service providers in the water and sanitation sector through appropriate institutional frame-

work that would allow the stakeholders, communities and groups to articulate their interests, exercise their obligations, and rights with respect to water and sanitation service delivery and look into their complaints.

The policy of Government shall be to invest directly in the sector and source for additional investments from Development Partners, NGOs, CSOs and the Private Sector.

Furthermore, the government will:

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

Targets.

- i. Increase access to potable water In Urban from the present 30% to 65% by 2030.
- ii. Increase access to potable water in Small Towns from the present 23% to 62% by 2030
- iii. Increase access to potable water in Rural settlements from the present 20% to 50% by 2030.
- iv. Construct at least five ground water schemes (deepwell, boreholes, springs) annually between 2019 and 2030.
- v. Provision of Sewage treatment plants in each of the three senatorial districts in the State.
- vi. Provision of effluent treatment plant in the industrial zone of the state.
- vii. Provision of water and gender sensitive sanitation in all public schools.

Note: Although this Policy is aligned towards the SDG targets, the projection in 4.6 para (i), (ii) and (iii) is based on the MDG targeting process of 50%.

Domestic Water Demand:

Domestic consumption is estimated based on water demand per capita per day, the water demand being dependent on the degree of urbanization and the availability of the water. For Rural areas in Taraba State, a provision of 30 litres per capita per day is assumed, 60 liters per capital perday in Small-Town areas and 80 litres per capita per day in Urban centres. The total water demand for Taraba State Domestic Demand is 145 MLD in 2019.

Industrial Water Demand:

A total land area should be provided for industries and hospitality infrastructure of about 4,000 hectares, allowing a gross provision of 50 m³ per hectare of land per day for industrial use. This comes to 200,000 m³ of water per day projected for this purpose.

Demand Projections:

Over the next 25 years, demand for drinking water is expected to grow by at least six times, i.e., from 145 to 870 MI/day. Such projections are based on conservative assumptions:

- a. At an average national growth rate of 3.2% per year, the population of Taraba State is expected to roughly have doubled by 2030;
- b. The current average unit consumption of around 57 litres per person per day could rise to at least 83 litres over the next 25 years – a deliberately cautious assumption; and
- c. Today's coverage of (20,23,30) % should be set to possibly reach (50,62,65) % by 2030 - another prudent objective. However, depending on expansion assumptions for the network, the total demand could range between 145 and 435 MI/day by 2030.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE PER LOCAL GOVERNMENT PER LGA AS
AT 31ST MAY,2015 BASED ON THE 2006 TARABA STATE NATIONAL POPULATION FIGURES

S/N	LGA	2006 Total population	2015 Projected	Total LGA Rural popula- tion	Rural popu- lation SERVED	Rural population UN- SERVED	HP BH			
							Func- tional	Non -func- tional	Total	
1	Ardo kola	86,921	110,474	77,332	8,200	69,132	40	10	50	
2	Bali	208,935	265,549	185,884	39,800	146,084	100	65	165	
3	Donga	134,111	170,451	119,316	57,000	62,316	75	39	114	
4	Gashaka	87,781	111,567	78,097	26,600	51,497	59	87	146	
5	Gassol	244,749	311,068	217,784	11,250	206,498	70	50	120	
6	Ibbi	84,054	106,830	74,781	25,100	49,681	57	45	102	
7	Jalingo	139,845	177,738	124,417	33,700	90,717	61	50	111	
8	Karim lamido	195,844	248,911	174,238	12,550	161,688	13	48	61	
9	Kurmi	91,531	116,333	81,433	33,700	47,733	74	87	161	
10	Lay	96,590	122,763	85,934	7,500	78,434	50	67	117	
11	Sardau- na	224,437	285,252	199,676	5,900	193,776	6	13	19	
12	Takum	135,349	172,024	120,417	20,400	100,017	48	29	77	
13	Ussa	93,017	118,214	82,750	21,450	61,300	41	10	51	
14	Wukari	241,546	306,997	214,898	44,100	170,798	136	156	292	
15	Yorro	89,410	113,637	79,546	28,200	51,346	82	39	121	
16	Yangtu Dev.a	20,253	25,741	18,019	5,050	12,969	8	2	10	
17	Zing	127,363	161,874	113,312	26,300	87,012	56	30	86	
Total		2,301,736	2,925,423	2,047,798	406,800	1,640,998	976	827	1,803	

NOTE:

- 1 Handpump borehole serves about 300 people
- 1 motorized/solar borehole serves about 1000 people
- 1 Hand dug well serves about 100 people
- 1 Spring water project serves about 150 people

	Motorised solar			HD Wall			Spring Development				
	Func-tional	Non-func-tional	Total	Func-tional	Non-func-tional	Total	Func-tional	Non-func-tional	Total		
	5	3	8	20	6	26				65	11
	8	23	31	18	11	29				126	21
	10	22	32	25	5	30		1	1	110	48
	8	22	30	9	24	33		1	1	76	34
	5	6	11	40	17	57	1	1	2	116	5
	6	9	15	20	7	27				83	34
	12	6	18	34	10	44				107	27
	5	8	13	35	5	40	1	4	5	54	7
	11	16	27	5	38	43				90	41
	5	4	9	10	5	67				65	9
			0	20	4	24	14	3	17	40	3
	4	11	15	20	10	30				72	17
	6	3	9	30	10	40	1			78	26
	3	20	23	3	2	5				142	21
	3	15	18	0	10	10				85	36
	2		2	5		5	1		1	16	23
	7	2	9	25	20	45				88	28
	100	170	270	319	236	555	18	10	28	1,413	

Source: Bureau for Statistics and National Population Commission figure of 2006 Census Growth rate of 3.2

PERCENTAGE OF SANITATION FACILITIES

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL SANITATION COVERAGE PER LGA AS AT 31ST MAY,2015 BASED ON THE TARABA STATE NATIONAL POPULATION FIGURES

S/N	LGA	2006 Total population	Total population 2015 (70%)	Total LGA Rural population 2015 (70%)	Rural population SERVED	Rural population UN-SERVED	VIP Latrine		
							Functional	Non -functional	Total
1	Ardo kola	86,921	110,474	77,332	18,140	59,192	100	31	131
2	Bali	208,935	265,549	185,884	24,840	161,044	45	5	50
3	Donga	134,111	170,451	119,316	26,700	92,616	90	21	111
4	Gasha-ka	87,781	111,567	78,097	4,950	73,147	40	15	55
5	Gassol	244,749	311,068	217,784	30,500	187,248	135	15	150
6	Ibbi	84,054	106,830	74,781	26,500	48,281	55	10	65
7	Jalingo	139,845	177,738	124,417	12,000	112,417	45	15	60
8	Karim lamido	195,844	248,911	174,238	31,900	142,338	74	20	94
9	Kurmi	91,531	116,333	81,433	29,400	52,033	35	10	45
10	Lay	96,590	122,763	85,934	28,540	57,394	22	8	30
11	Sardau-na	224,437	285,252	199,676	65,680	133,996	28	7	35
12	Takum	135,349	172,024	120,417	23,500	96,917	19	11	30
13	Ussa	93,011	118,214	82,750	9,200	73,550	18	4	22
14	Wukari	241,546	306,997	214,898	34,060	180,838	45	10	55
15	Yorro	89,410	113,637	79,546	18,420	61,126	22	8	30
16	Yangtu Dev.a	20,253	25,741	18,019	6,540	11,479	4	2	6
17	Zing	127,363	161,874	113,312	37,000	76,312	36	8	44
Total		2,301,730	2,925,423	2,047,798	427,870	1,619,928	813	200	1,013

NOTE:

VIP latrine services 60 people

Pour flush Latrine serves about 20 people

Pit Latrine serves about 10 people

SANITATION FACILITIES PROVIDED								
	Pour Flush			Traditional			Total No of Functional Facility	Percentage coverage (%)
	Func-tional	Non-func-tional	Total	Func-tional	Non-func-tional	Total		
	7	13	20	1,200	200	1,400	1,307	23
	7	6	13	2,200	13	2,213	2,252	13
	15	5	20	2,100	30	2,130	2,205	22
	25	5	30	2,050	67	2,117	2,115	6
	65	25	90	2,100	56	2,156	2,300	14
	60	20	80	2,200	40	2,240	2,315	35
	65	19	84	800	65	865	910	10
	95	30	125	3,000	48	3,048	3,169	18
	65	15	80	2,600	92	2,692	2,700	36
	65	10	75	2,550	29	2,579	2,637	32
	100	30	130	6,200	41	6,241	6,328	33
	68	17	85	2,100	73	2,173	2,187	20
	56	14	70	700	25	725	774	11
	58	12	70	3,020	70	3,090	3,123	16
	55	5	60	1,605	60	1,605	1,682	23
	15	5	20	600	64	664	619	36
	42	12	54	3,400	90	3,490	3,478	33
	863	243	1,106	38,425	1,063	39,488	40,101	224

Source: Bureau for Statistics and National Population Commission figure of 2006 Census Growth rate of 3.2

URBAN WATER SCHEMES

LOCAL GOV-ERNMENT	DISTRICT SERVICE CENTRE	DESIGNED CAPACITY MLD	CAPACITY UTILISATION MLD	2019 Population	2024 Population	2028 Population	2030 Population
Ardo Kola	1. Sunkani Station	0.48	0.192	133,041.20	156,112.06	177,417.60	189,137.14
Bali	Bali Area Office	2.6	Grounded	319,817.80	375,277.85	426,494.25	454,666.86
	3.Suntai	1.08	0.432				
Donga	1.Donga Station	8.6	1.6	201,727.52	236,709.37	269,014.50	286,784.59
	2.Nyivu station	0.48	0.192				
Gashaka	4.Serti Station	0.48	0.192	132,104.59	155,013.03	176,168.58	187,805.61
Gassol	Mutum-biyu Sta-tion	0.48		371,440.53	435,852.55	495,335.93	528,055.96
Ibi	Ibi Pro-duction	22.8	4.18	127,764.05	149,919.79	170,380.23	181,634.91
Jalingo	1.Magami Produc-tion	22.8	4.18	212,659.20	249,536.73	283,592.48	302,325.54
	2,Karofi	11.8	1.08				
Karim Lami-do	1.Jen Sta-tion	1,2	0.48	293,901.87	344,867.80	391,933.95	417,823.64
	2.Karim	0.48	0.192				
	3.Bambu-ka	0.48	0.192				
	4. Panya	0.48	0.192				
	5. Gwomu	0.48	0.192				
	6. Gindiri	0.48	0.192				
	7. Wanza-mi	0.48	0.192				
Kurmi	Baissa	0.48	0.192	138,342.60	162,332.78	184,487.30	196,673.84
Lau	1.Lau Sta-tion	1.2	0.48	144,265.38	169,282.64	192,385.64	205,093.91
	2.Marr-araban Appawa	0.48	0.192				

Sardauna	1.Gem-bu Area Office	2.16	0.46	340,024.65	398,988.80	453,441.17	483,393.80
	2.Nguroje	0.96	0.84				
	3.Mbamga	0.96	0.84				
	4. Dorofi	0.48	0.196				
Takum	1.Takum Area Of-fice	10.08	2	234,213.37	274,828.64	312,336.14	332,967.89
	2.Bika BABBA	0.48	0.192				
	3,BIKA GABA	0.48	0,192				
	4. Kwam-bai	0.48	0,192				
Ussa	1.Fikyu Station	2.16	Not Func-tional	137,746.99	161,633.88	183,693.02	195,827.09
	2.Lissam	0.48	0.192				
Wukari	1bi Wukari works	Same as Ibi	0.432	361,130.23	423,754.33	481,586.59	513,398.40
	2.Bantaje	1.08	0.192				
	3.Gindin Dorowa	0.48					
Yorro	Pantisawa Sta-tion	0.48	0.192	136,195.06	227,070.63	258,060.31	275,106.80
Zing	1.Zing Area Of-fice	1.08	0.432	193,513.23	227,070.63	258,060.31	275,106.80
	2, Kakulu	0.48	0.192				

Table 4.9.2.

Long Term Sustainable Development Goals:

The demand projection implies significant capital requirements for infrastructure expansion, estimated to be in the range of US\$ _0.1- _1 billion, i.e., averaging around US\$ _2.7 million per year over the next 11 years.

Water Governance Policy Targets.

By 2019, water governance systems will be in place to achieve the following:

- Participatory processes: all citizens of Taraba State will have a voice in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene planning processes, either directly or through organizations representing their interests.

- b. Transparency: information will flow freely between different stakeholders; decision-making processes will be transparent and open to public scrutiny.
- c. Integrated planning: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene decision-making will take place within an Integrated Water Resource Management Framework (IWRM Framework). As such, dialogue would be encouraged both horizontally between stakeholders at same level (e.g. inter-sectoral planning) and vertically between stakeholders at the state, LGA and community levels.
- d. Poverty Reduction: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene planning at all levels will be aligned with poverty reduction strategies. In many cases, this will involve increase in the participation of the poor and the marginalised in planning processes and recognise the importance of making water available for small-scale productive/commercial uses.

Water Resources Management Targets:

By the end of 2019, water management initiatives and innovations will lead to the establishment of:

- a. State-Wide Water Information Base:** Establishment of a state-wide water management information base for effective communication. As a minimum, this system must ensure that stakeholders at all levels have access to good quality water-related information.
- b. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):** Establishment of state-wide IWRM plans will aim at sustaining, efficient and equitable water management and protection of fragile ecosystem.
- c. Regulatory Framework.** Regulatory bodies for the water sector are fully established and operational to act as an umpire between the players within the sector.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coverage Targets:

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

	2019	2021	2024	2026	2028	2030
Urban	30%	35%	45%	50%	55%	65%
Small Towns	23%	30%	40%	47%	54%	62%
Rural	20%	25%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Average Targets	24%	30%	40%	46%	51%	59%

Table 5.13.1.

- a. The initial target is to improve water service coverage from an average 24% in 2019 to 30% by the year 2021.
- b. Extension of average service coverage to 40% of the population by the year 2024.
- c. Extension of average service coverage to 59% of the population in the year 2030.
- d. Sustain 80% full coverage of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene services for the growing population beyond the year 2030.

Taraba State will meet the WSS Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets whereby the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation will be reduced by half by 2030 with improved sanitation.

By the year 2030, sanitation coverage levels are as follows:

- a. Rural:** 50% household in rural areas (community of population of less than 5,000) must own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least sanplat latrine
- b. Small Towns:** 80% household in semi-urban areas (population of 5,000 to 20,000) own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least VIP.
- c. Urban:** Each household in urban areas (population above 20,000) own and have access to safe sanitary facility of at least pour-flush toilet.

Consumption standards and Service levels – (Water):

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

Small Towns Water Supply represent settlements with population of between 5,000-20,000 with a fair measure of social infrastructure and some level of economic activity with minimum supply standard of 60 liters per capita per day with reticulation and limited or full house connections as determined by the beneficiaries / Government.

Urban Water Supply 80 liters per capita per day for urban areas with population greater than 20,000 inhabitants to be served by full reticulation and consumer premises connection.

Service Levels- (Sanitation):

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

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

For communal use in Schools, Health Centres, markets and other public places

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER FIVE: Policy Strategies

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

1. Improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio-economic activities.
2. Ensure that Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) are maintained by service providers.
3. Ensure that water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are affordable to the entire populace in the State.
4. Discourage denial of less privileged and the poor access to basic WASH services.
5. Adopt Public Private Partnership initiative in the WASH sector.
6. Encourage Public-Public-Partnerships Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery.
7. Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy review and improvement of water supply, sanitation and hygiene.
8. Ensure adherence to legislations and internationally acceptable standards for water supply, sanitation and hygiene.
9. Promote Awareness, Education and Training for manpower development.
10. Institution of Awards.
11. Gender Equity and Social inclusion (GESI) compliant.
12. Increase Stakeholder participation in WSS sector.
13. Ensure collection of WSS data for the purpose of planning and analysis.
14. Promote Household Water Safety (protection, treatment and testing).
15. Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved WASH Governance.
16. Development of Water Safety Plans and creation of Protection zones.
17. Construction Requirements and Best Practices.

Consideration to Improve Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Service coverage State wide to meet the level of demand in the sector for effective socio-economic activities be given to:

1. Develop a state WASH master plan incorporating water supply and feasibility survey; demand projection, investment plan for the period to 2030.
2. Undertake WASH feasibility survey for the State to acquire baseline data for proper investment planning.
3. Rehabilitation and modernization of existing water supply utilities to restore them to their optimum operational capacity.
4. Expansion of existing urban water supply utilities to enhance capacities to meet growing demand. Regional water schemes should be encouraged for easy management.
5. Construction of new water supply schemes to serve the segments of the population that is not served.
6. Distribution network maintenance and extension works for all urban water supply schemes.
7. Comprehensive metering of all water supply schemes from abstraction through transmission then distribution to customer connections.
8. Maintenance of customer service standards and codes for all customer property and premises.
9. Ensure regular and alternate power supply.
10. Solar driven pumps to be given highest priority where applicable in the rehabilitation and construction of borehole-based water supply systems.
11. Promote improvement of traditional sources of community water supply (protected spring orifices, protected hand dug well, rain water harvest, etc.).
12. Promote improvement of sanitation (domestic and human waste disposal) facilities especially in the urban and small towns.
13. Strengthen the Sanitation Department within the Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA) to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.
14. Strengthen and reposition the School of Health Technology to be able to provide needed manpower towards achieving 100% coverage of sanitation status in the State.
15. Coordinate a system of planning and feedback, consultation and coordination at the State level between all agencies (such as environment, health, education, water resources and rural development, physical planning, housing, etc), and the Local Government departments dealing with WASH issues.

16. Water and Sanitation Technical Committees shall be established at State and Local Government levels to ensure effective coordination of policy implementation and oversee the progress in this regard.
17. Instituting cost sharing arrangements to ensure full participation of communities in planning, development, and monitoring of interventions as part of the process of promoting community ownership, operation and maintenance of the facilities.
18. Adoption of Community-Led Total Sanitation approach in small towns and rural communities.
19. Sponsor capital investment for rural water supply. Token community contribution shall be to foster a sense of ownership, a necessary ingredient for sustainability.
20. The rural communities shall take full ownership and maintenance of water supply facilities provided by the Government.
21. Enhance capacity of the Water and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSP) in management, operation and maintenance.
22. Foreign Direct Investment shall be encouraged to form joint ventures with Nigerian companies to invest in Taraba State WASH sector.
23. Support Technology transfer arrangements for the local manufacture of major water supply machinery and equipment (pumps, trunk main and distribution pipes, valves and meters etc.)
24. Support local training institutions specialized in water supply operations.
25. Provide technical support for capacity building at State and Local Government levels for the construction of waste disposal facilities.
26. Encourage rapid manpower development through adequate patronage of existing relevant training institutions such as National Water Resources Institute (NWRI), Universities, Polytechnic, Technical and Vocational Colleges and in-house training capabilities of the existing agencies.
27. Encourage within the state's industrialisation policy, local manufacture of water supply equipment and water treatment chemicals.
28. WASH Agencies to operate on commercial basis
29. Encourage and fund research, learning and adaptation in the WASH sector

Ensure that Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) are maintained by service providers:

- a. The Nigerian Standard for drinking water quality shall be the baseline for Taraba State drinking water quality standard.
- b. The Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality covers all drinking water except mineral water and packaged water in Taraba State. The standard applies to:
 - i. Drinking water supplied by the Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation (TAWASCO), Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STWASSA) and the RUWASSA
 - ii. Drinking water supplied by the CDAs
 - iii. Drinking water supplied by water vendors and water tankers
 - iv. Drinking water used in public or privately-owned establishments
 - v. Drinking water used in food processing by manufacturers
 - vi. Private Water Service Providers
- c. Mineral water and packaged water shall comply with Nigerian Industrial Standards for Natural Mineral Water (NIS 345:2003) and Potable Water (NIS 306:2004) for regulation and certification by the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC); Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation & Control (TSAWSSRC); and Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) respectively.
- d. The WSPs shall request an authorization from the TSAWSSRC for the use of water for human consumption or for food processing. The authorization shall be issued when the following requirements are met:
 - i. Water quality comply with allowable limits;
 - ii. Construction requirements and water treatments are met;
 - iii. Minimum safe distance is observed around water point.
- e. Water containers shall be stored away from poisonous materials and contamination sources.
- f. The TSAWSSRC shall enforce Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality.
- g. The TAWASCO, STWASSA and the RUWASSA shall compile and forward annual water quality reports through the Ministry of Water Resources to the Taraba State Ministry of Health and TSAWSSRC.
- h. Taraba State Ministry of Health and TSAWSSRC shall provide quarterly status report to the different stakeholders at the ISSC forum.
- i. Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.

- j. In case of non-compliance with quality standards, the Taraba State Ministry of Health and TSAWSSRC shall:
 - 1. Inform the TAWASCO, STOWASSA, RUWASSA, WSPs not more than 3 days after the date the sample was collected and 24 hours in case of disease outbreak.
 - 2. Recommend remedial measures and set deadlines for the implementation of the measures.
- k. All water works serving 5,000 citizens and above to be equipped with a functional water quality laboratory of appropriate capacity
- l. There shall be a State Water Quality Reference Laboratory in each of the three Senatorial districts that shall monitor and protect the quality of raw water sources for drinking and monitoring the output of water supply undertakings in conformity with drinking water quality standards. Provision of Portable Water Testing Kits for Small town and Rural communities
- m. Traditional water supply sources shall be protected, and traditional water quality practices shall be promoted.

Ensure that WASH services are affordable to the entire populace in the State by:

- a. Conducting affordability surveys to determine income levels of various segments of the users.
- b. Ensuring domestic users do not spend beyond 5% of their monthly income in accessing water supply in line with International standards.
- c. Ensuring water supply service cost reduction measures shall be pursued without compromising the quality of service.
- d. Improved management practice (financial management, operation and maintenance, abstraction and treatment techniques and control of water sources pollution) shall be institutionalised to keep the cost at the barest minimum.
- e. Institutionalising efficiency improvement techniques by water supply operators to reduce cost.
- f. Ensuring all water supply undertakings shall be subjected to performance monitoring and evaluation program.
- g. Ensuring Tariff policy shall protect the consumer from bearing the additional cost of the inefficiency of the water supply operators.
- h. Ensuring all consumers shall be metered starting with Industrial and commercial customers to communal outlets down to domestic customers.

- i. Ensuring that provisions are made to extend service to the poor and vulnerable through social connections (public taps).
- j. Ensuring tariff policy shall guarantee cross subsidy to accommodate subsidies for the poor.
- k. Tariff policy shall ensure that the time for the return on investment provides adequate comfort for the customer.
- l. Ensuring research and development of appropriate affordable and low-cost technologies for the disposal and recycling of all waste.

Access to basic WASH services for the poor and less privileged:

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

Adopt Public Private Partnership initiative in the WASH sector:

- a. The State Government shall create the enabling environment for private operators to participate in WASH services in the State.
- b. The State Government shall formulate laws to regulate the activities of the private operators in the WASH services to guarantee adequate protection of consumers/customers as well as fairness to the service provider.

Encourage Public-Public-Partnership Initiatives to improve WSS service delivery through:

- a. Study visits by officials of Taraba State WSSP to other WSSPs within and outside Nigeria to share experiences and acquire knowledge about innovative ways of solving local problems.
- b. Recruitment of highly skilled technical and managerial staff and experts from other State Water Agencies as Consultants or Contract staff under various management or service contracts to assist in solving specific problems.

Monitor and evaluate the performance of the sector for necessary policy review and improvement of WASH through:

- a. Maintaining a state-wide monitoring network for water and sanitation at the State and Local Governments levels.
- b. Promoting community participation in Monitoring and Evaluation.
- c. Maintaining a State-wide WASH database.

d. Ensuring feedback of information to promote proper planning and policy adjustment.

Ensure that legislations and internationally acceptable standards for WASH are adhered to in:

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

Manpower Development:

The Government shall ensure:

- a. steps are taken to increase the capacity and capability of all WASH related Agencies and departments for the successful implementation of the State WASH Policy.
- b. Capacity Building Policy for all WSS Agencies in the State.
- c. 5% of the cost of all WSS projects shall be devoted to capacity building.

Awareness, Education and Training:

- a. The State and local governments will be encouraged to develop programmes seeking collaboration with the media, especially TV and radio channels, to promote WASH related messages in their entertainment programmes and to develop special programmes related to sanitation and its relationship between civic responsibility, health and education.
- b. The State Government shall partner with NGOs, CSOs, traditional and religious institutions to raise awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene.
- c. A water and sanitation training/awareness programme will be initiated as part of the curriculum at all Educational Institutions, Teachers Training Institutions, Government Ministries and Agencies including Basic Health Units, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Health, SACA, Community Development, Primary Health Care Development Agency, Mother and Child Health Centres and the Social Welfare Departments. The focus of the programme will be primary health related; on why toilets are required and how they should be used and maintained.
- d. WASH related issues will also be incorporated in other State Government Policies to help achieve sustainable environment and development.

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

Institution of Awards:

The government will provide incentives in the form of annual awards/rewards, to be given during the National Water and Sanitation Day celebration, for the implementation of the State Sanitation Policy in recognition of efforts towards measurable achievements in institutionalization of good sanitation practices. A State Sanitation Policy Implementation Committee setup by the ISSC shall develop the monitoring system and criteria for the awards. The awards shall include but not limited to:

- The Best three (3) Local Governments
- The Best three (3) Communities (WASHCOM)
- The Best three Primary and Secondary Schools respectively
- The Cleanest Working Environment (Private & Government)
- The Best two Markets
- The Best two Parks and Garages
- The Cleanest Residential Housing Estate
- The Cleanest Town

To be eligible for the award, awardees:

- a. Must be able to demonstrate that it has developed systems to ensure that the safe disposal of excreta, sewage, and drainage are managed efficiently on an ongoing basis.
- b. Shall be adjudged on the basis of the following criteria: excreta disposal; waste water disposal; solid waste disposal; personal hygiene; community participation in WASH activities; and quality of environment. Suitable indicators will be developed for each of these criteria and assigned different marks depending on their significance.

Ensure GESI in the WASH sector at all levels:

- a. Capacity building programmes on GESI in organizations, community projects and general administration shall be handled by implementing partners such as Donor agencies, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs.

- b. Membership and leadership positions of CDA and WASHCOMS shall comprise, at least, 35% women inclusion.
- c. Women groups and bodies would be encouraged to send bids for WASH contracts.

Increase Stakeholder participation in WSS sector through:

- a. Identification of all stakeholders in the sector
- b. Gender balancing in WSS programme
- c. Participatory roles for all stakeholders in decision making in the sector
- d. Organization of public enlightenment campaigns to ensure increased participation by all stakeholders

Ensure collection of WSS data for the purpose of planning and analysis:

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

Promotion of Household Water Safety:

- a. The State WSS Agencies shall undertake research to determine appropriate technologies for Household Water Treatment (e.g. Hydrogen Sulphate Test kit, Ph Test Strip etc.)
- b. Households shall be encouraged to ensure all Water Containers have a permanent and tight cover.
- c. Water containers shall be stored away from poisonous materials and contamination sources.

Adoption of the IWRM framework for improved WASH Governance:

Sectoral programmes and projects will be coordinated with other line MDAs including Environment, Urban Planning, Housing, Agriculture, Health, Education, Planning and Budget, Women Affairs and other WASH related stakeholders.

Development of Water Safety Plans:

- a. The Ministry of Water Resources, all WSSP and WASHCOMs shall develop a Water Safety Plan that ensures the minimization of contamination of water sources, the reduction or removal of contamination through treatment processes and the prevention of contamination during

transmission, storage, distribution and handling of drinking water.

- b. If the system is not capable of meeting the standards for drinking water quality, a programme of upgrading (which may include capital investment or training) shall be initiated to ensure that the drinking water supply meets the targets.
- c. The Taraba State Agencies responsible for providing WASH services shall support WSSP in designing and implementing the Water Safety Plans.
- d. The Water Safety Plans shall be validated by the Drinking Water Quality Surveillance department of the Taraba State Ministry of Health and enforced by TSAWSSRC.
- e. For WASHCOMs managing on-site drinking water facilities, the development of Water Safety Plans shall be done in collaboration with Local Government WASH Unit and committees shall conduct regular sanitary inspections of the water facilities.

Creation of Protection Zones:

- a. Water sources shall be protected from all sources of contamination.
- b. For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 30 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential source of contamination.
- c. Communities shall keep clean the protected area surrounding on-site drinking water systems
- d. The Taraba State Ministry of Environment in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals), wetlands based on such local peculiarities
- e. For mechanized centralized drinking water systems (high yield), broader protection zones shall be established and enforced by Taraba State Ministry of Environment.

Construction Requirements and Best Practices:

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

CHAPTER SIX: Policy Statements

The Taraba Water and Sewerage Corporation (TAWASCO) shall provide service in Urban areas and its assets shall be publicly owned. Its operations shall either be managed by the TAWASCO staff or through innovative Public -Public Partnership such as Internally Delegated Management Contracts or Public Private Partnerships such as Management or Service Contracts. Technology choice for WSS projects in Urban towns shall be determined by the TAWASCO.

The Taraba State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Community Development Association depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in a small town. Management of WSS projects in Small Towns shall be by the STOWASSA or the CDA depending on the ownership of the project.

However, the STOWASSA shall encourage community ownership and management of WSS as much as possible. Technology choice for WSS projects in small towns shall be determined by the Agency based on Demand Response approach.

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

Taraba State Government believes that access to sufficient, safe and affordable water for personal and domestic uses and safe sanitation is a fundamental human need.

Every resident of the state should have access to safe sanitation, at least 30 litres of potable water daily within a distance of 250metres; and the State Government shall progressively take steps to guarantee this provision.

Provision of safe water and sanitation facilities will be made mandatory for all public institutions including but not limited to hospitals, offices and schools; as well as in private institutions.

It shall be the responsibility of the State Government and Local Governments to provide WASH facilities in all public institutions (health centres, schools, markets, motor parks and special emergency camps etc.).

All private primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the State are required to provide safe water and GESI sensitive sanitation facilities for their staff and pupils as a condition for the issuance or renewal of their registration licenses.

Towards meeting the manpower requirements of WSS agencies in the state, a minimum of 5% of the annual overhead costs for WASH Agencies shall be allocated to manpower development.

All private and public agencies developing estates and new settlements in the state are required to ensure provision of portable water supply and sanitation facilities as part of the physical development of the housing schemes.

All Local Governments are required to provide lands for the construction of public sanitation facilities, which shall be constructed either by the LGA or by the private sector through Public Private Partnership.

All households in the state are required to build toilet facilities, keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces.

All water connections from Public utilities will be metered and in Urban centres the Taraba Water and Sewerage Corporation will charge rates approved by the TSAWSSRC.

Vandalisation of water supply and sanitation facilities shall be an offence punishable by law. The Government shall ensure that at least, 35% of all WSS positions in the State are allotted to women.

All WSSP in the State shall be licensed by the TSAWSSRC and ensure that water produced for public consumption complies with NSDWQ.

Water sources shall be protected from potential sources of contamination.

For on-site drinking water system, a minimum distance of 30 meters shall be kept between the water system and potential sources of contamination.

It shall be illegal for any Household or Corporate body to construct a Water Supply System within 30 meters radius from any latrine or graveyard.

All drinking water systems shall comply with construction specifications as stipulated by Federal & State Ministry of Water Resources.

All materials and equipment in contact with drinking water shall comply with relevant Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) (such as casing, drilling additive, hand pumps, fitting, distribution pipe, and reservoir paint etc.).

There shall be effective corrosion control of the materials constituting the treatment and supply systems, tanks, pipes, pumps and valves.

Water quality results shall be accessible to the general public.

Individuals or firms planning to construct new estates where public water supply is not available should construct water supply sources that could be jointly accessed by residents. Digging of Individual wells or boreholes in Estates is discouraged.

New buildings or extensions of old buildings should make provision for sanitary facilities including toilets, septic tanks.

All WASH projects in the State that require Environmental and Social Impact Assessment shall be subjected to ESIA process.

CHAPTER SEVEN: WSS Institutional Arrangements.

Policy Formulation, Legal Framework and Coordinating Bodies

11. Taraba State Government
12. Taraba State Planning Commission
13. Ministry of Justice.
14. Ministry of Water Resources
15. Ministry of Rural Development
16. Ministry of Environment
17. Ministry of Health
18. Ministry of Education
19. Ministry of Finance
20. Ministry of Culture & Tourism
21. Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources
22. Ministry of Urban and Town Development
23. Ministry of Information
24. Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development
25. Integrated State Steering Committee on WASH
26. Supervising Ministry/Bureau Local Government Authorities

Service Providers

1. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
2. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
3. Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation
4. Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority
5. Local Government Authorities
6. Private Water Vendors
7. Private Water Supply and Sanitation Service Providers
8. Primary Health Care Development Agency

Regulatory Bodies

1. Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control
2. Standard Organization of Nigeria
3. Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency
4. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control
5. National Oil Spill Response Agency
6. Department of Petroleum Resources
7. National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency

Consumers

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

Support Services

1. Development partners
2. Non-Governmental Organizations
3. Private Sector.
4. Media

Taraba State Government shall:

- a. Finance capital requirements for water infrastructural development at all levels in the short and long term and fund operation and maintenance at urban and small towns in the short term.
- b. Facilitate Investment by the Private sector in WSS service provision through PPP arrangements.
- c. Promote Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.
- d. Enter into MoU with NGOs, International donors and Financial Institutions for the raising of loans, bonds, grants and aids.
- e. Formulate and approve new policies and programmes to develop the sector.

- f. Domesticate new International and National policy instruments for the development of the sector, such as the Water Investment Mobilisation and Application Guidelines (WIMAG) (when adopted by the Federal Government).
- g. Develop legal, Institutional and Regulatory framework for the WASH sector.
- h. Grant increased autonomy to the WSS agencies and insulate them from undue political interference.
- i. Approve the participation of WSS officers in relevant National and International conferences, study tours, exchange visits, and twinning programmes with other public utilities through Public- Public- Partnerships
- j. Develop sanitation programmes for the state capital and major cities in the state in conjunction with all stakeholders.
- k. Promote health and hygiene education as part of the curricular at nursery, primary and secondary school levels, tertiary institutions particularly Teacher Training Institutions and informal institutions.
- l. Supervise the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).
- m. ensure the provision of appropriate water and adequate sanitation facilities in all public institutions including Schools.

The State Government shall establish an Integrated State Steering Committee on WASH which shall;

- a. Coordinate State efforts for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- b. Implement Water, Sanitation Hygiene Policy in Taraba State

It shall comprise representatives from:

1. Secretary to the Government of Taraba State (SGS as Chairman)
2. Ministry of Water Resources
3. (Coordinating Ministry/ Secretariat and Commissioner as Vice Chairman)
4. Ministry of Justice
5. Ministry of Environment
6. Ministry of Health
7. Ministry of Rural Development
8. Ministry of Education.

9. Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources.
10. Ministry of Information.
11. Ministry of Urban & Town Development.
12. Ministry of Women Affairs & Child Development.
13. Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.
14. Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control.
15. Taraba State Water and Sewerage Corporation.
16. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.
17. Taraba State Planning Commission.
18. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.
19. Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency.
20. The Customer WASH Forum.
21. WASH NGOs
22. Taraba State Emergency Management Agency.

The Chairman may from time to time invite participation from any other MDA or private organisation to provide input on technical issue whenever the need arise.

KEY SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS.

The Ministry of Water Resources;

The Ministry shall give:

1. Policy advice to the State Government on water supply activities and sanitation services on issues concerning expected levels of service (quality and quantity) and other technical information necessary for effective operation in the State.
2. Policy advice and formulation, data collection, resources and demand surveys, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordinating of water supply and water related sanitation development and management, studies, research and development.
3. Articulate programs to achieve the provision of sufficient potable water in the entire state and adequate sanitation for the urban, rural and small-town areas in an affordable and sustainable way.

The Ministry shall coordinate the activities of the TAWASCO, RUWASSA and STWASSA in the following respects:

- i. Carry out its designated role as the policy organ for the water and sanitation sector.
 - ii. Receive periodic reports of activities from the urban and small-town water supply and sanitation agencies
 - iii. Mobilize resources for the TSWSC, RUWASSA and STWASSA including ensuring the re-lease of budgetary allocation for capital and recurrent expenditure
 - iv. Provide support to the agencies in the planning and implementation of their programmes
 - v. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of their programmes, and
 - vi. Plan and hold state meetings for the review of WASH sector programmes.
4. It shall establish a Water Sanitation Division within the Department of Water Supply in the Ministry to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy by collaborating with other key line departments in the State level and Local Government.
 5. Ensure mobilization and advocacy on WASH facilities.
 6. Ensure creation, and supervision of the activities of the State Water Supply Data Bank
 7. Ensure inter-governmental cooperation (to liaise with Federal Agencies in the state like Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority etc.) on matters relating to water resources management, water supply and irrigation in the state.
 8. Mobilisation of State, National and International funding and technical support. Liaising with international organizations and agencies for assistance to the State in the area of water development/supply and other infrastructure.
 9. Promote and coordinate other collaborative activities by other government and Non-governmental agencies in the sector.
 10. Provide support and assistance to the State Water Supply & Sanitation Agencies, Local Government, and Communities.
 11. Promote Private sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.
 12. Ensure creation of an enabling environment for meaningful private sector participation in the sector
 13. Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships between Taraba State WSS agencies and other per-

forming WSS agencies locally, nationally and internationally through twinning programmes, exchange/study visits, and mentor programmes.

14. Initiate the process for the establishment of a Management Information System in order to enable the planning and development of sanitation; consolidation of information and data from all line Agencies; and make it freely available to the public through data sharing (through IT) within and amongst all sanitation related organizations.
15. Encourage NGOs and CBOs who work on sanitation related issues on self-help and provide incentives or relevant supports.
16. Explore alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy and the construction of Independent Power Plants
17. Develop, in collaboration with line agencies, and in consultation with all stakeholders, sector plans
18. Develop a Capacity Building and Maintenance Policy for WSS sector in the state.
19. Identify all stakeholders in the sector and ensure they are carried along in activities relating to the sector.
20. Support Water and Sanitation Service Providers (including TAWASCO) in developing and implementing Water Safety Plans.
21. Any other assignment as may be given by the Commissioner of Water Resources or the State Governor

The Ministry of Rural Development shall:

1. Support collaborative activities by other government and Non-governmental agencies in the sector.
2. Initiate the process for the establishment of a Management Information System in order to enable the planning and development of sanitation; consolidation of information and data from all line agencies; and make it freely available to the public through data sharing (through IT) within and amongst all sanitation related organizations.
3. Explore alternate sources of power for the water supply schemes such as solar energy.
4. Construct rural feeder roads to link water schemes.
5. Provide rural electrification projects as an alternate source of power to motorized water schemes.
6. Develop, in collaboration with line agencies, and in consultation with all stakeholders, sector plans

7. Carry out any other assignment as may be given by the Commissioner of Rural Development or the State Governor.
8. Encourage capacity building on procedure of handling WASH facilities in the rural areas.

Ministry of Environment shall;

1. Formulate policies on environmental issues.
2. Conserve environmental resources.
3. Manage flood and erosion.
4. Supervise the Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)
5. Develop procedures for the establishment of protection zone around water sources intended for human consumption.
6. Provide technical support for the implementation of the sanitation policy, particularly as it relates to its environmental components.
7. Ensure the observation of monthly sanitation days in the State.
8. Formulate policy on waste and sewage disposal and sanitation in markets, motor parks, garages, hotels, recreation centres and abattoirs.
9. Research, develop and recommend for the state, appropriate and affordable sanitation technologies based on best international standards.
10. Develop a plan and implementation strategies for the full sanitation and hygiene coverage of the urban and rural centres of the state in synergy with relevant MDAs.
11. Develop strategies for the proper management of rain run offs, drainages, channels and domestic waste.
12. The Taraba State Ministry of Environment in collaboration with TEPA and approval of the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals etc.), and wetlands.

Ministry of Education shall:

1. Collaborate with Taraba State Water and Sewerage Corporation, RUWASSA, STWASSA, TSAWSSRC, TEPA and Ministry of Health on issues of school sanitation, hygiene and water supply.
2. Develop educational strategies and materials on sanitation and hygiene for public enlightenment and girl child.
3. Ensure mass literacy programme and adult literacy curriculum to include water, sanitation and hygiene education.
4. Ensure the observation of weekly sanitation days in schools within the State.
5. Provide water supply and gender sensitive sanitation facilities in both public and private schools.
6. Enforce standard hygienic living condition in all schools within the state.

Ministry of Women Affairs & Child Developments shall;

1. Generally, ensure gender mainstreaming into water, sanitation and hygiene issues in the state.
2. Mobilize women to participate in water, sanitation and hygiene bodies at all levels. (Such as the State Steering Committees on Water Sanitation, CDA, and) towards ensuring that membership and leadership positions of WSS bodies are equitably spread among both genders.
3. Conduct survey and studies in the sector from a gender perspective and make findings of the surveys available to bodies in the sector for policy and programming purposes.
4. Encourage women groups and bodies to send bids for water, sanitation and hygiene contracts.
5. Review WSS projects in the state to determine benefits and opportunities available to women, possible negative impact on women and ways of mitigating these negative effects.
6. Sensitization program for women groups on crisis management on water disaster
7. Provide hand washing materials to schools especially sanitary products for females.
8. Educate, train, and cater for women and children, especially the most vulnerable during water, sanitation and hygiene crisis.

Ministry of Information shall be responsible for;

1. Collaboration with line Agencies on public enlightenment campaigns on water, sanitation and hygiene
2. Develop strategies for the improved public awareness on the linkages between sanitation, health and poverty
3. Mobilize media operators to include water, sanitation and hygiene issues in their entertainment programs
4. Liaise with all relevant Agencies to conduct enlightenment campaigns on payment of water tariffs, water conservation, water demand management and water efficiency.

Ministry of Health shall:

1. Collaborate with Ministry of Rural Development and other line Agencies on vector control diseases particularly in the management control strategies.
2. Strengthen the Epidemiology Unit of the Public Health Department, to cater for drinking water quality surveillance and enforcement strategy, develop drinking water quality surveillance and enforcement procedures, communicating drinking water quality data to stakeholders and consumers (dissemination), establishing State priorities in the sector of drinking water quality surveillance.
3. Ensure the Epidemiology Unit shall have a pool of inspectors in charge of drinking water quality investigations, water sampling and sanitary inspection, control and enforcement of water safety plans and enforcement of Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water in Taraba State.
4. Development of capacity for generation and utilization of evidence-based data and information for health policy, strategy and plan development/implementation (Health Management Information System).
5. Protective health and nutrition, including food hygiene.
6. Collation and analysis of monthly medical statistical data on poor WASH related diseases (attendance, morbidity, mortality and utilization of services) from Health Centres
7. Maximizing the effective use of resources within the health sector in the State.
8. Design and implement community and school-based Information, Education and Communication (IEC) packages on the promotion of healthy lifestyles, prevention of common infectious and non-communicable diseases, and consumers' knowledge and awareness of their right to quality care and personal obligation to better health.

9. Monitor and control trends of diseases (communicable and non-communicable) at the community and State levels.
10. Institutionalize an operational system to facilitate early/timely detection, diagnosis and response to epidemics, emergencies and disasters at the State and community levels (Emergency Preparedness).
11. Design and implement facility development program.
12. Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry to conduct health surveys and research, including development, updating and enforcement of protocol for conduct of health surveys and research by researchers.
13. Liaise with the Federal Ministry of Health and other relevant stakeholders on policy formulation and implementation.

Ministry of Urban and Town Development shall be:

1. Ensure all building plans or upgrade of old buildings have provision for sanitary facilities located at least 30 meters to underground source of water supply.
2. Ensure all Building plans or extension plans for old buildings have provision for water facilities either through connection to public water supply or wells and boreholes
3. Ensure Building plans for Estates promote joint/central sources of water supply and centralized sewage system rather than Individual wells/boreholes or decentralized waste water management systems.
4. Ensure all road construction plans for drainage channels are designed to standard to address flooding.
5. Ensure all building plans are strictly in adherence to the State development master plan.
6. Ensure the observation of sanitation days in the State.
7. Liaise with other relevant MDAs to conduct public awareness on WASH
8. Liaise with other relevant MDAS on urban sanitation and waste management
9. Implementation of urban renewal to avoid slums in urban centres.

Ministry of Justice shall be responsible for:

1. Provision of legal aid in terms of interpretation of relevant statutes
2. Draft and vet Performance Contract Agreements between the State Government and the State Water Agencies, Private Investors.

3. Initiate Executive Bills to the State Executive Council and facilitate onward passage to the Legislature.
4. Provide legal support (prosecution, mediation, arbitration) with respect to resolving conflicts in WASH sector.

Ministry of Agriculture shall be responsible for;

1. Sensitization and advocacy to farmers and fishermen on the importance of WASH
2. Regulate and control the use of chemicals and poisonous substances for farming and fishing activities.
3. Monitoring and enforcement of sanitation and hygiene standards in abattoirs & slaughter slabs.
4. Liaise with relevant MDAs for WASH purposes.

Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation shall be responsible for;

1. Water service delivery in urban areas as well as maintenance of facilities
2. Collection of water tariffs in urban areas
3. Monitoring and evaluation of water service delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control
4. Preparation of annual report on water services delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.
5. Promoting Private Sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.
6. Encouraging Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing public utilities locally, nationally and internationally.
7. Urban water data acquisition and management
8. Submitting to the Ministry of Water Resources quarterly and TSAWSSRC reports of activities
9. Propose tariffs for approval by the Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control.
10. Maintaining good customer relations and feedback system.
11. Support the implementation of a Citizen's Participation System (CPS) to ensure that water service provision reflects demands of all user groups.

12. Explore alternate sources of power for the Water supply schemes such as Solar energy and the construction of Independent Power Plants.
13. Compile and forward annual water quality reports to relevant MDAs in the State.
14. Design and develop a Water Safety plan and present it to the Ministry of Health for approval
15. It shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.
16. Ensure results of internal routine water quality control are made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Ministry of Health.
17. Implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ.
18. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors & the TSAWSSRC.
19. Inform Taraba State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.
20. Provide regular update on water facilities and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.

Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall be responsible for;

1. WASH service delivery in small towns as well as maintenance of facilities
2. Collection of water tariffs in Small Towns
3. Monitoring and evaluation of WASH services delivery with a view to achieving policy targets and quality control.
4. Preparation of periodic report on WASH service delivery and dissemination of same to stakeholders.
5. Promoting Private Sector Participation in water services delivery through Procurement Contracts, Consultancies, Service and Management contracts.
6. Encourage Public- Public -Partnerships with well performing small town's utilities locally, nationally and internationally.
7. Small towns Water data acquisition and management.
8. Submit to the Ministry of Water Resources quarterly reports of activities.
9. Propose tariffs for approval by the Water Supply Regulatory Commission, maintain good customer relations and feedback system.
10. Compile and forward periodic water quality reports to relevant Agency/Department in the State Ministry of Health.

11. It shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control.
12. Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors of the Ministry of Health (What's the role of the Regulatory Commission in relation to the Small Towns.)
13. Establish and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ.
14. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.
15. Inform Taraba State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.
16. Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) shall:

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

10. Support communities to establish WASHCOM for operation and maintenance of water facilities.
11. Promote Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene data acquisition and management.
12. Train LGA WASH Units, Community artisans to promote household sanitation strategies.
13. Support Local Government WASH Units in the establishment of VLOM systems.
14. Submit to the Ministry of Water Resources and TSAWSSRC quarterly report of activities.
15. Forward annual water quality reports to the Taraba State Ministry of Health surveillance agency/department and TSAWSSRC.
16. Ensure its Water Supply facilities are equipped with minimum standard laboratory and test kit to carry out routine water quality control.
17. Ensure results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources, TSAWSSRC and Ministry of Health.
18. Design and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ.
19. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors in rural areas.
20. Inform Taraba State Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment in case of failure of water treatment process.
21. Provide regular update on water facilities characteristics and status, to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.
22. Coordinate activities of LGA WASH Units.
23. Train LGAs and communities to carry out Community-led Total Sanitation for attainment of ODF.
24. Train WASHCOMS on Operation and Maintenance of WASH facilities at the Communities.

Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control (TSAWSSRC) shall be responsible for:

1. Advising the State Government on water supply, sanitation and hygiene service matters.
2. Licensing Water and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSPs).
3. Developing sector guidelines on the technical and financial management of Water and Sanitation Service Providers; Making regulations prescribing all matters required or permitted to be prescribed for carrying out its duties.

4. Provision of a framework for the regulation of Public Private Participation in the WASH sector.
5. The administration of the affairs of the TSAWSSRC including but not limited to: holding of meetings, hearings and proceedings, arbitration and mediation of proceedings.
6. The procedure for issuing WSSP Licenses.
7. Enforce standards for the provision of prescribed water, sanitation and hygiene services, including water quality standards in line with the NSDWQ
8. Set-out and monitor, methods and manner by which tariffs may be charged by WSSP.
9. Monitor and enforce the duties, powers, rights, and obligations of a WSSP.
10. The resource procurement policies of and entry into PPP Agreements between the State WSSP and Private WSSPs.

Set, approve and from time to time review standards of performance of services by the WSSPs.

Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA):

1. TEPA in conjunction with the Taraba State Ministry of Environment and approval of the Federal Ministry of Environment shall declare special protection zones for Chemical Elements Sensitive Areas (such as Nitrates, heavy metals etc.), and wetlands.
2. Inform, State Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and, water and sanitation service providers in case of contaminations occurring in the protection zones.
3. Protect, restore, and preserve watersheds.
4. Construct sanitation facilities for public use in open spaces and public buildings. Where feasible, the sanitation facilities can be constructed by the private sector on build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis or on government-private sector partnership basis.
5. Ensure siting of refuse final disposal (dump and landfill) sites in an environment friendly manner that will ensure protection of both surface and ground water systems.
6. Ensure that industrial effluents are adequately treated to a level that will not pollute the water bodies in the state.
7. The Sanitation Department within the Taraba State Environmental Protection Agency (TEPA) will be adequately strengthened to be able to effectively discharge the responsibility of overseeing urban sanitation management.

Taraba State Planning Commission shall:

1. Make adequate budgetary provision for WASH activities in the State
2. Coordinate the mobilization of funds from Grants, Aid and Credit facilities and integrate them into State budget
3. Report on implementation performance of WASH activities in the State periodically

Primary Health Care Development Agency shall;

1. Collate and disseminate information on sanitation related diseases in the state
2. Collaborate with line agencies in capacity building for sanitation workers, both public and private.

Local Governments shall be responsible for:

1. Implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programmes through their WASH unit in conjunction with RUWASSA, WASHCOM and NGOs.
2. Contribute to policy formulation within its jurisdiction at State Level.
3. Funding of WASH programmes within its jurisdiction.
4. Monitoring and evaluation of WASH conditions and activities within its jurisdiction.
5. Liaising with WASHCOMs on WASH issues.
6. Payment of tariffs to the relevant agencies for public stand pipes within the locality of each LGA
7. Establish a viable WASH department charged with the responsibility of actualizing the policy objectives of 100% sanitation by the year 2030 at the LGA level.
8. Provide technical assistance to households for the upgrade of sanitary facilities.
9. Engage in the training and capacity building of government personnel (environmental health officers, monitors, enforcers and administrators) and community artisans to be involved in WASH activities at the Local Government and community levels.
10. Develop strategies for increased public awareness campaigns and sensitization on WASH.
11. Enforce relevant WASH laws and regulation.
12. Enact bye laws on WASH towards management of emerging WASH challenges.
13. Collaborate with relevant state government agencies towards developing effective WASH programmes.
14. Ensure WASH officers visit schools regularly to enforce Sanitary regulations

15. Develop Water Safety Plans in conjunction with the Community and State Government
16. Keep an inventory of WASH facilities in all communities and
 - i. Monitor their operational status;
 - ii. Test water quality of all new facilities;
 - iii. Monitor the availability of spare parts;
 - iv. Coordinate training of local mechanics and latrine artisans;
 - v. Promote good hygiene and sanitation practices
 - vi. Monitor sanitation coverage;
 - vii. Monitor capability and availability of mechanics and latrine artisans;
 - viii. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of hygiene education and promotion
 - ix. Monitor functionality and use of WASH facilities;

Water Consumers Association (WCA)

1. Liaise with WSSPs for the development of water systems in small towns based on Demand Responsive approach and community ownership and management.
2. Own, operate and maintain water facilities with support of contractors, WSSPs or trained members of the community.
3. Open own bank account of water supply revenue collections from customers.
4. Collect revenue for initial investment, O&M and for replacement costs.
5. Encourage active participation in procurement of WASH tenders.
6. Monitor and evaluate water supplies – post construction
7. Maintain security of WASH schemes within their jurisdiction.
8. Collaborate in the development of Water Safety Plans in conjunction with LGAs and State Government MDAs.

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

1. The management of water schemes in rural areas in conjunction with LGAs, RUWASSA and Private Sector.
2. Demand improved services as part of a demand -driven approach to WASH service delivery.
3. Prompt payment of tariffs to WSSPs.

4. Counterpart funding as per cost sharing formula.
5. Collaborate with MDAs and LGAs on hygiene promotion.
6. Maintain security of rural WASH schemes.
7. Support Local-level water management and environmental protection.
8. Budget tracking and reporting for accountability and transparency.
9. Communities shall keep clean the protected area surrounding on-site drinking water systems.
10. Social and cultural factors peculiar to each community shall be taken into consideration in arriving at a sanitation option preferred for the community.

NGOs and CBOs:

1. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to assist communities in mobilizing for WASH related programmes and projects and will assist the relevant MDAs and LGAs in the planning, funding and development of community-based WASH infrastructure.
2. The TAWASCO and other service providers should work in conjunction with CBOs and NGOs towards identifying customer needs and concerns, organizing consultative fora to hold dialogues with customers, institutionalizing a customer feedback mechanism, and monitoring and evaluating WASH projects.
3. Successful NGOs and CBOs programmes may be provided with incentives to help convert them into training centres for different WASH related stakeholders.
4. NGOs and CBOs will be encouraged to help in the formation of Community WASH Vanguard groups and to guide them in formulating WASH projects.
5. CBOs and NGOs should work towards ensuring that WSSPs work towards granting the right to WSS and bring to the notice of appropriate security and Judicial bodies, any infringement to the right for WSS.
6. CBOs and NGOs with the required capacity shall carry out consulting or contracting services on behalf of WSSPs.
7. Finance WASH infrastructure development and implementation of WASH service delivery programmes.
8. Facilitate dialogue between users and government departments and/or the private sector
9. Monitor WASH projects to ensure transparency and accountability.
10. Create public awareness on WASH policies.
11. Advocate and lobby to support WASH programmes

Development Partners:

The roles of development partners shall include:

1. Funding of projects for development of WASH
2. Capacity building
3. Resource mobilisation
4. Monitoring and evaluation
5. Advocacy
6. Research and development and, where appropriate, facilitation of learning alliances
7. Guidance and planning, strategy implementation and review of policy targets.

Private Sector:

1. Engaging in water supply through packaged water, water kiosk, or water tankers.
2. Financing water infrastructure development through loans and funds
3. Capital investment for the construction of water works, dams, waste water and sanitation facilities through PPP arrangements such as Management contracts or Build, Own and Operate contracts
4. Conduct studies for the development of the water and sanitation sector
5. Implementation of management and service responsibilities that may be outsourced by publicly owned water utilities through Public Private Partnerships
6. Provision of alternate source of power supply for existing water schemes.
7. Collection of tariffs for public or private water service providers.
8. Collection and disposal of waste.
9. Emergency water supplies using tankers or similar facilities.
10. Operation and maintenance of small-town scale water schemes such as boreholes at urban, small towns, local or community levels.
11. Construction and maintenance of sanitation facilities in public places through management contracts
12. Management of sanitation centres.
13. Finance water infrastructure and sanitation development and implement WASH service delivery programmes in urban, small town and rural areas.

14. Execute contracts in the sector, such as drilling of boreholes, waste-disposal trucks, construction of dams, waste water plants, land-fill sites, dump-sites and water schemes.
15. Provide spare parts for the maintenance of WASH facilities

Individual Households

1. Ensure prompt payment of water rates for drinking water sourced from public & private utilities.
2. Ensure prompt payment of sanitation and hygiene services rendered from WSSP.
3. Each household shall take full responsibility for cleaning their immediate environment and ensure proper disposal of the wastes thereof.
4. Build latrines, keep the inside and surroundings of their property clean and not to dispose waste in the streets, storm water drains and public spaces.
5. They will also be encouraged to cooperate with governments, NGOs/CBOs and with their neighbours to form community organizations that can promote sanitation related programmes and projects.
6. Each household/individual shall be available for health and hygiene education
7. Individuals must recognize the dangers of breeding disease vectors in their environment and shall ensure prevention of such situation.
8. Every household/individual shall observe accepted sanitation norms and sanctions for defaulting.

Role of the Media

1. Liaise with relevant MDAs to propagate WASH related messages in its programmes and to develop educational content on sanitation and health related issues.
2. Publish news and articles to make people aware of WASH related issues and motivate them to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in their houses, neighbourhoods and settlements.
3. Facilitate dialogue between users, customers, government and private sector.
4. Create public awareness on WASH policy.
5. Advocate for WASH rights.

Water and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSPs)

1. Drinking water supplied by TAWASCO and other water service providers shall comply with Nigerian Standards for Drinking Water Quality.
2. WSSPs shall request an authorization from the Ministry of Health for the use of water for human consumption or for food processing. The authorization shall be issued when the following requirements are met:
 - Water quality is in compliance with allowable limits
 - Construction requirements and water treatments are met
 - Minimum safe distance is observed around water points.
3. Operate and maintain water facilities in order to provide drinking water complying with standards. An internal routine water quality control shall be conducted, and water providers shall be equipped with minimum laboratory facilities to carry out routine water quality control. Results of internal routine water quality control shall be made available to Ministry of Water Resources and to TSAWSSRC.
4. Design and implement a Water Safety Plan that includes all measures undertaken to achieve NSDWQ.
5. Facilitate the access of all water facilities to Drinking Water Quality Surveillance inspectors.
6. Inform Taraba State Ministry of Health in case of failure of water treatment process.
7. Provide regular update on water facilities, characteristics and status to Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Health.
8. Drinking water providers shall increase the amount of residual chlorine during epidemics or special cases according to instructions of Ministry of Health.
9. Table Water Companies shall ensure the water produced and offered for sale meet the Nigerian Drinking Water Quality and their operations are registered by NAFDAC.

Institutional Reform

Access to WASH is a crucial area of Government responsibility and the Government is determined to meet these responsibilities efficiently through the work of all the relevant Ministries and Agencies. To this end the Government shall:

- Create an inter-institutional State Water and Sanitation Sector Coordination Committee.
- Establish the Taraba State Agency for Water and Sanitation Services Regulation and Control to oversee service delivery on behalf of the Government.

- Establish the Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STWASSA).
- Strengthen RUWASSA operational abilities.
- Assist Local Government Areas to establish Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) departments.
- Improve the legal framework to ensure that all the required rights, roles and functions are clearly defined with no gaps and no overlaps.

Following these reforms, the key public sector institutions in the sector shall be:

- Ministry of Water Resources
- Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Services Regulation and Control
- Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
- Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (STWASSA)
- State Water and Sanitation Steering Coordination Committee (inter-institutional body)
- Local Government Area Water Sanitation and Hygiene Departments (LGA WASH Dept/Unit)

CHAPTER EIGHT: Sustainability and Financing Issues.

The Government recognizes that problems have arisen in the past with water supply schemes falling into dis-repair and dis-use because of insufficient funding and technical capacity with which to maintain them. The Government will address this issue through:

- Better organization and management of water supply and sanitation in rural areas with the capacity of village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) being enhanced through the creation of Village Level Operation and Maintenance groups (VLOMs) and greater support being provided by the Local Government Area WASH Departments and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.
- Better organization and management of water supply, sanitation and hygiene systems in small towns, whereby the capacity of Water Consumer Associations will be enhanced through greater support being provided by the Local Government Area WASH Departments and the Small-Town Water Supply and Sanitation Agency.
- Placing the delivery of Urban water supply, sanitation and hygiene services on a more autonomous and commercial footing with the re-organization of the Water Agency into the Taraba State Water & Sewerage Corporation, which will gradually introduce the Cost Recovery Principle in order to enhance its financial and operational sustainability which will be required to achieve high standards of service delivery and efficiency.
- The State WASH sector service providers overseen by the Taraba State Agency for Water, Sanitation Service Regulation and Control.

Improved Planning and Implementation

The Government of Taraba State will prepare and enact as a matter of urgency a Master Plan for the Development of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in the State. The Master Plan shall entail:

- A thorough examination of the existing situation including the cataloguing and appraisal of existing schemes and assets.

- A detailed assessment of needs in all areas of the State
- The prioritization of investment and development needs
- A timetable of projects and actions

The Master Plan will be implemented with the financial assistance of the Government and of External Support Agencies. The Master Plan will be subject to improved monitoring and evaluation procedures to be implemented by all MDAs working in the sector.

Continuous data collection and management for planning purposes will be introduced.

Participatory Approach and Appropriate Technology

The Government recognizes the difficulties that have been experienced in the delivery of WASH services and will therefore apply the following approaches:

- Increased community participation in planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Choosing appropriate and affordable technology which takes account of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of Taraba State.
- Improved mechanisms for water sanitation delivery, promotion and hygiene education to ensure that the gains achieved through improved water supply are not negated by poor awareness on sanitation and hygiene.

Service Provision and Asset Ownership:

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

The Taraba State Small Towns Water Supply Agency shall provide service in Small towns and its assets shall either be owned by the entity or by the Water Consumers Association depending on the cost and the scale of the technology adopted for each WSS project in a small town. Management of WSS projects in Small Towns shall be by the Taraba State Small Towns Water Supply Agency or the CDA depending on the ownership of the project. However, the Taraba State Small Towns Water Supply Agency shall encourage community ownership and management of WSS as

much as possible. Technology choice for WSS projects in small towns shall be determined by the Agency based on Demand Response approach.

The Ministry of Water resources and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency shall provide service in rural areas and its assets shall either be owned by the entity. Management of WSS projects in rural communities shall be by the WASHCOMs based on the principle of community ownership and management. Technology choice for WSS projects in rural communities shall be determined by RUWASSA based on Demand Response approach.

Funding Sources:

Funding for the development of the WASH sector shall generally come from the following sources:

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

Cost Recovery

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

Operation and maintenance cost, the Taraba State Water and Sewerage Corporation, the Taraba State Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Agency would aim for revenue sufficient to cover their recurrent costs (operation and maintenance) and they should develop sustainable long-term cost recovery policies, anticipating all future cash flow needs.

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

Tariffs:

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

Cost Sharing formula:

Agency	Rural Water Supply	Small Towns Water Supply	Urban Water Supply
Federal Govt.	50%	50%	30%
State Government	25%	30%	60%
Local Government	20%	15%	10%
Community	5%	5%	Nil

Table 7.5a: Cost Sharing for Capital Investment -Water Supply

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

Table 7.5b: Cost Sharing for O & M- Water Supply

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

Table 7.5c: Cost Sharing For Capital Investment –Sanitation

CONCLUSION

This WASH Policy is only a first step in the process of achieving water, sanitation and hygiene services delivery targets. The Policy will be supported with necessary legislation to facilitate implementation and subsequent achievement of policy targets. This may be done through enactment of necessary amendments and additions to existing laws and regulations.

Prior to policy implementation there is a critical need for baseline survey to determine or validate the present WASH coverage in the State. The survey will cover an audit of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure including the condition of each infrastructure in terms of its functionality. This will provide the basis for determining the infrastructure required for achieving water, sanitation and hygiene coverage targets on an annual basis.

An assessment of the capacity of the institutions responsible for sector activities is necessary to determine the strengths and weaknesses of each institution and to develop a comprehensive organisation development plan that keeps in focus the Policy thrust. The Policy will benefit from a State-wide enlightenment campaigns to empower the public to demand water, sanitation and hygiene services delivery in line with coverage targets each year.

The way ahead for implementing the Policy involves several steps some of which can be carried out at the same time. These steps include:

- a. Establishment of wide political support for the Policy that eventually leads to ratification.
- b. Wider consultation amongst stakeholders at all levels with the aim of removing gaps and weaknesses.
- c. The operation of a carefully-targeted awareness with the aim of obtaining popular support for the new Policy.
- d. Preparation of investment plan for the sector.
- e. Preparation of implementation guidelines for the Policy.
- f. Use of the Policy to leverage funds from Federal Government and Donor agencies.
- g. Pilot-test the concepts and mechanisms proposed in the Policy as part of a learning process for the institutions to be involved in Policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

- h. Development of detailed capacity building and change management plans including staff motivation.
- i. Periodic review of the Policy to keep the sector abreast of relevant National and International developments.

Immediate Implementation Steps.

In order to implement this policy, the State Government will focus on the following key measures over the next **Three (3)** years:

1. Completion of the Institutional Framework; (institutional re-organization, realignment of roles and responsibilities, staff recruitment and repositioning, capacity building and skill development for effective sector service delivery).
2. Amendment of legislation; (review of existing legal framework for the sector; The WASH Sector Law will make provisions for these reform elements).
3. Plan priority measures and Guidance on project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
4. Financial support and provisions.

Finally, This Policy is **“Leaving No One BEHIND”**.

