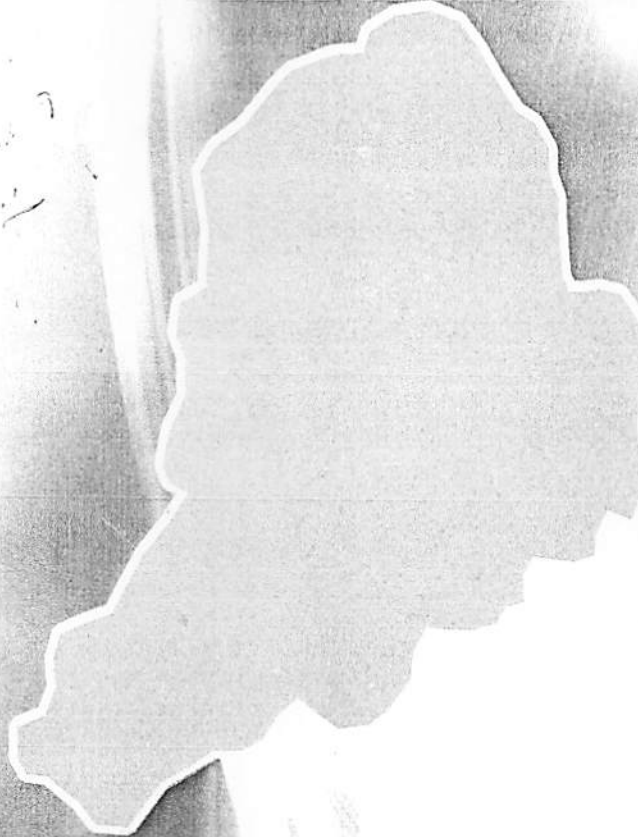


①



BORNO STATE OF NIGERIA



MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY
JANUARY, 2013



BORNO STATE OF NIGERIA



MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY
JANUARY, 2013

BORNO STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY

JANUARY, 2013

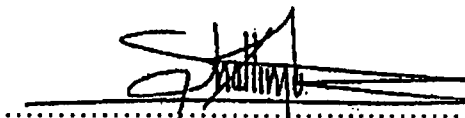
A NEW VISION FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

It is with great pride as the Executive Governor of Borno State that I present to the people this First Water Policy that introduce a new vision for water governance in the state.

As a state, we are part of the global effort to provide a better framework for sustainable water and sanitation delivery; meeting the legitimate expectations of the population in terms of the way, in which we must henceforth manage, protect, restore and develop this critical resource that is inextricably inter-twined with our development and our future.

The commitments we are making today demonstrate the Borno State Government's determination to assume its responsibilities in the provision of water supply, water sanitation and hygiene. These commitments represent our pledge to protect, manage and preserve this important resource as a source of health and good life for us and for future generations.

THIS WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) POLICY FOR BORNO STATE IS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HONOURABLE KASHIM SHETTIMA, THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR, BORNO STATE



Hon. Kashim Shettima
Executive Governor, Borno State

June 26th, 2014

Date

FORWARD

The importance of potable water, sanitized environment and good hygiene practices for good health and sustainable human development cannot be overemphasized. Their relevance and uniqueness among the basic necessities of life are unquantifiable, for water is life and good hygiene practices with basic sanitation improves quality of life.

Adequate potable water supply, good hygienic attitudes and sanitation, are relevant to individuals, communities, states and nations worldwide. All the three require to be regarded and providing as one entity for the benefit of all humans, especially children and women. Provision of potable water alongside hygiene promotion and sanitation services for our people is priority.

The Borno State Ministry of Water Resources through its water and sanitation management Agencies continues to take up the challenges of selfless service delivery for the benefit of all Borno citizens both at urban and rural areas with the catalytic support of Federal Government, UNICEF, other partners, etc. I am delighted to note that the formulation of this Borno State Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy will enhance the attainment of government's commitment to the provision of potable water, improved sanitation and hygienic practices by creating efficiency, effectiveness in resources allocation and use.

It is my belief that this policy document will remain a worthy contribution by the Borno State Government towards continued delivery of more successful and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene projects and services which have continued to constitute major components of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the global community's efforts at enhancing the wellbeing and development of all humanity in many parts of the developing world.

I would like to extend a special word of thanks to His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Borno State for the privilege to serve and for his vision and the political will he continues to demonstrate that is critical to effect change and reform in the Water Supply and Sanitation sector. I would also like to thank the members of the State Executive Council who passionately adopted this policy making the vision a reality.

Finally, I appreciate the government, good people of Borno State, policy draft committee members and our development partners especially UNICEF for making this policy a reality.

Alh. Mai Sheriff
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Water Resources
Borno State.

ACRONYMS

S/No	Acronym	Meaning
I	AfDB	African Development Bank
ii	BOSEPA	Borno State Environmental Protection Agency
iii	BSWB	Borno State Water Board
iv	CBDA	Chad Basin Development Authority
v	CBOs	Community Based Organizations
vi	CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
vii	CSDPP	Child Survival, Development, Protection and Participation
Viii	CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
ix	GIS	Geographic Information System
x	IWRM	Integrated Water resources Management
xi	JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
xii	LGA	Local Government Area
xiii	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
xiv	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
xv	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
xvi	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
xvii	NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies
xviii	NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
xix	NPC	National Population Commission
xx	NWRI	National Water Resources Institute
xxi	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
xxii	PPP	Public Private Partnership
xxiii	PSP	Public Sector Participation
xxiv	RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
xxvi	STGS	State Task Group on Sanitation
xxvii	SWA	State Water Agency
xxviii	UN	United Nations
xxix	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
xxx	VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
Xxxi	VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
Xxxii	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Xxxiii	WASHCOMMs	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees
xxxiv	WCAs	Water Consumer Association
xxxv	WHO	World Health Organization
xxxvi	WIMAG	Water Investment mobilization and Application Guideline

CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENT		PAGE
Cover page		1
Forward		3
Acronyms		4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		10
1 INTRODUCTION		11
2.0 PRESENT SITUATION		14
2.1 Situational context		14
2.2 Creation of enabling environment		15
2.3 WASH service coverage, challenge and prospects		16
2.4 Purpose of the policy		16
3.0 CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES OF THE POLICY		18
3.1 Need for State WASH Sector Policy		18
3.2 Vision and Mission statements		19
3.3 Core principles and values of WASH services		19
4.0 POLICY THRUST		20
4.1 Policy Goal		20
4.2 Policy Objectives		20
4.3 Policy targets		21
4.4 Policy Guidelines		21
5.0 KEY COMPONENTS OF THE POLICY		22
5.1 Sector-wide component		22
5.2 Water Supply		23
5.3 Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene		24
5.4 Small Towns Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene		25
5.5 Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene		26
5.6 Water for irrigation, recreation, tourism (IWRM)		26
6.0 MECHANISMS FOR WASH DELIVERY		27
6.1 Sector stakeholders involvement		27
6.2 Coordination and regulation		27
6.3 Financing		27
6.4 Technology		27
6.5 Construction, operation and maintenance		28
6.6 Sector Reforms		28
6.7 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation		29
6.8 Research and Development		29
7.0 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION		30
7.1 Policy coordination, supervision and regulation		30
7.2 Service Delivery		30
7.3 Human Resources Development		30
7.4 Operation and Maintenance		30
7.5 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation		30
7.6 Policy implementation		31

7.7	Funding and Fund Mobilization	31
8.0	STAKEHOLDERS, THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	31
8.1	Ministry of Water Resources	31
8.2	Urban Water Supply Board	31
8.3	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency	31
8.4	State WASH regulatory Commission	32
8.5	Federal Ministry of Water Resources	32
8.6	External Support Agencies.	32
8.7	Ministry of Environment	32
8.8	Borno State Environmental Protection Agency (BOSEPA)	33
8.9	Local Governments Areas	33
8.10	Communities	33
8.11	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	33
8.12	Ministry of Justice	33
8.13	The Media	33
8.14	Ministry of Agriculture	33
8.15	Ministry of Education	33
8.16	Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	33
8.17	Ministry of Budget and Planning	34
8.18	Ministry of Finance	34
8.19	State House of Assembly	34
8.20	Ministry of Inter Governmental Affairs	34
8.21	Ministry of Health	34
9.0	LEGISLATION	34
9.1	Policy and programme coordination and regulation	34
9.2	Service Delivery	34
9.3	Human Resources Development	34
9.4	Operation and Maintenance	34
9.5	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	35
9.6	Funding and Funds Mobilization	35
9.7	Policy Implementation	35
10.0	Conclusion	35
11.0	TABLES AND FIGURES	36
11.1	Tables	
	Table 1: National WASH program Capital and Maintenance costs-sharing Formula	
11.2	Figures	
	Fig. 1: Location of Borno State, Nigeria	
	Fig.2: Effects of lack of access to WASH services	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The antecedents of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme delivery in Borno State has shown that there has been inadequate provision of facilities and services to meet demand especially for domestic needs not to talk of irrigation, fisheries, livestock, industry or recreation. The issues of inadequacies in WASH delivery has been attributed to poor WASH governance capacity, inadequate investments in the past and the capital intensive nature of the required investments, coupled with inadequate participation of key stakeholders, especially the FGN, private sector and beneficiaries in the planning, execution, ownership, operation and maintenance, funding, etc.

It is in recognition of this, that this WASH policy was formulated with reference to existing national water and sanitation policy (NWSS). The policy is expected to serve as a basis for strengthening enabling environment and other WASH governance capacity systems in the state for effectively achieving full access to WASH services and increasing service coverage in the state. The policy will facilitate effective legislation, regulation, coordination, management, reforms, etc that will ensure suitable arena for effective services by all the relevant actors.

In 2013 Borno state Government in response to the aspirations of the FGN has produced this state specific policy which now advocates for the provision of sufficient, affordable and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services for all Borno citizens through participatory investments by the two tiers of government (Borno State and the Local Governments) and all project communities. This policy also makes the supply of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services to all Borno citizens a right, and recognizes water as both a social and an economic good, and so expects all the state's WASH services management to be on business principles. This calls for reforms for PSP and PPP, with special provisions for protecting the interest of vulnerable groups. Linking improved sanitation and hygiene to water supply is equally stressed. An integrated approach for WASH delivery, targeting communities, health facilities, schools and other public/private institutions is incorporated. All the LGAs are to also domesticate relevant aspects of this policy as bye laws for their WASH delivery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Borno is one of the 36 States of Federal Republic of Nigeria, formed from the split of the defunct North Eastern State in 1976. Present day Borno state was created in 1991 out of former Borno (Borno and Yobe) state. The State comprises of 27 LGAs namely; Abadam, Askira/Uba, Bama, Bayo, Biu, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Guzamala, Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Kaga, Kala-Balge, Konduga, Kukawa, Kwaya Kusar, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Marte, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Shani. The projected population from 2006 Census is 5,105,431 by 2013. About 60% of this population live in urban and sub-urban centres, while the rest reside in rural areas. Agriculture and commerce being their main economic activity.

Borno is the largest state in Nigeria in terms of landmass with an area of about 69,435km², and lies between latitudes 10°N 14°N and longitude 11°30'E 14°45'E. The State shares borders with three Countries of Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republics. The State is also blessed with millions of livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, donkeys, etc.)

The State falls within the semi-arid region of the Country, having its climate largely controlled by the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ). This brings about rainfall intensity of about 1200mm around Biu in the South (with about six months duration of rainy seasons) to about 300mm in the northern parts around Baga (with only three months duration annually). The variation of the rainfalls has created three Agro-Climatic zones in the State; the Sahel Savannah of Northern Borno, the Sudan Savannah which transcends Southwards from the north and the Northern guinea Savannah which characterized the Biu Plateau and its environs in the south. Although the state is located in the semi-arid zone, it is blessed with several rivers and lakes including Yedzaram, Ngadda, Divana Gongola, Komadugu Yobe and Lakes Alau & Chad. These river systems, Lake Alau and Lake Chad contribute immensely to the water supply needs of the State for domestic, livestock, irrigation and industrial, in addition to groundwater recharge.

Borno State has two major hydro-geological Formations namely:-

- The Sedimentary Formation of Northern and Central Borno and
- The Crystalline Basement complex and associated tertiary basalts of Southern Borno.

The Sedimentary (Chad) Formation consists of three (3) aquiferous zones: Upper, Middle and Lower which form major sources of ground water resources of the state.

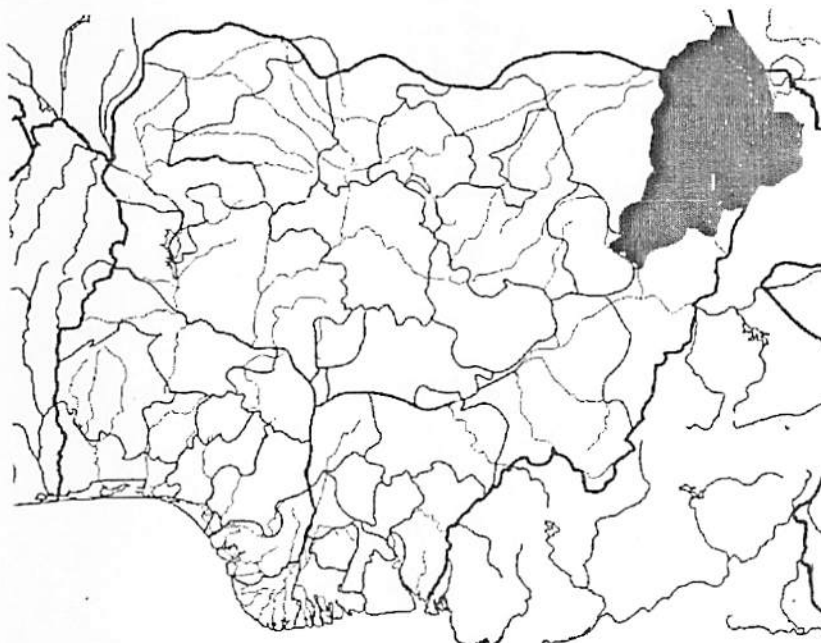
The Crystalline rocks underlay over 90% of Southern Borno and composed of two major facies namely: Older Basement Complex granites and volcanic rocks (Biu Basalt). The Basement

Complex has no primary permeability and hence has limited potential for ground water resources. However this complex is characterized by fractures, weathered horizons in some places which have resulted in unconsolidated materials with appreciable thicknesses and lateral extensions that serve as aquifers that are being exploited for water supply. The Biu Basalt, apart from the ashy interflow horizons possess no primary permeability, its ground water potentials are restricted to micro fractures that characterized it. Majority of the basalt with thickness of 250-330m however, covers deeper pressure aquifers of ancient times that no borehole has penetrated yet.

The history of Water Supply and Sanitation development in the state has revealed that the State government has been conscious of its responsibility to provide safe water and good sanitary conditions to both rural and urban inhabitants through exploitation of available water sources, and thus established the then Borno State Water Board, Ministry of Environment and BOSEPA etc. Since then the Water Board has undergone several changes in nomenclature and now ending with Ministry of Water Resources. During all these changes, water supply delivery has resulted through the construction of hand pump and motorized/solar powered boreholes and surface water for both the urban and rural populace across the State in attempts to meet up the United Nations targets of supplying potable water by the year 2000 (extended). The specific targets for the supply have been as follows:-

- 120 Liters / Capital / day for urban dwellers
- 60 Liters / Capital / day for semi-urban dwellers
- 30 Liters / Capital / day for rural dwellers

Fig. 1: Location of Borno State



Statistics

Date Created	27 August 1991
Capital	Maiduguri
Area	69,435Km ²
Population: 2013 Projection	5,105,431 million people
ISO 3166-2	NG-Bo

2.0 PRESENT SITUATION

2.1 Situational Context

The State Water Supply Agency has witnessed several changes in nomenclature, however there has not been clearly defined and all encompassing water and Sanitation policy, that are crucial for accelerated development of sustainable water supply and sanitation services in the State. In addition the policy is to meet the current and future WASH demands for domestic, livestock, sanitation, irrigation, recreation, etc in line with national and global aspirations, especially within the framework of the Nigerian NEEDS, BOSEEDS, MDGs, etc.

Water supply and sanitation in the State is currently managed by a number of different Public and Private organizations;

- Ministry of Water Resources
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
- State Agricultural Development Authority (BOSADP)
- Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- Chad Basin Development Authority (CBDA)
- Local Governments
- The private sector
- Ministry of Environment
- Civil Society and Community Based Organizations (NGOs/CBOs).

Most of these bodies are being supported by External Support Agencies. Despite the efforts of these organizations for several years, the water supply and sanitation situation in Borno state remains challenging. It is estimated that about 40% of the present population, or approximately 2.5 million people, still do not have access to reliable and affordable potable water supplies and sanitation facilities. This does not however imply that people are living without water, as it is essential for human survival, it means that they are obtaining their water from unreliable and unsafe sources. These alternative sources are usually very costly, often impose high labour requirements for fetching, and the quality is usually questionable. It is usually the poor and vulnerable in the society that are victims of this situation. The consequences today are common occurrences of water, sanitation and hygiene related disease burdens, heightened poverty, drudgery, poor sanitation, bad hygiene practices and behaviors prevailing among majority of the citizens especially in the rural societies.

It is apparent that the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector under the existing

situation cannot deliver effective and adequate services to the people of the state as a result of the combination of many factors, including:-

- The low level of investment in the sector which cannot match the rapid population growth;
- Investments so far have concentrated more on capital projects than on operation and maintenance and other related services, resulting in deterioration of the WASH systems and services.
- Weak policy, legal and regulatory environments in the sector
- Poor power supply that causes high expenses on pumping, treatment and other service delivery operations;
- Water has been treated more as a social service by the state government, and a lack of emphasis on cost recovery measures.
- Lack of strategic, contingency and long term planning
- Inadequate human capacity and low motivation.
- Weak PSP and PPP occasioned by government control.
- Weak sector coordination and duplication of efforts between the various sectoral organizations resulting in ineffective use of scarce financial resources available.
- Non-transparent planning and tendering.
- Non decentralization of WASH delivery management. The "top down" approach creates vacuum and lack of input from key stakeholders, which has in turn impacted negatively on willingness to pay for WASH facilities and services.

All these factors combined to make sustainable WASH delivery in the state hardly attainable.

2.2 Creation of Enabling Environment

This policy has therefore been developed to create appropriate enabling environment for developing effective WASH governance capacity systems that will help to address all of the aforementioned issues and challenges. Given the extent of the current problem and the level of inadequacy of the services including inadequate safe water supply to meet consumer demand, poor sanitation and unhygienic practices, the existing challenges of improving the water supply and sanitation situation in the state is quite enormous.

Creating an enabling environment through a policy such as this is the very first step towards mitigating these challenges. While most States in Nigeria have established Ministry of Water Resources, maintained Urban Water Supply Board (Water Corporations), created Small towns and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency; Borno State has lagged in some. The State Government has created the Ministry of

water Resources and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, however, their functions are not in conformity with the national framework.

2.3 WASH Service Coverage, Challenges and Prospects

By 2010 the WASH service coverage in Water Supply and Sanitation sub-sector was 63% and 52% respectively. This must be increased if the MDGs targets of 75% for water supply and 63% for sanitation are to be attained by 2015.

The business as usual approach in the WASH sector will no longer suffice. Profound changes in thought, policies, reforms, organization management, arrangements in the entire sector are now required if anticipated improvements in the water supply and Sanitation situation in the state are to be achieved within the foreseeable future.

2.4 Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to:-

- Respond to the provisions of the national WASH policies (2000, 2010), MDGs NEEDS and BOSEEDS;
- Identify and articulate Borno State Government's commitments on water resources development, management issues, constraints and the way forward;
- Provide a strategic platform and guidance for participation by Governments, Private sector, NGOs, CSOs, and external support agencies in the WASH programming, delivery and sustainability;
- Provide strategies for attaining all contemporary WASH goals.

The development of this policy is based on the National WASH policies and the WASH status overview studies on urban and rural Water Supply and Sanitation undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources with a view to enhancing services delivery performance in the sector as well as on-going State Government programme, etc so as to provide for all citizens these basic necessities of life in safe, adequate, affordable and sustainable ways.

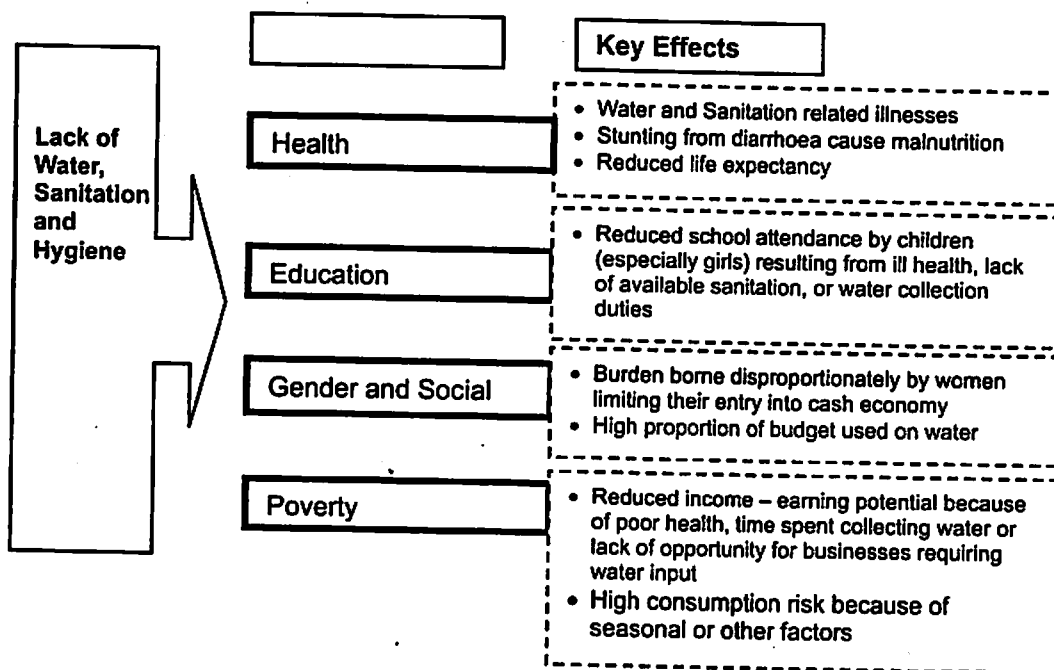


Fig.2 Effects of lack of access to WASH services

The establishment of the Borno State Ministry of Water Resources and other relevant agencies though incomplete appear to be positive pointers towards Government's readiness to embrace the contemporary global and national approaches in the sector. The formulation of this Borno state WASH policy is therefore part of the process of ensuring that the Ministry has a tool for providing the expected leadership in planning, coordination, regulation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the WASH delivery and results.

The key implementing and management agencies for the delivery of water supply and Sanitation interventions seek to collectively increase access to potable water and coverage of Sanitation services. However, these agencies have been operating under rather mundane, often conflicting and ambiguous management system which call for a clear policy framework. The policy framework is expected to guide the institutionalization of other aspects of an effective WASH governance system including legislation and laws, human and institutional capacity, service delivery management

and clear monitoring mechanisms, etc. Borno State Government will also need this policy as an effective instrument to ensure that the sector is included in state wide development planning. The policy as a coherent concept seeks to address current challenges of the sector in the State such as:-

- Lack of defined water supply and Sanitation policy direction
- Inadequate and weak institutional framework for the delivery of water and Sanitation service.
- Insufficient water and Sanitation facilities in schools and public places.
- High prevalence of water related diseases especially amongst the poor, women and children.
- Limited mandate for Local Government Water and Sanitation Units or Department to facilitate (both Urban and rural) leading to overstretched infrastructure.
- High cost of operation and maintenance of facilities as a result of insufficient baseline data and good planning.
- Inadequate manpower and capacity building.
- Weak and ineffective coordination of the activities of various agencies in the sector.
- Inadequate allocation of financial resources and other constraints.
- Limited or absence of organized private sector participation to checkmate poverty reduction.

The formulation of this policy is an indication of the attainment of one of milestones set in the sector to help to put in perspective the way programme, goal, targets and strategies should be pursued and implemented over time. The overall policy is based on the conventional principles of integrated water resources management (IWRM).

3.0 CORE PRINCIPLES AND VALUES OF THE POLICY

3.1 Need for Sector Policy

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

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

The state government in addition is hobbled by pressing challenges requiring strategic responses:

- Cultural values and practices
- Ignorance and illiteracy
- Weak budget tracking and monitoring by civil society, and communities
- Inadequate manpower

3.2 Vision and Mission Statement

3.2.1 Vision

The WASH vision for Borno State is:

"Adequate, potable, equitable and sustainable water supply and improved hygienic sanitation for all".

3.2.2 Mission

"To provide potable water, basic sanitation and hygiene promotion services at affordable rate through sustained investment and stakeholder community participation and ownership"

3.3 Core Principles and Values of WASH services

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

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

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

4.0 POLICY THRUST

In line with the National WASH Policy 2000 and revised 2010, the key focus is to use water supply together with sanitation improvement as a tool for improving health and wealth of the citizens of Borno state, thereby leading to poverty reduction. In consonance with this, the policy is based on an integrated approach that requires a mix of strategies such as the programming for and provision of physical facilities, sustained sanitation and health education and community empowerment for effective participation and active involvement of the private sector and NGOs in service delivery. The thrust of the policy is therefore based on the understanding that access to adequate and safe water supply and sanitation must be seen as a right for all citizens of Borno state.

4.1 Policy Goal

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

4.2 Policy Objectives

The specific policy objectives are:

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

The attainment of these objectives requires an enabling policy environment. The Borno state WASH sector policy and legislative environment has already made inroads in efforts to conform to the provisions of the national WASH policy though not much has been achieved. Furthermore, to date legislation has been more concerned with establishment of WASH Programme management agencies than for holistic WASH governance capacity system.

Access to safe water and sanitation remains a challenge in Borno State. About 63% of

residents have access to safe water while 52% can access good sanitation, and a good percentage of Borno citizens particularly women and children suffer from water and excreta related diseases.

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

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

4.3 Policy Targets

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

- i. increase water supply coverage from current level of 63% to 75% by 2015
- ii. increase sanitation and hygiene coverage from 52% to 63% by 2015

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

4.4 Policy Guidelines

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

- ❖ **Urban** All Local government headquarters and towns with population greater than 20,000 people
- ❖ **Small towns** communities with population between 5,000 and 20,000;
- ❖ **Rural** communities with population less than 5,000

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

Under the provisions of this policy, the government will endeavour to provide basic services. This means a *protected all year round supply of 30 litres per capita per day for rural dwellers, and 120 litres per capita per day for urban and peri-urban dwellers and 60*

litres per capita per day for small towns. The service point should preferably be within 250 metres of the community or household and not exceeding 500 metres, servicing about 250 persons per service point.

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

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

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

The choice of technology shall be based on the perceptions of community members bearing in mind the need to provide the highest service level after due consideration of the costs of the investments. Service level refers to the quantity and quality of water, the amount of time needed to collect water and the reliability of the system. It is important to look at these levels in the choice of appropriate technologies.

5.0 KEY COMPONENTS OF THE POLICY

5.1 Sector-wide Component

Drinking water supply refers to provision of services in urban, small towns and rural communities. In this respect, adequate drinking water facilities shall be provided to the entire population in urban, small towns and rural areas.

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

The focus is to ensure increased coverage from the present level of 63% to 75% of the population within the next 3 years, with particular emphasis on underserved and un-reached rural communities.

Institutionalization of cost-effective measures to ensure that services are provided at affordable prices and efficiency of service providers is key.

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

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

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

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

5.2 Water Supply

Potable water will be available to all residents. Future irrigation and multi-use at all levels will incorporate the need for future provision of potable water, particularly when there are no dependable alternative safe water sources. Potable water supply will prioritize human needs over agriculture and industry.

Cost efficiency and affordability will be central to technologies implemented in each community to ensure community participation, and cost recovery for the said institutions to fund operational and maintenance costs for the systems. The state will commit to strategic consideration of how women can be involved in the process at both community and professional levels.

Government will facilitate the institutionalization of cost sharing arrangements to ensure the full participation of communities in planning, implementation and monitoring of interventions to promote community ownership, maintenance and management of the facilities.

Government will institute pro-poor service provision to make sure that poverty is not a barrier to access to WASH services.

5.3 Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and hygiene

To ensure that all urban towns are adequately covered government will be responsible for capital and start up costs as established by the 2000 national water supply policy. Technologies to extract water from surface and ground water sources will be deployed in a contextually relevant manner, contingent on population size, and socio-economic make up.

Stakeholder communities will be active participants in the process by which technologies are chosen and will be equally responsible for decisions made with respect to operation and maintenance for both water and sanitation services. Water supply shall be based on a piped system and distributed to end users directly to their premises or through stand pipes.

The Ministry of Water Resources will actively encourage the conveying of Water consumers associations to oversee management of the operations and participate in collective decision-making about tariff setting and collection of user fees or charges.

Water service providers in urban areas shall be strengthened and reformed to operate continuously as accountable, efficient and effective public entities with both social and commercial objectives.

These processes will be supported with the following conditions;

- (a) higher budgetary allocations to upgrade and rehabilitate existing urban water supply schemes
- (b) Comprehensive survey of existing urban schemes to determine causes for

failure and reasons for success; survey will lead to the development of a rehabilitation strategy.

- (c) Community willingness to pay for service, to set tariffs, and cost to ensure community contributions for installations and maintenance of water facilities.
- (d) Mechanisms for control and reduction of wastage as well as guidelines for maintenance of hygiene standards of facilities to prevent refuse and sewage from contaminating water supplies.
- (e) Phased installation of meters for all users (both domestic and commercial) to ease billing and tariff collection processes.
- (f) Main water service providers shall operate under private principles in terms of cost recovery and efficiency which will also attract investments and partnerships with private sector in any aspects of water supply and sanitation activities as may be appropriate.
- (g) State's commitment to establish appropriate tariff regimes to reflect gradual increase in rates to ensure that schemes attain full cost recovery.
- (h) Guidelines to ensure minimum approved water quality standards are strictly adhered by all service providers.
- (i) Assessment of the institutional capacities of the responsible agencies to develop plans to improve responsiveness,
- (j) Design of comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system
- (k) Legislation to regulate periodic amendment of water rate and tariff structures to enable the full coverage of Operation and Maintenance expenditures, based as much as possible on volumetric metering of supplies. Legislation will have to be pro-poor focused to prevent poverty from being a barrier to access to services.
- (l) Generation of baseline data on urban WASH in the state

5.4 Small Towns Water supply, sanitation and hygiene

To ensure that all small towns are adequately covered, government shall be responsible for capital and start up costs as established by the 2000 national water supply policy. Technologies to extract water from surface and ground water sources will be deployed in a contextually relevant manner, contingent on population size, and socio-economic make up. Stakeholder communities will be active participants in the process by which technologies are chosen and will be equally responsible for decisions made with respect to operation and maintenance for both water and sanitation services. Water supply shall be based on a piped system and distributed to end users directly to their premises or through stand pipes.

The Ministry of Water Resources shall actively encourage institutionalization of public-private partnerships (PPP) system to oversee management of the operations and participate in collective decision-making about tariff setting and collection of user fees.

Water service providers in small towns shall be strengthened and reformed to operate and be accountable, efficient and effective private entities with both social and commercial objectives.

All these processes will be supported with the following conditions;

- i. higher budgetary allocations to build new and rehabilitate existing water supply schemes
- ii. Comprehensive survey of existing small towns schemes to determine causes for failure and reasons for success; survey will lead to the development of a rehabilitation strategy.
- iii. Needs assessment of small towns capacity to install systems that ensure community in the choice of technology, design, implementation, and management of new schemes
- iv. Community willingness to pay for service, to set tariffs, and cost to ensure community contributions for installations, and maintenance of water facilities.
- v. Mechanisms for control and reduction of wastage as well as guidelines for maintenance of hygiene standards of facilities to prevent refuse and sewage from contaminating water supplies.
- vi. Main water service providers will operate under private principles in terms of cost recovery and efficiency which will also attract investments and partnerships with private sector in any aspects of WASH activities as may be appropriate.
- vii. State's commitment to establish appropriate tariff to reflect gradual increase in rates to ensure that schemes attain full cost recovery.
- viii. Guidelines to ensure minimum approved water quality standards are strictly adhered to by all service providers.
- ix. Assessment of the institutional capacities of the responsible agencies to develop plans to improve responsiveness
- X. Design of comprehensive Monitoring & Evaluation system
- xi. Legislation to regulate periodic amendment of water rate and tariff structures to enable the full coverage of Operation and maintenance expenditures, based as much as possible on volumetric metering of supplies. Legislation will have to be pro-poor focused to prevent poverty from being a barrier to access to services.
- xii. Generation of baseline data on small towns WASH in the state

5.5 Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water and Sanitation related diseases are most prevalent amongst the rural poor.

6.0 MECHANISMS FOR WASH DELIVERY

6.1 Stakeholders Involvement

Stakeholders are crucial to the planning, design and implementation of WASH program and projects. In line with the national WASH policy, all relevant stakeholders need to be identified and effectively engaged. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder are specified in chapter eight.

6.2 Coordination and regulation

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

6.3 Financing

In accordance with the provisions of the National WASH Policy, 2000, 2010 (Revised), the State financing mechanism for the WASH programme implementation and sustainability shall include annual budgetary allocation, sourcing from National Cost sharing formula, loans and grants from financial institutions, external support agencies, Philanthropists, CSOs, etc.

Cost-sharing formula will be designed, taking into consideration the differential levels of poverty amongst communities.

Table 1: National WASH program Capital and Maintenance cost-sharing Formula

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

6.4 Technology

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

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

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

6.5 Construction, Operation and Maintenance

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

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

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

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

6.6 Sector Reforms

For effective implementation of the policy, there is the need for institutional reforms at the State and local government levels. Government shall continue to provide direction for

appropriate reforms in the sector together with political will for the change process envisaged. The reforms shall include the following;

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

6.7 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

For the purpose of ensuring a coordinated Monitoring and Evaluation system, the Ministry of Water Resources shall coordinate the Monitoring and Evaluation through its planning, research, and statistics Department with deliberate steps taken to involve all stakeholders including NGOs and relevant women organization.

6.8 Research and Development

Research will be regularly commissioned to improve the efficiency and sustainability of the facilities in the sector. The state government shall either conduct or commission the research and share the results to stakeholders at all levels. This research will seek to advance knowledge and local research capacity and develop appropriate interventions in the sector. Government will promote engagement of local research institutes and disseminate critical issues /findings among stakeholders.

As part of its strategic action plan government will commission research to generate and develop baseline data on key aspects of WASH in the state to aid planning and development. Some areas of interest shall include;

- (i) Regular assessment of the major rivers in the state
- (ii) establishing and monitoring hydromet stations and depth sounding of dams to determine their stability
- (iii) Regular conduct of hydro-geochemical surveys
- (iv) Ensuring inclusion of the subjects of the hydrologic cycle, sanitation and hygiene education in curriculum of primary and post primary schools.

7.0 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Policy Coordination, supervision and Regulation.

Implementation forms the basis of strategic planning for the sector. The Ministry of Water Resources being the custodian of the state WASH sector shall champion the policy coordination and regulation, through decentralization, delegation and devolution of powers.

7.2 Service Delivery

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

7.3 Human Resources Development

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

7.4 Operation and Maintenance

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

i. Urban WASH

Private Sector participation (PSP) and Public private Partnership (PPP) arrangement shall be promoted for operations and maintenance.

ii. Small Town WASH

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

iii. Rural WASH

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

7.5 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

WASH programme progress from the established benchmark to be based on effective planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanism. This can be achieved through:

- i. institutionalization of planning, monitoring and evaluation units

- ii. Designing of framework for planning, monitoring and evaluation.
 - iii. Institutionalization of WASH information management systems.
 - iv. Institutionalization of reporting systems and tracking mechanisms.
- For purposes of ensuring a coordinated M&E system, the Ministry of Water Resources shall coordinate through its Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with deliberate steps taken to involve stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs, women and youths.

7.6 Policy Implementation

Ministry of Water Resources working with key stakeholders leads the strategic planning process and implementation, as well as set up appropriate monitoring systems at all levels.

7.7 Funding and Fund Mobilization

The funding and fund mobilization can be achieved through;

- i. Adoption of the water Investment mobilization and Application Guidelines (WIMAG) strategy
- ii. Preparation and use of state WASH investment plan, invocation of the national WASH cost sharing formula
- iii. Sourcing for funds from financial Houses and funding agencies
- iv. Financial aid from Development partners
- v. Revenue from services rendered
- vi. Sourcing for funds from NGOs

8.0 STAKEHOLDERS, THEIR ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Ministry of Water Resources

- a. Ensures policy formulation, legislation, programme delivery, supervision and regulation
- b. Sector coordination
- c. Research and development
- d. Liaison with relevant stakeholders at all levels
- e. Promotes use of appropriate technology and research
- f. Ensures effective Monitoring and Evaluation and WASH information management systems

8.2 Urban Water Supply Board

Shall discharge the following responsibilities:

- a. Control and manage all water works vested in all urban centres;
- b. Establish, control, manage, expand and develop water works as necessary for the purpose of providing wholesome water for public consumption, domestic, commercial, industrial, scientific and other uses.
- c. Ensure that adequate water is supplied to consumers regularly in line with World Health Organization (WHO) and Nigerian Standards for Water quality.
- d. Determine water rates and present it to the State Government for approval.
- e. Control and supervise the development of appropriate water supply schemes by individuals or corporate bodies in Urban and Semi-urban areas, and charge appropriate fees as the need arises
- f. Secure for the present and future generations, potable water for their use,
- g. Produce and distribute to all urban residents of the state sufficient potable water for their health and well being
- h. The Board shall in collaboration with BOSEPA to ensure water-sanitation and control of waste management that may threaten water quality

8.3 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)

shall:

- a. Design, construct, rehabilitate, improve, maintain and support the State Rural Water Supply and sanitation programme;
- b. Liaise with the Federal Government Ministries, Development Partners and all other relevant Agencies in the design and implementations of rural water supply Programmes. It shall carry out maintenance and provision of rural water supply infrastructure and any other rural development activities in the rural water supply sub sector;
- c. Define, encourage and support any activity that will enhance rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

- d. Identify, involve and support local communities through community leaders and organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural population for accelerated and sustained rural development;
- e. Identify and implement other related rural programmes that would enhance income generating activities in the rural areas as well as help to improve the quality of life of the rural dwellers;
- f. Supervise and monitor on a continuous basis the entire range of rural development activities carried out or supported by the agency;
- g. Commission and support studies and research projects that will facilitate the execution of the functions of the Agency.
- h. Establish linkages between water and other Child Survival, Development, Protection and Participation (CSPD) programmes;
- i. Reduce drudgery of rural women and children;
- j. Increase access to safe and sanitary means of excreta disposal;
- k. Improve programme sustainability;
- l. Achieve impact in terms of improved capacity building and women empowerment at Local Government and State levels;
- m. Empowering the LGAs and communities through institutional structure development and capacity building to handle effective WASH delivery, operation and maintenance.

8.4 State WASH Regulatory Commission

The commission will regulate the implementation of the policy, law, service delivery, operation and maintenance and Monitoring and Evaluation of the State's WASH sector.

8.5 Federal Ministry of Water Resources

FMWR is the national custodian of all the nation's water resources and co-founder of the programmes in the National Water Supply and Sanitation (NWSS) policy.

8.6 External Support Agencies

Local, national and External Support Agencies and development partners shall support the sector in the areas of advocacy, guidance, funding, capacity building, technology choice, policy and institutional systems development, monitoring and evaluation, information management systems, etc.

8.7 Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment shall carry out the functions of sustainable environmental protection and natural conservation in the State and is expected to collaborate with the WASH sector.

- 8.8 State Environmental Protection Agency (BOSEPA)**
The Agency formulates and enforces policies, laws and a regulation on waste collections and disposal; general environmental protection control and regulation of the ecological system and all activities related therewith which impact greatly on WASH services and a key partner in WASH programming and sustainable delivery.
- 8.9 Local Governments Areas**
Shall formulate bye laws and establish LGA and community WASH institutions in collaboration with the WASH sector.
- 8.10 Communities**
Shall take responsibility for Involvement in the planning, design, construction of WASH facilities, ownership, operation and maintenance (VLOM), Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.
- 8.11 Civil Societies Organizations**
These are crucial allies in community mobilization, empowerment, involvement, voice of the people for ensuring equity and inclusion in WASH delivery.
- 8.12 Ministry of Justice**
Shall Create the enabling legal framework, memoranda and enforcements for effective implementation of the WASH programme across the state. The Ministry can also render advisory legal services and support to the programme as well as periodic review of all WASH related laws, regulations, and other legislative instruments.
- 8.13 Media**
The media shall at all levels promote effective WASH communication for advocacy, awareness creation and programme service delivery.
- 8.14 Ministry of Agriculture**
The Ministry shall liaise with the relevant water agency on its policy or activity that may have effect on WASH delivery.
- 8.15 Ministry of Education**
Shall promote Policy formulation and implementation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education and curriculum in schools. This also includes provision of WASH facilities in school for child friendly school environment calls for cooperation between WASH and education sectors in the state.
- 8.16 Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs**
This Ministry provides policy direction to all Local Government Councils in the state and

thus a key player in the establishment of bye laws funding and implementation of local government area and community WASH programme.

- 8.17 Ministry of Budget and planning**
Shall facilitate budgetary provision for state WASH programme.
- 8.18 Ministry of Finance**
Shall facilitate timely release of WASH programme funds.
- 8.19 State House of Assembly**
Shall legislate necessary laws for WASH programme implementation.
- 8.20 Ministry of Inter Governmental Affairs**
Shall liaise amongst the various levels of government and partners and give support in WASH related Programmes.
- 8.21 Ministry of Health**
Shall liaise, coordinate and control of water related diseases and promote hygiene practices.
- 9.0 LEGISLATION**
- 9.1 Policy and Programme Coordination, Regulation and Implementation**
The Ministry of Water Resources which is the custodian of the state WASH sector shall champion the coordination, policy and programme implementation through decentralization, delegation and devolution of powers.
- 9.2 Service Delivery**
The Ministry of Water Resources shall ensure that the state water agencies (SWAs) are made autonomous for effective service delivery within the confines of the law. The implementation requires reforms of the existing practices. Water being a social and economic good should be subsidized for the less privileged by SWAs in collaboration with the stakeholders. State Water Agencies shall explore all options for operation and maintenance including community participation etc to achieve effective delivery, while the Ministry shall explore options for capital investments including Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Private Sector Participation (PSP).
- 9.3 Human Resources Development**
In line with the national policy, at least 5% of the annual financial resources for the sector should be devoted to manpower development.
- 9.4 Operation and Maintenance**
In line with the national policy, operation, maintenance and sustainability of WASH

facilities is peculiar to operations of each sub-sector namely; urban WASH, small towns WASH and Rural WASH is based on funding requirement, type of technology and ownership as follows:

- i. **Urban WASH**
Public Private Partnership and Private Sector Participation arrangement shall be promoted for operations and maintenance.
- ii. **Small Town WASH**
Public Private Partnership arrangement shall be promoted for operations and maintenance.
- iii. **Rural WASH**
The Communities shall be mobilized to own, operate, maintain and sustain their WASH facilities.

9.5 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The policy, in ensuring WASH progress from the established benchmark calls for effective planning, implementation and sustainability to justify investment. These can be achieved through:

- (i) establishment of decentralized planning, monitoring and evaluation units
- (ii) design of implementation framework for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- (iii) establishment of computerized WASH information management systems and WASH data base at all levels
- (iv) Establishment of reporting system and tracking mechanism.

9.6 Funding and Fund Mobilization

The funding and fund mobilization can be achieved through;

- (i) Adoption of FMWR's water Investment mobilization and Application Guidelines (WIMAG) strategy
- (ii) Preparation and use of state WASH investment plan, invocation of the national WASH cost sharing formula
- (iii) Sourcing of funds from financial Houses and funding agencies
- (iv) Financial aid from development partners
- (v) Revenue from services rendered
- (vi) Sourcing of funds from NGOs

9.7 Policy Implementation

The Ministry of Water Resources working with key Stakeholders, shall lead the strategic planning process and implementation, as well as set up appropriate monitoring and evaluation system at all levels.

10.0 CONCLUSION

The Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is a strong indication of the Borno State Government commitment and conviction of the citizens that challenges associated to water and sanitation are understood and can be addressed in a systematic manner. The development of the policy is the first step in the process of achieving all the necessary reforms in the Water sector in Borno state. It is obvious that consistent implementation of the policy will bring about greater and sustainable benefits of services to the people across the State.

The Policy was also developed based on the necessary State, National and International development frameworks, with a view to meeting the visions and goals therein. With the current development efforts especially in the water sector, Borno State is ready to move from the level of basic access to water and sanitation to a more commercial and customer oriented water and sanitation service provision.

To ensure Government commitment to the purposeful implementation of this policy and to attract wider participation by facilitating the necessary playing ground for citizens, private, public and communities, the following steps will be taken:

- An Assessment of the existing Water and sanitation facilities across the State to identify gaps, challenges and shortfalls. This will provide the basis to determine the infrastructure required and the necessary breakdown for achieving water and sanitation coverage targets.
- Assessment of the Industrial capacity of the various actors in the sector. This is to develop comprehensive development plans that are in focus with the policy thrust.
- Carry out period review of existing legislation and other procedures that could affect the effective implementation of the policy.
- Development of a comprehensive budget that provides a realistic financial plan for improving access to safe water and hygienic sanitation services across the state. This could be also used to leverage funds from Federal Government and Development Partners.
- Institutionalize human resources development and develop clear indicators including motivation to measure sector performance.
- Adopt a participatory approach to periodic policy review that empowers all Stakeholders to contribute towards re-shaping either the implementation process or the policy itself.