



## EKITI WATER AND SANITATION REGULATORY AGENCY (EK-WASRA)

Phase V Block 2, Beside Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Ado-Ekiti,  
Phone No: 09153333332, Email: [Wasra@ekitistate.gov.ng](mailto:Wasra@ekitistate.gov.ng)

# 2025 Annual Water & Sanitation Regulatory Report

*Theme: "Navigating Challenges, Seizing Opportunities: Advancing Towards  
Sustainable and Resilient Water and Sanitation Services in Ekiti State"*

**December 2025**





# EKITI STATE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR PERFORMANCE REPORT 2025

Prepared by Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency

January 2026

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Table of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Foreword

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Overview of Water and Sanitation Sector Performance

Chapter 2: Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Services

Chapter 3: Onsite Sanitation and Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)

Chapter 4: Rural and Small-Town Water Supply and Sanitation

Chapter 5: Service Delivery in Emergencies and Climate Resilience

Chapter 6: Regulation, Governance and Institutional Performance

Chapter 7: Financial and Operational Performance of Service Providers

Chapter 8: Private Sector and Community-Based Schemes

Chapter 9: Comparative and Benchmarking Analysis

Chapter 10: EK-WASRA Comprehensive Register of Licensed and Registered Service Providers

Chapter 11: Conclusion, Outlook and Recommendations

## **TABLE OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**CRM** – Customer Relationship Management

**EKWSC** – Ekiti State Water and Sewerage Company

**EK-WASRA** – Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency

**EKSTRUWASSA** – Ekiti State Small Towns and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency

**ESAWAS** – Eastern and Southern Africa Water and Sanitation (ESAWAS0 Regulator Association

**FSM** – Faecal Sludge Management

**HH** – Household

**LGA** – Local Government Area

**NIS** – Nigeria Industrial Standard

**NRW** – Non-Revenue Water

**NWASCO** – National Water Supply and Sanitation Council

**ODF** – Open Defecation Free

**OSS** – Onsite Sanitation

**PPP** – Public Private Partnership

**PSWSS** – Private and Small Water Supply Schemes

**RWSS** – Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

**SDGs** – Sustainable Development Goals

**SURWASH** – Sustainable Urban and Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme

**WASH** – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## FOREWORD

The 2025 Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Sector Performance Report is presented at a defining moment in the State's pursuit of safe, reliable, inclusive, and sustainable water and sanitation services for all citizens. As population growth, climate variability, infrastructure ageing, and fiscal pressures continue to test service delivery systems, the need for evidence-based regulation, accountability, and strategic investment has never been more critical.

This report documents the performance of the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector during the 2025 reporting year, covering urban, small-town, and rural contexts. It reflects the collective efforts of government institutions, service providers, development partners, the private sector, and communities working across the entire service delivery chain—from water production and distribution to sanitation, faecal sludge management, regulation, and consumer protection.

Despite persistent challenges such as high non-revenue water, limited cost recovery, infrastructure gaps, and climate-related disruptions, notable progress was recorded in 2025. These include strengthened regulatory oversight by EK-WASRA, improved functionality of rural water points under the SURWASH programme, progress toward Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities, expansion of water quality monitoring through the establishment of a state drinking water quality laboratory, and enhanced institutional coordination within the sector.

This report goes beyond infrastructure counts and headline coverage figures. It places strong emphasis on functionality, quality, financial sustainability, equity, and resilience, recognising that access is meaningful only when services are reliable, safe, affordable, and sustained over time. By applying performance benchmarking and comparative analysis, the report provides an honest assessment of where the sector stands, highlighting both achievements and systemic weaknesses that require urgent attention.

The Ekiti State Government remains committed to aligning sector reforms with national policies, international best practices, and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 6. The findings and recommendations presented in this report are intended to guide policy decisions, strengthen regulatory action, support investment planning, and promote transparency and accountability across all service providers.

On behalf of the Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency, I commend the dedication of sector institutions, development partners, and stakeholders whose contributions made this assessment possible. It is our expectation that this report will serve as a practical reference for reform, collaboration, and accelerated progress toward universal access to safe water and sanitation in Ekiti State.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a comprehensive assessment of Ekiti State's water and sanitation sector performance for the year 2025. It is an evidence-based evaluation of the status, performance, and resilience of WASH services statewide. It assesses service delivery outcomes, operational efficiency, financial sustainability, regulatory compliance, and institutional capacity across urban, small-town, and rural contexts.

The analysis is founded on validated sector data, regulatory monitoring, service provider reports, and 2025 field assessments. It is framed by the State's three-tier governance structure: the Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company (EKWSC) for urban services, the Ekiti State Small-Town and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EKSTRUWASSA), and the regulatory oversight of the Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).

**Key Progress in 2025:** Moderate advancements were achieved in water supply coverage and rural water point functionality, largely driven by SURWASH-funded rehabilitation and institutional strengthening. Rural functionality rates rose to an estimated 60–75%. Sanitation efforts via Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) reduced open defecation in priority LGAs, though no LGA attained full ODF certification.

Regulatory capacity strengthened notably, with EK-WASRA enhancing licensing, monitoring, tariff development, and consumer protection. A major milestone was the establishment of a state drinking water quality laboratory, enabling independent, evidence-based regulation and public health protection.

**Enduring Systemic Challenges:** Significant structural challenges persist. Urban water supply is critically hampered by excessive non-revenue water (over 90%), low-cost recovery, aging infrastructure, weak billing, and unsustainable financing. Sanitation, particularly faecal sludge management, remains fragmented, with scant treatment infrastructure and reliance on informal operators.

Rural and small-town services face chronic issues of inadequate operation and maintenance funding, poor cost recovery, erratic power supply, and variable community management. Climate shocks, including floods and droughts, further revealed systemic vulnerabilities in service reliability and preparedness.

**Financial Sustainability Concerns:** Sector financing remained dependent on state allocations and development partners, with minimal internally generated revenue. A disproportionate focus on capital investment over recurrent operation and maintenance funding threatens long-term sustainability. Delays in SURWASH fund utilization also slowed implementation.

**Report Structure and Forward Path:** This report comprises eleven chapters, detailing sector overview, urban and rural services, sanitation, climate resilience, regulation, finance, private sector participation, benchmarking, and a provider registry.

Ultimately, the findings mandate a strategic pivot from infrastructure-led expansion to performance-driven service delivery. Prioritizing financial viability, stringent regulatory enforcement, robust data systems, and climate resilience is imperative. The accompanying recommendations provide a clear roadmap for 2026 and beyond, targeting accelerated progress toward universal, safe, and sustainable WASH services for all residents of Ekiti State.

# CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR PERFORMANCE

## 1.1 Sector Context

Ekiti State operates a three-tier water and sanitation service delivery structure comprising:

- Urban water supply managed by Ekiti Water and Sewerage Company (EKWSC) Ltd;
- Small towns and rural water supply overseen by Ekiti State Small-Town and Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Agency (EKSTRUWASSA);
- Regulatory oversight provided by Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA).

## 1.2 Population and Service Coverage

In 2025, Ekiti State had an estimated population of 4,493,062, with 3,537,430 living in urban/semi-urban (small town) areas and 955,632 in rural areas. Water supply coverage reached approximately 62% for basic access, while improved sanitation coverage stood around 33%. Open defecation remains a major challenge, with surveys indicating roughly 40% prevalence. Rural-urban disparities persist, particularly in sanitation and safely managed services.

## 1.3 Key Sector Performance Indicators

- Urban water coverage
- Small Town coverage
- Rural water functionality rate
- Sanitation coverage
- NRW levels
- Hours of supply
- Cost recovery ratio

## 1.4 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs) – EKITI STATE (2025)

**Table 1: Ekiti State Water & Sanitation Sector KPIs – 2025**

| Indicator                | Definition                                                                                                                               | 2025 Value | Benchmark |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Urban Water Coverage (%) | % urban population with improved water (8% have water piped directly into the homes 24% get water from shared taps or public standpipes) | 77         | ≥95%      |
| Small Town Coverage (%)  | % small town population with improved water                                                                                              | 74         | –         |
| Rural Water Coverage (%) | % rural population with functional sources                                                                                               | 66         | ≥80%      |

|                         |                                        |      |         |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Sanitation Coverage (%) | % population using improved sanitation | 52   | ≥90%    |
| NRW (%) – EKWSC         | Physical & commercial water losses     | 93.3 | ≤25%    |
| Average Hours of Supply | Daily hours of piped supply            | 9    | ≥18 hrs |
| Cost Recovery Ratio     | Revenue / O&M cost                     | 82   | ≥100%   |
| Metering Ratio (%)      | % connections metered                  | 75   | ≥95%    |

## **CHAPTER 2: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SERVICES**

Ekiti Water & Sewerage Company Ltd (EKWSC Ltd) is the state-owned urban utility focusing on water supply to urban and peri-urban areas. EKWSC Ltd is a corporate entity incorporated under Nigeria's Companies & Allied Matters Act (CAMA), with RC Number 1930930, as the successor to the former state-run Ekiti State Water Corporation.

The utility is governed by a board, with daily operations overseen by a Managing Director supported by departmental directors in Operations & Maintenance, Quality Control, Surveillance, Human Resources, Finance, Sanitation & Sewerage, Planning, and Procurement.

### **2.1 EKWSC Responsibilities**

- Managing and expanding waterworks vested in the corporation.
- Supplying potable water and safe sewage services across urban centres and small towns.
- Conducting research, formulating policies, and determining service tariffs.

### **2.2 Services Provided**

#### **Water Supply & Treatment**

Delivers treated potable water from multiple schemes including Ero, Little Osse, and Ado, with a total designed production capacity of approximately 187,230 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The Ero Water Scheme serves 66 towns across nine Local Government Areas.

#### **Sanitation & Sewerage**

Oversees sanitation infrastructure, including drains, manholes, pumping stations, and wastewater conveyance systems.

#### **Customer Engagement & Reporting**

Employs Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems for billing and interface, publishes water-use reports, and offers feasibility and engineering services.

### **2.3 Population Served**

- Client Base: Over 10,000 clients.
- State Context: Estimated population of 3.79 million, with approximately 2.5 million in urban areas.
- Coverage Gap: Previous data suggests up to 90% of residents lack access to safely managed drinking water.

#### ***EKWSC Performance Projection***

In line with the Ekiti State WASH Law, EK-WASRA has developed a framework of performance indicators and projections to guide the operations of EKWSC. This framework establishes benchmarks for improved efficiency, financial sustainability, and consumer satisfaction.

| WATER UTILITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND MEASURES |                                                     |                                                                                                |                                                                                                            |                              |                             |             |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| S/N                                               | KPI                                                 | DEFINATION                                                                                     | MEASUREMENT                                                                                                | INDUSTRY STD (AFRICA REGION) | BASELINE as at August, 2023 | PROJECTIONS |       |       |
|                                                   |                                                     |                                                                                                |                                                                                                            |                              |                             | 2024        | 2025  | 2026  |
| 1                                                 | Water Service Coverage                              | % of population served with drinking water                                                     | (1) No of HH connections (*8persons) and PT connections (*250persons)<br>(2) Total population              | 80%                          | 3.3%                        | 60%         | 70%   | 80%   |
| 2                                                 | Drinking Water Quality                              | Total number of tests carried out over number of planned tests according to standard           | (1) No of test carried out<br>(2) No of test result within the standard                                    | 98%                          | 85.83                       | 86%         | 91%   | 96%   |
| 3                                                 | Non-Revenue Water (NRW)                             | Unaccounted for water                                                                          | (1) Total volume of water produced<br>(2) Total volume of water supplied (Metered and Unmetered customers) | 25%                          | 98.2 %                      | 40%         | 30%   | 25%   |
| 4                                                 | Operation and Maintenance (O & M) and Cost recovery | Water fees collected as percent of the cost of operation and maintenance                       | (1) Total revenue collected<br>(2) Total cost of operation and maintenance                                 | 100%                         | 3.71%                       | 80%         | 90%   | 100%  |
| 5                                                 | Revenue Collection Efficiency                       | The ratio of total revenue realized to the total revenue billed during the same financial year | (1) Total revenue collected<br>(2) Total amount billed                                                     | 85%                          | 52%                         | 60%         | 70%   | 80%   |
| 6                                                 | Metering Ratio                                      | This is the ratio of metered connection to total connection                                    | (1) No of metered connections<br>(2) Total number of connections                                           | 100%                         | 65%                         | 80%         | 90%   | 100%  |
| 7                                                 | Average Hour of Supply                              | Total number of supply per month over thirty (30) days                                         | Total number of hours in a month                                                                           | 18hrs                        | 1.5hrs                      | 8hrs        | 10hrs | 15hrs |

## 2.4 EKWSC Performance Scorecard (2025)

### Key Findings:

- Service coverage is stagnant at **19.8%**.
- Non-Revenue Water averaged **92.3%**.
- Cost recovery rate: **3.39%**.
- Staffing ratio: 22 staff per 1,000 connections (benchmark: ≤8).
- Revenue: ₦10.5 million vs. operating costs of ₦311.2 million.

## 2.5 Summary of KPI Performance

| KPI                   | Observation                              | Performance Status |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Service Coverage      | 19.8% overall coverage                   | Very Low           |
| New Connections       | Minimal, mainly in Ado                   | Poor               |
| Billing Efficiency    | Low, bills inconsistent                  | Weak               |
| Revenue Generation    | ₦10.5m vs ₦311.2m OPEX                   | Unsustainable      |
| O&M Cost Coverage     | 3.39% (benchmark: >100%)                 | Critical           |
| NRW                   | 92.3% (benchmark: <25%)                  | Extremely High     |
| Staff Ratio           | 22 per 1,000 connections (benchmark: ≤8) | Inefficient        |
| Collection Efficiency | >85%                                     | Acceptable         |



*Figure 1: Urban Water Supply (EKWSC) Transmission and Distribution Pipeline burst (NRW)*

### Challenges:

- Stagnant network expansion
- Weak billing systems and low revenue
- High NRW and unreliable data
- Unsustainable fiscal structure
- Inefficient staffing and poor customer engagement

## Recommendations:

- Develop business and HR plans
- Expand distribution networks
- Roll out mass metering
- Strengthening billing and digital platforms
- Reduce NRW through leak detection and illegal connection control
- Implement tariff reviews and cost control
- Improve data integrity and customer service systems

## 2.6 Current Status of Urban Water Headworks (2025)

| S/N | Scheme    | LGA      | Installed Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /day) | Service Status             |
|-----|-----------|----------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Ureje Old | Ado      | 5,000                                    | Active (priority supply)   |
| 2   | Ureje New | Ado      | 5,000                                    | Active (priority supply)   |
| 3   | Ero       | Moba     | 104,500                                  | Active (priority supply)   |
| 4   | Egbe      | Aiyekire | 66,000                                   | Inactive since 2024        |
| 5   | Ikere     | Ikere    | 225                                      | Inactive since Aug 2024    |
| 6   | Alaye-New | Efon     | 6,000                                    | Inactive since Apr 2023    |
| 7   | Alaye Old | Efon     | 675                                      | Inactive since May 2024    |
| 8   | Itapaji   | Ikole    | 5,175                                    | Inactive for over 10 years |



Figure 2: Ekiti State Urban Water Supply facility

## CHAPTER 3: ONSITE SANITATION AND FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 Status of Onsite Sanitation

Onsite sanitation systems remain the predominant form of sanitation infrastructure in Ekiti State. Most households rely on **pit latrines and septic tanks** for the containment of human excreta, reflecting limited access to centralized sewerage systems, which are virtually non-existent across most parts of the State. Consequently, sanitation service delivery is largely decentralized and household managed.

- **Urban and semi-urban areas:** Septic tanks are more common, particularly in planned residential layouts and among middle- to high-income households. However, design, construction, and operation often do not comply with recommended standards, increasing risks of environmental contamination and public health hazards.
- **Peri-urban and rural communities: Pit latrines**—including simple pits, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, and shared facilities—are the most prevalent. Many are unimproved, poorly constructed, and inadequately maintained, with common challenges including pit collapse, flooding, and lack of safe emptying options.

**Safely managed sanitation remains limited** across the State. While a proportion of households have access to improved facilities, the sanitation service chain—covering containment, emptying, transportation, treatment, and safe disposal/reuse of faecal sludge—is largely incomplete. Faecal sludge emptying services are insufficiently regulated, and treatment infrastructure is inadequate or absent, resulting in indiscriminate disposal.

These challenges are more pronounced in **peri-urban and rural areas**, where limited awareness, financial constraints, weak institutional oversight, and poor access to services exacerbate the situation.

**Addressing onsite sanitation** will require strengthened regulation, promotion of improved and climate-resilient technologies, expansion of FSM services, and sustained community sensitization.

### 3.2 FSM Service Delivery Models

FSM services were provided through a mix of public and private operators, with EK-WASRA strengthening licensing, tariff guidance, and service standards.

#### 3.2.1 SERVICE PROVIDER OVERVIEW & MARKET STRUCTURE

- **Formal Sector:** Mr. Parker Waste Management Ventures served as the only fully licensed FSM provider, operating primarily in Ado-Ekiti, Ikere-Ekiti, and Iyin-Ekiti.
- **Informal Sector:** Remained active, particularly in peri-urban and rural communities, often operating outside full regulatory compliance.
- **Market Share (Estimated):**
  - ✓ Formal sector: ~35–40%
  - ✓ Informal sector: ~60–65%

### 3.2.2 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (2025)

- **Service Coverage & Demand Fulfillment:**
  - ✓ Estimated households requiring FSM services: ~45,000
  - ✓ Households served: ~17,500
  - ✓ Percentage of estimated demand met: ~39%
- **Operational Efficiency:**
  - ✓ Total service requests: ~4,200
  - ✓ Requests attended: ~3,650
  - ✓ Average response time: 24–48 hours (urban), 3–5 days (semi-urban)
- **Financial & Regulatory Performance:**
  - ✓ Estimated total revenue (formal sector): ₦120 – ₦150 million
  - ✓ Average desludging fee: ₦25,000 – ₦40,000 per household
  - ✓ Cost recovery: Partial, affected by fuel costs and informal sector competition
- **Environmental & Public Health Impact:**
  - ✓ Volume of sludge safely transported: ~70,000 m<sup>3</sup>
  - ✓ Reported illegal dumping incidents: 12 (8 resolved)
  - ✓ Public complaints received: 96 (82 resolved)

### 3.3 Key Challenges

- Limited faecal sludge treatment and disposal facilities
- Low willingness to pay for FSM services
- Inadequate enforcement of sanitation standards
- Dominance of informal operators with weak compliance
- High operational costs and data gaps

### 3.4 Strategic Recommendations

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Establish a dedicated Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) via PPP models.
2. **Formalization of Informal Operators:** Introduce tiered licensing, training, and incentives.
3. **Fleet Expansion Support:** Facilitate access to financing for operators.

4. **Strengthened Monitoring & Enforcement:** Enhance EK-WASRA's capacity.
5. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Intensify community sensitization.
6. **Data Management:** Implement a centralized FSM reporting system.



*Figure 3: Faecal Sludge Management utility vehicle*

## **CHAPTER 4: RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

The Ekiti State Small Town and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (EKSTRUWASSA) is responsible for improving water supply and sanitation services in rural areas and small towns.

### **4.1 Role of EKSTRUWASSA**

EKSTRUWASSA operates under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities to design, implement, and manage small-town water supply schemes and rural sanitation services through demand-responsive, community-driven approaches. The Agency promotes sustainability by facilitating Water Consumer Associations (WCAs) and WASH Committees (WASHCOMs).

### **4.2 Functionality of Water Points**

In 2025, the functionality rate of rural water points was estimated between **60% and 75%**, reflecting improvements under SURWASH-supported rehabilitation activities.

#### **Key Interventions:**

- Routine functionality monitoring
- Rehabilitation of non-functional water points
- Strengthening of Operation and Maintenance (O&M)
- Community engagement and ownership promotion

#### **Key Challenges:**

- Inadequate funding for repairs and maintenance
- Power supply constraints
- Weak cost recovery and spare parts availability
- Inconsistent reporting from local levels

### **4.3 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion**

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approaches continued to drive progress toward ODF status in multiple LGAs.

#### **Key Interventions:**

- CLTS triggering and follow-up
- Hygiene behavior change promotion
- Institutional sanitation in schools and healthcare centers
- Sanitation marketing and artisan training

**Progress Recorded:**

- Improved community awareness
- Decline in open defecation in SURWASH-priority LGAs
- Strengthened institutional coordination

**Priority Actions (2026):**

- Scale up CLTS and post-ODF monitoring
- Enforce sanitation bylaws consistently
- Ensure timely release of SURWASH funds
- Expand sanitation marketing and private sector engagement

**4.4 EKSTRUWASSA Aggregated Performance Scorecard****Table 3: EKSTRUWASSA Performance Scorecard – 2025**

| Indicator                       | Definition                     | 2025 Value | Benchmark | Status |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Functional Water Points (%)     | % of water points functional   | 78         | ≥90%      | Fair   |
| Rural Water Coverage (%)        | Population served              | 72         | ≥80%      | Poor   |
| Preventive Maintenance Rate     | Schemes with O&M plans         | 68         | ≥85%      | Poor   |
| Community Management Compliance | WASHCOMs meeting standards     | 65         | ≥80%      | Fair   |
| Financial Sustainability        | Schemes with tariff collection | 70         | ≥75%      | Fair   |

*Note: Good (≥ benchmark), Fair (5-15% below benchmark), Poor (>15% below benchmark)*

**Summary of Achievement under SURWASH:**

- Award of contracts for 3 Small Town Water Supply schemes (Iyin, Ikere and Erijiyan /Ikogosi)
- Construction/upgrading of 110 WASH facilities in health institutions and schools
- Rehabilitation of 52 and 121 handpump boreholes in 2023 and 2024 respectively
- Rehabilitation and construction of improved HH toilets in small town and rural communities

**Table 4: List of Small-Town Schemes under EKSTRUWASSA**

| S/N | Name of Scheme                               | LGA Located In    | Name of LGA (Towns/<br>Communities) Served | Installed<br>Plant<br>Capacity<br>(M3/day) | Remark         |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1   | Okemesi                                      | Ekiti West        | Ekiti West                                 | 225                                        | Not Functional |
| 2   | Igbara Odo                                   | Ekiti Southwest   | Ekiti Southwest                            | 6,000                                      | Not Functional |
| 3   | Emure Ekiti                                  | Emure             | Emure                                      | 225                                        | Not Functional |
| 4   | Ogotun                                       | Ekiti Southwest   | Ekiti Southwest                            | 300                                        | Not Functional |
| 5   | Ido-Ile                                      | Ido-Osin          | Ekiti West                                 | 200                                        | Not Functional |
| 6   | Ilasa-Ikun Araromi-<br>Ekiti (Solar powered) | Ekiti East        | Ekiti East (Ilasa, Ikun, Araromi<br>)      | 100                                        | Not Functional |
| 7   | Afao-Kajola                                  | Ikere             | Ikere (Afao, Kajola)                       | 400                                        | Not Functional |
| 8   | Ipao-Ekiti                                   | Ikole             | Ikole (Ipao)                               | 100                                        | Not Functional |
| 9   | Erijiyan Old (MDG)                           | Ekiti West        | Ekiti West (Ikogosi, Erijiyan)             | 1,200                                      | Awarded        |
| 10  | Erijiyan-New                                 | Ekiti West        | Ekiti West (Erijiyan,<br>Aramoko proposed) | 225                                        | Not Functional |
| 11  | Ipole-Iloro                                  | Ekiti West        | Ekiti West                                 | 4,000                                      | Not Functional |
| 12  | Oye-Ire                                      | Oye               | Oye (Oye , Ire)                            | 300                                        | Not Functional |
| 13  | Iyin                                         | Irepodun/Ifelodun | Irepodun/Ifelodun (Iyin)                   | 300                                        | Awarded        |
| 14  | Odo Oja                                      | Ikere             | Ikere Ekiti (Odo Oja)                      |                                            | Awarded        |



*Figure 4: Public Water Supply Standpoint in a Ekiti State Small Town community*

**Table 5: Compiled Disaggregated Datasets by LGA**

| <b>LGA</b> | <b>Communities Monitored</b>                                   | <b>Total Population</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Vulnerable</b> | <b>Status (Functional / Non-Functional)</b> |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Ikere      | Atiba Ikere, Atiba-Ikere, Moshood Ikere, Eleyo                 | 940                     | 352         | 568           | 60                | 100% Functional                             |
| Ado        | Oke Osun, Igbogun Temidire, Inisa Street, Ago Aduloju          | 26,600                  | 11,200      | 15,400        | 102               | 50% Functional (2 of 4)                     |
| Gbonyin    | Iro, Ijan, Iluomoba, Ode, Imesi, Agbado, Aisegba, Egbe         | 73,700                  | 33,300      | 40,400        | 273               | 66% Functional (6 of 9)                     |
| Ikole      | Usin, Asin (A/B), Ijebu Agege, Ootunja, Isaba, Odo Oro, Ikunri | 28,324                  | 13,321      | 15,003        | 12                | 66% Functional (6 of 9)                     |
| Efon       | Irayo, Ita Odo                                                 | 1,171                   | 452         | 719           | 826               | 100% Functional                             |
| Ido/Osi    | Ifaki Ekiti, Ayetoro Ekiti, Ora, Aaye, Orin                    | 31,500                  | 11,900      | 19,600        | 1,700             | 20% Functional (1 of 5)                     |
| Moba       | Aaye Oja, Otun                                                 | 1,500                   | 650         | 850           | 65                | 50% Functional (1 of 2)                     |

*\*Aggregated from validated community reports for Ikole West and East.*

*\*\*Calculated from population disaggregation*

*\*\*\*Combined female (350) and estimated population for Otun based on impact.*

## CHAPTER 5: SERVICE DELIVERY IN EMERGENCIES AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Ekiti State experienced seasonal flooding and dry spells affecting water sources in 2025. Emergency response mechanisms included water trucking, rapid repairs, and public health collaboration. As part of efforts to safeguard public health, the Ekiti State Government, through EK-WASRA, established a drinking water quality testing laboratory.

### 5.1 EK-WASRA Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratory: Profile and Annual Performance Report

The EK-WASRA Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratory was established in December 2024 as a strategic regulatory intervention to strengthen water quality surveillance, regulatory enforcement, and public health protection. In its first year, the laboratory has become a central pillar of evidence-based water sector regulation in Ekiti State.

#### Key Achievements (Dec 2024 – Dec 2025):

- Conducted **over 242 drinking water quality tests**
- Supported regulatory compliance monitoring and licensing processes
- Reduced reliance on external testing facilities
- Enhanced public confidence in regulatory oversight

#### Laboratory Capacity:

- **Location:** Phase V Block 2 basement, State Secretariat Complex, Ado-Ekiti
- **Technical Scope:** Physico-chemical and microbiological analyses
- **Key Parameters:** pH, turbidity, TDS, conductivity, residual chlorine, total coliforms, *E. coli*
- **Daily Capacity:** Up to 30 samples
- **Standards:** Nigerian Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) and WHO guidelines

#### Objectives:

1. Monitor compliance with national and international water quality standards
2. Support licensing and certification of water service providers
3. Detect contamination risks and prevent waterborne diseases
4. Provide laboratory evidence for regulatory enforcement
5. Support policy formulation and sector planning with credible data

### Performance Highlights:

- **Regulatory Use:** Test results were utilized to ensure compliance with SURWASH requirements, support licensing decisions, identify non-compliant sources, and issue corrective directives.
- **Capacity Building:** A three-day intensive training program was conducted for laboratory personnel on standards, safety, sampling, and testing techniques.
- **Challenges:** Initial equipment calibration, power supply limitations, and increasing demand beyond projections.

### Future Outlook:

- Expand testing parameters and analytical capacity
- Pursue laboratory accreditation
- Strengthen collaboration with public health and research institutions
- Enhance data management and reporting systems

**Conclusion:** The laboratory's first year demonstrates the value of institutionalized water quality regulation, delivering measurable regulatory, public health, and governance benefits.



*Figure 5: EK-WASRA Staff at work in the Drinking Water Quality Test Laboratory*

## CHAPTER 6: REGULATION, GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

### 6.1 EK-WASRA Regulatory Performance Dashboard – 2025

**Table 5: EK-WASRA Regulatory Scorecard**

| Regulatory Function      | KPI                      | 2025 Status    | Target        | Rating |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| Licensing & Registration | % providers licensed     | 92%            | 100%          | Good   |
| Monitoring & Compliance  | Inspections conducted    | 88% of planned | Annual plan   | Good   |
| Tariff Regulation        | Tariff reviews completed | 1              | All providers | Fair   |
| Data & Reporting         | Timely sector reports    | Yes            | Yes           | Good   |
| Consumer Protection      | Complaints resolved (%)  | 85%            | ≥90%          | Fair   |

*Note: Good – Met or nearly met target (≥90% of target), Fair – Partially met target (75-89% of target), Poor – Below 75% of target*

EK-WASRA advanced regulatory reforms through performance monitoring, service quality enforcement, and tariff reviews. Institutional coordination among sector actors improved, though capacity gaps remain.

### 6.2 Key Regulatory Engagements and Capacity Building (2025)

#### 6.2.1 Tariff Setting and Model Development (May 2025)

- **Supported by:** Eastern and Southern Africa Water and Sanitation Regulators Association (ESAWAS)
- **Objective:** Develop tariff setting models and framework for urban/peri-urban water supply and packaged water services
- **Outcomes:** Draft tariff setting framework and three Excel-based models developed for:
  1. Urban water supply
  2. Small towns water supply
  3. Packaged water (bottled/sachet)
- **Implementation Roadmap:** Stakeholder consultation, training, and phased rollout from Q4 2025



Figure 6: Pics at the Tariff Setting Framework and Model development supported by ESWAS through NWASCO, Zambia

### 6.2.2 Working Visit to Federal Regulatory Institutions

- **Visited:** NAFDAC and SON offices in Ekiti State
- **Objective:** Strengthen inter-agency collaboration on water quality and materials standards
- **Outcomes:** Agreement on data sharing, joint inspections, and capacity building
- **Recommendation:** Draft MoU to formalize cooperation

### 6.2.3 International Conference and Speaking Engagement

- **Event:** 22nd AfWASA Congress (Kampala, Uganda, Feb 2025)
- **Representative:** Engr. Osalade Ayodele
- **Contribution:** Panel discussion on "Driving changes through new regulations"
- **Key Insights:** Integrated climate-tariff planning, blended finance models, technology for social inclusion
- **Outcomes:** Strategic partnerships with AfWASA, AfDB, and peer regulators

### 6.2.4 Capacity Building on Performance Benchmarking (Nairobi, Mar 2025)

- **Representative:** Engr. Ogunluyi O. Peace and Mr Ajayi Blessing C.
- **Focus:** KPI definitions, benchmarking methodologies, data-driven decision-making
- **Key Takeaways:** Standardized KPIs enables fair performance comparison and improvement tracking

### 6.2.5 Workshop on Rural WSS Regulation (Ethiopia, Sep 2025)

- **Representative:** Engr. Ogunluyi O. Peace
- **Focus:** Institutional frameworks and regulatory roadmaps for rural water and sanitation
- **EK-WASRA Presentation:** Shared Nigeria's three-tier WASH governance model and Ekiti's regulatory experience

### 6.2.6 Review of Regulatory Framework for Rural WSS (Kumasi, Ghana, Apr 2025)

- **Representative:** Engr. Alake Samuel O
- **Focus:** Harmonizing regulatory approaches for small water supplies and rural services
- **Outcome:** Guidance document for professionalizing rural WSS management

### 6.2.7 Training on Regulatory Tools and Tariff Setting (Kigali, Rwanda, Nov 2025)

- **Representative:** Engr. Alake Samuel O
- **Focus:** Development of regulatory instruments and economic regulation principles

- **Key Learning:** Revenue requirement determination, regulatory asset base (RAB), and tariff design

#### 6.2.8 Annual General Meeting of ESAWAS (Lusaka, Zambia, September 2025)

- **Representative:** Engr. Osalade Ayodele
- **Focus:** Consideration of the Financial report of 2024, Operational Plan and Budget for 2026, and Revisions to ESAWAS Constitution and Rules
- **Key Learning:** Peer review and team work

### 6.3 Regulatory Tools Developed to Date

1. Ekiti State Tariff Setting Guidelines and Model (2025)
2. Ekiti State Wastewater Management and Discharge Regulations (2026)
3. MoU between EKWSC and EKSTRUWASSA for water supply services
4. Licensing of Utilities and Service Providers Regulations (2021)
5. Quality of Service Regulations (2021)
6. Drilling (Borehole) License and Groundwater Management Regulations (2021)



*Figure 7: EK-WASRA meeting with NAFDAC, Ekiti State chapter*



Figure 7: EK-WASRA during a working visit to Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) Regional Office, Ado - Ekiti

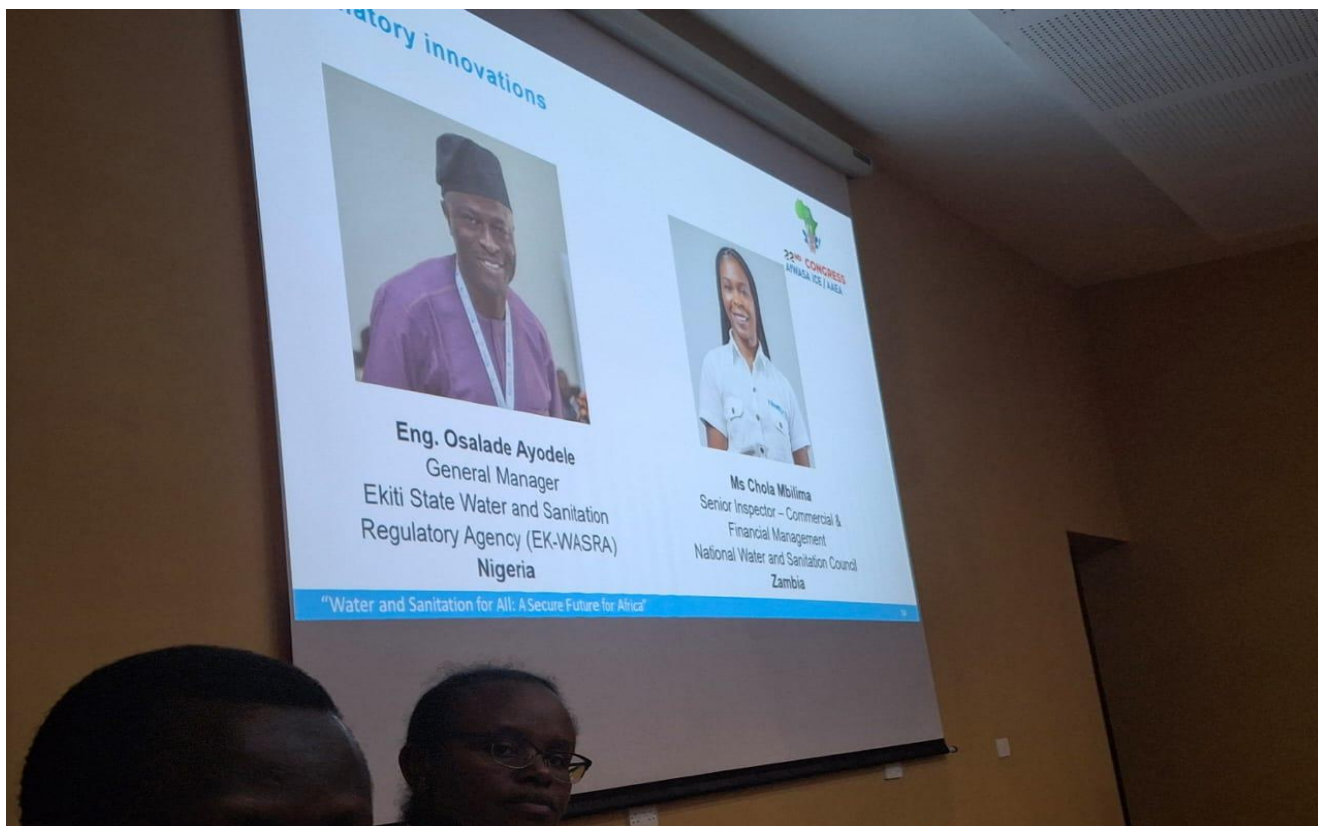


Figure 8: Engr Osalade, GM, EK-WASRA at the AfWASSA Conference Panel discussion in Uganda, 2025



Figure 9: EK-WASRA Staff - Engr Ogunluyi Peace and Mr Ajayi Blessing at the capacity building on Performance benchmarking of Water and Sanitation (WSS) Service Providers (March 2025 in Kenya)



*Figure 10: EK-WASRA Staff – Engr Ogunluyi at capacity building on Roadmap for the Provision and Regulation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services (September 2025 in Ethiopia)*



*Figure 11: EK-WASRA Staff – Engr Alake Samuel and other ESAWAS members at capacity building on review of Regulatory Framework for Rural and Small Town Water Supply Services (April 2025 in Kumasi, Ghana)*



*Figure 12: EK-WASRA Staff – Engr Alake Samuel at capacity building on the development of Regulatory Tools and Tariff Setting (November 2025 in Kigali, Rwanda)*



*Figure 13: ESAS members at 2025 AGM and signing of the new constitution of the association (September 2025 in Lusaka, Zambia)*

# CHAPTER 7: FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Sector financing during the reporting period was strategically sourced from a tripartite model:

1. **Ekiti State budgetary allocations**
2. **Development partner support** (World Bank SURWASH Programme)
3. **Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)** from service provision

## 7.1 Scale and Deployment of External & State Financing

| Funding Source             | Total Amount   | Utilization Status                             |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| World Bank SURWASH (IPF)   | \$1,441,500.00 | Slow utilization: \$396,957.68 balance remains |
| Ekiti State Budget (PforR) | \$5,050,864.39 | 74% capital, 22% personnel, 4% recurrent O&M   |

### Key Observations:

- SURWASH funds experienced slow disbursement due to implementation bottlenecks
- State budget heavily prioritized capital expenditure over operational maintenance
- Recurrent O&M funding remained critically low (4% of total)

## 7.2 Persistent Cost Recovery Challenges

Despite substantial investments, cost recovery remained suboptimal due to:

- Subsidized tariffs with limited adjustments
- High operational and energy costs
- System inefficiencies, particularly high NRW (92.3%)
- IGR insufficient to cover O&M costs

## 7.3 Strategic Path Forward

1. **Accelerate SURWASH Fund Absorption:** Address implementation bottlenecks to utilize remaining \$396,957.68 balance
2. **Re-balance State Budget:** Increase recurrent O&M funding proportion
3. **Implement Progressive Tariff Reforms:** Move toward cost-reflective pricing
4. **Enhance Commercial Performance:** Improve billing, collection, and customer enumeration
5. **Strengthening Financial Management:** Ensure efficient use of both capital and operational funds

**Conclusion:** The sector must transition from dependency on external financing to sustainable financial viability through robust commercial reforms.

## CHAPTER 8: PRIVATE SECTOR AND COMMUNITY-BASED SCHEMES

### 8.1 Performance of Private and Small Water Supply Schemes

Private water service providers and small borehole-based schemes play a critical role in peri-urban and rural service delivery, serving as the *de facto* primary water source for significant portions of the population.

**Table 6: Performance of Private/Small Water Supply Schemes – 2025**

| Scheme Type                  | Estimated No. | Population Served              | Regulatory Status      | Key Issues                    |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Small Borehole Piped Schemes | 14            | Urban & peri-urban             | Partially Registered   | Tariff control, water quality |
| Water Vendors / Kiosks       | 14            | Urban & peri-urban             | Informal / Semi-formal | Price regulation              |
| Private FSM Operators        | 1             | Urban & peri-urban, Small Town | Licensed               | Capacity gaps                 |

### 8.2 Key Challenges

- **Water Quality and Public Health:** Lack of consistent testing and treatment
- **Uncontrolled Groundwater Abstraction:** Sustainability concerns
- **Affordability and Equity:** Dependence on commercial vendors creates water poverty
- **Sustainability of Community Schemes:** Technical and financial capacity gaps
- **Weak Regulatory Enforcement:** Limited monitoring of scattered small schemes

### 8.3 Recent Government Stance and Interventions

- Commitment to public water supply expansion through major projects
- Ongoing policy efforts to strengthen groundwater regulation
- Partnerships with NGOs and World Bank for community scheme rehabilitation

### 8.4 Strategic Recommendations

1. **Strengthen Regulation:** Empower EK-WASRA to effectively license and monitor commercial schemes
2. **Promote Self-Regulation:** Collaborate with SON with NIS for drilling standards
3. **Support Community Management:** Develop technical backstopping and financial models
4. **Integrate PSWSS into State Policy:** Acknowledge their role in access provision
5. **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educate on safe water and licensed providers



Figure 14: Private borehole small water supply scheme in Ado Ekiti

## CHAPTER 9: COMPARATIVE AND BENCHMARKING ANALYSIS

### 9.1 LGA Sanitation & ODF Performance Ranking

This section presents a comparative analysis of sanitation access across Ekiti State's sixteen (16) Local Government Areas (LGAs), benchmarked against the targets established in the 2020 State Sanitation Roadmap. The roadmap provides the definitive framework for measuring progress toward universal sanitation access and the achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. The baseline and projected data, summarized in Table 7, enable a clear ranking of LGAs based on the scale of the remaining challenge and are critical for prioritizing interventions.

**Table 7: Ekiti State Roadmap to ODF (Open Defecation Free) - Sanitation Access Targets (2020-2025)**

| S/N | LGA               | 2015 POPULATION | 2025 POPULATION | ACCESS AS AT 2015 (SANITATION) | ACCESS BY 2025 (SANITATION) | GAP 2025  | YEARLY TARGET FOR 8 YEARS |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1   | IKOLE             | 227,007         | 329,304         | 163,445                        | 237,099                     | 165,859   | 20,732                    |
| 2   | IREPODUN/IFELODUN | 174,944         | 253,779         | 61,230                         | 88,823                      | 192,549   | 24,069                    |
| 3   | IDO-OSI           | 213,336         | 309,182         | 157,869                        | 228,795                     | 151,313   | 18,914                    |
| 4   | EKITI WEST        | 239,244         | 347,055         | 138,762                        | 201,292                     | 208,293   | 26,037                    |
| 5   | MOBA              | 193,697         | 280,983         | 65,857                         | 95,534                      | 215,126   | 26,891                    |
| 6   | ILEJEMEJE         | 57,891          | 83,979          | 41,682                         | 60,465                      | 42,297    | 5,287                     |
| 7   | GBONYIN           | 197,148         | 285,990         | 147,861                        | 214,493                     | 138,129   | 17,266                    |
| 8   | EKITI SOUTHWEST   | 219,911         | 319,010         | 107,756                        | 156,315                     | 211,254   | 26,407                    |
| 9   | ADO               | 447,599         | 705,786         | 316,005                        | 498,285                     | 389,781   | 48,723                    |
| 10  | EFON              | 116,141         | 168,478         | 97,558                         | 141,522                     | 70,920    | 8,865                     |
| 11  | EKITI EAST        | 184,281         | 267,325         | 155,717                        | 225,890                     | 111,608   | 13,951                    |
| 12  | EMURE             | 125,568         | 182,153         | 21,598                         | 31,330                      | 160,555   | 20,069                    |
| 13  | IJERO             | 295,555         | 428,742         | 203,637                        | 295,403                     | 225,105   | 28,138                    |
| 14  | IKERE             | 197,893         | 287,070         | 121,704                        | 176,548                     | 165,366   | 20,671                    |
| 15  | ISE/ORUN          | 151,793         | 220,196         | 35,368                         | 51,306                      | 184,828   | 23,104                    |
| 16  | OYE               | 183,557         | 266,274         | 95,266                         | 138,196                     | 171,008   | 21,376                    |
|     | Total             | 3,225,565       | 4,735,306       | 1,931,315                      | 2,841,296                   | 2,803,991 | 350,500                   |

## 9.2 Strategic Context and Baseline Disparities

The 2020 State Sanitation Roadmap outlined a five-year strategic implementation framework (2020–2025) designed to systematically eliminate sanitation access gaps. It incorporated robust population projections to set realistic annual LGA-specific targets for achieving universal coverage.

The 2015 baseline data reveal profound disparities in starting conditions. While LGAs such as Ido-Osi (74% access) and Efon (84% access) began close to the ODF threshold, others like Emure (17% access) and Ise/Orun (23% access) faced a fundamentally different scale of challenge. This initial imbalance has necessitated differentiated strategies and resource allocation from the outset.

## 9.3 Scale of the Challenge and Strategic Prioritization

The aggregate sanitation access gap for the roadmap period stood at approximately 2.8 million person-accesses, quantifying the immense effort required in infrastructure deployment and sustained behavior change.

The data mandates a tiered approach to LGA prioritization:

- **High-Priority LGAs (Gap > 200,000):** Ado, Ijero, Moba, Ekiti Southwest, and Ekiti West represent the most critical frontiers. Their large absolute gaps and significant populations mean that progress here has the greatest impact on public health and statewide metrics. They require the most intensive and sustained programming.
- **Medium-Priority LGAs (Gap 100,000 - 200,000):** Irepodun/Ifelodun, Ise/Orun, Ikole, Ikere, Oye, Emure, and Ekiti East require targeted, consistent support to overcome substantial deficits.
- **Accelerator LGAs (Gap < 100,000):** Ilejemeje, Efon, Gbonyin, and Ido-Osi, with relatively smaller gaps, present strategic opportunities for achieving rapid ODF certification. Success here can create demonstration effects and free up resources for higher-burden areas.

## 9.4 Progress Assessment and Structural Implications

Despite concerted efforts through interventions like Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), no LGA had achieved federally validated LGA-wide ODF certification by the end of the 2025 reporting period. This indicates systemic hurdles in consistently meeting the annual targets set forth in the roadmap.

The persistent gap underscores three core structural challenges:

1. **Financing Misalignment:** Chronic underfunding for both sanitation infrastructure ("hardware") and the sustained hygiene promotion ("software") necessary for lasting behavior change.
2. **Insufficiently Differentiated Implementation:** A uniform approach has been inadequate to address the vast differences in LGA baseline conditions and gap sizes.
3. **Weak Sustainability Mechanisms:** Efforts have often focused on initial access without parallel systems for ensuring long-term facility maintenance, use, and post-ODF monitoring to prevent slippage.

## **9.5. Conclusion and Strategic Forward Outlook**

The 2020 State Sanitation Roadmap remains an essential benchmark, starkly illustrating the distance between ambition and achievement. Its data-driven targets highlight the need for a strategic recalibration.

To accelerate progress, EK-WASRA, in conjunction with EKSTRUWASSA, LGAs, and partners, must adopt a more targeted and accountable approach:

- Implement Differentiated LGA Action Plans that align resources and strategies with the specific priority tier of each LGA.
- Enhance Data-Driven Accountability by strengthening monitoring to track annual performance against these roadmap targets and hold implementing agencies accountable.
- Advocate for Dedicated and Predictable Financing to close the identified investment gap, particularly for recurrent software costs and sustainable maintenance models.

Achieving an ODF Ekiti State is a non-negotiable foundation for public health and human dignity. This benchmarking analysis confirms that reaching this goal requires moving from broad initiatives to precise, accountable, and adequately resourced execution at the LGA level.

# CHAPTER 10: EK-WASRA COMPREHENSIVE REGISTER OF LICENSED AND REGISTERED SERVICE PROVIDERS

A key pillar of effective water and sanitation regulation in Ekiti State is the systematic registration, licensing, and monitoring of all service providers operating within the sector. In line with its statutory mandate under the Ekiti State WASH Law, the Ekiti State Water and Sanitation Regulatory Agency (EK-WASRA) maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date register of licensed and registered water and sanitation service providers.

The register serves as a critical regulatory tool for market oversight, quality assurance, consumer protection, and sector planning. It enables EK-WASRA to track service providers, enforce compliance with technical and environmental standards, promote professionalism, and discourage unregulated and unsafe practices across the water and sanitation value chain.

## 10.1 Overview of Registered Service Providers (2024–2025)

As at the end of the 2025 reporting year, a total of 220 service providers and service assets were duly licensed or registered by EK-WASRA across six key categories. This reflects continued progress in formalising the water and sanitation services market in Ekiti State.

The registered categories include borehole drillers, geoscientists, water and sanitation contractors, table water producers, drilling rig machines, and borehole water supply schemes. Each category plays a distinct and complementary role in ensuring safe water abstraction, infrastructure development, service provision, and public health protection

### Summary of Registered Service Providers (2024–2025)

| S/N | Service Provider Category              | Number     |
|-----|----------------------------------------|------------|
| 1   | Licensed Borehole Drillers             | 12         |
| 2   | Licensed Geoscientists                 | 14         |
| 3   | Licensed Contractors                   | 120        |
| 4   | Registered Table Water Producers       | 50         |
| 5   | Registered Rig Machines                | 10         |
| 6   | Licensed Borehole water Supply Schemes | 14         |
|     | <b>Total</b>                           | <b>220</b> |

*(Detailed registers for each category are maintained by EK-WASRA and available upon request.)*

## 10.2 Regulatory Significance of the Register

The comprehensive register strengthens EK-WASRA’s ability to:

- Ensure compliance with technical, environmental, and public health standards, particularly in groundwater abstraction and packaged water production
- Promote professionalism and accountability among service providers
- Protect consumers from substandard services and unsafe water sources

- Support enforcement actions, including inspections, sanctions, and corrective directives
- Provide reliable data for sector planning, investment decisions, and performance benchmarking

Through licensing and registration, EK-WASRA also ensures that service providers meet minimum requirements related to technical competence, equipment standards, water quality, environmental protection, and operational safety.

### **10.3 Data Management and Access**

EK-WASRA maintains detailed registers for each service provider category, including information on ownership, technical capacity, location of operations, licensing status, and compliance history. These registers are routinely updated and form part of the Agency's broader regulatory information management system.

In the interest of transparency and accountability, detailed registers are available upon request to relevant government institutions, development partners, and stakeholders, subject to applicable data governance and regulatory provisions.

### **10.4 Way Forward**

Going forward, EK-WASRA will continue to strengthen provider registration and licensing processes through:

- Enhanced digitalization of the service provider registry
- Regular compliance inspections and renewals
- Closer collaboration with standards and enforcement agencies
- Public sensitization to encourage the use of licensed providers

These measures are expected to further improve service quality, safeguard public health, and support the sustainable development of the water and sanitation sector in Ekiti State.

## CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSION, OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 11.1 Conclusion

The Ekiti State WASH sector made measurable progress in 2025 through institutional reforms, infrastructure development, and strengthened regulations. However, significant challenges remain in financial sustainability, service coverage, and operational efficiency. Accelerated reforms are necessary to meet SDG 6 targets by 2030.

### 11.2 Key Recommendations

1. **Strengthen NRW Reduction Programmes:** Target reduction from 92.3% to below 30% through leak detection, metering, and illegal connection control.
2. **Expand FSM Infrastructure and Regulation:** Develop treatment facilities and formalize informal operators.
3. **Improve Financing Mechanisms for Rural WASH:** Enhance cost recovery and explore innovative funding models.
4. **Enhance Data Systems for Sector Planning:** Standardize reporting and implement digital monitoring tools.
5. **Accelerate Tariff Reforms:** Transition toward cost-reflective pricing while protecting vulnerable consumers.
6. **Strengthen Institutional Coordination:** Clarify roles and improve collaboration among sector agencies.
7. **Build Climate Resilience:** Integrate climate adaptation into infrastructure planning and emergency response.

### 11.3 Outlook for 2026

The sector will focus on implementing the recommendations outlined in this report, with particular emphasis on financial sustainability, service expansion, and regulatory enforcement. Continued partnership with development partners, private sector engagement, and community participation will be essential for achieving universal access to safe water and sanitation in Ekiti State.