

Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Regulators in Africa – Country Profile Nigeria



General information	
Region	Western Africa
Surface area	923,770 km ²
Total Population	208,327,405 (WB, 2020)*
Urban pop.	52%
Rural pop.	48%
Access to basic water supply services	70% (NBS, 2020)**
Access to basic sanitation services	44% (NBS, 2020)**

WSS Regulatory Status

	Water Supply		Sanitation	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Type of Regulation	Ministerial Regulation			
Name of Regulator	Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMoWR)			
Year of establishment	-			
Policy	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2000			
Legal instrument	The Water Resources Act, 1993 (revised in 2004)		The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement (Establishment) Act, 2007	
Area of Jurisdiction	Federal (National) and Sub-national			
Number of regulated service providers	-			
Type of service providers	National, Subnational (SWAs & STWSSAs) and regional (RUWASSAs) state agencies			
Key functions of FMoWR				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall policy coordination • Development of regulations, standards and guidelines • Information management and reporting • Prohibition of certain activities 				
Note				
<p>Ministerial regulation is the predominant form of WSS regulation applied at federal and sub-national level. However, Nigeria's federal nature and high degree of autonomy of its 36 States have resulted in application of different forms of regulation especially regulation by agency at State level. The regulatory functions vary from State to State and can include: regulating the production, distribution, supply and use of water, the quality of service and the tariff and charges payable; licensing service providers; setting, approving and reviewing standards; providing regulatory rulings; ensuring compliance and enforcement; advising State government and developing annual reports (Lagos State Water Regulatory Commission).</p>				
*Source	**Source	For more information on FMoWR, click here		