

**Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation
(CONIWAS)**

Mole XXVI Conference Report

Theme:

**Financing Water, Sanitation & Hygiene within the Sustainable
Development Goals: Options and Strategies for Ghana**

Ex Tee Crystal Hotel – Bolgatanga, 20th to 24th October, 2015

*Mole XXVI: Financing Water, Sanitation & Hygiene within the Sustainable Development Goals: Options
and Strategies for Ghana*

Foreword

This particular edition of the Mole Conference Series was special for two main reasons; (1) it was the last within the MDG era and the edition to usher in the new global development agenda – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). (2) It was the first time the Upper East Region hosted a Mole Conference!

Mole XXVI provided a great opportunity to reflect on how Ghana performed during the MDG era from 2000 to 2015 and what needs to be done differently in order not to repeat the mistakes with the MDGs.

There was also an opportunity to compare the WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) 2012-2015 with the SDGs and ascertain the synergies and gaps therein to make suggestions on harmonization. Discussions centered mostly on financing the SDGs since inadequate and ineffective financing was the main cause of Ghana's failure to achieve its MDG targets for sanitation.

By the end of the three-day reflections, CONIWAS and our government, donor and private partners had been able to identify some of the major opportunities to take in order to attract more innovative financing for the SDGs right from January 2016. These include improvements in partnerships and focus on internally generated funds, tax reviews, among others.

Sometime was also devoted to seeking participant opinions on strengthening the CONIWAS Secretariat to help enhance the influencing potential of the Coalition.

CONIWAS wishes to thank all our financial and technical partners, corporate and individual, for all the 26 editions held to date. It is our wish that we will all celebrate our MDG achievement together, no matter how meager especially for sanitation, and get our armours ready for the SDGs.

Long Live the Mole Series! Long Live the WASH Sector!! Long Live Ghana!!!

Mrs. Maria Don-Chebe

Chairman - CONIWAS

Acknowledgements

CONIWAS would like to acknowledge the contribution of the following institutions, organizations and personalities to the success of Mole XXVI: Our foremost thanks go to the Government of Ghana for allowing CONIWAS and Civil society the space to operate through tolerance and cooperation and also direct participation of government institutions and officials in every Mole Conference we have organized. Specifically, our gratitude goes to the Ministry of Finance and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for allowing their officials to serve as resource persons for Mole XXVI and WaterAid for providing both technical and financial support for the organization of Mole XXVI. We are also grateful to World Vision, SNV, ... For their financial and other support for the organization of this conference.

Our sincere gratitude also goes to the following personalities who played diverse roles during the three-day conference: President of the Upper East regional House of Chiefs, Naba Sigi Bewuo for chairing the opening ceremony, the Upper East regional Minister, Honorable James Tiigah, delivering a welcome address, His Excellency Donald Adabere, for Ambassador, Deputy Finance Minister, Honorable Mona Quartey for delivering a keynote address, the Chief of WASH at UNICEF Ghana, and Mr David Duncan for delivering a solidarity message.

CONIWAS is also grateful to the members of the Mole XXVI Planning Committee. There are: Mrs. Maria Don-Chebe (CONIWAS Chairman), Mr Ibrahim Musah (WaterAid), Rev. Nathaniel Arthur (Church of Christ), Benjamin Arthur (Former Executive Secretary, CONIWAS), Ms. Basilia Nanbigne (former Executive Assistant, CONIWAS), Mr Ben Lartey (Glonedo/Southern Zonal Coordinator, CONIWAS) Mr. Emmanuel Addai (EHSD), Mr. Abubakari Wumbei (IRC), and Emily Hammond (CONIWAS). To our hosts for the year, stakeholders from the Upper East Region, and all the participants, we say a big Ayekoo for making Mole XXVI successful.

Conference resource persons

Conference Facilitator:	Mr. Martin Dery (ProNet North)
Technical Co-coordinator of Conference:	Ibrahim Musah (WaterAid)
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Overall leader:	Maria Don-Chebe (CONIWAS Chairman)

Table of contents

Contents

List of abbreviations.....	5
Executive summary.....	6
Mole XXVI Conference communiqué.....	7
1.0 Introduction and Background.....	9
1.1 Ghana Context/Situational Analysis.....	9
1.2 Purpose.....	11
1.3 Objectives.....	11
1.4 Scope and Content.....	11
1.6 Approach and Methodology.....	12
2.0 Conference opening ceremony.....	13
2.1 Welcome address by Hon. James Z. Tiigah.....	13
2.2 Welcome address by CONIWAS Chairman.....	13
2.3 Solidarity messages.....	14
2.4 Theme Address by H. E. Donald Adabere.....	14
2.5 Keynote address.....	14
2.6 Chairman’s closing remarks.....	15
3.0 Thematic presentations and discussions.....	16
3.1 Deepening understanding of the SDGs.....	16
3.2 Sustainable financing of SDGs.....	17
3.3 Monitoring WASH sector financing.....	22
3.4 Partnerships for sustaining WASH sector SDGs.....	24
3.5 The Mole Café.....	25
3.6 Panel Discussion: What should be done differently under the SDGs to improve sanitation? ...	27
3.7 Knowledge Management and other presentations/discussions.....	28
4.0 Closing ceremony.....	31
4.1 Participant impressions about Mole XXVI.....	31
4.2 Chairman’s closing remarks.....	31

List of abbreviations

CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
CONIWAS	Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DPs	Development Partners
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
GoG	Government of Ghana
HLM	(SWA) High Level Meeting
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MDAs	Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
ProNet	Professional Network Association
RCN	Resource Centre Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
WSSDP	WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All Global Partnership
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive summary

Ghana achieved measurable success in poverty reduction by the year 2012, and the MDG target for drinking water is said to have been reached according to UNICEF-WHO JMP statistics by 2012 estimated at 82% in 2010. Conversely, Ghana's sanitation target of 54% will be missed by December 2015 with the current status of 15% against a target of 54%.

In many respects, the MDGs were constrained by inadequate funding to fully implement all aspects of the goals and indicators. Where, Official Development Assistance (ODA) was made possible, domestic complementary funding was either woefully inadequate or did not come at all. The experiences of Ghana Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership illustrate this point. Domestic resource Mobilization (DRM) is therefore crucial for the SDGs. The purpose of Mole XXVI was therefore to ensure that Ghana develops SDGs with feasible strategies and innovative financial arrangements which include ambitious targets for achieving country-wide (universal) access to WASH as a basic human right. This should also reflect the central importance of WASH to other sectors including health, gender, nutrition and focuses on reducing inequalities by targeting the poorest and most marginalized as a first priority.

Mole XXVI therefore sought to discuss effective financing mechanisms for the SDGs specifically relating to WASH, agreement on options to ensure effective implementation and realization of the SDGs at national and local government levels, examination sector partnerships for SDG implementation and to review sector knowledge management practices to promote effective accountability, monitoring and evaluation and learning for effective SDG implementation.

The conference employed plenary discussions, panel discussions, an exhibition and group activities to facilitate discussions and adoption of decisions.

The main topics discussed under the sustainable financing sub-theme include public financing options market based financing approaches, grants and sponsorships. There was also a comparative analysis of the WSSDP and the SDGs, which revealed some gaps that need to be filled by the sector. There was a review of the Ghana Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Compact under the partnerships sub-theme in addition to an SNV/Fidelity Bank partnership that seeks to promote a market-based approach to sanitation service delivery.

A 12-point communiqué was issued at the end of the deliberations, which was adopted at plenary. Some of the highlights of the communiqué include: deepening understanding of the SDGs and promoting its local ownership, exploring more sustainable financing options for the implementation of the SDGs, achieving accelerated and sustainable impacts of WASH interventions, monitoring of WASH sector financing commitments, exploring more and better partnership opportunities for financing the WASH sector, and promoting effective Knowledge Management, learning and sharing.

Mole XXVI Conference communiqué

We, the participants at Mole XXVI Conference held from 20th to 24th October, 2015 at Ex Tee Crystal Hotel in Bolgatanga,

- Having accepted the flaws in developing and implementing the MDGs and accepting the fact that things must be done differently during the SDG era;
- Appreciating Ghana's remarkable contribution to the development of the SDGs;
- Aware of the amount of work still on-going in respect of developing indicators and baseline reports for the SDGs;
- Recognising the critical need to disseminate the SDGs and localize them in Ghana;
- Remembering that the SDGs take effect in January 2016;
- Concerned that the WASH sector still lacks sustainable financing options;
- Recognizing that the sector needs better partnership arrangements for both financing and programme development;
- Noting the current learning experiences under the MDGs and other commitments; and
- Believing that universal access (everyone everywhere in Ghana) to WASH is achievable by 2030;

Do hereby agree and issue this communiqué as follows:

In order to deepen understanding of the SDGs and promote its local ownership,

1. CONIWAS will **immediately** start liaising with the National Technical Steering Committee on SDGs to make inputs into the development of indicators, national baseline report and nationwide dissemination of the SDGs.
2. Government in collaboration with CSOs should ensure the localization of the SDGs by working with the MMDAs and Communities to define their localized SDG targets such that ownership will be stronger at the local levels; this should be done in addition to intensified community engagement to participate in decision-

making and demand accountability from duty bearers.

3. Government, Development Partners and CSOs should urgently align the SDGs with the WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP 2012-2025) in order to ensure harmonious implementation of the two development agendas. CONIWAS will strongly advocate for this exercise to be prioritized and executed.

To explore more sustainable financing options for the implementation of the SDGs,

4. CONIWAS will support the Sector Directorates and agencies and collaborate

with development partners to intensify strategic institutional engagements (public and private) to trigger investments in WASH.

5. CONIWAS will intensify advocacy on the establishment of WASH Fund by the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, such that its sources are diversified, equity ensured, timely launched, and effectively administered to wholly benefit the WASH sector.
6. CONIWAS will intensify performance tracking and advocacy on government commitments to WASH for.

To achieve accelerated and sustainable impacts of WASH interventions,

7. Government, Development Partners and CSOs should intensify activities towards changing cultural myths and practices that affect the progress of WASH development. Both WASH professionals and communities should be targeted.
8. Government, Development Partners and CSOs should emphasize and apply the Life Cycle Cost approach to programme design during the SDG era to ensure sustainability of WASH facilities. MDAs in WASH should keenly monitor and enforce this as a rule.
9. Government and stakeholders should emphasize the use of district-wide approaches (DWA) and strategies, put local

government at the centre of service delivery, ensure co-ordinated efforts as well as deploy financial resources to Districts in a timely manner.

To facilitate monitoring of WASH sector financing commitments,

10. CONIWAS will develop by 31st December 2015, a monitoring framework for government and donor commitments to SDG financing. This framework will be linked to the **Finance for Development (FfD)** Framework developed by the government as a means for implementing the SDGs

To explore more and better partnership opportunities for financing the WASH sector,

11. Key sector actors should explore opportunities in partnering with other related sectors to develop common projects to advance the WASH agenda, taking advantage of the fact that ten of the SDGs are all directly linked to WASH.

In order to promote effective Knowledge Management, learning and sharing,

12. Key WASH sector actors should support the adoption of a more structured learning framework. This should allow for a systematic process of building up knowledge and deploying them to ensure solutions that are informed by evidence.

Issued in Bolgatanga on Friday, 23rd October, 2015

1.0 Introduction and Background

The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were agreed the year 2000. They have since been and will be guiding global development policy and practice until 31st December 2015. The eight (8) MDGs provided a framework for development with significant progress made in a number of areas such as poverty reduction and drinking water. But the progress has been uneven in many countries. In many parts of Africa and in developing countries, some of the MDGs remain off-track, in particular those related to sanitation, maternal, new-born and child health.

Ghana achieved measurable success in poverty reduction by the year 2012, and the MDG target for drinking water is said to have been reached according to UNICEF-WHO JMP statistics by 2012 estimated at 82% in 2010. Conversely, Ghana's sanitation target of 54% will be missed by December 2015 with the current state of 15% according to the 2015 Government of Ghana multiple-cluster indicator survey (WHO/UNICEF 2015 Update).

In September 2015, the United Nations (UN) agreed and communicated the new post-2015 framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Agreement was reached at the Heads of States and Governments summit at the end of September before the opening of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly.

The 26th Mole Conference focused on options and strategies of the SDGs for Ghana. More specifically, the theme of the conference focused on financing the SDG 6, which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

1.1 Ghana Context/Situational Analysis

From 2016 to 2030, the new UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will take over as the global guide for development worldwide, including Ghana. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets aim to eradicate poverty, transform lives and protect the planet. Ghana is set to miss her sanitation MDG target of 54% by December, 2015 with the current 15%. Even though the water target has been achieved with 87% (WHO-UNICEF, JMP 2015), issues of inequality in access and sustainability of existing WASH infrastructure and services remain a huge concern to Government, development partners and communities. Hygiene practices remain abysmal.

Throughout the last decade, the Ghana WASH sector was faced with key constraints. The key WASH sector blockages which impacted negatively on achieving some of the WASH sector targets included: weak performance monitoring and accountability; poor co-ordination and harmonization of service delivery; weak sustainability mechanisms and inadequate investment linked to financing. One of the key constraints to realizing the MDG targets in Ghana has been

inadequate sustainable financing for new WASH infrastructure; particularly from Government's own resources, as well as additional resources for operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.

To support clarify Ghana's policy priorities and options, implementation strategies, and financing mechanisms of the SDGs, the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS) organized this Mole Conference - Mole 26 - to discuss monitoring and effective partnership, sustainable financing, strategies and delivery mechanisms as well as provide space for sharing; learning and contributing to knowledge management.

The Government of Ghana has set out medium and long term plans for national and WASH sector development. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2013-2017) provide the blue-print and direction for the medium-term development of Ghana. It contains priority areas such as human resource development, poverty reduction, and infrastructure among others. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector categorized under essential services are put under infrastructure. This reinforces the Government's vision in respect of water, which is "**Sustainable Water and Basic Sanitation for All by 2025**" (Government of Ghana, 2014)¹. This vision illustrates the Government of Ghana's commitment to operationalizing the policy objectives and implementation strategies in the National Water Policy (NWP, 2007) and the National Environmental Sanitation Policy (NESP, 2010).

The Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) which spans the period 2012-2025 outlined interventions aimed at strengthening policy, institutional, regulatory and financing frameworks for effective service delivery, including operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems and services. The total cost of implementing the WSSDP is estimated at US \$5,416.48 million (GHC 13,692.85 million). The initial indication is that Government will finance 41.49% of the total cost through annual budgetary allocations and will secure 48.98% of the total through loans and grants from development partners. 3.49% will come from user fees and community contributions towards operation and maintenance. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies will bear 6.04% of the total cost. However, despite these laudable proposals, the experiences of funding the 2010 SWA Compact is not lost on us. In Many respects, the SWA compact financing challenges were because of lack of weak financing mechanisms as well as delivery mechanisms.

¹ This is contained in the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan, 2012-2025 published in March 2015.

In many respects, the MDGs were constrained by inadequate funding to fully implement all aspects of the goals and indicators. Where, Official Development Assistance (ODA) was made possible, domestic complementary funding was either woefully inadequate or did not come at all. The experiences of Ghana Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership illustrate this point. Domestic resource Mobilization (DRM) is therefore crucial for the SDGs.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of Mole XXVI was to ensure that Ghana develops SDGs with feasible strategies and innovative financial arrangements which include ambitious targets for achieving country-wide (universal) access to WASH as a basic human right. This should also reflect the central importance of WASH to other sectors including health, gender, nutrition and focuses on reducing inequalities by targeting the poorest and most marginalized as a first priority.

1.3 Objectives

The specific objectives of conference included:

1. To discuss effective financing mechanisms for the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically relating to WASH;
2. To discuss and agree on options to ensure effective implementation and realization of the SDGs at national and local government levels;
3. To examine the sector partnerships (SWA etc.,) in SDGs implementation;
4. To review sector knowledge management practices to promote effective accountability, monitoring, evaluation and learning for effective SDG implementation.

1.4 Scope and Content

The theme for this year's conference was "**Financing Water and Sanitation within the Sustainable Development Goals: Options and Strategies for Ghana**". There were four sub-themes:

- I. Deepening understanding of the SDGs;
- II. Sustainable financing of the SDGs;
- III. Monitoring WASH sector financing; and
- IV. Partnerships for sustaining WASH sector SDGs.

1.5 Key questions the conference addressed include the following:

- What are the SDGs and how far has the world gone with them?
- What funding mechanisms are available to effectively implement Ghana's SDGs?

- What delivery mechanisms will promote efficiency and effectiveness in Ghana’s SDG implementation?
- How do we develop partnership arrangements to promote synergy and coordinated approach to Ghana’s SDG implementation?
- How does our current learning experiences under SWA and other commitments shape our monitoring, evaluation and learning under the SDGs?
- How will Ghana WASH sector promote knowledge management to leverage on experiences of community, District and National level WASH sector actors?

1.6 Approach and Methodology

The conference approach and methodology included:

- **Knowledge sharing sessions:** Papers on selected thematic areas were presented by key WASH sector experts/ practitioners.
- **Structured discussions:** Key issues emanating from various paper presentations were discussed at plenary and in smaller groups.
- **Expert panel discussions:** Knowledge sharing events included expert panel discussions on key identified issues. Discussions sought in-depth expert opinions and generated dialogue among participants.
- **Exhibitions:** Sector organizations, resource centers, service providers exhibited their products over the conference duration.
- **Structured media events:** The Mole XXVI conference received a high level media coverage and reportage, while email and social media channels were also used to update non-participating WASH practitioners with on-going discussions.
- **Conference Communiqué:** A key output was the Conference Communiqué which captured the major outcomes and key decisions from the conference.

2.0 Conference opening ceremony

2.1 Welcome address by Hon. James Z. Tiigah

The Upper East Regional Minister, Hon. James Z. Tiigah, in a welcome address said though it was laudable that the MDG for water had been achieved, it was appropriate to develop necessary strategies to sustain the facilities and services. He outlined open defecation, poor disposal of garbage, the polythene menace, poor hygiene practices and weak waste collection as some of the challenges facing the country. Though he was happy that enough policies existed to confront the most of the challenges, he called for enforcement of the policies and more community consultations when developing or reviewing policies. “We have come a long way as a nation in providing the basic needs of our people. We all acknowledge that we are not yet there. Water, sanitation and hygiene are still hurdles we have to overcome. This would require a collective and shared responsibility of all stakeholders.” He said.

2.2 Welcome address by CONIWAS Chairman – Mrs Maria Don-Chebe

The Chairman of CONIWAS, Mrs Maria Don-Chebe, in her welcome address, said the theme for Mole XXVI was necessary for two main reasons: (1) the UN had just adopted 17 global development goals for the SDGs, requiring countries to align their development goals with them and (2) there was still an unfinished business with the MDGs until 31st December 2015. She said the conference would therefore examine the strategies and options and make suggestions to government and development partners on how to achieve universal access to WASH by 2030. On how CONIWAS contributed to WASH development in the preceding year especially in response to the 2014 Mole Communiqué, she said members continued in the usual ways to provide support in infrastructure, services and policy engagements throughout the year. Some of the specific activities she recounted include:

- Organisation of sanitation policy dialogues in Tamale and Accra to strengthen pro-poor groups for easy mobilization. She said through these activities, advocacy groups in Osu Klottey and Ablekuma Sub-Metros are engaging service providers and local government structures for improved WASH services.
- Monitoring of CLTS progress and presenting report in June 2015 on members’ achievements and recommendations for improvements to the government;
- Monitoring of how the Fidelity Bank intervention in sanitation is being rolled out, especially how the partnership will target the poor and marginalized;

- Submission of a memorandum to the Ministry of Finance with a call for increased financial resource allocation to WASH in the 2016 budget;
- Membership of a national working committee to draft a terms of reference for the proposed Sanitation Fund.

She, however, cited capacity challenges with some members of the coalition in resource mobilization as one of the major challenges affecting CONIWAS and suggested to Development Partners to review their limited support for overheads and institutional development.

2.3 Solidarity messages

2.3.1 UNICEF on behalf of Development Partners

The solidarity message from Development Partners was written by David Duncan, Chief of WASG at UNICEF Ghana and delivered on his behalf by Glorya Nyam Gyang, WASH Specialist at UNICEF. Mr. Duncan said while the MDG for water was achieved ahead of time, that of sanitation was missed. He was also more concerned about the fact that progress in recent years had been zero, according to the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey by the Ghana Statistical Service. To achieve the SDGs in 15 year, according to him, required a fundamental change from how we are working; a paradigm shift. He said it also required that we found a solution to urban sanitation and affordable institutional sanitation, which the country was yet to address. He asked for continued civil society advocacy for increased government funding for WASH. From civil society, he specifically asked for a clearer role in the midst of better partnership for the SDGs, contribution to improved knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, monitoring and advocating for accountability, and provision of technical and financial assistance to the WASH sector.

2.4 Theme Address by H. E. Donald Adabere

His Excellency Donald Adabere, a former Ambassador and a member of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), said even though the MDGs for water had been achieved, government was still concerned about inequalities in access and sustainability of facilities and financing. In this respect, he said, the theme chosen for the conference was most appropriate.

2.5 Keynote address by Hon. Mona Quartey – Ministry of Finance

The Head of Budget Orientation at the Ministry of Finance, Mr Appiah Agyei, read the Deputy Minister's address on her behalf. She commended the organisers of the Mole Series for successfully organizing the conference for 26 successive years. She expressed the need to review some of the national policies on WASH in order to make them reflect the current orientation towards universal access by 2030. She said even though the WASH sector is more concerned with SDG six, it should as well be concerned with the first five since they all need WASH before the can be successfully achieved. She said government had taken note of the poor sanitation statistics on the MDGs. For this reason, Government was prepared to support the implementation of CLTS in all rural and pre-urban communities, as well as develop stronger

partnerships with the private sector for WASH sector development. This aims at ensuring that access to WASH is a reality for all by 2025 as contained in the Strategic Sector Development Plan (SSDP). She commended development partners and CSOs for their tremendous support to the Government for WASH.

2.6 Chairman's closing remarks

The Chairman for the opening ceremony and President of the Upper East regional House of Chiefs, Naba Sigri Bewuo, made a summary of all the various addresses and challenged the participants to explore answers for the question 'how can we increase the budget allocation to WASH from the current one percent to the level necessary for total access by all?'

3.0 Thematic presentations and discussions

3.1 Deepening understanding of the SDGs;

3.1.1 The SDGs – Processes leading to the adoption of the SDGs: By Omar Seidu, member of SDG Technical Working Group

Mr Omar Seidu provided detailed sequential activities that led to the adoption of 17 Sustainable Development Goals:

Background	The Rio+20 Global Summit outcome document recommended the establishment of an Open Working Group to develop a set of post-2015 global development agenda called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for consideration and appropriate action by the United Nations General Assembly at its 68th session. The document also provided the basis for the conceptualization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were to be integrated into the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda.
Justification	Poverty eradication, promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development
National committees on SDGs	Two national level Committees on the SDGs were established: 1. A High level inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee Chaired by the NDPC 2. A National Technical Steering Committee chaired by the EPA
Inter-governmental negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two parallel processes had been adopted<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Open Working Group Negotiations○ Inter-Agency Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs)• The phase of the intergovernmental consultations that began in January 2015 culminated in the adoption of an outcome document on September 25, 2015 that included a declaration, the 17 goals and the means of implementation.
Consultations on indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed set of indicators were submitted to Member Countries in February 2015• African Union Commission(AUC) organised expert group meetings on the indicators, Pretoria (April) and Algiers (May) 2015• Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with National Technical Committee organized a 3-day national stakeholder consultations to review the indicators (May 21-24)
Roadmap on indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continental review workshop (by end of October 2015) for Africa to review the global report on possible indicators and indicator framework• November 2015: An electronic platform for the monitoring of the goals and targets will be launched• November/December 2015: IAEG-SDGs to submit report on possible

	<p>indicators and indicator framework reflecting the relevant decisions agreed on by Member States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2016: The UNSC at its 47th session to discuss and endorse the proposal of the IAEG on SDGs indicators for monitoring the SDGs • June/July 2016: SDG baseline data report for global monitoring will be released, providing data and identifying gaps • March/December 2016: Possible release of the national and regional baseline data reports • Countries to identify national statistical capacity building gaps (by end 2016) • 2016-2020: Scaling-up of national, regional and global capacities to monitor the goals and targets
Ways forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional finance and other resources for implementation of the SDGs would be required. • The existing implementing agencies under the various ministries will continue to implement the SDGs within the framework of their existing mandates based on regular budgetary allocations • Additional Resources from both Internal and External sources will be required • Partnerships with all stakeholders required to ensure successful implementation and monitoring • Deepening Civil Society involvement in SDG implementation • Need to align SDGs with GSGDA II 2014-2017, and other national development plan • We have to engage on a strong awareness creation and dissemination drive on the SDGs • Private sector interest and buy in • It is important that we Localise the SDGs through partnerships with all stakeholders
Suggestions from plenary discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Localizing SDGs should come from Civil Society and Field-based organizations who will demand accountability 2. There is still an influencing window for the indicators, CONIWAS can still tag itself to the roadmap and make suggestions

3.2 Sustainable financing of SDGs

3.2.1 Public financing of the SDGs: mechanisms and processes by Mr Thomas Appiagyeyi – Ministry of Finance

Introduction and need for government intervention	<p>The MDGs have been guiding global development policy since 2000 and are expected to end by December 2015. Progress has been uneven across the world including Ghana. One of the challenges accounting for the uneven progress across the world was inadequate finance. With the end of 2015 in sight, some of the MGDs remain off-track, necessitating the need for new post-2015 framework which culminated in SDGs. The challenge has resulted in millions of people still lacking access to improved water and sanitation and</p>
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	poor health, while the country suffers economic repercussions. Government therefore needs to intervene through increased financial injection into the WASH sector
Budget processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guided by National Development Policy Framework for the period and Strategic Plans of MDAs for the period with implementable Annual Action Plans; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy hearings; ○ Issuance of Budget Guidelines with allocations or ceilings; ○ MDAs prepare and submit proposed budget; ○ Technical hearings; ○ Final Allocations communicated to MDAs; ○ MDAs finalize budget; ○ Presentation of Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government to Parliament ○ Select Committees of Parliament conduct hearing with MDAs; ○ Reports by Select Committees are approved by Parliament; ○ Appropriation Bill is passed and accented to by the President.
Public financing	Public Financing is the act of providing funds for the business of government at all levels – national, regional and district with the desire of providing certain services. It deals with the finances of public bodies – national, regional or districts – for the performance of their functions with funds drawn from the Consolidated Fund other than from private sources. It is made up of funds from Government of Ghana (GoG), Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and Development Partner Fund (DPF). Funds for the performance of functions are expended from the approved national budget. Its use is governed by rules and regulations developed and approved by the state. The accounts are subject to audit
Public financing mechanisms	Government of Ghana sources, Grants, Public Private Partnerships, Loans. Each of these components has its own controls and stumbling blocks such as budget rigidities through acts of Parliament, interest rates on loans, tagging of grants to specific sectors/programmes etc.
Implications of Middle Income Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to highly concessional loans • Loss of IDA funds; • Reduction in MDBS support which so far contributed over \$2b to the country's budget; and • Exit or Graduation Plans underway for the country to bear full cost. E.g. GAVI, Global Fund.
Role of other stakeholders	Individuals, communities, CSOs/NGOs, Development partners all provide support, which need to be increased and sustained
Conclusion	Concerted effort is needed to ensure clean water and sanitation for now and generations to come.
Suggestions at plenary discussions	CSOs should act proactively to get onto the budgeting process and advance the case for WASH

3.2.2 *Market-based financing approaches: The case of Compound Sanitation project by WSUP, by Ofori-Addo*

Ga West Compound Sanitation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan to get a toilet in every compound • It harnesses the intention of a progressive Municipal Assembly • EHSD: the champion for igniting demand for compound toilets • Catapulting the private sector into pole position • Monitor, learn and adapt
Delivery principles – catapulting the private sector into a pole position	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborative and aggressive marketing campaign 2. Create a customer and business-friendly environment 3. Engaging sanitation providers 4. Mobilizing private finance
HFC Boafo’s loan products available	<p>5 Loan Products Available:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple landlords (ABUSUA) - Up to GHC 30,000 to be granted 2. Single landlord (EFIEWURA) - Up to GHC 30,000 to be granted 3. Landlord + tenants (Nkabom) - Up to GHC 50,000 to be granted 4. Adjoining houses (OMAMA) - Up to GHC 20,000 to be granted per house 5. Sanitation providers (WASAB) - Up to GHC 50,000 to be granted <p>NB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Source of funds for loan - HFC Boafo’s own funds ○ Interest rate - 3% per month ○ Repayment period - 4 to 36 months
Results of sanitation financing interviews conducted with 8 different stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing requirement of the government is effectively vacuuming credit and liquidity out of the private sector • Loan recoveries are a problem. Banks were buying government bonds • All banks/MFIs noted three strategic initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce loans ○ Buy Treasury bonds ○ Increase deposits • Due to Macro-economic instability and credit contraction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1bn International Monetary Fund rescue loan was tied to a structural adjustment program. ○ Stabilization was to be a painful multi-year process through at least 2017. ○ Credit was very expensive: Commercial loans attracted more than 30% interest; MFIs charged between 40%-60% interest • The overall effect was that private sector financing for WASH was restricted
Reliance on international concessionary capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major sanitation finance projects in Ghana 100% grant funded • Revolving loan demonstration project could pave new approach: E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Possible to Profitable (P2P) project by the Dutch Government, SNV and Fidelity Bank • The DfID, Opportunity International and Sinapi Aba (MFI cum Bank) project • The GAMA Sanitation and Water project with the World Bank

Key lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe credit contraction eliminates most financing options. • Notable Sanitation Financing pilots in Ghana depend on grant capital. • There is a challenging access to low-cost capital for MFIs: • Identify and connect with social ventures/donors to provide seed capital for revolving funds • Lower cost capital = lower interest rates charged while remaining profitable to MFI partner. • Lower interest rates = greater loan ‘affordability’ and potential beneficiary reach.
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with well-capitalized Sanitation Financing projects such as SNV-Fidelity to extend and enhance their impact; and • Collaborate with World Bank GAMA PCU project in Accra.
Suggestions at plenary discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a strong need to intensify work on changing people’s cultural mind-sets that inhibit access to improved household toilets 2. There is need to intensify strategic engagements with financial institutions with credible facts on WASH to make the sector attractive to them

3.2.3 The role of Grants and Sponsorships by Dr. Afia Zakiya, Country representative, WaterAid

The current evolving development cooperation landscape sees:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interrelationship of all sources of development finance; • The synergies between financing objectives across the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental aspects, • The recognition of their inter-linkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.
WASH Highlights of historical funding of the MDGs via Grants and sponsorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Foundation Grants & Support for Water-related Issues are Growing, the number of grant receiving institutions are outgrowing them • While WASH funding as a proportion of international grant-making overall grew from 0.2 percent in 2003, it remains very small (1.7 percent in 2010) • 30 percent of all grant dollars in 2009 and 2010 went to Africa, the largest share of any geographic region • The largest proportion of foundation grant dollars support water sector policy and administration (20 percent), followed by basic drinking water supply (17 percent), WASH research (14 percent), and basic sanitation (14 percent). • MDG 7 (improved water and sanitation) received over 47% overall funding from foundations • 2002-2012 – Ghana received \$499 million from Foundations • Two important websites on Foundations have been created to facilitate knowledge sharing and data mapping www.sdgfunders.org and www.washfunders.org
WASH Funding and the Politics of Sustaining Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be more funding and competition among existing and new INGOs and NGOs, for grants and sponsored funding • The SDGs if achieved, will be done so without the assurance of guaranteed funding and come primarily from ‘developed’ nations that ‘give’ based on

<p>Financing in the Post 2015 Era: Beyond the Savior Complex</p>	<p>the premise of the “global partnership for development”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper aid dependent relationships are predicted to emerge that put the attainment of the SDGs into serious challenges • As the source of financing is not based on the size of the economies and the GDP of the respective Least Developed Countries but depends on foreign aid as the main source of financing, there is no independent financial pathway for developing countries to achieve the SDGs other than ODA, debt relief, aid and grants. This was the politics of the past and may continue.
<p>How much poverty and how much funding for SDGs/GG is needed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jason Hickel argues the SDGs will not deliver the new economy the world needs because of “the pathologies of accumulation”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SDGs do not touch the wealth and power of the global 1%. They fail to understand a basic fact: Mass poverty is the product of extreme wealth accumulation and over-consumption by a few. – They do not regulate corporate extraction – a major issue in Ghana where millions of lost revenues occur from OIL, Gold, and other extractive industries – The debt issue is evaded: the SDGs refuse to call for debt cancellation even though debt service drains developing countries of more than US \$700 billion per year. • Economic growth does not necessarily reduce poverty • Lower Middle Income Countries such as Ghana are nations where some of the widest disparities are growing between the rich and poor • The SDG framework does not comment on the unfair trade regime of the World Trade Organization, or the many bilateral trade and investment agreements that liberalize global markets at the expense of the poor • A number of recent studies suggest that if people are to achieve normal life expectancy and meet their basic needs as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, they need closer to \$5 per day and not the \$1.25/day as currently measured by the SDGs.
<p>Conclusions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic premise underlying development is still unchanged. The development paradigm is still a top-down approach; implying that the Global South is incapable of facilitating its own development without external assistance and seeks to foster aid-dependent relationships. • The SDGs as proposed continues to perpetuate a Western capitalist, neo-liberal model of development as the prism that shapes the orientation and mandate of international agencies, foundations, and African governments who follow such models and see no other way to build their nations.
<p>Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genuine efforts to generate local revenues in an equitable manner that does not overburden or tax the poor, but rather targets those who benefit from capitalist exploitation of the country’s resources are needed. • The NDPC’s regional consultations on the 40 year development plan should ensure active participation of the poor and marginalized
<p>Suggestions at plenary discussions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the data challenge in WASH • Encourage and reward innovation especially in maximizing the use of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> available resources Consider integrating WASH with other sectors to facilitate fundraising
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3.3 Monitoring WASH sector financing

3.3.1 Social accountability as a tool for promoting citizen assertiveness by Awudu Modoc

The social accountability process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social accountability process involves engaging both communities (right holders) and service providers (duty bearers) to assess policies and programs for improvement in service delivery. Social accountability in WASH provides an opportunity for end users to assess service delivery. This promotes Participation, Dialogue, Self-Assessment and Empowerment
Levels of Social Accountability for the SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability at CSO level Accountability at the Local Government Authority level Accountability at the Area Council level Accountability at the Water and Sanitation Management Team level and community structures.
Elements for effective SDG implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localising the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) Increasing the availability and accessibility of information on progress of implementation Strengthening CSOs and citizens’ capacity to carry out social accountability Exploring the use of local initiatives/resources in addressing WASH issues.(indigenous knowledge) Re-defining development priorities Developing Partnerships with the private sector
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All actors in WASH service delivery should also be accountable to the people. Government must exhibit commitment through fulfilling of its own promises and providing good leadership
Suggestions at plenary discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to explore the indigenous ways by which communities ensured accountability

3.3.2 Comparative analysis of SDGs and WSSDP by Ibrahim Musah – WaterAid

The WSSDP: what is it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sector Strategic Development Plan(2012-2025) It provides framework for implementing vision, policy objectives and targets for water and sanitation sector It guides the water sector as a whole (state and non-state) in planning, development, & Management of nation’s water resources in sustainable and equitable manner , and water related sanitation services Vision : “Sustainable water and basic sanitation for all by 2025” GWCL, CWSA , WRC and MMDAs are main implementing agencies
Cost components of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditure (CapEx)

sustainable WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational and minor maintenance expenses (OpEx) Capital Maintenance Expenditure (CapManEx) Direct support costs Cost of capital (Cost of loans)
Cost of implementing WSSDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurrent: \$ 593.64 million Capital : \$ 4,822.84 million Total : \$ 5,416.48 million Average annual cost: \$386.89 million
Sources of finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partners: \$2,653.04 million MMDAs: \$ 327.14 million Households: \$ 189.00 million Government of Ghana: \$2,247.30 million
Gaps in WSSDP in relation to SDG targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor targeting is not highlighted to achieve universal and equitable access as mentioned in SDG target (6.2) Pollution of water bodies and sources are not adequately articulated to include co-ordination across sectors(6.3) Sustainability initiatives at community level not adequate
Proposed solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to narrow the financing gap Need to increase tariffs and taxes Need to reduce reliance on ODA transfers
Concluding questions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What can we do about the 3 Ts (Taxes, Tariffs, Transfers)? The country's middle income status means grants are dwindling while commercial loans or concessional loans might be available How do we mobilise additional sources of domestic financing (increased government allocation, pension funds, insurance companies?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the sector compete for the loans? Sector needs to be better organised – well managed to ensure cost recovery. Efficient operations and management issues Pooled funding for Capital Maintenance for rural water? How can we optimise international transfers as a Middle income country? DPs?
Suggestions at plenary discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize the life cycle cost approach of project design to ensure sustainability Need to revisit the issues with shared toilets in Ghana There is need for caution in calling for increases taxes and tariffs since civil society has mostly opposed previous attempts at tariff increases There is need to compare the cost of proper care-taker training with that of facility maintenance CONIWAS should continue to advocate for increased Government funding for WASH Advocate for strengthened WASH sector Directorates CONIWAS should develop an SDG monitoring framework by end of 2015.

3.4 Partnerships for sustaining WASH sector SDGs.

3.4.1 Review of SWA and other partnership models by Mohammed Abdul-Nashiru

Overview of SWA Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) initiative is a global framework for action. It was initiated in 2009 as an international partnership of national governments and development partners including donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society, and other development organisations. The rationale was for the partners to work together to achieve universal and sustainable access to WASH. Ghana Joined SWA Partnership in 2010 and has since participated in 2010, 2012, and 2014 High level Meetings in Washington DC GoG through MWRWH set up inclusive sector dialogue platform (DPs, Ministries, INGOs, CONIWAS and GWJN etc) GoG's resolve to increase financing for WASH is evidenced with SWA-HLM
Progress since 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination at national level is improving with SWA-HLM platform 2010 SWA Compact has become an important reference point for progress on sector financing (UNICEF/GoG/DGIS Sustainability compact is an example) Other critical collaborative sectors like Education and Health are now closer to WASH Ministries with some level of inter-ministerial collaboration Dutch Government (DGIS) funded GoG and other 5 African countries through UNICEF. Ghana received US\$17m to provide infrastructure in 20 MMDAs in 5 Regions
SWA implementation challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fulfillment of partner commitments Low financing leaving behind a huge backlog De-link between national and decentralized level plans
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic monitoring of commitments and using the findings to engage government for course correction Advocate for priority spending on sanitation and openness about progress and challenges Undertake regular beneficiary assessments and use findings to re-direct action CSOs should participate actively in national SDG design and implementation with localized focus Align SDGs with SWA commitments

3.4.2 Catalysing WASH: from Possible to Profitable (P2P Project) - The MLGRD-SNV-Fidelity Bank Initiative by Ofori Addo - SNV

Project background and rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The P2P Project is a hybrid of the regular socially inclined project and regular commercial facility with emphasis on commercial. The goal of the P2P Project is to increase access to WASH services at the household level in Ghana by scaling up access to finance and technical
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	<p>assistance for micro, small and medium enterprises and households/house owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CATALYSING WASH: from Possible to Profitable (P2P) Project is a five year project [2015 – 2019] funded by The Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands (EKN) Ghana which is directly implemented by SNV in Partnership with Fidelity Bank. • The project is to stimulate private sector involvement and financing at both micro and macro levels to ensure sustainability for WASH investments and services [Strengthening the supply side]. • The difficulty of MSMEs in the WASH Sector and households in accessing funds from Financial Institutions to scale-up and acquire WASH facilities due to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of good governance structures and adequate technical knowledge - High interest rates and collateral requirements. - The De-linked demand and supply chain of sanitation [NGOs creates demand however the supply bits have been lacking]
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved Sustainability and Viability of WASH MSMEs 2. Increased access to finance for households and WASH MSMEs
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFIs • WASH SMEs • WASH Micro businesses • Households
Interest rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From to Fidelity bank to households directly – 10% per annum • From MFIs to households – 17% per annum

3.5 The Mole Café

After all the presentations of the day, participants moved round four tables to make contributions on four different issues emerging from the discussions. They were expected to state their ‘Take home’ or their ‘Add-on.’ The topics on the tables were:

- Public financing of SDGs;
- Market-based financing approaches;
- Grants and sponsorships; and
- Community contribution.

3.5.1 Public financing of SDGs

Main issues discussed	Lessons learnt	Recommendations	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Asian countries like the Philippines, Indonesia and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse the situation where some investors are given tax holiday for the first 10 years • Increase taxes of the rich and road tolls 	<p>It is possible to harness and mobilise public funding for the</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of political will to deal with corruption, which has resulted in leakage of the public funds Misapplication of public funds and lack of value for money 	<p>Malaysia have made it due to good attitudes and the will to make things work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of alternative economic models and blindly copying of external systems 	<p>and allocate part of the money to the sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure value for money on project executions Generate funding locally for each of the 17 goals and compliment with donor support Ensure local content in award of major infrastructural contracts Pursue alternative economic models that suit our development needs Asset declaration should not be limited to Directors and politicians 	<p>SDGs but that will come with commitment and general attitudinal change across the segment of the citizenry to do the right thing.</p>
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3.5.2 Market-based financing approaches

Main issues discussed	Lessons learnt	Recommendations	Conclusion
<p>No clear definition of the target group called “low-income / poor people”</p> <p>The target group already pay for sanitation services somehow</p> <p>Entrepreneurs/investors are not motivated to venture into a business that with a long payback period</p>	<p>Addressing the sanitation challenge in Ghana cannot thrive on a purely market-based financing approach</p> <p>The low-income / poor target group have peculiar characteristics, hence any financing approach must be tailored to meet their specific needs and characteristics</p>	<p>Market-based financing approaches should blend with social enterprise. PPP’s and donor support are required. Outright removal of subsidy now isn’t practical consider success stories of previous subsidy-projects.</p> <p>Government should introduce policies to reduce interest rates for sanitation related loans.</p> <p>MFI’s / banks that offer sanitation related loan products should consider a corporate social responsibility (CSR) which should translate into reduced interest rates.</p> <p>Experts should develop more innovative and cheaper toilet technologies. Consider using local materials.</p>	

3.5.3 Grants and sponsorships

Main issues discussed	Lessons learnt	Recommendations	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding sources from developed countries Possibility for IGF in Africa – target African Philanthropists and 	<p>CSOs as sole voice of the marginalized is not effective strategy to achieve desired targets in the WASH sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger partnership between foundations, cross-sector, corporate entities in Ghana Capacity building for stronger fundraising & negotiation skills Design innovative campaign/advocacy strategies 	<p>Need for greater commitment of the WASH sector to be innovative and exploit both local and international resources to fund</p>

<p>Foundations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit from the Oil Revenue - percentage allocation for WASH • Taxation policy for Foreign Investment Companies- Extractive Sector 	<p>Poor documentation on projects affects funding of WASH and does not show good utilization of available funding in the Sector</p> <p>Project proposals should be backed by evidence to make them competitive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for intra-sector collaboration to achieve common goals • Design & develop appropriate Sustainable & innovative technologies • DPs should follow the Aid-Effectiveness principle • Engage corporate bodies in the country to incorporate WASH in their CSR • Facilitate the empowerment of communities to advocate their issues • Engage religious leaders in the country to invest in the WASH sector • Designing of the WASH Fund should be led by CSOs 	<p>projects in the sector</p>
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3.5.4 Community contribution

Main issues discussed	Lessons learnt	Recommendations	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What form should community contribution take? • Increasing community participation 	<p>Communities do contribute in various ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for infrastructure • Human Resource • Venue for meetings • Time spend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve community members in monitoring to help minimize cost • Localize (re-define) SDGs with communities so they can work towards achieving it • Both Government and implementing partners should account to the communities • Community members need to be trained in negotiation skills • Dialogue with Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) to focus on issues of sanitation • Changing the mindset of communities toward sustainable WASH and better hygienic practices 	<p>Community contribution is indispensable for sustainable WASH projects. However, more innovative ways should be explored to harness the best from communities</p>

3.6 Panel Discussion: What should be done differently under the SDGs to improve sanitation?

Four panelists - Oduro Donkor of ProNet Accra, Emma Kpenu of ProNet North, Lamptey Djan from the CWSA, and Awudu Modoc from the Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO) – contributed individual opinions on the topic above.

Oduro Donkor

Though CLTS is working well to generate demand for toilets, there is need to focus attention on market-based approaches and social enterprises to facilitate supply.

Emma Kpenu

We should let the Sanitation Bye-laws work and ensure that they are well gazetted to avoid legal tussles. There should also be technology innovations to support minimization of cost uptake.

Lampsey Djan

Planning should start from the community level and not from service providers and donors. There is also the need to intensify efforts at introducing market-based approaches, while we disseminate existing laws and policies on sanitation.

Awudu Modoc

We should determine who, as a country, we want to please – donors or citizens? There should always be different solutions for different environments so there is need to be firm on what works where and focus on customized solutions. But in all circumstances the sector should focus on behaviour change and spend on it.

3.7 Knowledge Management and other presentations/discussions

3.7.1 Ghana sanitation overview: prospects and challenges by Ibrahim Musah – WaterAid

Ibrahim's presentation highlighted the overall goal and the main components of the 2009 Revised Environmental Sanitation Policy. He also briefly reminded participants of the broad policy principles within the Policy documents. He again reminded participants of Ghana's other international commitments including the eThekwini Declaration. On the current situation, he cited access to improved sanitation as 15% against an MDG target of 54% according to the WHO/UNICEF JMP, and a stronger culture of using public and shared household toilets as a major issue. He said even though pan latrines have been outlawed, they still exist in a few households. Some of the challenges he outlined are low investments, weak management of both solid and liquid waste, insufficient hygiene education, weak institutional framework for sanitation service delivery, and inadequate enforcement of sanitation laws.

Ibrahim mentioned a couple of policy and practice issues that could be beneficial to the sanitation sector; they include advocacy of social service as a determinant of improved health; operationalizing the polluter pays principle; expanding linkages and networks of collaborators; private sector initiative like waste stock exchange; and developing a youth employment module on sanitation. Others, he said, include emphasizing participatory decision-making; improving equity and gender sensitivity; and recognizing indigenous knowledge.

On the current rural sanitation promotion model which is an adaptation of the CLTS approach, he said the approach has demonstrated potentials in community awareness, making hygiene and general environmental cleanliness central to beneficiary communities, discovery of community ingenuity in innovating solutions for access to toilets. He however said some of the major issues with CLTS are the weak latrine structures that households construct, weak research and development and the issue with

subsidy or no subsidy. He therefore listed a couple of opportunities that stakeholders may consider to improve service delivery under CLTS. They include the sanitation and health appeal in advocacy work and public education, credit for latrines, sanitation marketing approach, availability of endogenous development approaches, and the respectable role of traditional authorities in enforcement and community mobilization.

3.7.2 The role of WASH in Menstrual Hygiene Management by Charles Nachinab – UNICEF Ghana

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is a global emerging issue • In Ghana MHM is a verbal taboo – based on cultural and religious beliefs, norms and myths • Up to 59% and 90% of girls felt shame in urban and peri-urban/rural respectively (<i>WaterAid, 2012</i>) • Low girls’ school attendance, particularly in JHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 95% of girls sometimes miss school days during menstruation (<i>WaterAid, 2012</i>)
Critical issues to the WASH sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low water and sanitation coverage for basic schools – 46% and 61% respectively (<i>EMIS, 2013</i>) • Girls miss up to 5 days a month of school days <i>due to inadequate sanitation facilities, lack of sanitary products at school and feeling of discomfort, e.g. cramps</i> (<i>Montgomery et al., Sanitary Pad Interventions for Girls’ Education in Ghana, 2012</i>)
UNICEF’s response through the WinS4G project	<p>Overview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-year project : Nov. 2014 – Sep. 2016 • Supported by Canada • 14 participating countries (including Ghana) • Location in Ghana – North Dayi district in the VR and Zabzugu district in the NR <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen evidence-based advocacy and action on MHM in Ghana through the UNICEF-supported WASH in Schools, leading to a more supportive school environment that is ready for girls.
Key strategic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing local academia, Civil Society Organisations, Ministry of Education and other relevant partners • Conducting research and disseminating report • Reviewing WinS guidelines to incorporate gender sensitive MHM into existing national WinS programme • Developing and disseminating MHM basic tools • Trainings (capacity building at various levels)
Expected benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide UNICEF-GoG (and the entire WASH sector) a credible document for MHM programming for the country • Contribute to increase in girls’ school attendance and retention rate • Ensure realization of child rights and gender equality (UN Resolution A/RES/64/292) • Every extra year of a woman’s schooling reduces the probability of infant mortality by 5 – 10% (<i>UNESCO, 2011</i>)

<p>Concluding questions?</p>	<p>How can our basic schools be made friendlier to menstruating girls (from WASH perspective)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy reform? • WinS design modification? • Breaking the verbal taboo barriers (the ‘secrecy’ syndrome)? • Investment? • Capacity building?
<p>Suggestions at plenary discussions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general participant feeling was that the project was laudable and participants, both females and males shared past experiences with MHM issues. They were happy that for the first time, MHM had been presented at a Mole Conference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example there was an instance where a male participant said he went shopping and decided to buy sanitary pads for his daughter but realized everybody at the shop laughing and making fun of his decision. • There was a general call for intensified MHM education in the country and also for the need to document and generate data to support MHM education • They cited some cultural practices that were making MHM difficult for girls – even when they have to burn, they are compelled to wash them so where there is no water, there is an issue. • There should be more education on the use of modern pads so that girls will at least know their expiry periods • Design for new toilet facilities everywhere should consider MHM and the culture of the people too.

3.7.3 About CONIWAS and its current weak secretariat by Ibrahim Musah - WaterAid

This was a plenary discussion about the current status of the CONIWAS Secretariat which was described as weak in terms of funding base and a call for suggestions. Participants suggested the following:

- Rebrand CONIWAS to enhance its influencing potentials while protecting its members at the same time;
- Even with insignificant membership dues, CONIWAS should be able to raise funds from other partners to maintain its secretariat and implement programmes;
- CONIWAS may organize other brainstorming forums to think deeper about itself and the sector in addition to Annual General Meetings and the Mole Conference;
- There is need for CONIWAS to develop annual action plans, which should also include the implementation of the Mole Communiqués;
- COMIWAS may consider a tier approach to dues payment – according to size of members.

4.0 Closing ceremony

4.1 Participant impressions about Mole XXVI

Participants said they were generally impressed with the participation and the style of the conference. They said they were happy with the 'more talk time' approach to this particular conference and the reduction in the number of presentations. There also said there was a demonstration of maturity of participants and freedom to express divergent views. They were however, not happy with the open air exhibition site, which compelled exhibitors to convey their items to and from their rooms each day.

4.2 Chairman's closing remarks

The Chairman for the closing ceremony said CONIWAS appreciated participation for Mole XXVI, which she described as a success. She said reflections of CONIWAS restructuring had been well documented and Council was already in action. She said an implementation plan for the communiqué would be developed. She also said there were plans in place to put a team together to raise funds for CONIWAS. She called on participants and members of CONIWAS to maintain the passion and enthusiasm they have for the coalition and also for the Mole Conference.

5.0 Annexes

5.1 Conference programme

Day One – Tuesday, 20th October 2015

Time (GMT)	Description of Events	Responsibility
1430	Arrival and Registration of Participants	Conference Secretariat
	Raising Exhibition Stands	Conference Secretariat/Exhibitors
1800	Dinner	Conference Secretariat/Hotel

Day Two – Wednesday, 21st October 2015

Time (GMT)	Description of Events	Responsibility
0630	Breakfast	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
0830 – 1130	Opening Ceremony & Exhibition	Conference Secretariat
1130 – 1200	SNACK BREAK	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
Sub-theme 1: Deepening understanding of the SDGs		
1200 – 1300	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Process, Delivery Mechanisms & Expected Outcomes	Mr. Omar Seidu, member of National Technical Working Group on SDGs
	Q & A	
1300 – 1400	LUNCH	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
Sub-theme 2: Sustainable financing of the SDGs		
1400 – 1500	Presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Financing of SDGs 	Mr. Appiah Agyei, Group Head, Budget Implementation, Ministry of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-based Financing Approaches • Grants and Sponsorship 	Finance Mr. Musah Baima, WSUP Dr Afia Zakiya, Country Rep, WAG
1530 – 1630	Mole Café: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four tables on the topics above • Participants are grouped into four and move from table to table • Each table discusses ‘My Take-Home’ (lessons from the presentations) and ‘My Add-On’ (way forward) • Group rapporteurs (Café Attendants) collate and present • Proposed Café Attendants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Public Financing of SDGs – Ibrahim & Martin ❖ Market-based Financing Approaches – Farouk & Patrick ❖ Grants and Sponsorship – Bishop & Oduro ❖ Community Contribution – Sayibu & Modoc 	Facilitator
1630 or financing	End of Day	
1800	Dinner	Conference Secretariat/Hotel

Day Three – Thursday, 22nd October 2015

Time (GMT)	Description of Events	Responsibility
0630	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast 	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
Sub-theme three: Monitoring WASH sect		
9.00 – 10.00am	Report back of Café attendants: ‘My Take Home’ Each Group will present key highlights and recommendations Social Accountability as a Tool for Promoting Citizen Assertiveness and Government Responsiveness in SDG implementation process	Facilitator Mr. AYO Modoc, APDO Mr. Patrick Apoya and

10.00- 10.30am	Comparative Analysis of SSDP and SDGs	Ibrahim Musah
10.00- 10.30am	Q&A	
1030 – 1100	SNACK BREAK	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
	<p>Panel Discussion: Community Contribution: An important financing option</p> <p>Proposed Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Ben Kubabom – Director of Planning, CWSA 2. Mr. Osman K. Sahanoon, Pumptech Ltd – private sector perspective 3. A District Planning or Budget Officer – local gov't perspective 4. A community member /NGO representative 	Facilitator (with audience/participants' input)
Sub-theme 4: Partnerships for financing WASH sector SDGs		
1400 – 1600	<p>Review of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) and other Partnership Models: Lessons for WASH Sector SDG Financing</p> <p>The MLGRD-SNV-Fidelity Bank Initiative: Prospects and Pitfalls to Avoid</p>	<p>Mr. Abdul-Nashiru Mohammed, KINASH Consult</p> <p>SNV</p>
1600 – 1630	Open Forum	Facilitator
1630	End of Day	
1800	Dinner	Conference Secretariat/Hotel

Day Four – Friday, 23rd October 2015

Time	Description of Events	Responsibility
0630	Breakfast	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
0830 – 1030	<p>Knowledge Management, Learning and Sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on new initiatives and experiences from past initiatives <p>-District-Wide Approach to promote universal access to</p>	IRC(Abu Wumbei

	<p>WASH by 2030:</p> <p>Findings from WaterAid Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope is general, but contributes to WASH sector knowledge management, learning and sharing 	Tanko Yussif Azzika
1030 – 1100	SNACK BREAK	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
1100 – 1300	Identifying, Discussing and Agreeing on Key Issues for Communiqué	Facilitator (and Communiqué Drafting Team)
1300 – 1400	LUNCH	Conference Secretariat/Hotel
1400 – 1600	Closing Ceremony and End of Conference	Facilitator
1800	Dinner	

Day Five – Saturday, 24th October 2015

Time (GMT)	Description of Events	Responsibility
0630	Breakfast and Departure	Conference Secretariat/Hotel

5.2 List of participants
