



UN-Water Global Analysis  
and Assessment of Sanitation  
and Drinking-Water

# TRACKFIN INITIATIVE

## RESULTS FROM GHANA

HAROLD ESSEKU  
AQUA SAFARI, ADA  
NOVEMBER 22, 2016  
MOLE 27



World Health  
Organization



# DISCLAIMER

---

- ***Need to do a final validation with Ghana Statistical Service to ensure results can be quoted officially...***

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

---

- Brief overview of the WASH sector and its financing in the country
- TrackFin & SDGs
- Scope of the TrackFin study : What does the study include/exclude?
- Results from TrackFin 2013-2014:
  - What is the total expenditure on WASH?
  - How are funds distributed to the WASH sector?
  - Who pays for WASH services?
  - How is funding channelled?
- Lessons learned for the TrackFin Initiative

# 1. OVERVIEW OF THE WASH SECTOR IN GHANA

# THE WASH SECTOR IN GHANA

---

- Republic of Ghana:
  - One central government;
  - Ten administrative regions and ;
  - 216 Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assemblies (Local Governments Authorities)
- Water and Sanitation Service Provision:
  - Water subsector is under the leadership of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing with the Water Directorate being the focal point in the ministry.
  - Ghana Water Company Limited is responsible for urban water (82 water supply systems.
  - Community Water and Sanitation Agency facilitates the delivery of water to rural communities and small towns in close collaboration with MMDAs.
  - Water Resources Commission is responsible for managing the water resources in Ghana
  - Sanitation is under the leadership of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development with the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate as focal point.
  - The 216 MMDAs are responsible for the direct delivery of sanitation services.

# THE WASH SECTOR IN GHANA

---

- Key Sector Policies & Strategies - Water
  - The National Water Policy (2007)
  - The Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) (yet to be launched)
  - The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategic Plan, 2008
  - The Buffer Zone Policy, 2009
  - The Strategic Investment Plan for GWCL, 2007
  - The National Community Water and Sanitation Strategy (NCWSS), 2014
  - The Projects Implementation Manual (PIM), 2014
  - Behaviour Change Communication Strategy, 2009
  - The Districts Operational Manual (DOM), 2014

# THE WASH SECTOR IN GHANA

---

- Key Sector Policies & Strategies – Sanitation
  - The Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP), 2010
  - The Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS), 2012
  - The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Compact, 2010
  - The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), 2011
  - The National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP), 2011
  - The Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP), 2012.

# THE WASH SECTOR IN GHANA

- Level of access to WASH services- Key indicators:
  - In 2014, 89% of the population has access to improved water (piped 19% other improved 70%).
  - In 2014, 15% of the population has access to improved sanitation.
- Major Challenges:
  - Low quality and sustainability of services, low capacity of service providers, insufficient and skilled practitioners,
  - Important investments are required for sewage/septage treatment,
  - High inequality in coverage between urban, prei-urban, low-income-urban and rural.

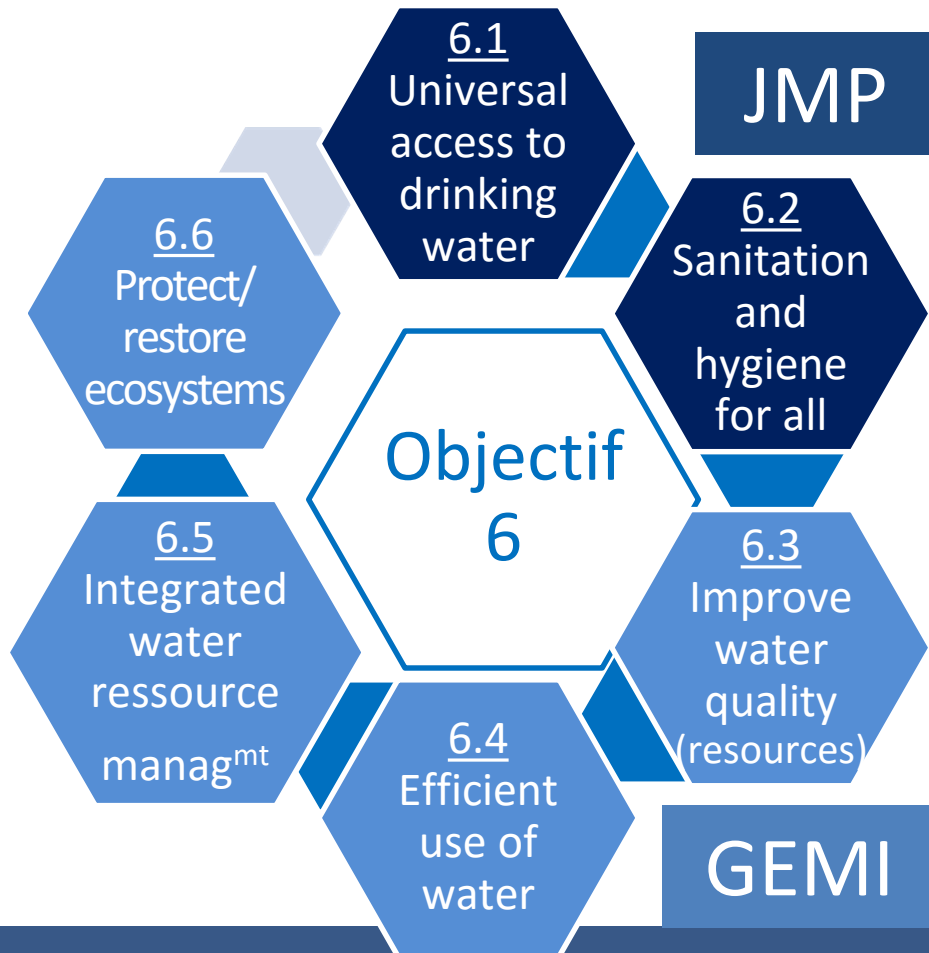
	2015	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>26.4 million</b>	
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>% of urban and rural population</b>	53.4%	46.6%
<b>% of access to water 2015</b>	93%	84%
<b>% of access to sanitation 2015</b>	20%	9%



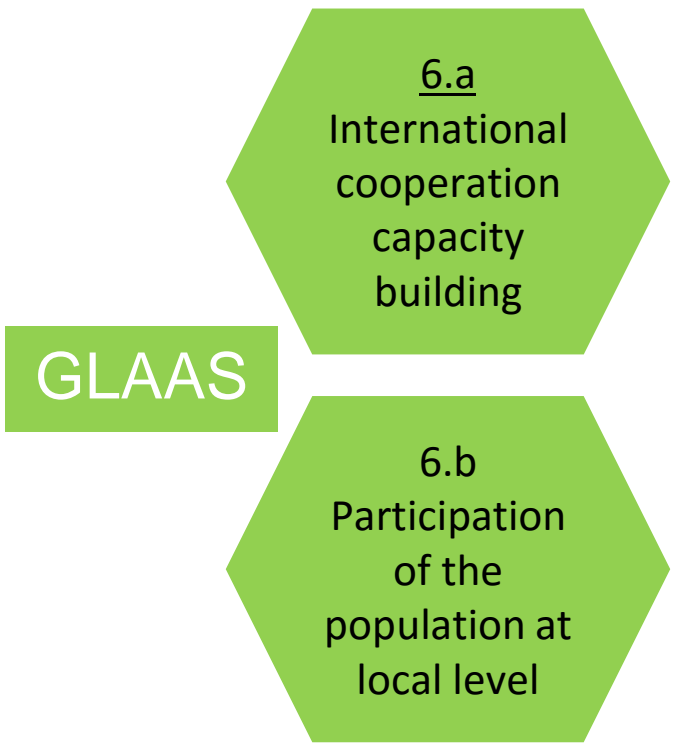
## 2. TRACKFIN & THE SDGs

# Background .../2 - The position of TrackFin in SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



## Means of implementation



# The position of TrackFin in the SDGs

---

## SDG target 6.a

« By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies »

### Indicator

6.a.1 Amount of water and sanitation related ODA for water and sanitation related activities and programmes that is part of a government coordinated spending plan



$$\frac{\text{Amount of water \& sanitation-related ODA included in government budget}}{\text{Total amount of water \& sanitation-related ODA disbursements}}$$

# 3. SCOPE OF TRACKFIN STUDY IN GHANA

# SCOPE OF THE TRACKFIN STUDY

---

- Period of data collection: 2013 to 2014.
- The study follows the methodology proposed in the TrackFin Guidance Document
- Data was collected from national institutions, development partners, NGOs and selected organisations (CSR).
- No data was obtained from the following
  - Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
  - Water and Sanitation Management Teams (for small towns)
  - Private Utility Service Providers Association (for small towns)

# SCOPE OF THE TRACKFIN STUDY

---

- Estimates were made for MMDA spending on WASH
- Disaggregated data on the following was not obtained:
  - WASH expenditure by type of use and WASH service
  - WASH expenditure by type of cost and WASH provider
  - WASH expenditure by type of cost and main WASH service
  - Fixed asset stocks by type of WASH provider

# FINANCING FLOWS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Financing sources	Availability of data	Data availability challenges	Methods used to overcome these challenges
Tariffs for services provided	●	Data available for urban water.	
Households' expenditures for self-supply	●	Data from 2013/2014 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS)	
Domestic public transfers (central government)	● ●	Data from MoF to sector agencies was not obtained, but data on receipts from agencies available.	
Domestic public transfers, (local governments)	● ●	Total transfer from MoF to DACF for distribution to MMDAs.	15% of transfers estimated for water, sanitation and support services.
International public transfers (Grants from public donors or multilaterals)	● ●	Data from development partners available from MoF.	
Voluntary contributions transfers (NGOs)	● ●	Data obtained from 17 NGOs and extrapolated. International NGOs no data	
Repayable financing (Loans)	● ●	Data from development partners available from MoF.	

# 4. HIGHLIGHTS FROM WASH-ACCOUNTS



# TOTAL WASH EXPENDITURE - 2013-2014

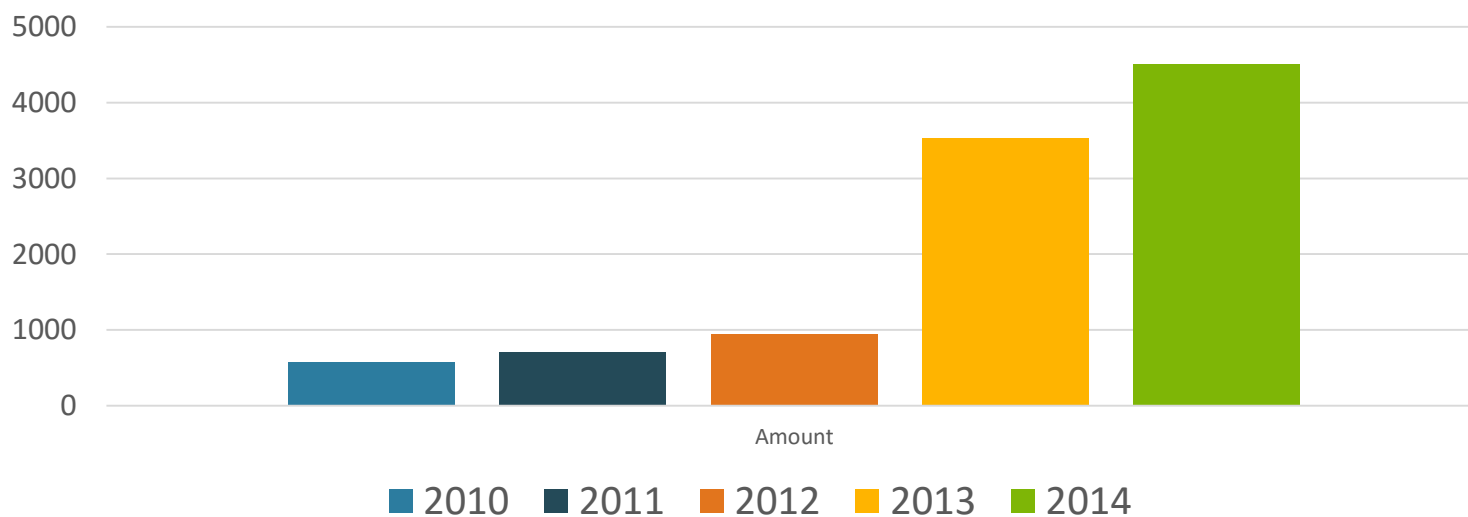
	Unit	2013	2014
Total expenditure to WASH	Local currency	3,530 m	4,508 m
	USD	1,260 m	1,252 m
Total expenditure to WASH per capita	Local currency	136.3	170.8
	USD	48.6	47.4
Total expenditure to WASH as a % of GDP + HH		3.74%	3.98%
Total expenditure to WASH as a % of GDP - HH		0.94%	1.06%
Total expenditure to health as a % of GDP		4.63%	3.56%
Total expenditure to education as a % of GDP		21.7%	N/A
Total expenditure on urban WASH as a % of total WASH expenditure		36%	37%
Total household expenditure as a % of WASH expenditure		74.2%	74.9%
Total government domestic transfer expenditure and as a % of WASH expenditure		2.4%	2.3%
Total international transfer expenditure and as a % of WASH expenditure		13%	11%
Total operating and maintenance costs as a % of total WASH expenditure		NA	NA

# TOTAL WASH EXPENDITURE - 2010-2012

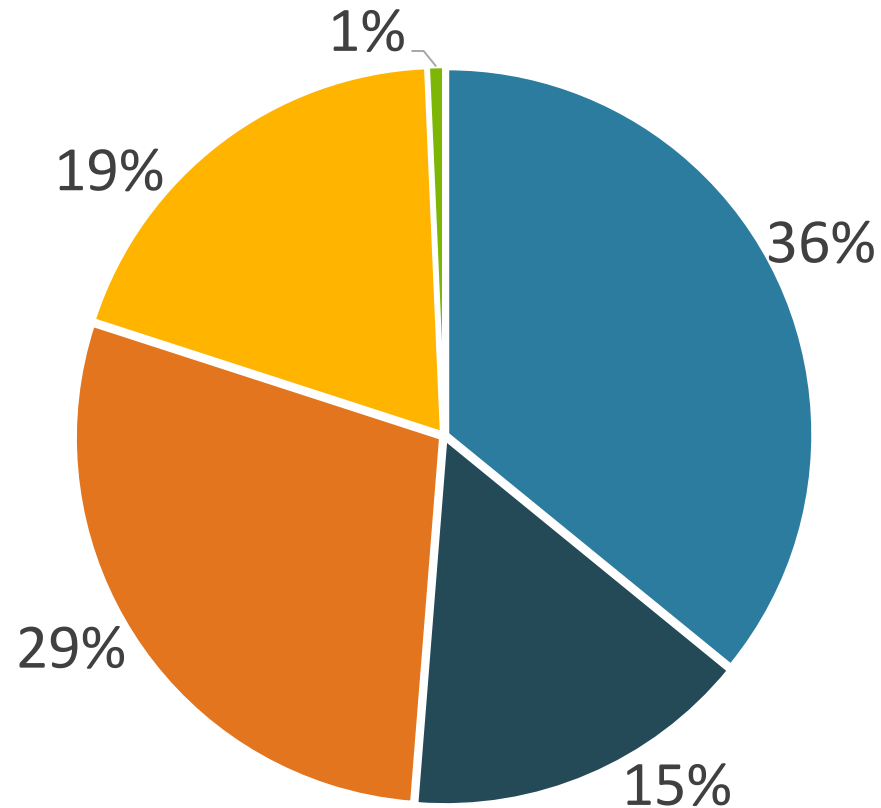
	Unit	2010	2011	2012
Total expenditure to WASH	Local currency	575 m	708 m	937 m
	USD	402 m	468 m	521 m
Total expenditure to WASH per capita	Local currency	23.69	28.51	36.94
	USD	16.55	18.86	20.57
Total expenditure to WASH as a % of GDP		1.25%	1.26%	1.28%
Total expenditure to health as a % of GDP		5.29%	5.27%	5.17%
Total expenditure to education as a % of GDP		5.5%	8.1%	N/A
Total expenditure on urban WASH as a % of total WASH expenditure		68%	69%	69%
Total household expenditure as a % of WASH expenditure		21.78%	18.80%	15.07%
Total government domestic transfer expenditure and as a % of WASH expenditure		4.92%	4.99%	4.75%
Total international transfer expenditure and as a % of WASH expenditure		11.46	13.61	22.25%
Total operating and maintenance costs as a % of total WASH expenditure		NA	NA	NA
Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period		1,000	1,000	1,000

# TREND IN WASH ACCOUNTS

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total expenditure to WASH	Local currency	575 m	708 m	937 m	3,530 m	4,508 m
	USD	402 m	468 m	521 m	1,260 m	1,252 m

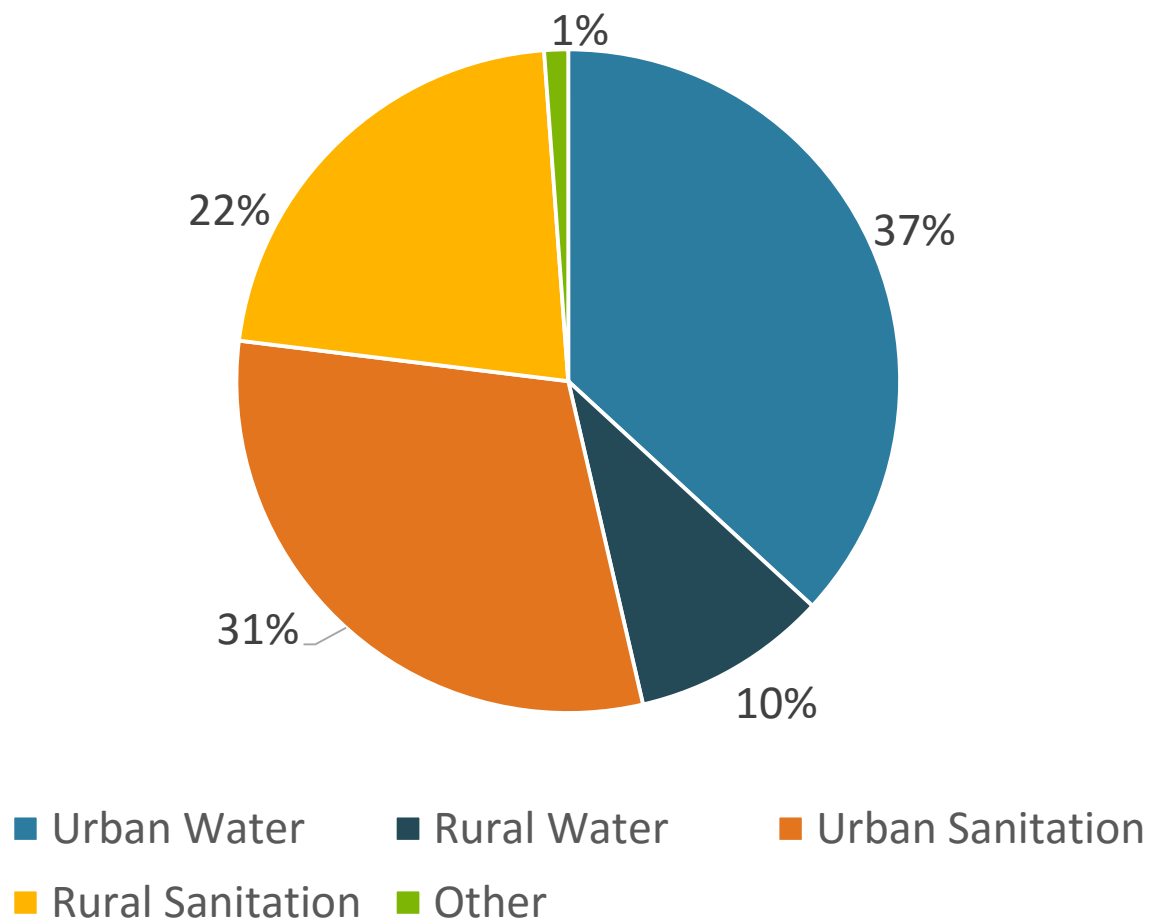


# 2014 – WASH FUNDING BY SUB SECTORS



■ Urban Water ■ Rural Water ■ Urban Sanitation ■ Rural Sanitation ■ Other

# 2013 – WASH FUNDING BY SUB SECTORS



## WASH SPENDING BY SUB SECTORS

---

- Urban water accounts for about 36-37% of WASH expenditure. Rural water accounts for 10 to 15%.
- WASH expenditure for urban sanitation is about 30% and rural sanitation 20%.
- The apparent increase in spending on sanitation is attributed to more data available on HOUSEHOLD SPENDING.

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE - SANITATION

Sanitation	Urban	Rural	Total
Exp on Toilets	138,129,870.59	39,949,404.93	178,079,275.52
<b>Public Toilets</b>	<b>718,736,014.22</b>	<b>586,348,653.99</b>	<b>1,305,084,668.21</b>
Toilet Paper	65,336,106.72	17,149,827.95	82,485,934.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>922,201,991.53</b>	<b>643,447,886.87</b>	<b>1,565,649,878.40</b>

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE - WATER

Water	Urban	Rural	Total
Pipe borne metered	195,174,371.98	34,856,446.76	230,030,818.74
Public/SP	86,659,272.14	46,681,581.02	133,340,853.16
Borehole/Protected Well	44,949,232.23	114,644,705.73	159,593,937.96
Bottled/Sachet	473,967,577.80	29,419,284.13	503,386,861.93
Pipe borne tanker	9,638,731.22	1,680,630.56	11,319,361.78
Other Water	4,213,728.93	10,545,127.80	14,758,856.73
Water Pump	902,300.62	2,186,647.75	3,088,948.37
Water Cans	912,652.15	812,348.68	1,725,000.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>816,417,867.07</b>	<b>240,826,772.43</b>	<b>1,057,244,639.50</b>

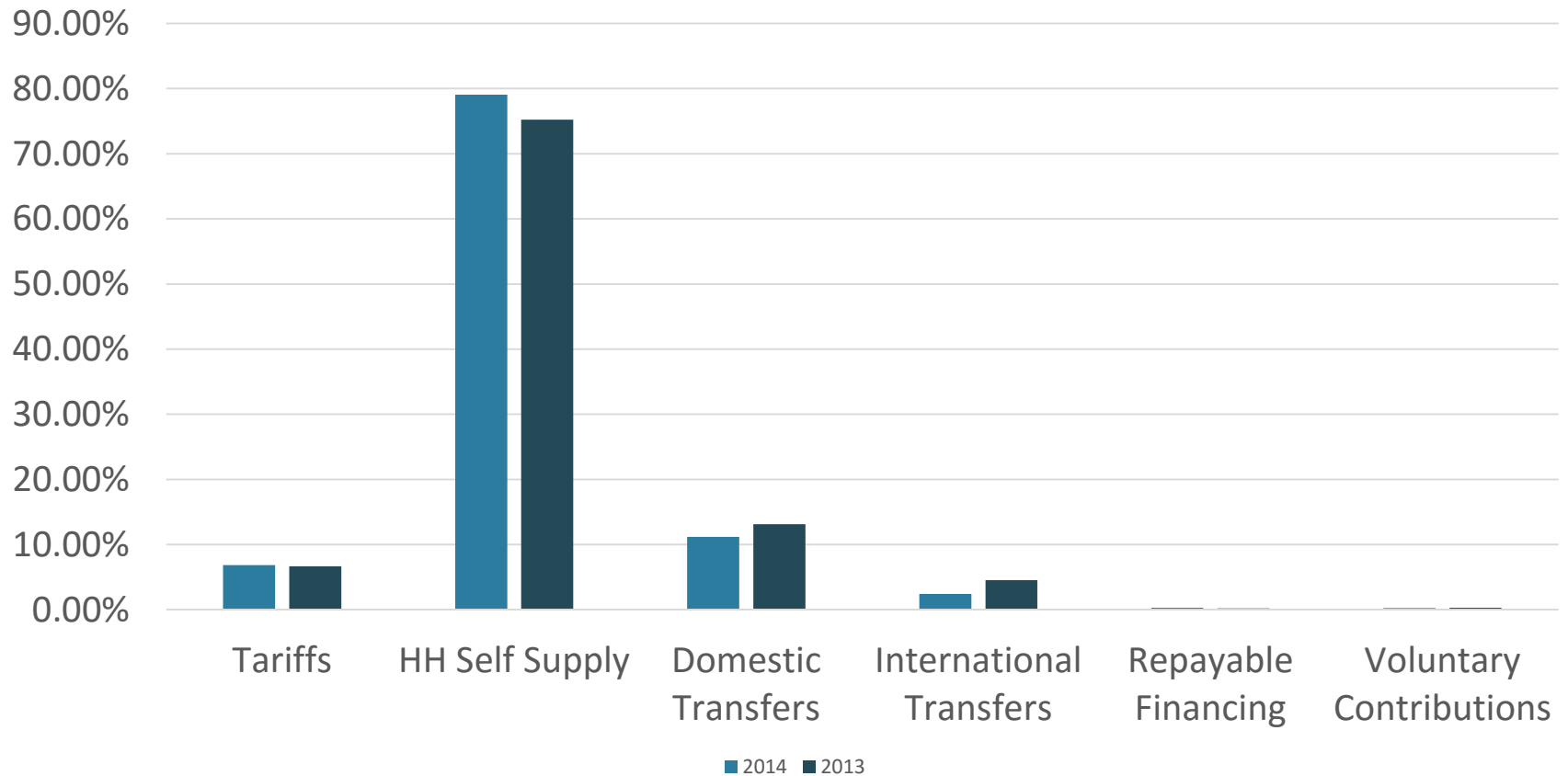


# WASH NGOS

	Projected Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Urban Water	Rural Water	Urban Sanitation	Rural Sanitation
A	129,489.00	129,489.00		38,846.70		90,642.30
B		302,986.92		119,243.63		183,743.29
C	1,070,652.78	932,956.92	139,943.54	513,126.31	93,295.69	186,591.38
D						
E	1,384,126.00	1,383,815.00	207,572.25	761,098.25	138,381.50	276,763.00
F	197,740.00	197,740.00				197,740.00
G	29,083.00	29,083.00				29,083.00
H	1,198,084.00	661,823.00	104,620.00	139,266.00	440,717.00	26,196.00
I	833,307.00	1,103,358.00	331,007.40	275,839.50		496,511.10
J	216,178.00	178,318.00		135,380.00		42,938.00
LARGE	3,652,862.78	2,978,594.92	452,135.79	1,413,490.56	672,394.19	489,550.38
LARGE EXTR (X2)	10,958,588.34	8,935,784.76	1,356,407.36	4,240,471.67	2,017,182.58	1,468,651.15
MEDIUM	991,879.00	1,435,427.92	331,007.40	395,083.13	-	709,337.39
MEDIUM EXTR (X7)	6,943,153.00	10,047,995.44	2,317,051.80	2,765,581.91	-	4,965,361.73
SMALL	413,918.00	376,058.00	-	135,380.00	-	240,678.00
SMALL EXTRA (X15)	6,208,770.00	5,640,870.00	-	2,030,700.00	-	3,610,170.00
TOTALS	24,110,511.34	24,624,650.20	3,673,459.16	9,036,753.58	2,017,182.58	10,044,182.88

# WHAT ARE THE FINANCING SOURCES?

## Financing Sources



## 4. HOW IS FUNDING CHANNELLED?

---

- Data on Household Expenditure form GLSS 6 (2012/2013) shows a very high amount spent by households for WASH.
- Funding for WASH is from DPs (about 13%) and is channelled through the Ministry of Finance (this rather small percentage of the total WASH Expenditure as a result of the high expenditure by households).
- There is a small percentage from DPs for some specialised Technical assistance which may not pass through government.

# 5. LESSONS LEARNED FOR TRACKFIN

## LESSONS LEARNED FROM TRACKFIN PROCESS IN GHANA

---

- Government recognizes the importance of the process. It helps in tracking international WASH commitments.
- The GSS has very good data and collaboration between GSS and the WASH institutions would lead to improved availability of data.
- Involvement of Finance and Accounts officers was very instrumental in ensuring improvement in data collection. These personnel should be part of all processes in the future.

## KEY POINTS

---

- Household expenditure on public toilets and sachet/bottled high is very high. This gives an indication of the ability to pay for WASH services and should be leveraged.
- From the access figures for water, piped into premises accounts for 19% while other source account for 68%. Efforts should be made to increase access to piped services in line with the SDGs.

## KEY POINTS

---

- No financial data on WASH in Health Facilities and WASH in schools was available.
- No data on O&M at district level was collected.
- Regional disaggregation was also not done. Separation between urban and rural was done.
- Efforts were made to ensure there was no double counting.
  - DP to MoF to agencies
  - International NGOs to local NGOs\*\*\*
  - GWCL and GLSS – household tariffs.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FROM TRACKFIN PROCESS IN GHANA

---

- Engage senior level government (CEOs, MDs, Chief Directors)
- Data collection at local government level should be incorporated to ensure data is more comprehensive. The inclusion of the LGSS in the process is expected to facilitate this in future rounds
- The engagement with NGOs was very encouraging and would be continued.
- Availability of disaggregated data from DPs is still a challenge.
- The process of incorporating TrackFin in line with the GIFMIS and the SIS should be followed to its logical conclusion.
- Further disaggregation of GLSS data on some key points should be pursued.





MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
WORKS AND HOUSING



MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
WORKS AND HOUSING

# THANK YOU!

Harold ESSEKU (hesseku@yahoo.com)