



***WA WASH DISSEMINATION  
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# **WASH SECTOR DYNAMICS, KEY ACTORS, CONSTRAINTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENG**

## Research Team

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# Out line of Presentation

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- The Research Methodology
- The Ghana Country Context
- Key Findings
  - ✓ Ghana Country Context
  - ✓ WASH sector overview and coverage
  - ✓ Sector Actors and Capacity (SWOT)
  - ✓ Sector Opportunities and Constraints
  - ✓ Recommendations
  - ✓ Conclusion and Discussion

# Purpose of the Research Mission

- This research was commissioned inline with the Phase Two (2) of the WA-WASH Program of the USAID.
- The dynamics of the WASH sector requires constant understanding of the context in which WASH services are delivered.
- This study was commissioned in the three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cote d' Voire) as a contribution of WA-WASH to the sector with information and knowledge to improve WASH governance in the countries.

# Objectives of the Study

## **General Objective:**

Gather updated knowledge on the context and the actors of the WASH sector to inform program implementation at all levels.

## **Specific Objectives:**

- Undertake a comprehensive mapping of the sector and identify the sector SWOT
- Propose strategies for the promotion of services of WASH services delivery and Governance in Ghana
- Identify funding opportunities, private or public for the delivery of WASH services as well as the operational modalities of investment in WASH services and infrastructure.
- Propose measures to maximize the opportunities identified and to alleviate the constraints identified

# Study Methodology

**Step 1.** Review documents: review of policy frameworks and policies about the sector

Review of reports and from other NGOs within the sector.

**Step 2. Determining the sites for data collection**

taken into account in the dimension level of urbanization (urban, semi-urban and rural), the geographical diversity (East, West, North and South), the cultural and linguistic diversity, the rate of coverage of needs for services and water and sanitation, etc.

# Research Methodology-Data Collection Sites

## **Step 3: Data collection Sites in Ghana :**

- Accra
- Kumasi
- Tamale
- Wa
- Bolgatanga

## **The choice of these sites took into account the following**

1. Urbanization (urban, semi-urban and rural)
2. The geographical diversity (North and South dichotomy of Ghana)
3. The cultural and linguistic diversity and
4. The rate of WASH coverage in Ghana

# Target Audience for Data Collection

- **Sector Ministries:** Ministries in charge of water, sanitation and hygiene and policy formulation
- **Public Sector Agencies** in charge of budgeting and planning, and direct service delivery
- **Donors, INGOS and NGOs and CBOs**
- **Private Sector actors** such as enterprises in charge of drilling, sanitation marketing and service delivery for a fee
- **Communities and beneficiaries**



# Techniques of Data collection

- The Individual interviews
- The Focus Group Discussions
- Phone Interviews
- Survey Questionnaires

# Key Findings

## The Context & Recommendations

# Ghana Country Context

- Ghana enjoys a strong democracy and an enviable political stability in the West Africa sub-region.
- The country's economic growth experienced a downward trend since 2011, with a GDP growth from 7.3% in 2013 to 3.5% in 2015.
- Cholera in 2015 affected several lives and led to 243 deaths(GHS 2015)
- According to the Fund for Peace 2015 Fragile State Index, Ghana is ranked the 98th warning state
- Ghana is still faced with the HIV/AIDS menace with a national rate of 1% whiles other regions scored more than the national average, Eastern Region(2%)(GSS, 2014).
- The CPI 2015 scored Ghana 47 out of a score of 100 and ranked the country 56 out of 168 countries (CPI,GII)

## .....the context continue

- In 2016, the economy will be highly driven by hydrocarbons while the services sector will remain dynamic.
- Economic Freedom Index stands at a rating of 63/100, classified as "moderately free", the largest score in the world at a ranked of 71/178 globally and 5/46 regionally (Economic Freedom Index 2015, Heritage Foundation).
- Government spending for the WASH sector though improving but remains very low. WASH sector under-funded compared to other sectors such as health and education
- The status of Ghana as Lower Middle Income country is aggravating funding flow to the country and by extension to the WASH sector

# Ghana WASH Sector Overview

**WATER:** Estimated proportion of population using improved drinking water sources in urban areas  
2015

Estimated coverage 2015 update					
Year	Total improved	Piped onto premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water
1990	84%	41%	43%	8%	8%
1995	86%	39%	47%	8%	6%
2000	88%	38%	50%	8%	4%
2005	89%	36%	53%	8%	3%
2010	91%	34%	57%	8%	1%
2015	93%	32%	61%	7%	0%

*Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015*

# Ghana WASH Sector Overview

**WATER:** Estimated proportion of population using improved drinking water sources in rural areas in 2015

Estimated coverage 2015 update					
Year	Total improved	Piped onto premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water
1990	39%	2%	37%	11%	50%
1995	48%	3%	45%	11%	41%
2000	57%	3%	54%	10%	33%
2005	66%	3%	63%	9%	25%
2010	75%	3%	72%	9%	16%
2015	84%	3%	81%	8%	8%

Source: *WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015*

# Ghana WASH Sector Overview

**SANITATION:** Estimated proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities in urban area

Estimated coverage 2015 update				
Year	Improved	Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation
1990	13%	46%	31%	10%
1995	14%	52%	24%	10%
2000	16%	58%	17%	9%
2005	18%	64%	10%	8%
2010	19%	70%	4%	7%
2015	20%	73%	0%	7%

Source: *WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015*

# Ghana WASH Sector Overview

**SANITATION:** Estimated proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities in rural area

Estimated coverage 2015 update				
Year	Improved	Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation
1990	4%	20%	47%	29%
1995	5%	25%	40%	30%
2000	6%	31%	32%	31%
2005	7%	37%	24%	32%
2010	8%	42%	17%	33%
2015	9%	45%	12%	34%

Source: *WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015*



## Sector Models and Approaches

- CLTS
- WASH in Schools
- Public Private Partnership for Hand Washing in schools
- Participatory Learning and Action (PLA),
- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) model

## Progress and Impact

### Government Level:

- Development of rural and urban sanitation models
- Leadership in WASH sector
- Setting standards
- Monitoring and coaching from the government agencies
- Advocacy and support to stakeholders
- Enforcement of building regulation
- CLTS contextualised
- Implementation of building regulation
- Development of software for WASH programmes data capture, implementation and monitoring

# Progress and Impact

## **At Other stakeholders level:**

- Contribution to creating an enabling environment through support for the development of strategies, policies and approaches, models
- Contribution to reduction of WASH related diseases such as Guinea worm, Cholera, diarrhoea etc
- Contribution to the government efforts for serve adequate WASH services to communities nation wide
- Contribution to the sector financing and capacity building
- Contribution to improve governance and accountability in WASH sector, communities and citizens awareness raising
- Urban work: modelling and getting national and international attention
- Gender mainstreaming in WASH programmes
- Support to government, agencies, MMDAs
- Contribution to communities' wealth and wellbeing

## But is CLTS working?-Mixed Results!

CLTS:

- Yes an effective means of mobilizing communities
- Has the potential of triggering individual and collective communal action
- Triggers other issues beyond mere “toiletisation”.
- But most sector stakeholders felt strongly that **CLTS is not working** and its impact is yet to be felt

## Why the mixed results on CLTS performance?

- Lack of understanding and information of the policy and strategy
- Limited capacity to implement
- Lack of understanding of behaviour change issues
- Disconnection between the government and its implementing agencies
- Cultural Resistance to CLTS and in
- Inadequate financial investment and conflicting priorities
- Weak Coordination and policy coherence between multiple actors
- Poor synergy building between related sectors
- Poor country led approaches/ alignment
- Poor peer learning across among sector actors
- Weak integration of hygiene component in sanitation
- Weak documentation and learning and knowledge management.
- THE NON-SUBSITY ISSUE?

# Progress in engaging the Government on WASH

Declarations and engagements	Number of engagements	Progress
<b>At national level</b>		
<a href="#"><u>Ghana SWA Commitments</u></a>	11 engagements	
<b>At regional level</b>		
<a href="#"><u>Ngor 2015 Commitments</u></a>	10 engagements	Low progress
<a href="#"><u>eThekwini 2015 Commitments</u></a>	13 engagements	Good progress
<a href="#"><u>eThekwini 2013 Commitments</u></a>	13 engagements	Good progress
<b>At global level</b>		
<a href="#"><u>Rights to water and sanitation</u></a>	03 engagement	Fair progress

# Sector Actors and Capacity

Sector	Sub-sector	Strength	Weakness	Impact
Public Sector	Ministries in charge of WASH and their decentralized services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling environment</li> <li>• Role widely accepted all stakeholders</li> <li>• Representatives at regional and district levels</li> <li>• Policies platforms, strategies,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of lower middle income</li> <li>• Donors dependence</li> <li>• Government Capacity Weaknesses and Conflicting Priorities</li> </ul>	Status of lower middle income impacts negatively on funds flow into the country
	Local Government Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autonomy to operate and raise funds ;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy</li> <li>• Inadequate funding and capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community moving into household water treatment.</li> <li>• School WASH improving</li> </ul>

# Sector Actors and Capacity

Sector	Sub-sector	Strength	Weakness	Impact
	The Basin Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autonomy to operate</li> <li>• Good relation with other departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget tracking</li> <li>• Weak advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not much is felt of the basin authorities</li> </ul>
Private Sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vibrant</li> <li>• Helps to increase coverage</li> <li>• Finance available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political interferences</li> <li>• Tariffs for water too high for the poor</li> <li>• Driven by profit motive</li> <li>• Lots of competition</li> <li>• Capacity gaps</li> <li>• Low appreciation of policies</li> <li>• Lack of sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to WASH by those who can afford</li> <li>• Provided dignity to people</li> <li>• Innovations ongoing /scaling up</li> </ul>



# Sector Actors and Capacity

Sector	Sub-sector	Strength	Weakness	Impact
CSOs	NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vibrant</li> <li>• Opportunities for jobs</li> <li>• Opportunities for learning</li> <li>• Autonomy</li> <li>• Good expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited financial capacity</li> <li>• Inadequate staff</li> <li>• Divided attention</li> <li>• Weak Documentation and knowledge management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved access to WASH services by deprived communities</li> <li>• Improved capacity of MMDAs</li> </ul>
Donor Community	WASH sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High donor interest</li> <li>• Vibrant donors exist</li> <li>• Autonomy to operate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too cozy relationship with government</li> <li>• Too much driven by government priorities if even policies are not working</li> </ul>	Improved sector financing and performance

# WASH Constraints, Opportunities and Threats

Sector	Constraints	Opportunities	Threats
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High inequality in coverage between urban, peri-urban, low-income-urban and rural</li> <li>• Too much Weak capacity of MMDAs:</li> <li>• Equipment and material</li> <li>• Sustainability: high rate of non-functionality of water facilities (30%)</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of the legislation and bye-laws</li> <li>• Low appreciation of the policies by some stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High donor interest in water</li> <li>• Government interest and commitment to WASH</li> <li>• Donors support</li> <li>• The SDGs</li> <li>• Building regulation permit from the district assembly</li> <li>• MUS (multiple use of water)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water safety / contamination with high level of fluoride, iron, and arsenic</li> <li>• Donor funding to the sector is dwindling</li> <li>• Hydro-geological problems/underground water scarcity</li> <li>• Lower middle income country</li> </ul>

# WASH Constraints, Opportunities and Threats

Sector	Constraints	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very low national access rate 7%</li> <li>• High inequality in coverage between urban, peri-urban, low-income-urban and rural</li> <li>• Non-compliance of guidelines, strategies and policies.</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of the legislation and bye-laws</li> <li>• Many actors gave different views on CLTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDGs</li> <li>• Low coverage on sanitation</li> <li>• High interest of private sector on sanitation</li> <li>• Innovations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ WASH &amp; energy (biogas production with faeces)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Households willingness to construct latrines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low sanitation is putting stress on health sector</li> <li>• Low level of press involvement on sanitation</li> <li>• Others are not following the no subsidy approach</li> <li>• Competition between several ministries for WASH</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Climate change</li> </ul>

# WASH Constraints, Opportunities and Threats

Sector	Constraints	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Hygiene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High inequality in coverage between urban, peri-urban, low-income-urban and rural</li> <li>• Non-compliance of guidelines</li> <li>• Most sector actors budget for sanitation and water but not hygiene</li> <li>• Weak monitoring system</li> <li>• Weak documentation and learning</li> <li>• Weak linkages between policy and practice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More donor interest in sanitation</li> <li>• Increasing linkages of hygiene to public health, nutrition, and education</li> <li>• Interest of private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dwindling donor funding to the sector</li> <li>• Competition between several ministries</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• So much competition within the sector stakeholder</li> </ul>

# Who pays for WASH services in Ghana?

- Majority of funding for WASH is from DPs (about 50%) and is channeled through the Ministry of Finance.
- Urban water accounts for about 70% of WASH expenditure.
- WASH expenditure for urban sanitation is about 8.5% and rural sanitation 7%
- Yet household expenditure is huge (about 30%) and goes for tariffs and self-supply.
- MMDAs are estimated to spend about 15% of resources from the District Assemblies Common Fund (which is 7.5 % of national revenue on WASH).
- Expenditure for water is less than 1% of this amount

**Source: Trackfin initiative, results from Ghana, Inter-country, meeting September 2014).**

## Strategic Options for WASH services delivery in Ghana

- An option of rights based approach for " inclusive services' backed with legislation and financial investment
- Strengthening the capacity of WASH actors especially the MMDAs with capacity in monitoring and service delivery backed with proper remuneration
- Capacity building of civil society in monitoring the commitments of governments on WASH especially around CLTS and the SDGs
- Mainstreaming WASH into vocational training institutes
- Creating National Sanitation Authority

## Recommendations

- Create the legal framework (political, institutional, programmatic legal and environment) to recognise WASH as a right
- Linking the model of IWRM to WASH poverty reduction and multiple use of water (economic function of Water.
- Improve the operational capabilities of the actors of the sector at the local level
- Investment in research and knowledge management of the sector
- Create a policy, legal and institutional framework for PPP in the field the WASH
- Capacity building on local resource mobilization for WASH
- Coordination and harmonization of aid flow into WASH sector in Ghana.

## Recommendations

- Promote citizenship engagement , equity and inclusion in WASH services delivery
- Linking the various data basis of the WASH sector in Ghana
- CSOs should intensify advocacy on government and on Parliamentarians for the creation of a legal framework conducive for WASH Governance
- Taking advantage of opportunistic advocacy moments ie. Ghana election 2016
- Water has been given so much attention, but sanitation is still need much attention, this calls for the need to create Sanitation Authority in Ghana
- CSO need to improve their relationship with the WASH journalists Network
- School Health WASH programmes should target urban poor communities as priority areas
- the implementation of this initiative
- CSOs need to support government for the mobilisation of local resources to improve WASH financing and reduce donor dependency (eg. Leader Led Total Sanitation (LLTS) and Sanithon in Burkina Faso)
- **Equity & Inclusion/reducing inequalities demands the development of a pro-poor and inclusive national WASH strategy focusing on the poor, marginalised and vulnerable.**



# Recommendations

- Government need to established strong and effective partnership relationship with the private sector so that they could invest in solid waste management and using the bi-products to generate gas and organic manure
- In terms of planning sector stakeholders are of the view that there should be a coordinated approach to planning with government as the lead. All sector stakeholders need to come together to develop sector annual plans and budgets such that the government is aware of who is doing what and where.
- **Sector financing and donor investment should target sanitation and hygiene more as compared to current biased funding towards Water**

# Conclusion

- Despite having made efforts to improve access to water huge challenges still exist to deal with on sanitation and hygiene.
- This has been compounded by population growth and rapid urbanization, increasing inequalities, industrial pollution and climate change.
- The policy environment is enabling but implementation is a bane to success. This study highlights inadequate funding of the sector at present, with particular concern for the sanitation sub-sector.
- There is no substitute for proper attention and financial investment in the WASH sector with. Government taking the lead. If Ghana is to achieve universal access by 2030, averaging current progress the poor, vulnerable, disable and marginalised would be worse in 15 years time with WASH access if effort is not tripled.

# Discussion Points

- Any key burning issue from audience
- Comments and corrections
- New addition to the presentation
- What does sector actors want to see in the next five years in Ghana

# Key Reference Documents

- Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) (2012-2025)
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Annual report 2014
- Ghana 2015 MDGs report, UNDP
- JMP report, 2015
- Memo of CONIWAS to government of Ghana on the national budget
- Water Supply and Sanitation in Ghana Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond, An AMCOW Country Status Overview
- MAF Ghana, MDG Acceleration Framework Ghana Country Action Plan for Basic Sanitation, October 2011
- The National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework for Ghana, June 2015
- National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan NESSAP, March 2010
- The Expanded Sanitary Inspection and Compliance Enforcement (ESICOME) Programme Revised Protocol For CLTS Verification And Certification, 2013
- Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) model for scaling up Community Led Total Sanitation & Hygiene in Ghana, 2012; A District Handbook.
- Budget 2016, MWRHW
- Community Water And Sanitation Agency (CWSA) Corporate Plan 2013-2017, November, 2012
- Ghana's District League Table 2015 Strengthening Social Accountability for National Development
- Ghana's District League Table 2014
- Trend analysis of WASH sector in Ghana, IRC
- National Strategy For Community Participation In Management Of Urban Services, 2012
- The Budget Statement And Economic Policy Of The Government Of Ghana For The 2016 Financial Year Presented To Parliament On Friday, 13 Th November 2015 By Seth E. Terkper
- WMI Strategy 2014–2018: Solutions for a water-secure world
- Ghana Shared Growth (GSGDA) Ghana 2014-2017
- The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action
- TrackFin: <http://watersdgttoolbox.org/tools/219-trackfin-tracking-financing-to-drinking-water-sanitation-and-hygiene>

# THANK

## WE APPRECIATE YOUR TIME



THANK YOU SO VERY  
MUCH FOR BEING A  
STAR WITNESS