National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP)

Citywide Inclusive Planning and Collective Action for Sustainable WASH Service Delivery:

The Case of Greater Tamale Area, Ghana







November 24, 2022

Presentation Outline

Background

Development of plan

CWIS plan

Implementation and Monitoring

Lesson Learnt

Conclusion and Recommendations



Background

- Most African cities are increasingly facing many sanitation challenges due to urbanization, and this affects everybody.
- No simple, single solution to urban sanitation challenges as cities are organized in unique ways and face unique WASH challenges.
- To achieve the SDG 6, local government authorities must lead in coordinating efforts of key stakeholders to implement solutions that are hinged on extensive planning, costing, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- In Greater Tamale, stakeholders (Government, private and NGOs), developed costed Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) plans.
- The commitment of government authorities to effectively coordinate and operationalize the CWIS plan will significantly improve WASH services in the city.

Plan Development Process Flow





DETAILS OF THE CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION (CWIS) PLAN – 2022 to 2025

By: Martin Ahorlu (TaMA Waste Management Director)





CWIS Plan continued



Resource mobilization

Leveraging on existing resources and interventions of sector players (government, private and NGOs) working in the Greater Tamale Area.



Solid waste management

Providing the necessary logistics, services and enforcing regulations for sustainable management of solid waste across the service chain



Enhanced Coordination

Streamlining activities of sanitation sector players along the service chain

Key Activities:

- High level dissemination of the CWIS plan
- Development of concept notes for further engagements
- Targeted stakeholder pitches

Key Activities:

- Refuse evacuation, landfill maintenance and replacing containers
- Work with ZL on waste recycling plant
- Household sensitizations and monthly clean-up
- Work with EPA on E-waste management system
- Monitor & track household waste collection

Key Activities:

- Mapping of sector players
- Form associations for service providers and facilitate periodic review meetings
- Establish monitoring systems (iCESSPOOL)
- Develop operational guidelines for cesspool emptiers
- Train service provider on guidelines / standards

ESTIMATED COST \$ 2,300.00 (GHS 13,400.00 as at Jan. 22)

ESTIMATED COST \$ 445,000.00 (GHS 2,656,728.75 as at Jan. 22)

ESTIMATED COST \$ 8,500.00 (GHS 51,200.00 as at Jan. 22)

CRS/8

CWIS Plan continued

Ending open defecation

Promoting improved hygiene and sanitation behaviours within the city including in public spaces



Institutional WASH

Infrastructure upgrade and BCC to improve WASH services in schools (SHS, JHS and Basic Schools).

Addressing Water Security

Create enabling environment for improved water security through source water protection and proper management of water points.

Key Activities:

- Sanitation BC promotion and law enforcement
- Rehabilitate / provide latrines in public spaces and develop guides for proper management
- Work with partners to develop affordable toilet products and services (MBS)
- Manage and expand sanitation fund with financial institutions

Key Activities:

- Construct / rehabilitate latrines and water facilities, with management systems
- Work with GES SHEP unit on WASH BCC education
- Facilitate WASH club formation and activities
- Assess, certify and publish school ODF/ WASH statuses

Key Activities:

- Catchment restoration and nature-based solutions around source water (work with WRC on Water Fund)
- Develop a business case to determine portfolio of interventions
- Construct / rehabilitate / extend water facilities to communities and HHs (GWCL)
- Form & train WSMTs and area mechanics for improved water facility O&M
- Sensitize HHs on water storage & treatment

ESTIMATED COST \$ 700,000.00 (GHS 4,200,000.00 as at Jan. 22)

ESTIMATED COST \$ 1,040,000.00 (GHS 6,250,000.00 as at Jan. 22)

ESTIMATED COST \$ 231,000.00

(GHS 1,400,000.00 as at Jan. 22)

OCRS/9

Implementation & Monitoring

Thematic Area	Progress / Status	Supporting Partners
Resource Mobilization	 2 proposals developed (on law enforcement) and submitted to 3 partners (UNICEF, Global Communities & CRS) Engaged Woord en Daad for supporting components of the plan 	CRS UWASH project & TaMA
Solid Waste Management	 Proposal development ongoing, targeting private sector evacuating sites and running them to recoup investments 	EPA E-waste project
Coordination of service providers & sector actors	 Formed and trained an association of liquid waste service providers, manual de-sludgers association, collaboration with iCESSPOOL (support from UNICEF and CRS) Manuals developed for coordinating service providers 	CRS UWASH, UNICEF USP project
Ending Open defecation	 Currently working with CRS Urban WASH Resilience Project, Sama Sama Project and UNICEF Urban Sanitation Project (over 18,000 latrines recorded) 	CRS, UNICEF USP, Sama Sama
Institutional WASH	 Proposal Development ongoing 	
Addressing Water Security	 Efforts to setup a Water fund ongoing to address challenges with the management of the Nawuni Sub-Catchment 	CRS, GWCL & WRC

LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

By: Richard Ntibrey (CRS)



Lesson Learnt

- Local Leadership and ownership of the process is critical to enhancing stakeholder (private, public and NGOs) participation.
- Relationship between private sector actors (small scale) should be based on mutual respect and acknowledgement of interdependence.
- A CWIS plan is built on the availability of accurate data and learning and knowledge sharing from various relevant stakeholders.
- An effective regulatory framework is critical to delivery safely managed water and sanitation services using the CWIS approach.
- Private sector participation in delivering sanitation and water delivery services to everyone is dependent on enabling environment created by local authorities.





Conclusion





Tamale Water Fund

Effective coordination of CWIS plan by local authorities and collaboration among stakeholders could improve WASH services in the city through the following;

- Serve as an investment plan to rake in necessary resources for sustainable WASH services delivery.
- CWIS could provide a more inclusive and accountable mechanism to donors, communities and local government authorities on resource use for sanitation interventions.
- Provide an enhanced approach to coordinate the activities of sector actors within the local area; eliminating duplication and promoting leveraging of resources.
- A paradigm shift in local assemblies sourcing funding for sanitation intervention.

Recommendations

- Allocate enough time for Citywide Inclusive Sanitation planning, as this involves long-term funding commitments, processes, resource allocations and interactions between stakeholder institutions.
- A comprehensive CWIS plan should include complementary urban services, including water supply and solid waste management.
- It is necessary to collectively provide and agree on performance indicators and accountability mechanism
- Include activities that target specific unserved and underserved groups, such as women, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.
- Stakeholders should explore collective innovative funding and financing for CWIS plan operationalization.

Thank you!







National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP)

Uniting Stakeholders for Sustainable Water Service Delivery: The Water Fund Approach, and it's Potential for Ghana's Watershed Management



By: Emmanuel S. Kogo (CRS)

November 24, 2022

Presentation Outline

Background

Watershed Management Challenges in Nawuni Sub-Catchment

The Water Fund Model

Establishing the Tamale Water Fund

Preliminary findings from Business Case

Next steps

Concluding Remarks



Background



Background

- Globally, water scarcity is driving economic, social, political, and security concerns.
- Water comes from the **tap?** How about the **source**?
- Watershed degradation impacts on water quality and increases water treatment cost, limiting the ability of cities to be able to deliver safe water to millions of people.



2018: CRS and TNC, begin efforts to partner to develop water funds in West Africa.2018: CRS engages GWCL and commissions information gathering exercise.

Context Map of the Tamale Water Fund



OCRS/5

Land use changes within the Basin



CRS's study in 2020 around the Nawuni sub-Catchment revealed a drastic landuse and landcover change between 1989 and 2015.

For instance,

- Waterbodies in the area reduced from 7.6% to 3.5%,
- Bare land increased from 9% to nearly 21%.
- Cropland increased from 10% to nearly 59%
- Close/Open Savanna reduced from 72.5% to just about 17%.

CRS/6

Watershed Management Challenges in Nawuni Sub-Catchment







Impacts of Degradation in the Watershed



Water Shortages due to;

- High turbidity (Average of 263 NTU)
- High levels of water treatment losses (20-30%) that could serve up to 100k people per day
- Reduced quantity and poor quality of water to meet current demands



Flooding of Communities and Farmlands within the basin due to;

- Collapse of river walls
- Reduced water holding capacity of the river and basin

Impacts of Degradation in the Watershed (Cont'd)



Increasingly unpredictable and unreliable dry seasonal flows

Water tankers now rely on unsafe sources to meet water supply deficit posing significant health risk



Tamale's Water Security Threat

GWCL Report - 2021

- Minimum Abstraction 2 feet
- Maximum abstraction 37 feet

Consistently the minimum has been reached during the dry season, since 2018.

Tamale is approaching a **'Day Zero'**, when no water will flow through the taps for citizens.





Government Interventions to Address the Challenge

- Focused mainly on providing grey infrastructure.
- Confiscation and destruction of sand mining equipment
- Water Resources Commission receives funds from government for the management of the country's water resources, however these funds have not been adequate and not targeted at specific catchments.

We're undertaking Yendi, Tamale Water Projects – Government

Biwater awarded \$272m contract for the Tamale Water Supply Scheme in Ghana





The Water Fund Model



Water Funds are organizations that:

4



1

3







around a common goal to contribute to water security

through nature-based solutions & sustainable watershed management





Water Funds, a tested approach









Water funds in Operation in Africa; Some Achievements

- The Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund established in 2014 to address deteriorating state of the Tana river which supplied 95 percent of Nairobi's freshwater supply and 40% of Kenya's hydropower.
 - 44,725 farmers fully implemented conservation activities, 3.4million trees have been planted, 163 hectares of public forest rehabilitated, and 298 kilometers of riparian buffer lands fully conserved by August 2021.

- The Greater Cape Town Water Fund established in 2018 to tackle invasive plant species within the catchments, reducing the amount of water that reaches the rivers and dams that feed the region by 55 billion liters (55 Mm3) per year.
 - Business case study revealed that invasive alien plant removal would already yield up to an additional 50 billion liters (50 Mm3) within five years, along with 350 job opportunities.



Establishing the Tamale Water Fund



Milestones Achieved

- Feasibility studies completed
- Design Phase at Final Stages
- Stakeholders united with a common goal
 Steering Committee formed
 - Governance structure within the watershed initiated.
 - ✓ Local Water committees formed and inaugurated.
 - ✓ Sub-Basin Committee to be revamped
- Pilot tree planting initiated with the aim of planting of over 35,000 trees by Dec. 2022
- Draft Business Case Report developed





Water Fund phases	Phase 1: Feasibility 1 – 6 Months Setting	Phase 2: Design 1 – 2 years <mark>Up a Water Fund</mark> What is the	Phase 3: Creation Up to 1 year Phase About	Phase 4: Operation Running a V	Phase 5: Maturation Vater Fund
	 Test eligibility by determining if there are water security challenges using scientific analysis Establish that the Water Fund model could potentially resolve the challenge 	 Identify critical stakeholders and develop a collective action Convene and coordinate with stakeholders using a science-based systemic change approach 	Formalize the Water Fund structure and officially launch it	Establish stability by developing and implementing a comprehensive workplan	Assure long term viability of the Water Fund to create lasting and significant impact that positively contributes to water security

Preliminary findings from Business Case Report

A **\$143 million investment** in the **Water Fund** for protection and restoration interventions is expected to return at least **\$300 million in economic benefits over 28-year time frame.**

EVERY \$1 INVESTED BY THE WATER FUND IS EXPECTED TO GENERATE AT LEAST \$2.10 OF BENEFITS

- TSS in the White Volta River could be reduced Improved agricultural practices could increase by 62%
 Crop production by \$22.3 million per year
- Annual water revenue losses of around US\$1.1 million could be avoided
- Annual water treatment costs of around US\$23 000 could be avoided
- Riverbed sedimentation from upstream could reduce by 11% (177,800 tonnes)
- Volume of sediments around Nawuni intake point could reduce by 32,500 tonnes
- Annual dredging cost of US\$ 126,000 around intake point could be avoided

- Value of wild resource harvesting could increase by US\$321 000 per year
- Carbon credits worth at least US\$1.7 million per year could be generated

Other benefits;

- secure water supply
- riparian buffer protection
- restoration of degraded areas
- climate change

resilience

- job creation
- fisheries
- biodiversity restoration (avoid irreversible loss).

Conclusion



Next steps

- Work with Steering Committee (WRC, GWCL, CONIWAS, MSWR, EPA, NRCC) to formalize the Water Fund and officially launch it.
 - Package the Business Case report for easy dissemination across the sector
 - Meetings with Strategic sector players, incl. Parliamentary Select Committee
 - Legal arrangements to incorporate the Water Fund
 - □ Fundraising efforts Donor partners, Private Sector, GoG, etc.
 - Setup other sub-committees and commission them to action; advocacy, community mobilization, technical, fundraising, etc.

Concluding Remarks

The Water funds approach could complement governments efforts to address the challenges with Ghana's watershed management;

- Establish a dependable funding stream for nature-based restoration projects.
- Expand funding sources for the conservation of our watersheds.
- Establish a framework for collective action, connecting land stewards in rural areas and water users in urban areas to share in the value of healthy watersheds.
- Provides a scientific basis for fund mobilization and implementation of conservation interventions.

Thank you!

