

Café – Group 1, 2, 3 & 4



GROUP 1 - PUBLIC FINANCING OF SDGS

GROUP 2 – COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS SDGS

GROUP 3- GRANTS AND SPONSORSHIP COMMUNITY

GROUP 4 - MARKET-BASED FINANCING APPROACHES

Group1 Café on Public Financing of SDGs



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What main issues/challenges were raised?



- **Inadequate internally generated funds**
- **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**

What lessons were learnt?



- **Some Asian countries like the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia among others have made it due to good attitude and the will power to make things work.**
- **Lack of alternative economic model and blindly copying external systems which are not working in our local context.**

What recommendations were made to tackle the issues



- **Review the current tax system and reverse the situation where some investors are given tax holiday for the first 10 years of operation for which profits are made within the period and then fold up after.**
- **Increase taxes of the rich and road tolls and allocate part of the money to the sector**
- **Fight corruption and ensure value for money on project executions and procurements**
- **Generating funding locally for each of the 17 goals and complimenting with donor support**
- **Ensure price standardization**

Recommendation Cont.



- **Ensure local content in award of major infrastructural contracts**
- **Pursue alternative economic models that fits and suits our development needs and avoid blind copying of external prescribed systems that do not help us in the long term.**
- **Proper and functional decentralisation system**
- **Assets declarations should not only be limited to Directors and politician alone to minimise corruption due to dubious amassing of wealth at the expense of the state.**

Conclusion



It is possible to harness and mobilise public funding for the SDGs but that will come with commitment and general attitudinal change across the segment of the citizenry to do the right thing.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**



Community Contribution towards SDGs

Group 2

Community Contribution

- Communities do contribute in various ways:
 - Land for infrastructure
 - Human Resource ie. Unskilled Labor
 - venue for meetings
 - Feedback
 - Community time spend

Recommendations

- The need to consider the diverse contributions communities makes i.e. Their capabilities and capacities
- Involving Community members in monitoring could help minimize cost
- The need to localize (re-define) SDGs with communities so they can work towards it.

Recommendations

- Engagement with and deeper involvement of members could enable them demand accountability
- Both Government and implementing partners should be ready to account to the communities
- Community members need to be trained in negotiation skills
- Dialogue with IEA to focus on issues of sanitation
- Changing the mindset of communities to understand and recognize they need to be self sufficient

Recommendations

- Community's Commitment to SDGs through the development of one message for our communities
- The need to Partner communities such that they will undertake community led actions
- The need to have a clearing house such as CONIWAS

Thank you

For attention!

Group 4 Summary

Topic Discussed – Market-based Financing Approaches

21-Oct-15

What main issues/challenges were raised?

1. No clear definition of the target group called “low-income / poor people”.
2. The target group already pay for sanitation services some how. They hugely depend on public toilets, which they pay per use. It’s important to consider offering them sanitation improvements that they could pay in the same/similar fashion.

What main issues/challenges were raised?

3. Having noted the peculiar characteristics of the target described in #2 above, entrepreneurs/investors are not motivated to venture into a business that with a long payback period.

What lessons were learnt?

1. Addressing the sanitation challenge in Ghana cannot thrive on a purely market-based financing approach – with primarily motivated by profit-making.
2. The low-income / poor target group have peculiar characteristics, hence any financing approach must be tailored to meet their specific needs and characteristics.

What recommendations were made?

1. Market-based financing approaches should blend with social enterprise. PPP's and donor support required. Outright removal of subsidy now isn't practical consider success stories of previous subsidy-projects.
2. Government to introduce policies to reduce interest rates for sanitation related loans.
3. MFI's / banks that offer sanitation related loan products should consider a corporate social responsibility (CSR) which should translate into reduced interest rates.

What recommendations were made?

3. MFI's / banks to consider a multi-sector approach whereby a single loan product is meant for both commerce and sanitation improvements. This way, customers can service the loans with the profits they generate.
4. Experts to develop more innovative and cheaper toilet technologies. Consider using local materials.

Food for Thought:

“Anybody who can take a loan to build a toilet, could have built the toilet without a loan.”

By: Anonymous



Presentation Grants and Sponsorship

Group 3

Issues

- Funding sources from the Developed North countries.
- Possibility for IGF in Africa- African Philanthropist and Foundations
- Benefit from the Oil Revenue (ABFA) percentage allocation for WASH- Engage the Ministry on this funding.
- Taxation policy for Foreign Investment Companies- Extractive Sector

Lessons

- CSOs as sole voice of the marginalized is not effective strategy to achieve desired targets in the WASH sector
- Poor documentation on projects affects funding of WASH and does not show good utilization of available funding in the Sector
- Narrative style of proposal writing without evidence

Recommendations

- Partnership- Foundations, cross-sectoral, corporate entities in Ghana
- Capacity building- strong fundraising & negotiating skills
- Design innovative campaign/advocacy strategies
- Competition for resources in the sector need to healthy- collaboration to achieve common goals

Recommendation Cont'd

- Design & develop appropriate technologies- Sustainable & Innovative
- DPs follow the Aid- Effectiveness principle and work in a coordinated manner with government in r/n to WASH delivery
- Deepened advocacy on taxation policy in the country- extractive sector
 - Backed with thorough research to engage government effectively;
 - Revision of the tax policy

Recommendations Cont'd

- Engage corporate bodies in the country to benefit from their CSR- incorporate WASH
- Facilitate the empowerment of communities to advocate their issues
- Engage religious leaders in the country to invest in the WASH sector
- Engage Christian Aid (New Funds for Dev't Project) to factor WASH in the next phase
- Designing of the WASH Fund should be led by CSO

Conclusion

- Commitment of the WASH sector to be innovative and exploit both local and international resources to fund projects in the sector in order to achieve Goal Six of the SDGs