



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, WORKS AND HOUSING

**9TH JOINT GoG/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS' SECTOR
REVIEW CONFERENCE**



(16 -18 October 2006, Volta Hotel, Akosombo, Eastern Region)

Measuring Progress on GPRS Targets and MDGs in Water and Sanitation

**“Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for
Water and Sanitation Services”**

FINAL DRAFT
Conference Proceedings

Volume 1: Conference Summary

November 2006

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFD	-	Agence Française de Development (the French Development Agency)
AVRL	-	Aqua-Vitens Rand Limited
BH	-	Borehole
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
COM	-	Community Ownership & Management
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWS	-	Community Water and Sanitation
DA	-	District Assembly
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Assistance
DBWSC	-	District Based Water and Sanitation Component, Danida-WSSPSII
DECISION	-	Demonstration Centre(s) for Improving Sanitation
DFID	-	Department for International Development, UK
DIMES	-	District Monitoring and Evaluation System
DOM	-	District Operational Manual
DPCU	-	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DWSP	-	District Water and Sanitation Plan
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
DTB	-	District Tender Board
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	-	Economic Reform Programme
ESA	-	External Support Agency
EU	-	European Union
FMP	-	Facility Management Plan
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GLSS	-	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRSII	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
GWO	-	Ghana Water Operator
HH	-	Household
HO	-	Head Office
ICB	-	International Competitive Bidding
IDA	-	International Development Association
JDRM	-	Joint Donor Review Mission
JICA	-	Japan International Co-operation Agency
JMP	-	Joint Monitoring Programme
KfW	-	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German International Development Bank)
MIS	-	Management Information System
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development
MDBS	-	Multi Donor Budgetary Support
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
M & E	-	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MWRWH	-	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NCB	-	National Competitive Bidding
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NCWSP	-	National Community Water and Sanitation Programme
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organisation
NMS	-	National Monitoring System
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PO	-	Partner Organisation
POM	-	Project Operational Manual
PRUSPA	-	Private Utility Service Providers Association
PURC	-	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
RWST	-	Regional Water and Sanitation Team

SHEP	-	School Hygiene Education Programme
SIP	-	Strategic Investment Plan/Programme
SSHE	-	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education
ST	-	Small Town
SWAp	-	Sector Wide Approach
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committee
WRC	-	Water Resources Commission
WS	-	Water and Sanitation
WSDB	-	Water and Sanitation Development Board
WSS	-	Water and Sanitation Sector

FOREWORD

For the past few years, the Annual Joint GoG/Development Partners' Review of the Water and Sanitation Sector has focused on harmonizing approaches and procedures in the sector. This year's theme 'Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for Water and Sanitation Services', emphasises this need further. As was indicated in the pre-conference briefing this year's theme and agenda sought to address an important issue raised at last years conference concerning basic elements of harmonization such as definition of access and, consistent and reliable reporting of coverage.

The importance of harmonization has long been recognized and the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) will continue to engage other service ministries and agencies such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) so we progress in this area and develop procedures that will receive nation-wide endorsement and acceptance. The MWRWH will also provide the necessary support to the Water Directorate to effectively take charge of its 'clearing house' functions with the support of appropriate institutions.

The proposal to hold next year's event in September is a useful one as recommendations of the conference will then be available to inform participatory discussions of the national budget process that now takes place in November of every year.

Following the practice of reporting on previous events, the proceedings of this years Joint GoG/Development Partners' Conference are presented in two volumes: Volume 1, Conference Summary contains the Conference Statement issued by participants after deliberations; outcomes of the main sessions during the two-and-half days including feedback from group work sessions, speeches of the opening ceremony, conference programme and list of participants. In addition a draft Performance Matrix for 2006/2007 based on the recommendations of the conference is included. Hard copies of Volume 1 are being made available to all participants and relevant ministries. Volume 2, Conference Presentations includes papers presented at the conference and details of group work presentations, and will be made available electronically to all participants.

I am particularly pleased that this year the participation of our core sub-sector institutions, especially GWCL, improved markedly. I therefore urge that all our sector institutions and agencies support the Water Directorate in implementing the proposed mid-year assessment of progress on action proposals and related undertakings.

Let me take this opportunity to thank all those who participated in the conference and assure our Development Partners that the Government of Ghana will continue to improve on its support to the water and sanitation sector in order to achieve Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII) targets and MDGs.

.....
Hon. Hackmann Owusu-Agyemang, MP
Minister, Ministry of Water Resources,
Works and Housing

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The objectives of the 2006 Joint GoG/Development Partners' Water and Sanitation Conference were achieved: recommendations of the eighth (8th) conference were reviewed and validated by the three main agencies (CWSA, GWCL, WRC) in charge of sub-sectors under the MWRWH participated, and participants had opportunity to learn of on-going sector activities. The process of addressing the issue of reporting on access and coverage statistics has started.

The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing wishes to express its gratefulness to all –The Minister and Deputy Regional Minister for Eastern Region, members of Parliament, Deputy Minister of MLGRDE, Eastern Region Coordinating Council, Chief Executives and Staff of New Juaben Municipal Assembly, Asuogyaman and Manya Krobo District Assemblies, Chairmen of the Boards, directors and Staff of WRC, GWCL and CWSA, representatives of AFD, CIDA, DANIDA, the World Bank, GTZ/KfW, World Vision, WaterAid-Ghana and its partners, CONIWAS and all development partners who participated.

We appreciate the contributions made by AFD, EU, CWSA and WaterAID-Ghana in the planning of the conference.

The conference was supported by:

The Policy Monitoring and Management Support (PMMS) Component of the Danida-Water and Sanitation Sector Programme Support Phase II (WSSPSII).

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Conference Reporting

The collation, preparation and editing of the Conference Proceedings were carried out by Lukman Salifu (lead facilitator), Harold Esseku (facilitation support) and Gabriel Engmann (PMMS).

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9TH JOINT GoG/DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS CONFERENCE ON REVIEW OF WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

“Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for Water and Sanitation Services”

Volta Hotel, Akosombo
16 – 18 October 2006

1 CONFERENCE STATEMENT

Preamble and Overview

The 9th Annual GoG/Development Partners Review Conference on Water and Sanitation Sector took place from the 16 – 18 October, 2006, in Akosombo, Eastern Region. The focus on harmonization was maintained. In response to the previous year’s felt need of sector practitioners for improving the measuring of results and reporting, the theme of this year’s conference was “Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for Water and Sanitation Services”.

Participation involved all three sub-sectors - community water and sanitation, urban water and water resources management - with enhanced representation of all parties. The main *objective* of the conference was to bring stakeholders together to *appraise performance of the sector towards harmonization over the previous year and consider action proposals emerging from key issues discussed at the conference.*

In order to adequately deal with the issues of data gathering, results measuring and management more than 80 participants drawn from,

Parliamentary Select Committees on;

- Water Resources, Works and Housing,
- Local Government, Rural Development and Environment,

Staff of various ministries;

- Water Resources, Works and Housing;
- Local Government, Rural Development and Environment;
- Health,

Departments and agencies including;

- Community Water and Sanitation Agency,
- Ghana Water Company Limited,
- Water Resources Commission,
- National Development Planning Commission,
- Ghana Statistical Service,
- Hydrological Service Department,
- Public Utilities Regulatory Commission,
- NGOs (CONIWAS),
- Water and Sanitation Development Boards,
- Regional Coordinating Councils,
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.

Private Sector Operators and Consultants as well as the bi- and multi-lateral development partners participated in the conference.

Participants considered a number of important issues that affect further progress towards harmonizing sector approaches, including:

1. Streamlining the definition of access and coverage statistics used by sector agencies
2. Status of operations of small independent operators within GWCL supply areas

3. Management of small town systems by WSDBs and/or private operators
4. Enhancing data and information exchange between WRC and WRIS Institutions
5. Development of Municipal Financing Bill by MLGRDE for MMDA interventions
6. Increasing GoG share of funding to the water and sanitation sector
7. Financing mechanisms for sustainable sanitation promotion
8. Legal review of bye-laws for WSDBs formation and tariff setting procedures
9. How to effectively coordinate, maintain and disseminate reliable and officially recognized sector statistics
10. Effective collaboration between the MWRWH and its agencies on one hand and the MLGRDE and its agencies.

In their statement, the Development Partners expressed concern on the level of Government financing for the sector and how this could undermine the achievement of the sector targets of MDG and GPRS II.

In his keynote address, the Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing supported the Institutionalisation of the Joint GoG/Development Partners' Review of the sector and proposed the consolidation of clearing house functions of the Water Directorate. He also assured stakeholders of GoG's commitment to meeting shortfalls in funding to the NCWSP.

Statements

After two-and-half days of deliberations and discussions, participants made the following proposals for developing the performance matrix over the 2006/2007 period;

1. That, there is the need for substantial increase in sector financing and harmonization approaches as a means towards achieving GPRS II targets and MDGs for the water and sanitation sector;
2. That, the process for harmonizing procedures for data collection, definition of access and coverage statistics is tackled through the formation of multi-agency working group and consultative dialogues under the auspices of Water Directorate (as a "clearing house") and facilitated by the Ghana Statistical Service;
3. That, social marketing and behavioural change in sanitation be the central strategy for improving sanitation supported by innovative mechanisms for sustainable financing of sanitation;
4. That, CWSA, in consultation with MLGRDE, collates existing regulations and tariff setting guidelines for dissemination to MMDAs and ensure its application in the determination and approval of tariffs for small towns water supply operation and management;

And concerning outstanding activities from last year:-

5. That the MWRWH vigorously pursue and obtain cabinet approval of the National Water Policy and prepare its implementation framework.
6. That the Water Directorate liaises with MoFEP to secure the undertaking of PER or PET of the water sector.

Participants further endorsed AFD as the lead Development Partner for the coming year with World Bank and European Union as co-leaders. It was proposed that the WD convene a mid-year assessment of progress of performance, under the leadership of the Joint Board-Chairmen of sector-agencies, by 18th April, 2007.

The conference proposed that the next Joint GoG/Development Partner's Conference on Review of the Water and Sanitation Sector be held in September, 2007.

The two-and-half days Conference was organized by the Water Directorate of the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing.

2 CONFERENCE SUMMARY

SESSION 1 – INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, WELCOME AND ADDRESSES

Day 1 AM Oct 16, 2006

2.1.1 Conference Opening and Objectives

An overview of the annual Government and Development Partners' reviews of the water and sanitation sector was given by the Director (Water), Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing. The overview touched on the lead taken by the Water Directorate (with the support of development partners) in organizing the annual event over the last three years. The theme of the conference, - "Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for Water and Sanitation Services" - still focused on the efforts at harmonization in the sector, but with a focus on reporting uniform figures to achieve the MDGs and GPRS II targets. The conference process and objectives were presented. The main objective was to review progress made in harmonizing procedures in the sector and to make recommendations for follow up actions for 2006/2007.

2.1.2 Conference Welcome and Key Note Addresses

The welcome address was delivered by the Deputy Eastern Regional Minister, Hon. Susana Mensah, on behalf of the Eastern Regional Minister, Honourable Yaw Barimah, MP. The key points in the address included the following:

- Achievement of MDG target for Water will help achieve other MDG targets
- GoG has given water given priority in GPRS II
- GoG has improved access to water in Koforidua and other towns in the region
- The RCC has put in place measure to strengthen and monitor DA activities in the sector
- There is currently improper disposal facilities for septage
- Activities in the sector should focus on results based development
- The address also stated that there is the need for an accurate database for water & sanitation to ensure all stakeholders have a common understanding of coverage and access.

A copy of the statement is attached as Annex 3.

The representative of the development partners and the lead development partner for the conference was Agence Française de Development (the French Development Agency). The representative gave an address on behalf of the development partners. The key points raised in the address included:

- Ghana signed MDG in September 2000 and continues to shown commitment to it
- There has been an increase in coverage from less than 30% to over 50% in the last few years
- Growth should however be accelerated if the MDG targets are to be achieved (a yearly increase of 5-6% is needed)
- The water and sanitation sub sector is included in the MDDBS
- The process of finalizing the National Water Policy is on track

He however stated that

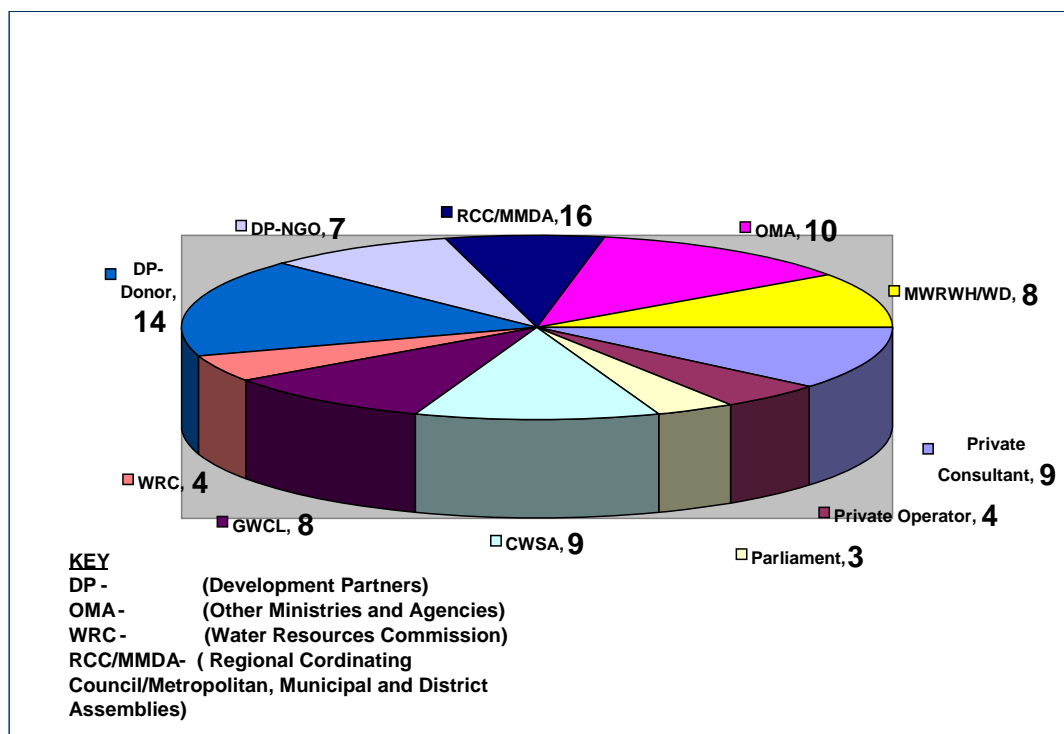
- WSS priority not reflected in resource allocation by GoG
- 2% budgetary allocation to water is too low
- MDG target of 73% more realistic than sector's 85% target
- Water Directorate needs more permanent staff to be effective
- Political and operational umbrella should be in place to define next steps for SWAp.
- Capacity of decentralised structures too low
- Access to sanitation too low.

A copy of the statement is attached as Annex 2.

The Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing, Mr. Hackman Owusu-Agyeman gave a predominantly extempore speech to address the issues which had been raised. A copy of his prepared speech is attached as Annex 1. The key issues raised in the sector Minister's speech include the following:

- The total support (grants, mixed-credits and directly by own-sources such as HIPC) harnessed by GoG for interventions places Ghana on track to achieve 85% target instead of 73% access to potable water
- The above is supported by the several water projects being implemented across the country to meet the said targets (Water was Number 1 at recent cabinet retreat demonstrating GoGs commitment to the sector)
- Bui Dam to be constructed to solve energy crisis
- GPRS II targets should be discussed with GSS and NDPC to ensure harmonization
- MWRWH will continue support institutionalization of Annual Joint GoG/Development Partners’ Review of the sector
- The ‘clearing house’ functions of Water Directorate for improved statistics on water coverage will be supported
- Water Policy before cabinet and will be ready shortly
- Volta Basin Commission and other Basin Commissions to be set up to manage water resources
- Draft performance matrix should be approved by GOG
- GoG will provide the required €200 billion shortfall in financing programme support for rural water and sanitation sub-sector.

This year’s conference saw improved participation by staff of core sub-sector agencies and representations from private consultants and operators. The chart below shows the main sector groups that participated in the Joint Sector Review Conference.



SESSION 2 – UPDATE AND REVIEW OF 2005 PERFORMANCE MATRIX

Day 1 AM Oct 16, 2006

2.2.1 Performance Matrix Update

The Director (Water), Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, presented the Performance Matrix for 2005 – 2006 and the status of achievement of the various actions. The main achievements were:

- The process of finalizing the National Water Policy is on track with comments and recommendations from Cabinet review incorporated.
- The process to establish the District Monitoring and Evaluation System (DIMES) at the District level has been piloted in some districts, but is yet to be evaluated

- TOR for Public Expenditure Review (PER) for the water and sanitation sector has been prepared and reviewed by MoFEP.
- Review of Environmental Sanitation Policy through SEA process completed with comments from key stakeholders
- Process of upgrading the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit into a Directorate has been initiated by MLGRDE with support from Danida PMMS Component.

Areas requiring more focus were as follows:

- Harmonisation Working Group has been formed, but there is need for more coordinating effort to ensure effective participation of sub-sector and allied agencies and institutions
- The undertaking of Public Expenditure Review (PER) or in the least a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) is currently on hold due to preparation of 2007 budget and will resume early next year after assessment by MoFEP of requirements of other sectors.

The reviewed performance matrix with achievements to date is presented in Annex 4.

SESSION 3 - STATUS OF WATER SECTOR (GWCL, CWSA &WRC)

Day 1 PM Oct 16, 2006

GWCL, CWSA and the WRC gave presentations on the status of services under their mandates and provided update of on-going and important pipe-line interventions and programmes.

2.3.1 Status of Urban Water

GWCL presented the main objectives of service-provision as meet customer satisfaction and ensuring financial sustainability in the process. According to demand and production forecast about 50% of the demand of residents living within the supply areas of the 82 systems managed by GWCL is met with a production capacity of 760,000 m³/day capacity.

Current investment levels are about 35% of requirements. The Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) of the GWCL requires \$1.6b for 100% coverage by 2020.

REGION	POP	DEMAND (m ³ /day)	SUPPLY (m ³ /day)	COVERAGE %
ASHANTI	2071000	190600	82110	43
BRONG-AHAFO	725000	52000	8300	16
CENTRAL	665000	53200	33800	63
EASTERN	820000	65600	17075	26
GT.- ACCRA	3,050,000	456000	368000	80
NORTHERN	550,000	44000	13090	30
UPPER-EAST	158,000	12600	4700	37
UPPER-WEST	112,000	8900	2800	31
VOLTA	488,000	39000	14905	38
WESTERN	750,000	67000	25260	37
NATIONAL	9,389,000	988900	570040	58

Regarding the Public-Private-Partnership arrangements, GoG has signed a management contract with GWCL as guarantor and Aqua-Vitens-Rand Limited as operator. The 82 water supply systems being operated by GWCL are to be operated and managed by the operator, while GWCL retains ownership of all the assets.

The investments required by GWCL to meet the MDG target of 85% coverage in the 10 regions in the GWCL areas of operation are as follows:

INVESTMENT REQUIRED TO MEET NATIONAL GOAL (85% COVERAGE)

**OR
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

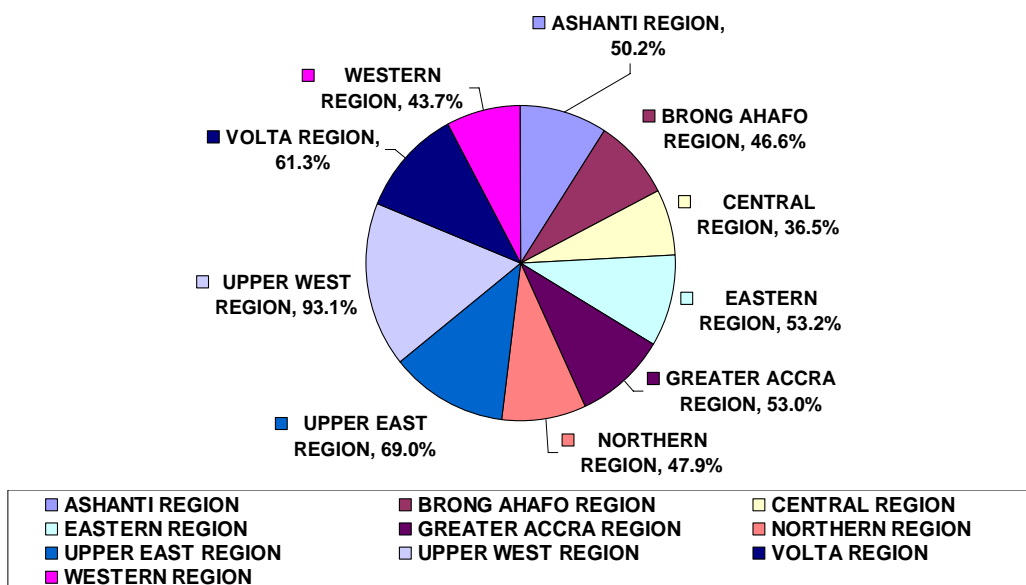
REGION	POPULATION 2000-CENSUS	Investment to meet 85% Coverage	Investment to Achieve Millennium Dev. Goals	Coverage on Attaining MDG Targets
ASHANTI	1,914,953	US\$146m	US\$98m	70%
B/AHAFO	671,710	US\$162m	US\$102m	62%
CENTRAL	591,523	US\$115m	US\$85m	76%
EASTERN	729,918	US\$155m	US\$ 94m	61%
GT. - ACCRA	2,539,221	-	US\$215m	94%
NORTHERN	487,993	US\$114m	US\$ 80m	75%
U-EAST	139,174	US\$ 28m	US\$ 20m	75%
U-WEST	100,851	US\$ 28m	US\$ 18m	58%
VOLTA	434,456	US\$100m	US\$ 68m	71%
WESTERN	668,836	US\$ 44m	US\$ 31m	74%
NATIONAL	8,278,634	US\$891m	US\$ 811m	80%

During discussions participants observed that if the per-capita demand of 120 litres per day employed by GWCL for forecasting is lowered slightly then significant differences could result in reported coverage for urban areas. It was therefore suggested that GWCL reconsider the definition of access and service levels, in the light of the MDGs minimum target of 20 litres per person per day.

It was recommended that GWCL hold further discussions to consider how aggregated demand is assessed for urban areas and point out any disparities in service levels for the different categories of users within different housing segments.

2.3.2 Status of Community Water and Sanitation Services

An update of the National community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP) was presented by CWSA. So far CWSA has facilitated, since the inception of the NCWSP in 1994, construction of about 8,600 BHs, 1,300 Hand Dug Wells and 520 Pipe Schemes (NCWSP). Regional coverage at the end of 2005 is shown in the chart below.



A presentation on the medium term SIP from 2007-2011 was also made. The revised SIP became necessary due to the limitations identified in the 2005 SIP model and to set realistic targets for water supply and improved sanitation delivery. It was also to make the SIP consistent with strategic actions and targets, on water and sanitation, in the GPRS II. It also aims at evolving a feasible financing plan.

The target is to achieve:

- 60% - Development Partners
- 30% - Government
- 10% - DAs & Communities

The revised SIP model and its assumptions incorporates 2000 Census data and the newly created districts. It is anticipated that a final draft of the updated SIP will be presented to the MWRWH by the end of February 2007 and presented to the MDDBS review meeting of March 2007.

2.3.3 Status of Water Resources Management

The WRC presented an update on activities carried out by the commission. The commission has as a cardinal objective to ensure the economic efficiency in water use, equity and environmental, and ecological sustainability. The key activities listed as carried out by the commission include:

- Enhancing Water Resources Assessment
- Improvement of water use permitting & monitoring
- Set up and application of Water Resources Management Account
- Preparation of IWRM plans for selected basins
- Promotion of education & awareness raising
- Capacity building

The presentation covered on-going efforts in enhancing participation and coordinating the activities of decentralised structures, enhancing water resources assessment by the WRIS institutions, improvement in water use permitting and monitoring as well as setting up and utilization of Water Resources Management Account. The presentation concluded with challenges facing the sub-sector. The detail presentation is available in Volume II of Proceedings: Conference Presentations.

Institutional Structures and Roles

Focus is on promoting co-ordination and participation within a decentralised IWRM structure:

First River Basin management structure:

- The WRC basin office in Koforidua operational for more than two years.
- Acts as Secretariat for the Densu Basin Board.
- Concerted and coordinated activities carried out so far have resulted in improved water quality of the Weija Lake.

Second River Basin management structure:

- WRC office set up for the White Volta Basin now functioning in Bolgatanga.
- White Volta Board set up in March 2006 and officially inaugurated in June 2006.
- It is also testing transboundary water management.

Institutional Structures and Roles (Cont'd)

Third River Basin management structure:

- The Ankobra river basin has been selected to constitute the third priority basin
- First interactive key stakeholders meeting held in Tarkwa in April 2006.
- Acquisition of office space and recruitment of Basin Officer being addressed.

Transboundary River Basin management structure:

- Facilitated the process of establishing the Volta Basin Authority
- Providing inputs to the Water Resources Coordinating Unit of ECOWAS for promotion of IWRM at the sub regional level.

Financial Tool: Set-up and application of Water Resources Management Account (WRMA).

- Retention of raw water charges formalised in mid 2005 and a dedicated bank account at Bank of Ghana is now operational.
- A system has been put in place and operational with regards to administration and reporting of funds.
- The total amount collected for the WRMA is about US\$225,000
- Efforts are being put in to improve the collection rate.

SESSION 4 – HIGHLIGHTS OF SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND STUDIES

Day 1 PM Oct 16, 2006

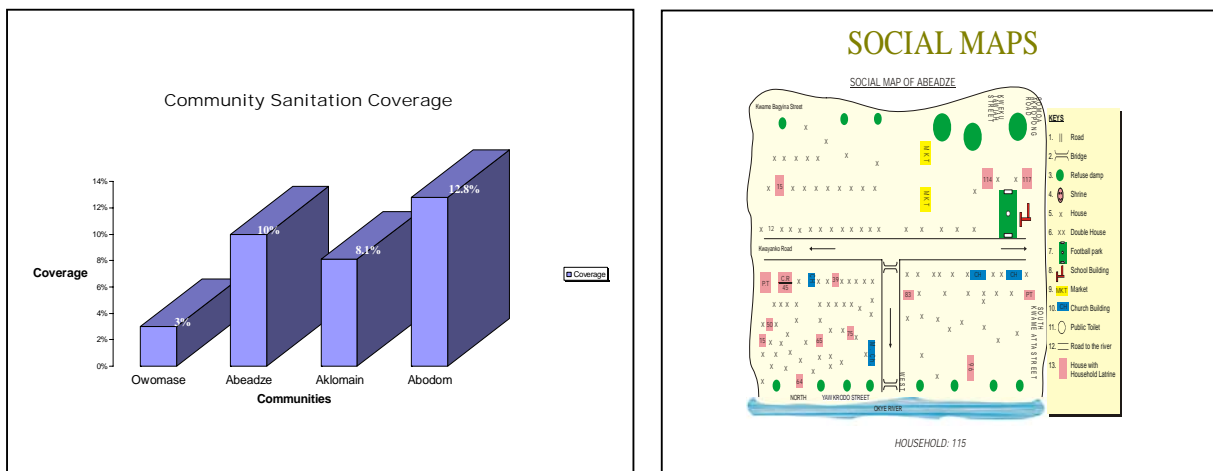
2.4.1 Study on Donor Funds Flow in the Water Sector

A study on Donor Funds flow to the water sector was presented. The study looked at funds flow from GoG and Development Partners. The presentation also covered funds flow procedures of various DPs and proposals for harmonizing and aligning DPs fund flows. It was observed that most of sector DPs (donors) currently supporting the MDBS process. One key issue that emerged from the presentation was the fact that there has been gradual increase in DP allocation to the sector in recent years. However, the issue of whether all funds targeted at sector activities are adequately captured and reported on, remains a challenge.

2.4.2 Scaling up of Sanitation & Hygiene

A presentation was made on piloting activities and results from four communities (Owomase, Abeamze, Aklomaim and Abodom) in the Central Region where the *Total Sanitation* technique has been applied for scaling up sanitation. The assessment of conditions in the communities, especially, of point-source discharges from indiscriminate disposal of both solid waste and excreta due to high incidence of free-ranging was presented. The results indicated improvement in general hygiene practices and reduction in the burden of waste discharges in the communities. A number of households constructed improve household and shared latrines.

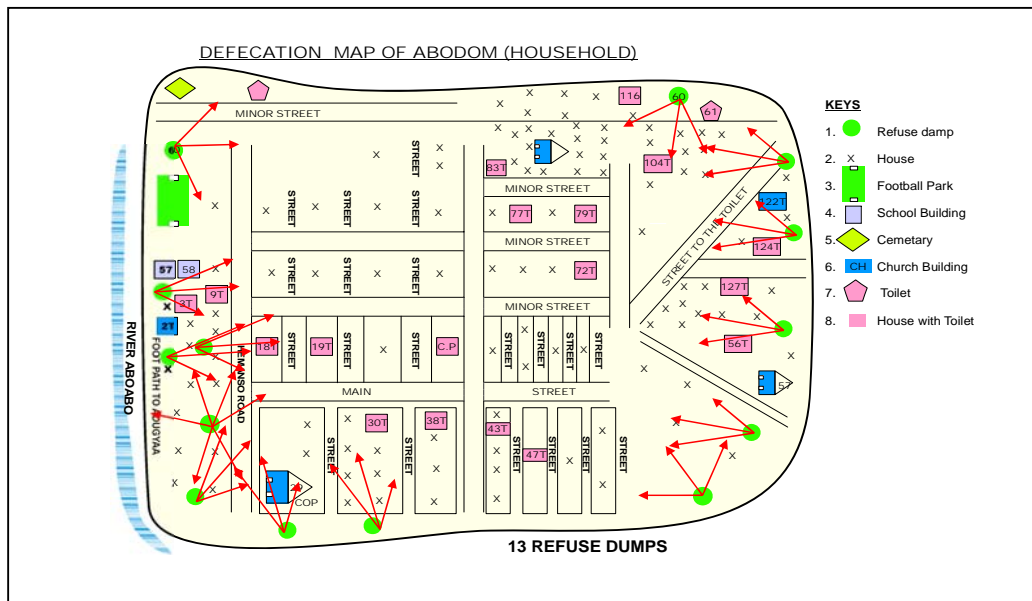
However, the challenge of accelerating sanitation promotion so far as increases in construction of



household latrines still remained. During discussions views on the advantages and disadvantages of subsidies and the underlying principle of Total Sanitation which seeks to rely on sanitation behaviour change to improve uptake of latrine construction by households themselves. Participants observed that effective sanitation promotion still remained a challenge, and that the question 'when can we say that we have achieved sanitation behaviour change – the observed improvement in hygiene practices alone or when latrines have been constructed by households?' needed to be answered.

The observations and discussions supported the conclusion that going up on the rungs of the sanitation ladder takes time and different households and communities are at different rungs, and improvement can only be achieved through sustained effort which sometime goes beyond the life of project-assisted interventions.

The presentation gave pictorial conditions of the sanitation within the communities. The full details of the presentation are available in *Volume II of Proceedings: Conference Presentations*.



2.4.3 Mechanised Boreholes with Limited Reticulation

New Energy⁵ a NGO working in Tamale gave a presentation on how old, large wells (with diameters of about 1.5 metres) in the Tamale Municipality have been rehabilitated, disinfected and retrofitted with submersible pumps to serve all un-served areas of the Metropolis. Before the mechanization, the hand dug wells served populations of between 150 and 300 people and serve up to 1500 people after mechanization.



Rehabilitated System with the New Tamale Sports Stadium Construction in the background



Old abandoned well under reconstruction (note the large diameter of well > 4.5 ft)

An important issue raised concerned the regulation of the mechanized systems within GWCL water supply areas to avoid illegal connections and non-payment for water. The work of New Energy buttressed the important role NGOs can play in reaching the un-served in both rural and poor urban areas.

2.4.4 Key Issues from Open Discussions

The following issues and observations were made during open discussions on the above presentations:

⁵ Partner Organisation of WaterAid-Ghana

- Water harvesting should be considered seriously by MWRWH
- Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment (MLGRDE) highlighted on the proposed Municipal Financing Bill to cater for development projects by MMDAs
- GWCL should give considerations to various options of water services to residents of peri-urban areas
- Clear & uniform definition of coverage and access should be used by all stakeholders
- Key Water Resource Indicators should be incorporated in reportage WRC
- Current levels of financing and interventions from DPs sources is enough to meet coverage of 73% for water
- Coverage gap may be closed not only with increased finances but also technology changes
- An important finding from study of state of Hand Pumps (HPs) indicate that those (HPs) over 5 years of age in Brong Ahafo Region and Volta Region are 88-92% operational (outcome of study in regions with & without MOM units)
- Uniform policy in sanitation subsidy should be in place
- Various financing mechanisms should be considered for sanitation
- Development Control for Housing (bye-laws) should be enforced by local authorities

SESSION 5 – SMALL TOWNS O&M

Day 2 AM Oct 17, 2006

Day 2 commenced with a recap of flagged issues from Day 1. Two Presentations on the management of small town schemes were made. The first was a private-operator-managed system by the Private Utility Service Providers Association (PRUSPA) and the second was a typical WSDB-managed system made by CWSA- Eastern region.

2.5.1 Small Towns O&M –Bekwai and Atebubu (PRUSPA)

PRUSPA is the umbrella organisation of private companies that manage utility services in small towns and poor urban communities in Ghana. Currently PRUSPA operates in the Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo and Western Regions in the towns of Atebubu, Bekwai, Enchi, Wassa-Akropong and Parambo-Sawaba.

Two of the objectives of PRUSPA are to ensure uniform and efficient water supply and sanitation services to the required national standard and to play an advocacy role in promoting water and sanitation in rural and urban poor communities. The table below gives a summary of the operating data for two small town systems constructed as part of EU funded Small Towns Water Supply Programme in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo. PRUSPA has been managing the systems since 2002.

<u>Some Relevant Data</u>		
PARAMETER	ATEBUBU	BEKWAI
Population Served (current)	(Approx.) 23,000	(Approx.) 25,000
Water Production (m ³)		
2002		76,548
2003	75,669	127,260
2004	66,139	159,929
2005	81,793	184,248
Water Consumption (m ³)		
2002		55,282
2003	55,407	98,751
2004	58,202	133,027
2005	67,707	143,306
Non Revenue Water (%)		
2002		28
2003	27	22
2004	12	17
2005	18	22
Tariff(¢/m ³ -¢/18ltr bkt)		
2002		5,500(100)
2003	10,000(150)	5,500(100)
2004	10,000(150)	5,500(100)
2005	from 1 st July 11,000(200)	5,500(100)
2006	11,000(200)	from 1 st Sept 8,334(150)

Some Relevant Data (cont'd)

Revenue(¢M)		
2002		346
2003	429	538
2004	563	650
2005	761	796
Expenditure(¢M)		
2002		270
2003	492	433
2004	500	611
2005	664	723
Pmts to DA and WSDB(¢M)		
2002		101
2003	32	147
2004	52	116
2005	(142)58	(547)183

The main challenges of O&M management of small town systems listed by PRUSPA include:

- Lack of access to concessionary loans for the development of water projects
- Systems transferred from GWCL are old and difficult to operate
- Operators pay commercial tariff for electricity whilst they charge social tariff for water services
- Delays in payment of water bills for government departments and agencies
- Payments due to DA and WSDB does not take into consideration operational expenses of the operator
- Lack of capacity and logistics for the DA, WSDB and CWSA to carry out effective monitoring of the water systems
- Delays in approving proposals for tariff review and extension of the systems
- Small towns water systems for management by private operators are few
- Lack of a standardized contract document

2.5.2 Small Towns O&M – Asesewa (Water and Sanitation Development Board)

Asesewa is a Small Town with a water supply system which was commissioned in September 2004 as part of GTZ funding of EVORAP. The WSS is managed by a WSDB. Members were elected at a community meeting and approved by the District Assembly in 2004. The WSDB's four year term ends in May 2008. An important outcome of improved year round availability of water and the impact of education on the benefits of safe-water chain is that between December 2004 and December 2005, there has been an increase of 30% in consumption as seen from water sales. Details of management arrangements and, emerging issues and lessons are presented in *Volume II of Proceedings: Conference Presentation*.

Asesewa – Basic Data About The Water System

The water system has the following components:

- ◆ One mechanised borehole.
- ◆ A HLT with a Volume of 120m³; Height of 12m.
- ◆ Mode of Distribution is by gravity.
- ◆ Number of Standpipes is 20.
- ◆ Number of Private Connections to date is 43.



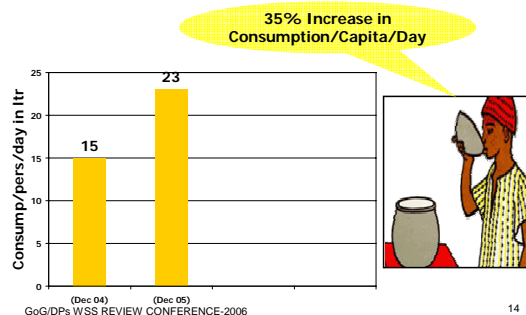
Mechanised Borehole

GoG/DPs WSS REVIEW CONFERENCE-2006

5

Asesewa – Technical Results (Cont'd)

Consumption (Between DEC '04 & DEC '05)



14

2.5.3 Open Discussion on Small Towns O&M

The main highlights of discussions concerned the difference in the level of tariffs charged under the two management models; WSDB managed system charged more (¢250) than the PRUSPA managed systems (¢150 and ¢200). It was explained that all tariffs were agreed at community meetings and endorsed by the DAs. PRUSPA mentioned delay in the implementation of approved tariffs by DAs as a constraint.

SESSION 6 – RESULTS MEASURING AND REPORTING

Day 2 AM Oct 17, 2006

2.6.1 WATSAN Mapping Model

WATSAN Mapping is a strategic short to long term data management tool.

The key processes are as follows:

- Concept note and initial consultations
- Formation of working group.
- Briefing/orientation of key stakeholders
- Development of instruments and manuals
- Community awareness creation and involvement
- Training workshops for field assistants
- Data collection
- Data analysis and utilisation
- Validation of data at the area council level
- Dissemination of lessons learnt
- Reporting
- District level long and short term plans and community water and sanitation improvement plans

2.6.2 Country Sector Overview and MDG Report

The Country Status Overview an initiative of the AfDB, WSP Africa and the World Bank with the purpose of moving the MDG agenda a step beyond awareness. The presentation on Country Sector Overview presented the current status of the sector in relation to achievement of the MDG targets. It also obtained views from participants on how coverage and access statistics can be harmonised for tracking progress in GPRS targets and MDGs.

The national targets for Ghana were reported as follows:

	MDG targets (JMP)	National Targets	Annual rate to meet targets
Rural water	1990 – 35% 2015 – 73%	2005 – 52% 2015 – 85%	6.0% (assuming 2.7% pop growth rate)
Urban water	1990 – 79% 2015 -	2005 – 55% 2015 – 85%	5.7%
Rural sanitation	1990 – 37% 2015 – 65%	2005 – 32% 2015 – 85%	8.0%
Urban sanitation	1990 – 54% 2015 -	2004 – 32% 2015 - ???	
National (water)	1990 – 54% 2015 -	(2004 – 56%) 2015 – 85%	
National (sanitation)			

Different organisations have their own numbers, leading to differing figures for coverage and access. The JMP monitors trends in coverage helps build national monitoring capacity; develops and harmonises questionnaires, indicators and definitions to ensure comparability of data over time and among countries. It also draws upon national household surveys and censuses in monitoring MDGs.

2.6.3 Coverage Reporting – Perspective from Ghana Statistical Service

A representative of the Statistical Services gave a presentation on the basis of coverage figures used in census data. An important issue that emerged from the presentation is recognition and place of Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) as the official source for reporting and capturing of data. The GSS is instituting dialogues with all stakeholders so as to improve and harmonise the process of data capturing. This is yielding results as is reflected in the format for capturing data on access to water and sanitation in the next round of the GLSS, which is improvement to that of the 2000 census.

A fundamental issue that emerged from this mainly open discussions segment has to do with the thresholds of population figures applied to rural communities, small towns and urban as these are different from what is employed by the GSS. The discussions triggered follow-up actions and thus justified the theme of the conference and the representation of the GSS.

The full text of the extempore presentation made by the GSS is provided in *Volume II of Proceedings: Conference Presentation*.

SESSION 7 – GROUP WORK AND PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

Day 1 PM Oct 16, 2006

2.7.1 Breakout Group Sessions

The afternoon session of Day 2 focused on key issues that emerged from all the previous presentations and discussions. Participants worked in four thematic clusters based on the prioritized key issues. The key expected outcome of the group work was preparation of Action Proposals that will form the basis for the Sector Performance Matrix for 2006/2007 year.

The groups formed were as follows:

Group 1 – (i) Sector Performance Assessment (ii) Improving Framework for Sector Dialogue

Group 2 – Improving Clearing House functions of the Water Directorate

Group 3 – Small Towns Management

Group 4 – Financing Mechanisms for Sanitation

Group 5 – Small Towns Sanitation

Sector Performance Assessment

Participants deliberated on the progress from 2005 as reported by the Water Directorate and made recommendations on outstanding issues. The main action proposals included the following:

Action Proposals

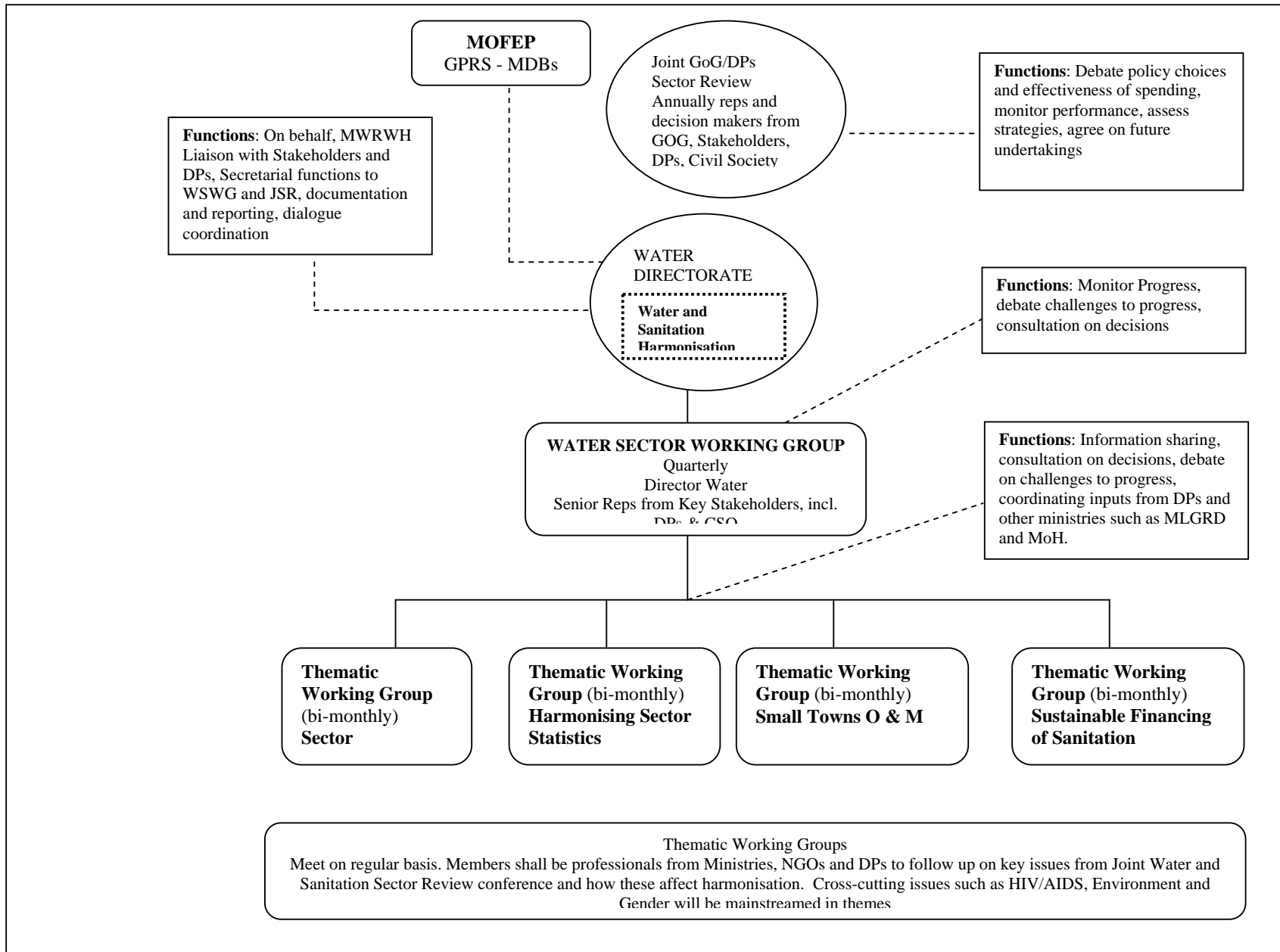
- MWRWH to follow up on date for approval of Policy and draw up Policy implementation plan.
- Organize briefing on evaluation of results of pilot implementation of DiMES
- WD (MWRWH) to follow up on support from MoFEP to conduct the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey for the Water sector

The group also discussed a draft framework for coordinating sector dialogue and made recommendations including:

- WATER SECTOR WORKING GROUP meets with the Minister – once/Qtr
- Water Directorate must be the centre for all activities and ensure regular liaison between MDDBS and GPRS activities
- Expand Water sector working group to include other ministries, especially
 - MLGRDE
 - MOFEP
- Working Groups should be created around thematic topics of the 2006 sector review.
- Harmonisation Working Group to stay as it is at present
- Mid-Term Review (3rd Bi-monthly meeting) involving joint Board Chairmen (GWCL, CWSA, WRC)

The proposed framework showing thematic groupings for taking forward group work recommendations is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Sector Harmonisation Coordination Mechanism



Clearing House Functions of Water Directorate (on reporting of coverage statistics)

Participants in Group II discussed and focused on harmonization of definition of access and coverage, data collection instruments and methodologies and the issue for a clearing house for collating and harmonizing statistics.

Action Proposals

- Set up a working group of relevant stakeholders to agree and adapt a common definition based on international standards
- Seek advice and consult Ghana Statistical Service
- Organise round table discussion on Watsan Mapping for rural water coverage with the involvement of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
- GWCL to sit with GSS service and agree on instruments for measuring urban coverage
- Get a clearer definition on what the clearing house concept is all about and which agency/department should take responsibility

Management of Small Town Water systems

Discussions in Group III focused on issues concerning tariff setting procedure and approval, regulation, implementation challenges, Water Boards formation and Procedures for resolving payment of MDA arrears for services.

Action Proposals

- Tariff setting procedure and approval
- Regulation
- Implementation challenges
- Water Boards formation
- Procedures for resolving payment of MDA arrears for services

Financing Mechanisms for Sanitation

Group IV discussed Options for sustainable financing of promotion of household facilities and Practical methods for reducing excreta burdens (sanitising communities). The group suggested a number of action proposals to be undertaken. These include:

Action Proposals

- Awareness creation on Sanitation using hygiene as entry point (social marketing community led total sanitation)
- Demonstration latrines
- Training of artisans
- Strengthen DAs and community structures for the promotion
- The use of PLA Tools-PHAST
- Self financing - micro credit schemes - revolving fund(DA/Donors) - % of water sales from WATSAN/WSDBs - Nnobia (fund raising kilo kilo, harvest) - Five percent capital cost contribution for Sanitation
- GoG/ DACF
- Donor interventions

Small Towns Sanitation Technologies

Participants in Group V deliberated on Technology options for small towns sanitation, related costs and Specific studies. The group recommended some action proposals. Some of the focus issues discussed include improper management of waste (faecal, refuse and waste water) and alternative financing mechanisms required to facilitate delivery of small town sanitation.

Action Proposals

- Proposed Technology Options:
 - 1. WC; where there is water
 - 2. KVIP where there is no water
- Strict adherence to standards for technology options selected
- Strict adherence to planning & building codes
- Develop Micro credit schemes to be financed with:
 - Donor Support
 - WSDBs levy on water
 - DAs

SESSION 8 – PERFORMANCE MATRIX, CONFERENCE STATEMENT & PRESS BRIEFING

Day 3 PM Oct 18, 2006

2.8.1 Performance Matrix for 2006/2007

The discussions and observations of plenary presentations of group work formed the basis for the 2006/2007 Performance Matrix for the Water and Sanitation Sector. The draft Performance Matrix is shown in Annex 3.

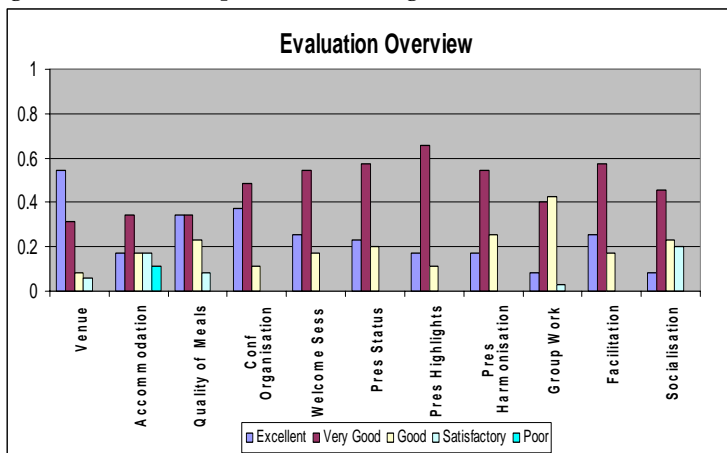
2.8.2 Conference Statement

A Conference Statement was prepared interactively during plenary discussions in the morning of Day 3, and is presented under Section 1 of this report.

EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK

Participants’ assessment of the 2006 Joint GoG/Development Partners’ Conference on Review of the Water and Sanitation Sector is summarised as follows;

- Participants expressed lack of enough time for field trips and socializing.
- Participants recommended that given the importance of the themes to be discussed, adequate time should be set aside for effective group work and feedback.
- A better arrangement for hotel accommodation and transport for participants should be made.
- Participants proposed that copies of all presentations should be made available



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Conference Programme**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15**

3:30 – 6:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival and Registration of Residential Participants
6:00 – 7:30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinner • Pre-conference meeting - Facilitators/Presenters/Moderator

DAY ONE – MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

Morning Session – Registration, Welcome and Opening	
08:00 – 8:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of Registration
08:30 – 8:50 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory and Welcome Remarks Water Directorate/ Chairman of Session
8:50 – 9:10 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Address and Session Opening Hon. Yaw Barima, MP, Regional Minister, Eastern Region
9:10 – 9:20 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference Objectives and Process Moderator/Director of Water, Water Directorate, MWRWH
9:20 – 9:40 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors Statement on Conference Representative of French Government
9:40 – 10:05 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Note Address – Government’s commitment to MDGs Hon. Hackman Owusu Agyeman, MP, Minister, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
10:05 – 10:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Discussions, Group Photograph
10:20 – 10:35 am	Snack/Cocoa Break
10:35 – 11:00 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on 2005 Conference Statements & Follow-up Actions – overview of sector progress (water policy, road map on harmonisation)
11:00 – 12:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary Discussions
12:30 – 1:30 pm	Lunch
Afternoon Session	
	Status of the water sector and update on Key Sector Activities
1:30 – 3:30 pm	Coverage of services + Update of key sector activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban water – coverage statistics, gaps and projections, status of SIP, background & update on Management Contract, pro-poor strategies, GWCL • Community water and sanitation – update on NCWSP, coverage statistics, medium term SIP - annual projections and gaps, CWSA • Water resources management - Status of IWRM strategy and planning, update on Water Use Regulations and management implications, WRC
3:30 – 4:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open discussions, questions and clarifications
4:15 – 4:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snack/Coffee/Tea Break
4:30 – 5:50 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights of sector programmes and studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Study on donor funds flow in the water sector – Water Directorate ➢ Scaling up sanitation and hygiene – progress on common arrangements and models for sanitation delivery, Pilot sanitation promotion in Central Region: CWSA ➢ Experiences of mechanized boreholes with limited reticulation – New Energy Project/WaterAid
5:50 – 6:30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open discussions, questions and clarifications
Evening Session	
	Socializing
6:30 – 7:30 pm	Meet-and-Greet Floating Cocktail

DAY TWO – TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Morning Session	Small towns operations & deepening harmonization – key themes and planning for progress reviews
08:15 – 8:45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap of Day 1 – Summary of Key Issues – Moderator
08:45 – 10:20 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Town System Operation and Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Experiences of Private sector participation in small towns, PRUSPA ➢ Experiences from operations by WSDB – Asesewa Small town system, Asesewa WSDB/CWSA-Eastern Region • Questions and Answers
10:20 – 10:35 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snack/Coffee/Tea Break
10:35 – 11:45 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes & Examples of Measuring and Reporting Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ WATSAN Mapping Concept – CWSA ➢ The basis of reporting on coverage statistics for Water and Sanitation in GLSS series - Prof. Nicholas Nsowah Nuamah, Statistical Services ➢ Country MDG report, Water Directorate/MIME • Open discussions, questions and clarifications
11:45 – 12:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPRSII & MDBS Strategies – Angela Farhart • Institutionalising Joint Sector Reviews: new ideas and way forward Water Directorate/DPs
12:15 – 1:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of themes and formation of thematic Groups – Moderator
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch
Afternoon Session	Theme Group work: preparation of theme statements and key activities, and drafting of action proposals for performance matrix 2006/2007
2:00 – 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme group work, validation of 2005/2006 performance, mid-term review work plan
5:00 – 6:30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary feed-back and discussions of group work
Evening Session	Socializing

DAY THREE – WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18

Morning Session	Drafting of 2006/2007 Performance Matrix, Conference Statement and Press Briefing
08:00 – 09:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Final of 2006/2007 Performance Matrix
09:15 – 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference Statement, MoU (Agreed Actions) and Observations
11:00 – 11:45	Press Conference MWRWH – Hon. Hackman Owusu Agyeman, MP, Minister
11:45 – 12:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LUNCH & DEPARTURE

ANNEX 2: Speeches and Key Note Address

Annex 2.1 Welcome Address Delivered on behalf of Hon. Yaw Barima, MP, by Eastern Regional Minister delivered by Hon. Susana Mensah, Deputy Minister Eastern Region.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Ministers,
Honourable District Chief Executive,
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Members of Parliament Present
Representatives of Donor Agencies,
Chairman of GWCL Board of Directors,
Chairman of CWSA Board of Directors,
Chairman of Water Resources Commission,
Chief Executive of CWSA,
Managing Director of GWCL,
Executive Director of Water Resources Commission,
Nananom,
Invited Guests and Participants,
Members of the Media,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honour for me to welcome you all, key stakeholders and partners in the water and sanitation sector, to the Eastern Region as we prepare to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our beloved nation Ghana.

Mr. Chairman,

As we all know, to achieve the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, Water and Sanitation are paramount. This is because achieving an improved access to water will help us achieve most of the other goals, particular improving livelihoods and thus reducing poverty. Our women will be freed from walking long distances for water and will spend the time productively to support their families. It will also free our children to concentrate on their studies instead of walking long distances to fetch water and getting tired before stepping into their classrooms.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is why water supply and sanitation have been given a priority in Ghana's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS-2). The Government of Ghana has done a lot to improve the water situation in the country but we acknowledge that more needs to be done. I believe my colleague sector minister will dwell more on that. We are grateful to our various development partners for supporting us in these developments. I am particularly glad that the perennial problem of Koforidua where water shortage in the early months of each year that pathetically affect school-going children will soon be a thing of the past, and justifiably so.

Akosombo is in our Region while the Densu River which serves parts of Accra has its source in the Eastern Region. It is, therefore, intrinsically good that residents of our Regional Capital, Koforidua, and its environs will have adequate access to water services.

Mr. Chairman,

In addition to the improving water supply in the Koforidua Municipality, we have had a number of projects undertaken by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency in several communities in this region. I would like to mention the support given by Danida and GTZ/KfW in this Region.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

With the various laws that have been put in place recently, especially the Public Procurement Act, Act 663, we are gradually injecting sanity into the procurement procedures in the country. We are also

strongly supporting our various Municipal and District assemblies in the Region to adequately administer the various projects in the sector to further deepen and strengthen the decentralisation process. We at the RCC will continue to monitor the Assemblies and the various projects at all levels so that we continually have value for money.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me now touch on one issue that is challenging us in this Region. Cesspit Emptying Trucks travel from Nsawam and its environs all the way to Teshie (a distance of about 45 Kilometres) to discharge liquid waste. In this case desludging costs can only be astronomical at ₵700,000 per trip compared to ₵470,000 charged in Accra. So the issue of indiscriminate discharges will be high. How do we factor in the effects of lack of municipal disposal facilities in our reportage on coverage?

According to the 2000 population and housing census 42% of households have access to pipe-borne water or a tanker service, while 33% use a well or a borehole. Interestingly it is reported that only 41.5% of households have a toilet facility in or around the house. Of these facilities pit latrines serves 22.0%, WC (8.5%), KVIP (6.9%) and bucket/pan (4.11%).

But I thought we have banned pan latrines in 1993? So, in the case that pan latrines are not captured as improved facility (as is the case for WHO) the coverage figure will be different.

With my experience of the sector, I can appreciate the challenges of authenticating results from our multi and varied interventions and dependence sometimes on decentralised structures for gathering, monitoring and evaluating, as well as collating of data.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I appreciate the need to focus on results and commend you for this sense of direction. The focus on results-based development comes to us in Government as a logical next step as we consolidate our vision of development-in-freedom. We have made significant gains but how are the gains reflected in authentic measurable results? Let me emphasize the need to harmonise how we measure results and how we properly report these. We want all our people to have safe water and appropriate sanitation in the shortest possible time. And the statistics should show accurately the progress we are making.

Data collection has always been a problem in developing countries, and Ghana is no exception. But an accurate date base is useful not only in showing us the magnitude of the problem but also the progress we are making in our various interventions. It is for this reason that reliable data on our population and its spread across the country will be a useful tool. I would, therefore, ask all and sundry to support the National identification System.

Distinguished Participants,

By the time you leave Akosombo, the serene atmosphere around one of the biggest man-made creations in the world, the Akosombo Dam, you would, I hope, have contributed constructively to meeting the objectives of this conference.

On that note, permit me once again to welcome you to this important conference. We hope you have a good time and enjoy your stay in Akosombo.

I thank you for your kind attention.

May God bless us all.

**Annex 2.2 Addresses by Minister of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Delivered by
Hon. Hackman Owusu Agyeman – Minister, MoWRWH.**

Mr Chairman,
Honourable Ministers of State,
Members of the Diplomatic Corp,
Representatives of Donor Agencies,
Honourable MPs and DCEs,
Representatives from WRC, GWCL and CWSA,
Members of the Media,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to be here with you this morning to participate in the opening of the 9th Joint GoG/Development Partners Conference on Review of Water and Sanitation sector. You will indeed agree with me that water and sanitation services are the core of healthy life and economic development. It is my hope that the review of the sector at this conference would address challenges for achieving the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the theme for this Years' Conference, "Harmonising Approaches in Results Measurement and Management for Water and Sanitation Services" is opportune and strategic for the sector. I strongly believe that it is very important that every effort is made to ensure that we, as a sector, have a common procedure for managing our Water and Sanitation Services and measuring results to determine precisely how much coverage we have achieved so far.

Talking about coverage should remind all of us about the targets set in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) agenda which states that "Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and sanitation" and the coverage statistics set in the Strategic Investment Plan of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) which is to increase coverage to 85% by the year 2015. Considering this challenge we as a nation have to effectively strategize and accelerate the rate of delivery of water and sanitation facilities in the country.

I want to emphasise that the water sector over the years has undergone several reforms with the view of streamlining the various activities of the key sector institutions. Having witnessed these experiences, the Ministry in consultation with other stakeholder institutions and interest groups, in 2004, initiated the process for the formulation of a consolidated National Water Policy. The Policy which would be the pillar for guidance in the sector is based on key principles that provide the basis for policy direction for sustainable management, development and use of water in Ghana. I would take this opportunity to inform you that the National Water Policy is in its final approval stage, and I shall ensure that the necessary steps are taken to fast track the approval of the Policy.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate the policy direction of the NPP Government in the water sector. As a mark of its commitment, the NPP Government has pursued the principle of Public Private Partnership in water delivery in the country (an example is the contract arrangement Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) has with Aqua Vitens Rand Limited (AVRL)) this is because it aims to promote efficiency development, high quality facilities and infrastructure, innovative technologies, user satisfaction, and build on experience in the entire management of water resources in Ghana.

Recently, the Ministry participated in an International Conference on InterBasin Water Transfer held at La Palm Royal Hotel. Among the objectives was to share and discuss aspects of Inter Basin Water Transfer and to develop guidelines for African Policy Makers. The Government seeks to manage and maximise the use of water resources in its Basins to augment water supply in some needy areas of Ghana for example the transfer of water from the Pra Basin to augment water supply to the people of Cape Coast and also the transfer of water the Volta Basin to the Densu Basin to also augment water supply to some parts of the Eastern Region.

At the last conference held in Elmina I announced the new designation of the Ministry to “Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing” to emphasise the importance the Government places on Water. Subsequently, a couple of recommendations were made which included a call for more active participation of the urban and water resources sub-sector. Though we may be in different sub-sectors, we are all working towards the same objective of delivering safe and potable water to the citizenry. I therefore want to emphasise that all the sub-sectors during this review conference should deliberate and leave here with tools to enable each sub-sector to make substantial progress towards effective delivery of services to improve the health and general well-being of the good people of Ghana in the coming year.

I believe that sector expertise should collaborate with interested parties to bring technologies and innovation to bear in the pursuit of sustainable development.

I would take this platform to congratulate and thank the donor community for supporting our efforts in the delivery of water and sanitation services. I want to assure them that the substantial investments they have made to the sector are serving the purpose for which it was given. According to reports Ghana needs about thousand USD a year to be able achieve the MDG targets and we are hopeful that more support from the donor community would be forthcoming.

Mr Chairman, the Government and this Ministry will continue to ensure that the provision of sustainable potable water facilities to people living in the small towns and rural communities remains a priority as indicated in the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) document.

To this end I would say that collective commitment and action is required from all of us to address the challenges that we face in the sector and increase water and sanitation coverage in Ghana. For there is strength in united efforts.

Even if it is a cliché, it is necessary to say that appropriate management of water is a priority, especially in light of global climate changes and increasing pressure on limited water supplies.

I would like to end by saying that we should put “People first”, because if we put people first we will ensure sustainable utilisation and protection of our limited water resources to support social and economic development. I therefore wish you successful deliberations and a comfortable stay.

Thank You.

Annex 2.3 Address by Development Partners Delivered by Jean Francois Arnal – Resident Manager AFD

**JOINT GOVERNMENT OF GHANA / DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS’ SECTOR REVIEW CONFERENCE
2006**

HON. MINISTER, HON. REGIONAL MINISTER, DIRECTOR, WATER DIRECTORATE, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, CWSA, MANAGING DIRECTOR, GWCL, DEVELOPMENT PARTNER REPRESENTATIVES, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; IT IS A GREAT HONOR FOR ME TO PRESENT THIS STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR.

AS WE ARE ALL WELL AWARE OF, THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA SIGNED THE UN-MILLENNIUM DECLARATION IN 2002 ENDORSING THE PLEDGE TO REDUCE THE POPULATION WITHOUT ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER BY HALF BY 2015. IT ALSO IS NOT NEEDLESS TO REMIND THAT MANY OTHER CRUCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN GHANA STRONGLY DEPENDS UPON THE COMPLETION OF THIS WATER SUPPLY OBJECTIVE: THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS, THE REDUCTION OF CHILDREN MORTALITY, THE ERADICATION OF WATER-BORN DISEASES...

DURING OUR DISCUSSIONS IN THE THREE COMING DAYS, WE SHOULD THEREFORE, MR CHAIRMAN, ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND, THAT THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR CARRIES A “SPECIAL” RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR COMMON GOAL, THE DEVELOPMENT OF GHANA.

COVERAGE BY FUNCTIONING WATER FACILITIES HAS RISEN FROM LESS THAN 30% IN 1994 TO SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 50% TODAY, ACCORDING TO CWSA SIP AND THE URBAN WATER POLICY FIGURES.

ALTHOUGH SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS, EFFORTS MUST BE FURTHER ENHANCED. THE EXISTING PACE OF PROGRESS NEEDS TO BE ACCELERATED IF GHANA EFFECTIVELY WANTS TO MEET THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL OF 73%, IN NINE YEARS AHEAD OF US. TO BE ON TRACK FOR THE TARGET OF 73%, THE SECTOR WOULD AT LEAST NEED AN AVERAGE YEARLY INCREASE OF AROUND 5 – 6% PER CENT, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POPULATION GROWTH AND THE RATE OF HAND PUMPS BREAKDOWNS.

IN 2006, THE GOVERNMENT HAS SENT STRONG POLITICAL SIGNALS HIGHLIGHTING THE PRIORITY OF WATER AND SANITATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF THE COUNTRY.

GHANA POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS) II 2006-2009 (AND THOSE BEFORE IT) IDENTIFIES WSS AS A HIGH PRIORITY AREA.

THE RECENT CHANGE OF NAME OF THE MINISTRY, WHICH NOW EXPLICITLY INCLUDES “WATER RESOURCES” AS A CORE FUNCTION ENDEAVORED BY THE RECENTLY CREATED WATER DIRECTORATE, IS ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED AS MEANINGFUL POLITICAL MILESTONE FOR STRUCTURING THE SECTOR MORE EFFICIENTLY.

IN THE URBAN WATER SECTOR, ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROGRESS TOWARDS EFFICIENCY AND THE SUBSEQUENT IMPROVEMENT OF COVERAGE IN URBAN AREA HAS BEEN TAKEN WITH THE SIGNATURE OF THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT BETWEEN GHANA WATER COMPANY LTD AND AVRL IN JUNE 2006.

FURTHERMORE, THE ADDITION BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING OF A WATER AND SANITATION SUBSET IN THE 2006 PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE MULTI-DONOR BUDGET SUPPORT ALSO REPRESENTS A PROMISING STEP FORWARD. CRUCIAL REFORMS ON THE SECTOR AGENDA, SUCH AS THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, OF REVISED INVESTMENT PLANS FOR BOTH RURAL AND URBAN WATER BY CABINET HAVE BEEN FLAGGED AS DISBURSEMENT TRIGGERS, TO BE FINALIZED AND ASSESSED BY THE END OF MARCH 2007. OTHER WATER AND SANITATION TARGET MENTIONED IN THE MATRIX RELATE TO CRUCIAL

ISSUES SUCH AS THE REDUCTION OF GUINEA WORM THROUGH THE PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN ENDEMIC COMMUNITIES, THE REVISION OF THE SANITATION POLICY AND THE PREPARATION OF AN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR SANITATION.

IN SPITE OF THESE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS ARE STILL CONCERNED ABOUT THE FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT'S AGENDA AND RESULT OBJECTIVES IN THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR.

INDEED, MR CHAIRMAN, THE PRIORITIZATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR IS HARDLY REFLECTED IN GOVERNMENT RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS SO FAR. THE STRONG LINK BETWEEN ACHIEVING THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR GOAL AND THE OTHER MDG GOALS IS NOT CLEARLY ARTICULATED, AS RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS INDICATE. ANNUAL BUDGET STATEMENTS CAPTURE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR EXPENDITURES, AND INCLUDE ALLOCATIONS FOR RURAL WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR UNDER THE HIPC RELIEF FUNDS. HOWEVER THIS FORMS LESS THAN 2% OF TOTAL POVERTY-RELATED EXPENDITURES. THIS RATE IS WORRYINGLY LOW, COMPARED TO OTHER SUB-SAHARAN COUNTRIES, WHICH ALLOCATE OVER 10% OF THESE FUNDS TO WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR. GHANA IS PRESENTLY IN THE VERY LOWEST BRACKET OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONCERNING SUPPORT TO RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION. IN TOTAL, THE GHANAIAAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDES ONLY AROUND 6 % AND THE DPS 94% OF THE SUB-SECTOR FUNDING. AS A RESULT OF THIS HEAVY DEPENDENCE ON DONOR FUNDING, THERE IS LITTLE EASE OF PREDICTABILITY OF SECTOR INFLOWS.

WHAT IS BECOMING CLEAR IS THE WIDE GAP BETWEEN THE REQUIREMENTS NEEDED TO MEET THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR TARGETS WITH WHAT IS ANNUALLY ALLOCATED TO MEET THEM. GOVERNMENT IS REQUIRED TO INCREASE ITS PORTION OF EXPENDITURES CONSIDERABLY TO MEET THE SET TARGETS. IN THIS CONTEXT, MR CHAIRMAN, I SHOULD ALSO ADD THAT DPS CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE SIP AIMS AT A MUCH HIGHER COVERAGE GOAL (85%) THAT THE MDGS (73%), WHEN CONSIDERING HOW HARD IT WILL BE JUST TO REACH THIS LOWER RATE.

IN ADDITION TO THE NECESSARY SCALING-UP OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING TO THE SECTOR, DPS SEE A SECOND DETERMINANT CHALLENGE FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SECTOR TARGETS: THE IMPROVEMENT OF HARMONIZATION AND AID EFFICIENCY. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS DECLARATION PRINCIPLES IS KEY TO MEET THE MDGS. THEREFORE, THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE; "HARMONISING APPROACHES IN RESULTS MEASUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT FOR WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES" IS A THEME, WHICH IS VERY MUCH ON THE AGENDA FOR MANY OF US. THE APPROVAL OF THE WATER POLICY, THE REVISION OF THE SANITATION POLICY, THE PREPARATION OF RELATED IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORKS, THE SET UP OF CONSISTENT INSTRUMENTS FOR RESULT MEASUREMENT ARE NECESSARY PREREQUISITES TO THE DEFINITION OF A COMMON ACTION PLAN ON HARMONIZATION IN THE WATER AND SANITATION.

FOR THAT PURPOSE, MR CHAIRMAN, THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE WATER DIRECTORATE, WITH MORE PERMANENT STAFF AND ADEQUATE MEANS OF WORK, CONSTITUTES A PRIORITY ON THE SECTOR AGENDA. A POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UMBRELLA SHOULD INDEED BE IN PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TO ENABLE US COMMONLY DEFINING THE NEXT STEPS TOWARDS THE DEFINITION OF A SECTOR WIDE APPROACH.

CLOSELY RELATED TO AID EFFICIENCY AND HARMONIZATION, WE WOULD ALSO LIKE TO TACKLE THE CRUCIAL ISSUE OF THE CAPACITY OF DECENTRALIZED INSTITUTIONS TO EFFECTIVELY PERFORM THEIR ROLE. HOW CAN WE EFFICIENTLY ASSIST THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES AND THEIR DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION TEAMS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMS? HOW CAN WE BEST CHANNEL AID AT DECENTRALIZED LEVEL? HOW COULD DECENTRALIZED ENTITIES ENCOURAGE THE LOCAL PRIVATE SECTOR TO PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN SPARE PARTS DISTRIBUTION, CONSTRUCTION, SERVICE PROVISION AND BACK-UP PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT? HOW CAN THEY BETTER ENDEAVOR THEIR LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS WATER AND SANITATION

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS? WE HOPE THAT THE CONFERENCE WILL GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONCRETELY DISCUSS THESE CRUCIAL QUESTIONS, IN ORDER TO ALLOW A BETTER ALIGNMENT OF OUR ACTION WITH THE DECENTRALIZATION POLICY IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST, MR CHAIRMAN, THE LEVEL OF ACCESS TO SAFE SANITATION REMAINS EXTREMELY LOW IN GHANA. THE JOINT MONITORING PROGRAM FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION OF UNICEF AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FLAG GHANA AS ONE OF THE LESS ADVANCED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD CONSIDERING ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION. THEY ESTIMATE AN EFFECTIVE AVERAGE ACCESS RATE OF 18% AT COUNTRY SCALE. SANITATION HAS BEEN SELECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS THE MAIN THEME FOR THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA. BEYOND THIS WELCOME POLITICAL SIGNAL, GOVERNMENT SHOULD USE THIS MOMENTUM TO INITIATE THE NEEDED RESTRUCTURING OF THE SANITATION SECTOR. AN EMPOWERED INSTITUTION WITH THE APPROPRIATE FINANCIAL MEANS, A SANITATION DIRECTORATE, SHOULD URGENTLY BE SET UP TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM AT NATIONAL LEVEL, COORDINATE ON-GOING INITIATIVES AND PROVIDE DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES WITH A SOUND BACKSTOP TO CHANGE MENTALITIES AND BEHAVIOR ON SANITATION IN THE COUNTRY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THANK YOU FOR GIVING US THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET, TO FRANKLY DISCUSS AND TRY TO BRING COMMON ANSWERS TO THE CHALLENGES FACING ALL OF US IN PROVIDING MUCH NEEDED ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF GHANA.

JEAN-FRANCOIS ARNAL, RESIDENT MANAGER, AFD IN GHANA

Annex 3: DRAFT PERFORMANCE MATRIX FOR 2006/2007

Thematic Area:					
Sector Performance Assessment					
Issues	Action Proposal	Assumptions/ Risks/Triggers	Who	Timing	Outcome
Water Policy Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm date for approval - Draw up Implementation Plan 	Depends on Cabinet MDBS	WD	November 2006 -March 2007	Water Policy Approved and Implementation Plan drawn
DiMES	Organise briefing on evaluation of results of pilot implementation	Consultant ready	WD	January 2007	DiMES evaluated
Public Expenditure Review of WS sector	WD to follow up on World Bank support to carry out the PER as part of 3 country study	World Bank to get funds from Dutch Govt	World Bank, WD	World Bank feedback by end of January 2007	Feedback on PER process
Clearing House Functions on Coverage Statistics					
Issues	Action Proposal	Assumptions/ Risks/Triggers	Who	Timing	Outcome
Harmonisation of definition of access and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a working group of relevant stakeholders to agree and adapt a common definition based on international standards - CWSA, EHSD/MLGRDE, NDPC, GSS, WRC, GWCL, HSD, PURC, GMA, WRI, CONIWAS • Seek advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data exist • Different stakeholders are willing to work together towards a common definition • Discussion may collapse due to lack of good facilitator • Draft letters inviting stakeholders for a meeting • Minutes of meetings circulated and decisions implemented 	Water Directorate	By 14th November 2006	Common definition of access and coverage

	from stats service				
Data collection instruments and methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise round table discussion on Watsan Mapping for rural water coverage with the involvement of Ghana statistical service GWCL to sit with stats service and agree on instruments for measuring urban coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different stakeholders are willing to collaborate on implementation of the WMM DPs and Government willing to fund the WMM Failure to arrive at consensus on the model Draft letters to convene stakeholders meeting Minutes of meetings circulated and decisions implemented 	Water Directorate (with prompting from CWSA)	2nd week of December 2006	Adoption of the WMM as an instrument for collecting baseline data that will help us
Small Towns Management					
Issues	Action Proposal	Assumptions/Risks/Triggers	Who	Timing	Outcome
Tariff setting procedure	Existing guidelines to be disseminated to all stakeholders i.e. DWST, DAs, CONIWAS, PRUSPA, TA and ensure its use in training of WSDBs and DWSTs		CWSA/HO and RWST	End of October 2006	To improve tariff setting
Regulation	All model bye-laws to be revised by the legal officer of CWSA for uniformity		CWSA, MLGRDE	End of December 2006	Harmonised bye-laws
Payment of arrears by MDAs	Review system to identify bottlenecks and address to limit the turn around time to a maximum of three-3 months		CWSA, MOFEP, MWRWH	End of December 2006	Reduce turn around time

	and adopt routine slips for a tracking system				
Sustainable Financing of Small Town Sanitation					
Issues	Action Proposal	Assumptions/ Risks/Triggers	Who	Timing	Outcome
Practical methods for reducing excreta burdens	Awareness raising on Sanitation using hygiene as entry point (social marketing community led total sanitation) Demonstration latrines Training of artisans Strengthen DAs and community structures for the promotion The use of PLA Tools-PHAST	Available resources for training and transport Development of participatory tools and the personnel.	CWSA DAs/EHSD and Donors	April 2007	Increase in demand for sanitation facilities
Options for sustainable financing of promotion of household facilities	Self financing: -micro credit schemes - revolving fund(DA/Donors) % of water sales from WATSAN/WSDBs Nnoboa (fund raising kilo kilo, harvest) Five percent capital cost contribution for Sanitation	Households willingness to borrow at bank rate DAs and Donors willingness and ability to provide seed money Acceptance by community Level of community cohesion and sustainable livelihood Policy decision to seed CC to DA for sanitation	Micro financing institutions DA/GoG/ Donors Community Community Water directorate	April 2007	Increase Sanitation Coverage

Annex 4: Status Report on Accomplishments of 2005 Conference Recommendations

Proposed Actions	Status of Progress	Constraints/Risks
That the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing ensures that the process of seeking Cabinet endorsement of the National Water Policy remains on track so that it becomes operational by the beginning of 2006.	2004 – Draft policy completed	Cannot determine time for final approval
	2005 – Draft Policy subjected to SEA and reviewed including comments from stakeholders and submitted to Minister for onward submission to cabinet for approval	
	2006 – Policy received from cabinet with comments, Policy reviewed including cabinet comments and resubmitted to cabinet for approval	
The Water Directorate (MWRWH) to convene a meeting by 15 December 2005 to develop a roadmap towards achieving SWAp for the sector.	<p>Harmonisation working group formed comprising representatives from WD, CWSA, GWCL, WRC and MLGRDE.</p> <p>2 meetings held in 2006. Some of the discussions held included: Review of TOR for harmonization working group Framework for harmonization Activity areas in the agencies where harmonization was necessary</p> <p>Study on alignment of funds flow sponsored by Water Directorate – Draft Completed</p> <p>Study on alignment of funds flow facilitated by Donors – Proposals submitted and evaluated</p>	Representatives from the agencies unable to give focus attention to the process.
The Water Directorate (MWRWH) should lead the process to establish the District Monitoring and Evaluation System (DIMES) at the District level and effectively link regional (CWSA, Basin Boards, GWCL) and national systems, and maintenance of credible and consistent sector data and statistics.	Pilot implementation of DIMES in 4 selected regions yet to be evaluated. 2 Districts from the North and Upper East Region 2 Districts from the South (Afram Plains and a district in Central Region)	
There is follow up on GoGs commitment to increase funding in water and sanitation sector to meet agreed sector targets.	Ministry facilitated about 6 billion cedis equivalent to the shortfall	
The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing follows up with Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) to carry out a Public Expenditure Review (PER) for the water and sanitation sector by June 2006.	TOR prepared TOR reviewed by MOFEP Public Expenditure Review (PER) process currently on hold because of budget preparation for 2007 and scope of Public Expenditure Review (PER) and Public Expenditure Tracking survey (PETs) to be determined.	It could be decided that PER and PETs should be done for some sectors which may not include the water and sanitation sector
The Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing will strengthen the inter-ministerial collaboration with Ministry of Local Government and Rural	Representatives from MLGRDE have been participating in water sector discussions and meetings (Representatives to give an update Environmental SP review process	To lobby MLGRDE to capture water sector issues in its short-term strategic plan

Proposed Actions	Status of Progress	Constraints/Risks
Development with a view of strengthening the role of DAs in water and sanitation delivery.	Sanitation Policy (ESP) and establishment of Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD))	
To streamline sanitation delivery the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing should collaborate with Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to adequately capture the roles of water and sanitation related institutions in the Environmental Sanitation Policy.	SEA of Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP) completed including comments from stakeholders. Recommendations for ESP review developed through SEA process	
The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development should consider, as an urgent matter, the creation of a Sanitation Directorate which will be the focal point for developing a national environmental sanitation strategy.	Process of upgrading the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit into a Directorate initiated. (Representatives from MLGRDE to report of progress)	

Annex 5: List of Participants

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