

Water in the World We Want

Policy and planning for accelerated SGD success

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SESSION “WATER IN THE WORLD WE WANT: POLICY AND PLANNING FOR ACCELERATED SGD SUCCESS”





Planning for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal on Water and Sanitation in Ghana

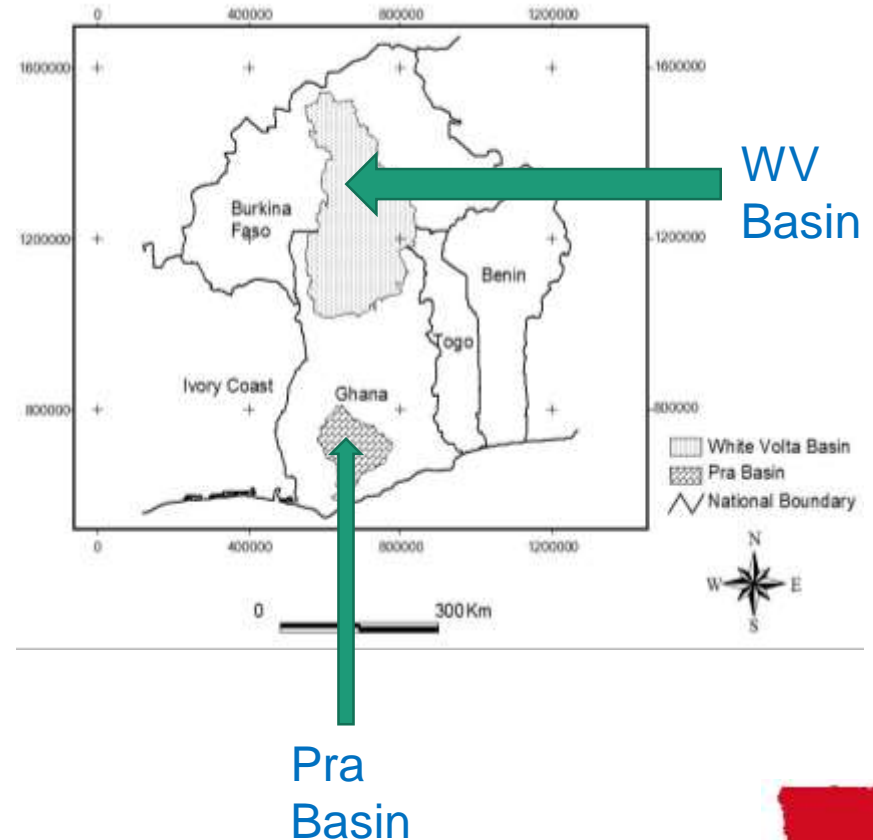


Joseph Ampofo Addo; PhD
Chief Research Scientist / Consultant
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Ghana



Fresh Water Availability

- Estimated national fresh water availability > **50 billion m³ /yr**
- Per capita water availability > **2,000 m³ /yr**
- (a per capita availability of less than 1,700 m³/yr means water stress conditions).
- However, there are differences between river basins:
- White Volta Basin: Per capita > **2,000 m³ /yr**
- Pra Basin: Per capita < **1,300 m³ /yr**



National Water Policy

- **2008** - Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing launched a National Water Policy (NWP) to assist with coordination of the numerous institutions created since 1993. **Focus was on three strategic areas:**
 - water resources management;
 - urban water supply; and
 - community water and sanitation.

Overall Goal

- To “*achieve sustainable development, management and use of Ghana’s water resources to improve health and livelihoods, reduce vulnerability while assuring good governance for present and future generations*”.



Development Issues of the Policy

- The policy driven by:
 - The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II,
 - Ghana's commitment to meet the MDG targets, NEPAD, and
 - The Constitution of Ghana.

Obligations and Agreements

- Ghana is a riparian state that shares a number of basins with neighbouring states.
 - The **Volta River basin** is shared with *Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Togo*.
 - The **Bia River** is shared with Cote d'Ivoire
 - Lower reaches of **Tano River** form part of boundary with Cote d'Ivoire.



Strategic Actions of the Policy – Institutional Roles and Responsibilities (1/2)

The institutions responsible for the water sector are divided into:

1. “principal sector agencies” that deal with direct facilitation and implementation;

- Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH)
- Water Resources Commission (WRC):
- Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL)
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) :
- Irrigation Development Authority (IDA)
- Ministry of Food and Agricultural – Fisheries Dept



Strategic Actions of the Policy – Institutional Roles and Responsibilities (2/2)

2. “allied sector agencies” that play supporting roles including regulation and over-sight.
 - Water Resources Information Services (WRIS) institutions i.e.
 - Hydrological Services Department,
 - Water Research Institute –CSIR
 - Ghana Meteorological Agency.
 - Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC)
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) covers regulation of activities including setting effluent standards.

Ghana Standards Authority: for developing and setting quality standards for drinking water including certification and other related uses.



Other Stakeholders.

- The Ghana Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), created in 2001, "works in partnership with sector players to influence policies, remove barriers and promote access to potable water, sanitation and improved hygiene for the poor and vulnerable."
- Giving NGOs one voice for advocacy and lobbying has been one of its major benefits.
- **National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP)**

- 23 Feb 2017



MDGs Status and Issues

Goal	Indicator	Status
7B	Prop. of pop. using an improved water source	Good 75%
7C	Prop. of pop using improved sanitation facility	Bad 14%



A lot of work is required to sustain and improve on the performance!

- Access to improved sanitation in urban and rural areas
- Access to safe and reliable drinking water
- WASH in schools
- Service reliability and affordability
- Water-use efficiency
- Wastewater management



SDG 6 – Coping

Target Description	No. of indicators	Status		
6.1 Access to safe drinking water	1	1		
6.2 Access to adequate sanitation	1			1
6.3 Improve water quality	2		1	1
6.4 Increase water efficiency	2		1	1
6.5 IWRM	2		2	
6.6 Protect water-related ecosystems	1			1
6.a Int'l cooperation and capacity building	1		1	
6.b Local community participation in WATSAN management	1		1	
TOTAL	11	1	6	4

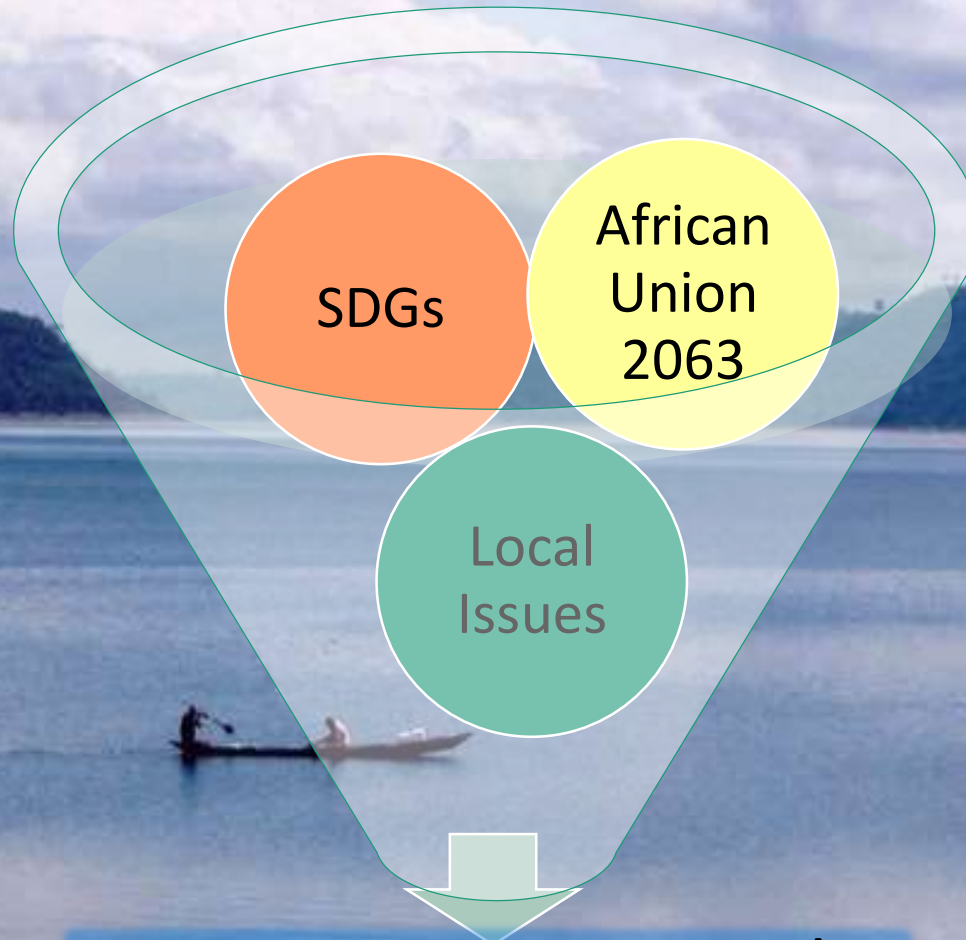


Way forward Ghana

- New government in place
- Ministry for Sanitation and Water Resources
- Separate Directors for Water and Sanitation
- **National Policy Summit May 2017**
- WATSAN responsibility? Human capacity?
- (National Sanitation Day)???
- **National Sanitation Commission?**
- Asset management
- Strengthen Community-led total Sanitation
- Strengthen Partnership with Non-State actors



The Desired State



**Long-Term National
Development Plan**



Thank You



PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION (MDG Era)

- **2000** – first attempt to sign a 10 year-lease contract failed due to public opposition. Led to the formation of the **Coalition against Water Privatization**.
- **2006** - Five-year management contract was signed between the GWCL and AVRIL.
- **2011** - end of the management contract period. All performance indicators showed that private involvement in the operations of GWCL failed to bring about the expected positive improvement in urban water supply.
- **Ghana Urban Water Limited (GUWL)** formed to take over temporarily the management of urban water systems in the country.
- **2013** - Merger of GWCL and GUWL to its original name GWCL.



IMPROVEMENT IN WATER DELIVERY

- **2015** - Performance contracts signed at all management levels of GWCL's operation.
- The performance-based reform is being rolled out in tranches with different names.
 - **2015 (1 Apr to 30 June)** - 100-day High Performance Improvement Programme (HIPIP).
 - **2015 Aug – Jan 2016** - Sustaining High Performance in 180 days (SHiP 180o).
 - **2016 (Apr – Dec)** - 9-month 'PUSH UP' (People centered, effective Utilization of resources, improved Supervision, High performance programme).



A lot of attention is being given to Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduction in the current programme.



Challenges to Water Resources of Ghana

