



GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, WORKS AND HOUSING

The Ghana Compact

Sanitation and Water for ALL: a Global Framework for Action
- SWA -

April 2010

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FOREWORD

We acknowledge the tremendous opportunities that previous global initiatives such as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), 1981 – 1990, brought to bear on our collective efforts at working towards achieving universal coverage of sanitation and water for all. Although, we did not always achieve the ultimate goals of such initiatives we made significant progress on many fronts.

Since the 1990's a lot of progress has been made and important milestones achieved. The advent of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) since 2000 has galvanized tremendous effort towards improving total human development and quality of life. Along the way we have also learnt how to work to improve on aid and make it more effective. In Ghana, reforms in the early 1990s contributed to formulation of clear policies, plans and strategies, the building of sector capacity and the mobilization of resources leading to increasing access to water and sanitation services.

The Sanitation and Water for ALL: A Global Framework for Action (SWA) therefore presents yet another opportunity for making rapid progress just a few more years to the MDG target date of 2015. As noted in the preamble to the concluding statements of the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) on the Paris Declaration “...we need to achieve much more if all countries are to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Aid is only one part of the development picture. Democracy, economic growth, social progress, and care for the environment are the prime engines of development in all countries...Gender equality, respect for human rights, and environmental sustainability are cornerstones for achieving enduring impact on the lives and potential of poor women, men, and children. It is vital that all our policies address these issues in a more systematic and coherent way”

The Ghana SWA Compact¹ is an affirmation of our resolve to do more and improve sanitation and sustain gains in water delivery as we note strongly that the “MDG for water and sanitation is the floor and not the ceiling”;

Ghana is off-track to achieving the MDGs for sanitation and we make this Compact - the Government of Ghana on one hand, and our Development Partners on the other – believing that we can leverage more funding to the sanitation and water sector. Our commitment to spend up to US\$200 million annually from now on to 2015 should spur more action including the necessary strengthening of institutions to play their leadership roles. We make this commitment fully aware that to mainstream environmental sustainability measures and achieve Goal 7 will require us to make additional outlays of about US\$150m annually towards improving environmental sanitation in general (sullage and storm-water, septage and faecal sludge, capacity building of regional and district environmental health and sanitation directorates).

The Compact above all is a clear statement of the Government of Ghana commitment to, and sharing in, the SWA principles as well as those of the PD (and AAA), e-Thekwini, AU Sharm El-Sheik etc. The additional commitment of US\$50m annually to reinforce hygiene education and enabling elements for improving sanitation promotion is our affirmation of these declarations.

In solidarity with our civil society and development partners we trust that we can work together to remove the shackles of this last taboo to enhancing quality of life.

¹ The Ghana SWA Compact is referred to as the Compact in the remaining sections of this document

Notes on the Compact

Sanitation and Water for ALL: a Global framework for Action (SWA) is an international partnership of national governments, donors, civil society organizations and other development partners working together to galvanise political commitments to increase global access to sanitation and water. SWA aims to raise the performance and effectiveness of the water and sanitation sector by working to enhance mutual accountability. SWA therefore recognizes the pillars of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) as well as other important accords of the AU such as the e-Thekwini and Sharm El-Sheik declarations.

Many donors and recipient countries recognize that the sanitation and drinking water sector lacks a global periodic comprehensive sector analysis, which is able to talk to and influence the high level policy makers. So SWA aims to achieve its goals, especially advocacy for high-level political attention by organizing **High Level Meetings (HLMs)** annually and the publication of **The Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLASS)** to be used for strategic discussions at the HLMs.

This Compact prepared by national stakeholders summarises a number of the key issues, required actions to be taken by, and commitments of, the Government of Ghana (GoG) and its Development Partners in furtherance of the objectives of SWA. The preparation of the Compact received impetus from national stakeholder dialogues leading to the first High Level Meeting on SWA held from the 22 – 23 April, 2010 in Washington D.C., U.S.A.

The Ghana SWA Compact is a result of the work of many individuals and organizations and has received ministerial inputs from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH).

A national Technical Working Group (TWG) with representatives from MOFEP, MWRWH, MLGRD, the Water and Sanitation Monitoring Platform (WSMP), UNICEF, World Bank, CIDA, WaterAid, IRC/WASHCost and the Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) provided oversight of the various dialogues and meetings, and managed the process of drafting the compact supported by a Local Consultant (Mr. L.Y. Salifu of WasteCare Associates).

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CLTS	-	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DP	-	Development Partners
EHSD	-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
GPRS	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
IWRM	-	Integrated Water Resources Management
LGS	-	Local Government Service
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDA	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MoFEP	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MTDPF	-	Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2010-13)
MWRWH	-	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
WD	-	Water Directorate
WRC	-	Water Resources Commission

The Compact Principles

This Compact outlines the commitments of the Government of Ghana (GoG) to make rapid progress to achieve the MDGs in sanitation and water and sustain efforts beyond 2015. The compact recognizes the role and contributions of householders, civil society and our development partners in delivering the commitments.

The Sanitation and Water for ALL: a Global Framework of Action (SWA) has a number of core principles that are common to our sector policies. These shared principles are not prescriptive and only provide a common vision of what strategic objectives, measures and actions to follow in order to address the key challenges of the sectors. Our commitments in this compact put these principles into practice.

The Sanitation and Water for ALL: a Global Framework of Action is referred to in short form as SWA. In Ghana in adherence to civil society recommendations the "ALL" is in capitals.

The National Water Policy (2007) and the Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised, 2009) and the SWA share common principles that are situated in PD, MDGs and other declarations.

The preparation of the water and environmental sanitation policies were prepared following nation-wide consultations adhering to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) principles. GoG, CSOs and in-country External Agencies are thus committed to these principles.

SWA Principle	Selected corresponding National Sub-sector Principles	
	Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised 2009)	National Water Policy (2007)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation and water is a priority sector and underlies the achievement of the MDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of environmental sanitation services as a public good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of fundamental right of all people without discrimination to safe and adequate water to meet basic human needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation and water is a sector that requires political prioritization, institutional capacity building and investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of environmental sanitation services a public good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of meeting the social needs for water as a priority, while recognizing the economic value of water and the goods and services it provides
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts should focus on targeting the un-served before improving services for the already served 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of improving equity and gender sensitivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of the greatest common good to society in prioritizing conflicting uses of water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability, mutually with donors and to the country's own citizens, is necessary to achieve sanitation for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of subsidiarity The principle of community participation and social intermediation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of subsidiarity in order to ensure participatory decision-making at the lowest appropriate level in society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national plan and planning process is necessary for sanitation and water, including detailed sector investment requirements, targets and capacity needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of polluter pays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of coordinating water resources planning with land use planning The principle of polluter pays, to serve as a disincentive to uncontrolled discharge of pollutants into the environment

SWA seeks to support off-track countries to achieve a number of strategic objectives. These are:

- to articulate country strategies for measurable results
- to foster mutual accountability (aid agencies-GoG, GoG-Civil Society)
- to assist better targeting and mobilisation of funding for implementing viable national plans
- to engender improved decision-making based on results-based evidence and exchange of information.

The commitments of this Compact are presented under five (5) thematic strategies and measures (and/or actions) – these are in harmony with strategic objectives of SWA and the NWP and ESP (Revised, 2009).

The themes are:

Theme 1: Enhancing Political Prioritization and Commitment

Theme 2: Linking Policies to Plans, Programmes and Projects

Theme 3: Improving Investments to meet Priority Challenges

Theme 4: Strengthening Ownership and Leadership

Theme 5: Achieving Good Governance and Accountability

The commitments of the Compact are consistent with measures and actions of the broad focus areas of the National Water Policy (NWP, 2007) and the Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP, Revised 2009).

A detailed presentation of what commitments to make and why we make them under these 5 themes were arrived at after a series of Consultative Ministerial Meetings attended by the sector ministers and Parliamentary Select Committees, from late February 2010.

Our Commitments (1) – Enhancing political prioritization and commitment

1 Joining SWA Initiative

Realising the opportunities that the initiative is bringing to ensure greater focus on sanitation and water, the Government of Ghana (GoG) dully affirms joining SWA. The Ministers of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) are attending the 1st High Level Meeting (HLM) and the presentation of the Ghana Compact is an affirmation of our commitment to prioritising sanitation and water.

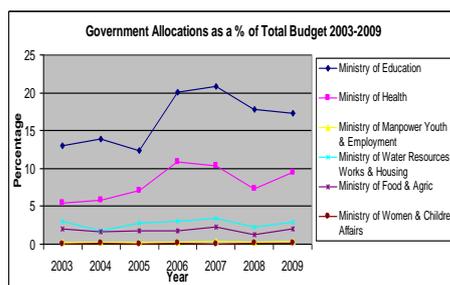
During post-HLM, GoG commits to:

- 1.1 Launch and present Ghana Compact of SWA (incorporating inputs from the HLM) at a publicised forum to Parliamentary Select Committee, DPs, CS and Senior Government officials

2 Prioritising sanitation and water as essential services

Sanitation and water is at the core of achieving all the MDGs, yet it does not receive the same attention as education and health.

Ghana is off-track for the sanitation MDG and has to raise coverage from 18% to 61.5% for urban areas and from 7% to 55% in rural areas². If we achieve these MDGs 45% of rural and 16% of urban residents will be without access to improved sanitation while 22% of our population will still be without improved drinking water.



Based on the average cost of a latrine and water supply, it is estimated that a total of GH¢2.4 billion (US\$ 1.6 billion) is required to meet the sanitation and water MDGs, of which GH¢ (US\$ 1.5 billion) is for sanitation³.

In order to implement the plans and programmes of this magnitude GoG undertakes to:

- 2.1 Enhance the capacity of sector institutions from the national, regional and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) levels

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII, 2006 – 2009) recommended the appropriate use of “environmental sanitation” and GoG’s current Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2010 -2013) employs the broad term.

In this document and consistent with the SWA framework and focus, sanitation refers to “hygienic disposal of liquid waste of faecal origin (excreta)” unless otherwise qualified.

As a clear statement of its intent of increasing resources to the environmental sanitation and water sectors,

Beyond the SWA and making commitments at the High Level Meeting (HLM), beginning from this year GoG’s 2011 budget will reflect strategies for water and environmental sanitation in the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, MTDPF (2010 – 2013)

The 1st HLM scheduled for 23 April 2010. Side events on 21 and 22 April will engage Ministers of MLGRD and MWRWH

Finalised Compact will be signed Signed by Ministers of MOFEP, MLGRD, MWRWH and Representative of DPs)

The Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised, 2009) recommends making environmental sanitation part of essential services.

Target 10 – Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation using 1990 (or appropriate year) coverage as base.

By the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480) and Ghana’s decentralisation framework, local government and development planning authority is vested in Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs).

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD) of the MLGRD is the single most decentralized institution with presence at national, regional levels, and district levels. The district and sub-district offices (including area councils) function as established units of MMDAs.

² This is based on JMP 2008 figures.

³ “Why Sanitation and Water Supply are Important to Growth and Development in Ghana” by G. Hutton

GoG commits to:

- 2.2 approve the Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP, Revised 2009) and transmit memorandum to the MLGRD by 15 April 2010
- 2.3 commence the process and designate the sanitation and water sector as part of *essential services*⁴ category by September 2010. GoG shall indicate this commitment in the 2011 Budget.

The Government's 2011 Economic Management and Fiscal Policy Statement will be read in November 2010.

⁴ The Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised, 2009) has as one of its measures the designation of the sector as an essential service category.

Our Commitments (2) – Linking policies to plans, programmes and projects

3 Ensuring that preparation of components of national plans reflect sector priorities

Sanitation and water has been important components of national policies and plans. Ghana prepared the first Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 1) to cover 2002-2005. The second one, Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII, 2006 -2009) incorporated Strategic Sanitation Assessment (SEA) principles. The current Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) is for the period 2010 – 2013. Component 9 of the MTDPF cover the strategic objectives for environmental sanitation and water that reflect the key challenges indicated in the specific sector policies.

For sanitation the MTDPF strategies covers:

- accelerating the provision of adequate sanitation
- ensuring sustainable financing of environmental sanitation services

GoG undertakes to:

- 3.1 ensure that its national policies derive from, and are based on priority measures and strategies of the sanitation and water sectors.

4 Ensuring alignment of pipeline GoG/Development Partner programmes and projects to national plans

While governments overarching aim of decentralization is pursued through preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) by MMDAs, in many instances sector plans are not reflected at this lower-tier planning levels. GoG commits to ensure that its own plans, programmes and projects as well as those of Development Partners are reflected by MTDPs of MMDAs in line with the Principle of Subsidiarity.

In order to strengthen planning at MMDA level GoG undertakes to:

- 4.1 continue to support environmental sanitation and water sector planning at MMDA level using existing structures.
- 4.2 institute a public hearing process led by the NDPC for endorsement of pipe-line projects to Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Government, Works and Housing, CSOs, Sector Officials, DPs.
- 4.2 support the Water Directorate to prepare an actionable Strategic Water Sector Development Plan that reflects policy measures and cover all three sectors – urban water supply, rural water supply and Integrated Water Resources Management.

Ghana adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) series in 2002.

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10 – Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

The National Water Policy (NWP, 2007) and the Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised, 2009) state priority key sector measures and actions to address key sector challenges.

As at the time of drafting this Compact, the draft MTDPF did not cover strategies for the water sector

The principle of subsidiarity - ensuring participatory decision-making at the lowest appropriate level in society

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) provides Guidelines to MMDAs every year for preparing MTDPs. The preparation of District Environmental Sanitation Strategies (DESSAPs) and District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) should be anchored around District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs)

Completed Public hearing will be signed by minister of MOFEP, Sector Minister and NDPC. Published by sector lead agency Water Directorate /EHSO

Currently, all 3 areas are covered in separate investment plans: Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) for Community Water and Sanitation services by CWSA, Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) by GWCL and

Our Commitments (3) – Improving investments to meet priority challenges

5 Ensuring that costed items of the MTDPF reflect sector investment plan levels

The National Community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP) implemented by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) since 1994, provides a fine example of how pursuing a coherent national framework can bring focus to planning of interventions and the necessary rules of the game. SIPs have been prepared for implementing the NCWSP. The recent updates of 2005 and 2008 were in relation to MDG targets.

The NESSAP prepared by the EHSD/MLGRD provides the policy implementation plan ('legs') for the revised Environmental Sanitation Policy. An accompanying Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP) has also been prepared to indicate the projected costs of interventions for meeting defined policy measures up to 2015.

At the national level the GoG will deepen its commitment and make more resources available to the sector consistent with strategies in its Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF, 2010 - 2013).

In order to overcome the huge deficit in sanitation coverage and sustain achievements in water GoG will make allocations consistent with sector investment plans for improving pro-poor and priority services.

Based on initial calculations, GoG commits to increase allocations in budget statements for sanitation and water, and work with Development Partners and the private sector to ensure that allocations:

5.1 reach US\$200m annually towards sanitation and water improvements to meet MDG targets and sustain improvements beyond.

To address the "crisis" situation of indiscriminate discharging of sullage, septage and faecal sludge that affects mostly residents of poor neighbourhoods and into water courses, rivers and beaches, further allocations will be made to mainstream environmental sanitation measures to meet MDG 7.

In order to achieve the above GoG commits to:

5.2 make additional allocations of US\$150m annually towards hygienic treatment and disposal of septage and faecal sludge as well as sullage and storm-water management.

Component 9 of Medium-Term Development Policy framework (MTDPF, 2010 -2013) of Pillar II. Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure covers Water and Environmental Sanitation.

Strategic Investment Plans (SIP) for Community Water and Sanitation Delivery...1993 to 2008

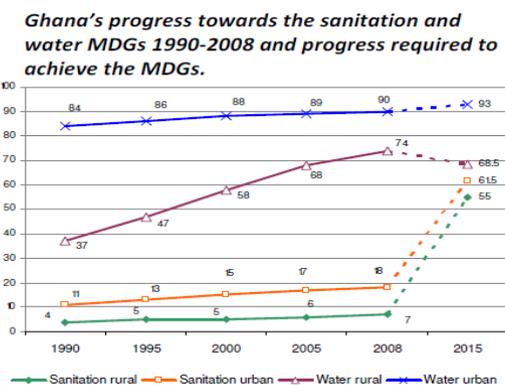
- 1993 SIP – to raise coverage from 27% in 1990 to 80% by 2004. Estimated to cost US\$ 270 million
- 1998 SIP – to increase coverage from 30% then to 83% by 2008. Needed approximately US\$410 million
- 2005 SIP – Coverage was 46 % and planned to attain 85% by 2015 (ambition was to exceed the MDG Target for Ghana then calculated to have been 73%)
- 2008 SIP: Coverage then estimated as 52.9% (2006); revised MDG is now 76% by 2015
- Draft Medium Term Plan: 2009 to 2013.

Source: MWRWH, CWSA 2010

GWCL follows a Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) first completed in 1999 and updated recently in 2009. It lays out the physical and investment for the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing 81 urban water supply systems to meet their short term (2011) and long term (2015, 2025) requirements.

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD)/MLGRD has completed the drafting of a National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP) and a Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP) based on the Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP, Revised 2009).

Ghana needs to raise sanitation from 18% to 61.5% for urban areas from 7% to 55% in rural areas



The NESSAP and SESIP provides for Decentralised Excreta Re-use and Recovery (DETERR) systems to incorporate bio-digestion systems to Public toilets relied upon by more than 30% of residents.

Proper hand-washing with soap can reduce diarrhoea by 35%

6 Pursuing vigorous awareness raising for behavioural change

Poor sanitation behavior has been identified as one of the critical challenges facing the sector. The framework for environmental sanitation development which served as a basic building block for developing the National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP) identifies awareness raising for behavioural change as a basic means of improving sanitation.

In order to realise this GoG commits to:

- 6.1 make further allocations up to the minimum threshold of 0.5% of GDP to cover capacity building for hygiene education including proper hand-washing methods, country-wide outreach of Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and general enhancement of enabling elements.

The details of the *financing gaps* required to meet the investment needs of the water sector as well as those of the environmental sanitation sector are given in the following tables.

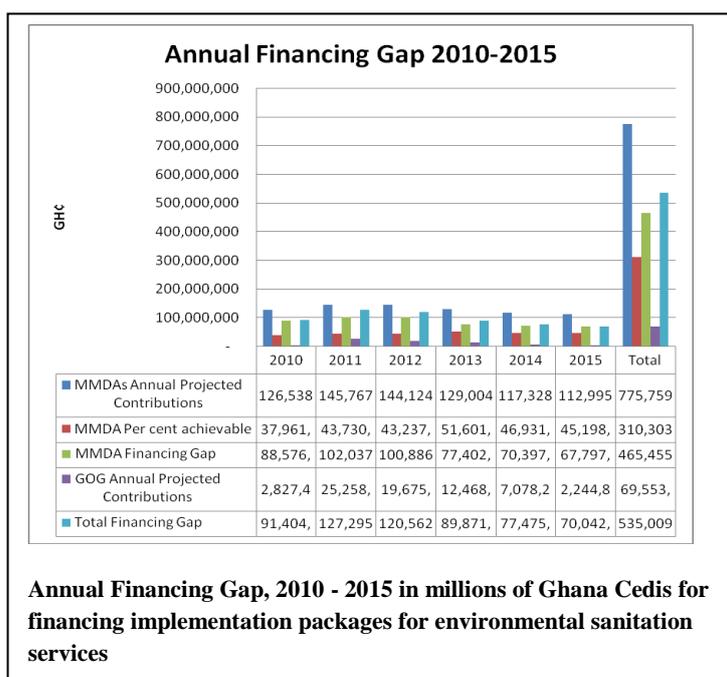
Required vs Planned financing for Water to meet MDG and National Targets (US\$m)

	Water Supply		
	Rural/Small Town	Urban	Total
Finance Requirement	123	115	238
Planned Investment	58	61	119
Financing gap	65	54	119

The current level of sector investment is estimated to be around 0.25%. e-Thekwini declaration pegs a minimum allocation of 0.5% of GDP to support enabling elements for sanitation improvement.

Ghana's National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP) defines enabling elements to cover - *Capacity enhancement & management support, Environmental Sanitation Education (Information, Education and Communication), Enforcement Management (Legislation and regulation), Sustainable financing and cost recovery, Research and development; and Monitoring and Evaluation.*

The investment requirements to meet the MDGs for water are derived from the Country Status Overview (WSP, 2010) based on analysis of the various sector investment plans.



Intervention packages of the NESSAP are for meeting defined measures of environmental sanitation policy objectives.

The financing gap for environmental sanitation is derived from SESIP.

Our Commitments (4) – Strengthening Ownership and Leadership

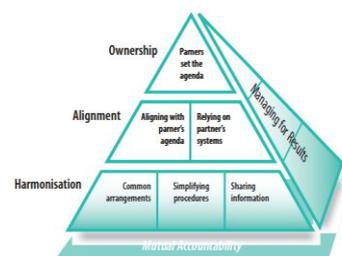
7 Ensuring that the direction of sector development is country-led, country-owned and country-managed

While progress is gradually being made in following country-level plans and programmes there is still donor-led interventions often with the creation of parallel structures. This practice of project-type implementation units undermine Ghana's overarching framework of decentralized governance for effective service delivery. In the face of recent findings⁵ and recommendations, GoG will deepen implementation actions of the principles of the Paris Declaration (PD) and the follow-on Accra Agenda for Action (AAA).

Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) - 2008
Re-affirmation of PD:

- Strengthening Country Ownership over Development
- Building More Effective and Inclusive Partnerships for Development
- Delivering and Accounting for Development Results

The Principles of Paris Declaration were endorsed in 1995 by 52 Countries Principles and 30 other actors (multi-lateral agencies and NGOs). Country-ownership is a primary principle among those of alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability.



GoG undertakes to:

- 7.1 strengthen and enhance the capacity of Water Directorate and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate with increased budget allocations (including activities for performance reporting by the WSMP) in the 2011 budget statement.
- 7.2 complete a Code of Conduct (COC) and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for harmonizing procedures under a SWAp framework for the water sector.
- 7.3 adopt a single-spine framework for results-based monitoring and performance-based resourcing of MMDAs by April 2011

The Water Sector Monitoring Platform (WSMP) is to be incorporated into the Water Directorate by November 2010 to institutionalize its role in JMP and GLAAS procedures.

The COC is under preparation is due for completion by April 2010. The corresponding MOU is due for signing by 31 May 2010. Signatories will include Minister MOFEP, MWRWH, Reps of DPs and CSOs.

Performance-based criteria as implemented by the multi-donor funded District Development Fund (DDF) will be adopted.

⁵ OECD DAC – PDE Thematic Study on Untied Aid: Ghana Country Study. Mathew Geddes et al. October 2009. ODI/ISSER

Our Commitments (5) – Achieving Good Governance and Accountability

8 Pursuing the SWA framework for good governance

Ghana currently subjects its governance and management of development to a number of review and assessment mechanisms including AU’s African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

The Ghana Consultative Group, Annual Partnership Meeting affords representatives of Parliament, private sector and civil society to assess how effectively aid partnership is working.

Adopting and institutionalizing the SWA framework for the sanitation and water sector will only deepen good governance and accountability which are basic and very important ingredients of aid effectiveness.

To achieve the above GoG undertakes to:

- 8.1 adopt the GLAAS framework for reporting on sector performance and disseminate the necessary guidelines to all agencies and MMDAs by August 2010.
- 8.2 enhance the participation of civil society in Annual Performance Reviews (APRs) of water and environmental sanitation strategies of the MTDPF (2010 – 2013).
- 8.3 collaborate with relevant agencies to carry out assessment of aid-effectiveness and publish results of programmes as part of hearing process for the design of new programmes and projects.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is the agency responsible for providing guidelines for preparing sector programmes and assessment reports. The Ghana Statistical Services (GSS) plays the important function of designing appropriate survey instruments for gathering field data, managing and reporting on census surveys.

The NDPC manages the APRs of national development plans and will be required to publish a ScoreCard on sector performance with the involvement of the WSMP and GSS. The Annual country Reviews will feed into Regional meetings and HLMS.

The Government of Ghana acknowledges the pivotal role of environmental sanitation and water and will therefore ensure that sanitation and water development is pursued with assessment of its impact on all the MDGs.

9 Pursuing MDG 7 and mainstreaming environmental sustainability

GoG will continue to employ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to mainstream environmental sustainability measures in all policies, plans and programmes.

Efficiency in unit treatment processes of water can register low-carbon foot-printing and a number of biogas-harvesting excreta treatment systems can contribute to reduction in Green House Gases (GHG).

GoG therefore commits to:

- 9.1 adapt strategies and mechanisms in the design and delivery of services in order to reduce the effects of Climate Change and Global Warming
- 9.2 publish the performance of sanitation and water projects responsive to reduction in emissions of GHGs.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the Designated National Authority (DNA) on CDM has published a number of potential emission-reducing projects.

Summary of Compact Elements

Theme	Measure/Activity	Indicator	Responsibility	Target Date
1. Enhancing Political Prioritization and Commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana commits (Ministers) to attend and participate in the HLM of April 23, 2010 and meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Finance presents Ghana Compact on HLM 	Minister, MOFEP	23 April 2010 24 April 2010 (signing of Charter?)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana affirms to join the SWA initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministers for MOFEP, MWRWH & MLGRD attend 1st HLM 	Minister MOFEP, MLGRD, MWRWH	23 April 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Finance affirms political support for sanitation and water as priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministers of MLGRD/MWRWH presents finalized Ghana Compact (including inputs from HLM) at forum to Parliamentary Select Committee, DPs, CS and Senior Government officials. Signed by Minister MOFEP, witnessed by Minister MLGRD, MWRWH and Representative of DPs 	Minister, MOFEP Minister MLGRD Minister MWRWH Representative DPs Representative CSO	31 May 2010 (Presentation) 15 June 2010 (Signation)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Approval of Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP, Revised 2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet approved and transmitted ESP Revised, 2009 to Sector Minister, MLGRD 	Cabinet of GoG	25 March 2010
2. Linking Policies to Plans, Programmes and Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key components of MTDPF contain and reflect sector priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published MTDPF contains issues, policy objectives and strategies for environmental sanitation + water 	NDPC EHSD/MLGRD Water	15 April 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of pipeline GoG/DP programmes and projects to national plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipe-line projects links to relevant sector policies and programmes. 	NDPC MOFEP MLGRD MWRWH MoH	October 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDPC Guidelines for preparation of Sanitation and Water Projects to reflect MTDPF priorities and decentralization scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of NDPC Guidelines on preparation of Environmental Sanitation and Water Development Plans 	NDPC	31 May 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of viable Strategic Water Sector Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed comprehensive SWSDP 	MWRWH	June 2011

Theme	Measure/Activity	Indicator	Responsibility	Target Date
3. Improving Investments to meet sector Priority Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated incremental levels of funding to sanitation and water (total of about US\$300 m annually) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated amount in 2011 budget Percentage of GDP allocation to sanitation and water over MTDPF period. 	MOFEP NDPC	Nov. 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding for awareness raising for behavioural change (up to US\$50m annually – improving hygiene behavior and CLTS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated amount in 2011 budget for hygiene education 	MOFEP	Nov. 2010
4. Strengthening Ownership and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement institutional strengthening and capacity enhancement plan for Water Directorate and EHSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly Increased stated budget allocation to Water Directorate (including activities of WSMP) 	MOFEP/MWRWH	November 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly Increased stated budget allocation to EHSD (including activities for performance reporting) 	MOFEP/MLGRD	November 2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress Report on implementation of capacity building initiatives 	MLGRD	April 2011
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Code of Conduct for Water sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed/Reviewed Code of Conduct submitted to MOFEP 	Water Directorate/MWRWH	September 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen WSMP to support sector M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWSMP incorporated in Water Directorate 	MWRWH	July 2010
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt single-spine framework for institutionalizing results-based monitoring linked to performance-based resourcing for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmittal of process of single-spine performance based resourcing on reporting 	MLGRD/DDF NDPC	May 2011
5. Achieving Good Governance and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt GLASS framework for reporting on sector performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmittal of Guidelines for reporting to fit JMP and GLASS 	MOFEP, NDPC & GSS, MWRWH/Water Directorate	August 2010

Theme	Measure/Activity	Indicator	Responsibility	Target Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure participation of Civil Society in APR of sector plans and MTDPF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register of Civil Society participation in APR Proceedings submitted to Parliamentary Select Committee, MOFEP, MWRWH, MLGRD 	NDPC	Annual events (dates to be captured in finalized compact)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Performance Reviews of MTDPF to articulate performance of sector institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published ScoreCard on performance of sanitation and water sector 	MOFEP (NDPC, GSS), WSMP	1 – month after Annual Performance Reviews
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Annual Country-level reviews to feed regional meetings and HLMs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published reviews consistent with APR, GLASS and JMP publications 	WSMP	2 Months prior to APR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure GoG/DP Programmes support key governance issues e.g. decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published checklist of alignment of programmes to governance issues as part Hearing process under Theme 2 	NDPC/MLGRD/MWRWH	As and when (prior to completion of project formulation)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt mechanisms for reducing effects of Climate Change and Global Warming as part of service improvements (included in Checklist for Public hearing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish performance of Ghana Water Company Limited /CWSA in reducing carbon-foot print in Unit process of water treatment and distribution (including O&M) 	MEST/EPA, NDPC (expert institutions such as ISSER)	As part of APR
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published performance of Sanitation and water projects responsive to reduction in emission of GHGs as per EPA Guidelines on CDM 	MLGRD-EHSD, MWRWH-WD, EPA	As part of APR



GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Sustainable access to improved sanitation and water – the enduring face of improved quality of life

Statement by Dr. Kwabena Duffuor, Minister Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), Republic of Ghana

1st High Level Meeting, Sanitation and Water for ALL: a Global Framework for Action (SWA)

23 April 2010, Washington D.C., USA

April 2010

Preamble

This statement reaffirms the position of the Government of Ghana (GoG) that building partnerships to tackle global crisis of any kind can yield tremendous results. Global initiatives such as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD, 1981 – 1990) and the UN Millennium declaration of 2000 on the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 demonstrate the power of stating our collective aims. Although, we do not always achieve some of the stated goals we have significant progress on many fronts and this is understandable, as more often than not, the goals are SMARTT⁶.

The Sanitation and Water for ALL: A Global Framework for Action (SWA) presents yet another opportunity for making rapid progress as we approach 2015.

The title of this short paper “*sustainable access to improved sanitation and water – the enduring face of improved quality of life*” captures our belief that beyond attaining middle-income status as indicated, by GDP, the coverage for sanitation and water coverage is a better yard stick because these services directly affect our ways of life, everywhere, every day.

Our Commitments

A. ENHANCING POLITICAL PRIORITIZATION AND COMMITMENT

Joining SWA initiative and attending future HLM

The Government of Ghana (GoG) duly affirms joining SWA. This commitment is attested by the fact that the Minister for Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH) and also the Minister for Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) are attending this 1st High Level Meeting (HLM). We pledge to attend future meetings.

Prioritizing sanitation and water as essential services

Sanitation and water is at the core of achieving all the MDGs, yet it does not receive the same attention as education and health. Ghana currently spends annually US\$85 million on malaria treatment alone.

Ghana is off-track for the sanitation MDG and has to raise national coverage from 13% (2008) to 54% by 2015.⁷ Obviously we have to accelerate the provision of improved sanitation. If we achieve this target, 46% of our population will still be without access to improved sanitation. Although we made progress on the provision of improved water 22% of our population will still be without improved drinking water by 2015. We need to invest more to sustain gains and improve services to the unserved poor.

Based on coverage data and costs from our service providers we have to allocate up US\$200m annually to sanitation and water in order to overcome the huge deficit in sanitation and sustain achievements in water provision. To address the “crisis” situation of indiscriminate discharging of sullage, septage and faecal sludge that affects mostly residents

⁶ In Ghana the targets for district environmental sanitation are required to be SMARTT (specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, targeted and **TOUGH!**)

⁷ WHO/UNICEF JMP 2010

of poor neighborhoods and into water courses, rivers and beaches, further allocations of up to US\$150m annually will be made.

Poor sanitation behavior is one of the critical challenges facing the sanitation sector and we have proposed to implement a vigorous program of raising awareness for behavior change provide adequate funding to cover capacity building for hygiene education including proper hand-washing methods and nation-wide Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaigns.

Ensuring country-led, country-owned and country-managed sector programs

While progress is gradually being made in following country-level policies and plans, there are still donor-led interventions that often lead to the creation of parallel structures. To further buttress the Paris Declaration Principles and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), the GoG will strengthen and enhance the capacity of Water Directorate and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate with increased budget allocations (including activities for performance reporting by the WSMP) in the 2011 budget.

A number of specific issues to be tackled include the completion of a Code of Conduct (COC) and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with our DPs and Civil Society for harmonizing procedures under a SWAp framework for the sanitation and water sector.

B. EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING

GoG pledges further to respond to future UN GLAAS (Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water) surveys and continue to implement interventions that respond to pro-poor and priority needs of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2010 – 2013)⁸. The reporting on sector performance aligned to country-led planning and reporting frameworks at the highest political level is also important. This will be taken up as part of results-based monitoring and appraisals for the annual performance reporting (APR) of all national sectors.

C. LINKING NATIONAL POLICIES TO PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Ensuring that components of national plans to reflect sector priorities

Sanitation and water are important components of national policies and plans. Core components of the current Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF, 2010 - 2013) cover strategic objectives for environmental sanitation and water.

Ensuring alignment of pipeline Development Partner programmes to national plans

While governments overarching aim of decentralization is pursued through preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) by MMDAs, sector plans are often not reflected at these lower-tiers. In line with the principle of subsidiarity of our policies, GoG will ensure that its own plans as well as those of DPs are derived from and reflect MTDPs of MMDAs.

Mainstreaming environmental sustainability and good governance mechanisms

GoG will continue to employ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to mainstream environmental sustainability measures in all policies, plans and programmes. GoG

⁸ The MTDPF is the follow-on national development framework to the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII, 2006 – 2009). The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) publishes an Annual Performance Report (APR) for all sectors.

undertakes to adapt strategies and mechanisms in the design and delivery of services in order to reduce the effects of Climate Change and Global Warming. GoG is committed to enhancing the participation of civil society in future GLASS surveys and Annual Performance Reviews (APRs) of water and environmental sanitation sector strategies of the MTDPF.

The points listed (under A, B and C above) are not exhaustive but are indicative of the Government of Ghana's commitment to, and sharing of, the SWA principles as well as those of the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action and other declarations of the AU.

In conclusion let me add that I have deliberately avoided quoting the obvious economic benefits of having a large segment of the population with access to improved sanitation and water. A lot of that has been captured by the background papers to this HLM. What I would want to add is the immense potential to create jobs and affect MDG 1(one) as well as the other MDGs. I recall, as reported, the enduring improvements earned by many citizens of the USA during the great depression of 1930s due to the recommendation of President Roosevelt's Brain Trust for massive improvements in water and sanitation provision as a key strategy for overcoming difficulties of those times.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are coming out of another recession and as developing countries we can learn from the past. In solidarity with our civil society and other development partners we trust that we can work together to remove the shackles of this last taboo to achieving an enduring improved quality of life for all.