

# 7TH MEETING OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

## Tracking Funding to the WASH Sector : The Ghana Experience

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# Overview : What is Trackfin?

- A globally acceptable methodology to track expenditure on WASH from all entities i.e Government, Donor, NGOs, Private Enterprises, Households.
- Output: WASH Accounts
- Objectives of Trackfin in Ghana  
To provide financial information on the WASH Sector for Sector programming , planning and additionally to:
  - Attract more funding for WASH
  - Better utilization of resources
  - Track performance
- Ghana Started in 2014 and currently on its 4<sup>th</sup> Cycle (2014, 2016, 2021, 2023)

## Policy questions:

- What is the total WASH expenditure and how does it compare expenditure of other essential services like Education and Health?
- How are they distributed across sectors and expenditure types?
- Who pays for WASH services and by how much?
- What are the main fund flow channels and service areas?
- What is WASH expenditure going to vulnerable population groups?

# USES OF WASH ACCOUNT RESULTS

# 1. WASH accounts actual expenditures Comparison with N’Gor commitment

- The N’Gor Commitment states that Governments commit to:

**Establish and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP**

**Between 2015 and 2019, the WASH Accounts findings reveal that on average total expenditure on sanitation and hygiene account for 0.76% of GDP.**

## THE N'GOR DECLARATION ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

ADOPTED BY THE AFRICAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR  
SANITATION AND HYGIENE ON 27 MAY 2015 AT AFRICASAN 4

**PREAMBLE**

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations responsible for sanitation and hygiene in Africa, together with senior civil servants, academics, civil society, development partners and the private sector at the 4th African Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (AfricaSan), convened by the Government of Senegal with support from the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCON) in Dakar, Senegal, May 25-27, 2015:

**Recognizing** that while an estimated 133 million people living in Africa gained improved sanitation since 1990, the level of progress has not kept pace with demographic change; many countries do not have adequate high-level leadership, financial and human resources to implement existing policies, fail to tackle equity, do not build, manage or maintain sanitation systems and services, or create the large-scale hygiene behaviour change;

**Mindful** that an estimated 61% of people living in Africa do not have access to improved sanitation and that 21% still defecate in the open;

**Noting** that this lack of access to improved sanitation together with poor hygiene practices result in a huge burden of disease and that the associated economic, human, social, health and environmental costs are a major burden on African countries;

**Reaffirming** the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all;

**Welcoming** the aspiration of the draft Sustainable Development Goals which include an explicit target to "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations" committing to integrating these in national policies and plans;

**And recognizing** that the time has come to incorporate the lessons from the eThekweni commitments and replace them by the "Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene", setting out in particular clear indicators for monitoring progress;

**The Vision** articulated by African Ministers responsible for Sanitation and Hygiene at AfricaSan 4, Dakar, Senegal, is summarized below:

**Achieve universal access to adequate and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services and eliminate open defecation by 2030.**

## 2. WASH accounts actual expenditures Comparison with the estimated cost of the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) (2012-2025)

WASH Accounts revealed the following:

- On average, capital expenditures\* need to increase 2.25 times in order to reach the annual capital costs estimated in the WSSPD
- On average, annual recurrent expenditures\* were 25 times higher than what was estimated in the WSSPD.
- On average, development partners are contributing *more* to the sector\* than what was budgeted for in the WSSDP.
- On average, households are contributing *more* to rural sanitation\* than what was estimated in the WSSDP



MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, WORKS AND HOUSING

### WATER SECTOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2012-2025)

*Sustainable Water and Basic Sanitation for All by 2025*



MARCH 2014

### 3. WASH accounts actual expenditures in the context of national water and sanitation targets

Trackfin results for 2015 – 2019 revealed that:

Current expenditure trends particularly Capital expenditure is not likely to lead Ghana to meeting its national targets of 100% access to basic water service, sanitation and hygiene by 2030

Reasons:

- Between 2015 and 2019, capital investment in drinking-water decreased on average by 8%.
- Capital investments for sanitation had to increase by about 10 times each year with population growth accounted for to meet 2030 targets.

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## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION





# Other uses of WASH Account Results

- Budget Guidelines – Contributed to the disaggregation of sanitation codes into solid and liquid waste in the Budget Guidelines
- Source of data for high level indicator monitoring.
  - *Annually, 0.5% of GDP disbursed for liquid sanitation and hygiene (Ngor Commitment - 2015)*
  - *5% of Ghana's annual budget is disbursed for WASH (Sharm El Sheikh Commitment - 2008)*
- Institutionalizing the WASH Account process for routine monitoring of WASH financial indicators.
- Revised the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan
- Included vulnerable population groups (persons under incarceration)
- Identified regional disparities which may require further analysis before any policy decision is made

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**Thank you!**

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