

# Mole XXIX Conference

5<sup>TH</sup> – 9<sup>TH</sup> November, 2018

Villa Cisneros - Sogakope



## FINAL REPORT

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## List of abbreviations

APDO	Afram Plains Development Organization
CLTS	Community-led Total Sanitation
CONIWAS	Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DPs	Development Partners
DRP	District Resource Person
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
GoG	Government of Ghana
HFFG	Hope for Future Generations
HLM	(SWA) High Level Meeting
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
MA	Municipal Assembly
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MDAs	Municipal and District Assemblies
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
NESSAP	National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
RCN	Resource Centre Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESIP	Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan
WSSDP	WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All Global Partnership
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSUP	Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor

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## 1.0 Mole XXIX Conference Communiqué

### Theme: Reforming Ghana's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector towards Universal Access

#### Preamble

At the annual Mole XXIX Conference held from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 at Villa Cisneros, Sogakope in the Volta Region of Ghana, under the theme “Reforming Ghana’s Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector towards Universal Access”, the Communiqué below was issued. This follows 4 days of deliberations by representatives of CSOs, Government, Development Partners, Academic and Research Institutions, the Media and Private Sector, among others.

Organized by the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), the thematic areas discussed by conference included institutional realignment for accelerated service delivery, effective sector policies and strategies, localizing the SDGs towards sustainable financing at all levels and integrity, social accountability and performance monitoring in the WASH sector.

#### **Institutional re-alignment for accelerated service delivery**

1. We call on the Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources to, as a matter of urgency, reactivate the Sector Working Group and other coordination structures, especially the National Technical Working Group on Sanitation (NTWGS), Regional Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (RICCS) and the District Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (DICCS) across the country;
2. We will support and work with Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) to implement the reform agenda towards sustainable and pro-poor rural and small towns WASH services delivery.
3. We call on the President to support the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) accelerate the pace of institutional reforms particularly the establishment of the National Sanitation Authority and the National Sanitation Fund and the strengthening of inter-sectorial linkages.

#### **Effective sector policies and strategies**

1. We will continue to expand the space for citizens’ engagement for sector policy development, dissemination, implementation and reviews.
2. We call on the Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources to take necessary steps to review all relevant sector policies and strategies by the end of 2019 towards the attainment of the WASH related SDGs.

#### **Localizing the SDGs towards sustainable financing at all levels**

1. CONIWAS will actively lead the process of localizing the SDGs at the sub-national levels to ensure sanitation and water for all by 2030.
2. We call on the Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources to lead in the coordination of relevant sectors and emerging institutions such as the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation, and Ministry

of Inner Cities and Zongo Development to avoid duplication, achieve value for money, improve accountability and maximize the capacity utilization of existing WASH institutions.

3. We call on government to prioritize and increase investments and release of funds to support the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and WASH.
4. We call on government to expand implementation of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) and the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to all regions and districts in Ghana and resource the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for effective implementation.

#### **Integrity, social accountability and performance monitoring**

1. We will mobilize a critical mass of CSOs to intensify advocacy for functional local level leadership to deliver WASH sector priorities, public financing for WASH, and implementation of international commitments;
2. We will continue to develop capacities to generate evidence to support informed advocacy and effective policy decision-making;
3. We will monitor implementation of WASH programmes and projects and produce shadow reports to expose gaps in the judicious use of resources, quality and timely service delivery, rights and entitlements, public participation and citizen satisfaction.

**This communiqué has been finalized and adopted this Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 by participants at the annual Mole XXIX Conference held at the Villa Cisneros, Sogakope.**



## 2.0 Introduction

This report covers the concept, the objectives and proceedings from the 29<sup>th</sup> edition of the Mole Conference Series (Mole XXIX). The conference, held at the Vila Cisneros in Sogakope in the Volta Region from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2018, was attended by representatives from central, local government and public institutions, international and local non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, media personnel, traditional authorities, and private institutions, as well as development partners.

### 2.1 Background

Currently organized by the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), the Mole Conference Series has witnessed consistent growth in interest and importance since its inception in 1989 among civil society, policy makers, ministries, departments and agencies, local government, private sector and development partners alike. The conference has evolved from what was primarily an NGO forum into, perhaps, the most important multi-stakeholder platform within the WASH Sector in Ghana. Over the years, the conference has attracted several players and stakeholders on an annual basis to deliberate on critical issues affecting the sector.

The Mole conference series have, over the years, provided a regular platform where field lessons and experiences are shared with government and other stakeholders, thereby influencing sector policies, strategies and plans.

It is widely believed that calls from the Mole Conference Series have played a key role in various institutional reforms in Ghana's WASH sector. Notable among them is the de-coupling of rural water supply from the functions of the then Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation, culminating in the establishment of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, which has made it possible for majority of rural communities in Ghana to gain access to improved drinking water today. Calls from the conference are also believed to have

influenced the increased profile of WASH especially during the early 2000s, when a dedicated Directorate was created within the then Ministry of Works and Housing, and currently an entire Ministry established to focus on sanitation and water resources.

## 2.2 Context

The vision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the SDG era is to reach everyone everywhere by 2030. Governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development Partners (DPs) and private sector have responded positively to this ambitious challenge and are calling for the injection of financial resources and the creation of the enabling environment to accelerate WASH services delivery. The Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP, 2012-2025)<sup>1</sup> articulates the Government of Ghana vision and plans to provide safe water for all persons living in Ghana by 2025. Even though the WSSDP might not have captured all that is needed in terms of service improvements and resources (human, financial and material) to attain water for all by 2025, it provides an important policy direction for investment analysis to be made for universal access.

## 2.3 Conference theme

The conference theme “**Reforming Ghana’s WASH Sector for Universal Access**” was significant in view of the ongoing changes in the sector. The WASH sector had witnessed some changes following the commencement of the SDGs in January, 2016. First, a Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources was created in January, 2017. This brought a renewed hope of revival and improved WASH sector performance, with the confidence that sanitation and hygiene was going to receive the needed political priority and institutional focus. Second, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) had commissioned some reforms within the rural and small-town water sub-sector, with the ultimate aim of employing professionalism in managing water supply systems to consolidate the gains made in the sub-sector.

## 2.4 Key questions

The key questions that Mole XXIX conference was expected to address included:

- What measures will be used to address the gaps in current sector policies and strategies?
- How will Institutional and Policy Reforms assist Government to address the co-ordination and harmonization issues as well as the huge funding gap in the WASH sector to meet the SDG targets by 2030?
- How will the localization of the SDGs enhance the prospects of universal WASH access?
- How can we address issues of integrity, accountability, performance monitoring and sustainability in the WASH sector to ensure that no one is left behind?

## 2.5 Conference Objectives

The main objective of the conference was to highlight the status of the sector, re-strategize and sensitize WASH stakeholders and influence Government WASH Policies towards universal access for everyone everywhere by 2030. The specific objectives were to:

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Ghana vision for water for all by 2025, with targets, milestones and funding projections

- Advocate and support efforts at institutional re-alignment of directorates, departments and agencies under MSWR and related Ministries;
- Update stakeholders on various WASH policies, strategies, plans and programs;
- Discuss the mechanisms and strategies for localizing the SDGs and ensuring greater ownership at the sub national level;
- Create a platform to highlight the impact of integrity, social accountability and monitoring on sector performance.

## 2.6 Scope of Conference

The conference retained its usual focus on experience and knowledge sharing and advocacy. Within a period of four days, the Conference looked at four sub-themes as follows:

- Sub-theme # 1: Institutional Re-alignment for Accelerated Service Delivery
- Sub-theme # 2: Effective Sector Policies and Strategies
- Sub-theme # 3: Localizing SDG 6 for Sustainable Financing at all Levels
- Sub-theme # 4: Integrity, Social Accountability and Performance Monitoring

## 2.7 Approach and Methodology

The conference adopted paper presentations, expert panel discussions, plenary discussions, a grand debate, poster presentations and side events. There were also exhibition of products and innovations. A Conference Communiqué was issued at the end of all proceedings to sum up the major decisions by the participants.

## 2.8 Participation

About 120 participants, representing government, civil society, private entities, development partners, academia, traditional authorities and the mass media, attended the conference.



### 3.0 Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was chaired by Togbe Nakakpo Dogbaza VIII, Fiaga (Paramount Chief) of Tefle Traditional Area. In attendance was Hon. Patrick Yaw Boamah, Deputy Minister – Sanitation and Water Resources, Hon. Emmanuel Louis Agamah, DCE of the South Tongu District, Mr. Martin Dery, Chairman of CONIWAS, Mr. Emmanuel Nkrumah, Senior WASH Specialist with the World Bank Ghana Office, and Mr. Niall Boot, WASH Specialist with UNICEF Ghana.

#### 3.1 Chairman's opening address

The Chairman for the opening ceremony, Togbe Nakakpo Dugbaza VIII, Paramount Chief of the Tefle Traditional Area, commended the organizers and sponsors of the Mole Conference and said water was an indispensable human need that sustains life and provides safety and security for humankind and re-emphasized the need to recognize access to water as a human right. He therefore expressed dissatisfaction with successive Ghanaian governments for failing to provide water to Ghanaians, which, according to him was even more important than education. He also cited corruption in the form of under-invoicing and overpricing of services as one of the factors affecting especially rural and small-town water supply in the country. He frowned upon the sanitation situation in the country and condemned the practice of open defecation especially.

#### 3.2 CONIWAS Chairman's address

The Chairman of CONIWAS, Martin Dery, paid tribute to the founding fathers of the Mole Conference Series – Ron Bannerman, the Late Judith Thompson, and Kofi Kpordugbe – for their vision, which is still yielding dividends for the WASH Sector in Ghana. He said the Conference had, however, changed from its original style of confrontation with duty bearers and public institutions to dialoguing for the needed change. He

said the conference had gained recognition from all quarters – government, parliament, donors, academia, UN Agencies etc.

Briefing the participants about CONIWAS, he said the Coalition was working with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to revive the Sector Working Group. It had also collaborated with World Vision and Kings Hall Media to establish a vibrant Media Coalition against Open Defecation, and had revived the Secretariat with support from UNICEF. Again, he said CONIWAS had instituted a WASH Stewardship Awards with support from World Vision to acknowledge selfless and dedicated service to the sector.

Mr. Dery said due to the enormous challenge that the SDGs posed on the sector, CONIWAS envisions the building of a movement for WASH to support individual institutions to solve the problem. He also said the Coalition was considering the formation of a Mole Founders' Caucus to mentor the younger professionals in the sector. He commended his Vice Chairman, Mr. Attah Arhin, the Executive Committee Members, Kings Hall Media and SkyFox for their continued support to CONIWAS during the year. He also acknowledged the sponsors of Mole XXIX for helping to make the conference happen.

### 3.3 Keynote address

Deputy Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources, Hon Patrick Yaw Boamah, commended civil society for consistently organizing the Mole Conference for 29 good years. Speaking on the theme for the conference: "Reforming Ghana's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector towards Universal Access," he said it was very appropriate in view of the ongoing institutional reforms and changes in the sector. He said the WASH sector in Ghana had witnessed some changes following the onset of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in January, 2016.

Firstly, he said, a Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources had been created in February, 2017. This he said, had brought a renewed hope of revival, impetus and improved WASH sector performance, with the confidence that Sanitation and Hygiene were going to receive the needed political priority and institutional focus.

Secondly, he said the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) had commissioned some reforms within the rural and small-town water sub-sector, with the ultimate aim of employing professionalism to consolidate the gains made in the sub-sector.

Thirdly, he said the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate had increased its technical staff base by 100% to be able to adequately provide the needed technical direction for the Ministry in respect of Environmental Sanitation service delivery in Ghana. Again, he said, Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) in collaboration with the Water Resources Commission (WRC) had implemented the Operation VANGUARD to stem the tide of water pollution through illegal mining and protect the country's water bodies.

The Deputy Minister assured participants that the Ministry was working on modalities to get all relevant sector policies and strategic frameworks reviewed and aligned with the SDGs, while the National Development Planning Commission was leading the efforts to localize the SDG 6, with the active support of MDAs and MMDAs. He charged CONIWAS to embark on membership drive in order to bring all the other CSOs who are not yet members of the Coalition to ensure a formidable force to engage effectively with other stakeholders in pursuing the Nation's WASH sector agenda.

### 3.4 Solidarity messages

By Development Partners

In a solidarity message to the conference, Niall Boot of UNICEF Ghana, on behalf of Development Partners in Ghana, expressed happiness that the Ministry was determined to revive the defunct Sector Working Group. He also charged CSOs to ensure that every investment made was achieving the desired results. He also said the Mole Conference should also demonstrate accountability by monitoring and reporting on its own resolutions.

By ESPA

The Executive Secretary of the Environmental Service Providers Association (ESPA), Ama Ofori Antwi, said the Association believes in unity to be able to confront the challenge of sanitation in Ghana holistically. She therefore pleaded with the Mole Conference to include solid waste in subsequent editions since the SDGs were not limited to liquid waste only.

### 3.5 The theme address

A Senior WASH Specialist at the World Bank Ghana Office, Mr. Emmanuel Nkrumah, said If past reforms and investments had not translated to any significant achievement in the WASH sector, then it may be that ‘we had either made a wrong diagnosis of the sector sickness or applied the wrong medication or both.’ He said if we continue to make the same diagnosis and apply the same medications despite the consistent under-achievement of the sector particularly for the sanitation sector, then we should not expect different results.

In a crux, he said, the underlying challenge is the ability of the WASH Sector to implement the policies, and strategies and thus make effective use of the funds invested in the sector. “In my view, four factors need attention if the sector will make advancement in the future: sector Leadership, accountability, political interference in the governance of the sector, and effective advocacy by NGOs. Any reform in the sector should seek to address these factors.”

**Regarding leadership;** he said the new Ministry should be well positioned to take its rightful role in sector leadership. The various agencies in the sector, GWCL, CWSA, WRC, MMDAs, he said, should take firm leadership in their various responsibilities.

**In the case of accountability,** he said the current institutional arrangement undermines accountability. The new ministry, Ministry of sanitation and Water Resources and its Directorates are responsible for sector policy supervision. Reforms, he said, should seek to re-align institutions to ensure good accountability.

**Regarding political Interference** in senior staff appointments, he said there should be transparency in the criteria of appointments, devoid of political interference and biases, in the public sector to ensure effective leadership.

**Regarding advocacy by the NGOs:** he said NGOs need to establish a good network with the media to raise sector issues and should not limit their voice to the Mole Conference alone.

### 3.6 Overview of Mole XXVIII Communiqué implementation

The Vice Chairman of CONIWAS, Mr. Attah Arhin, gave an account of implementation updates of the previous year's conference communiqué. The presentation touched on each decision point and provided updates on how far each of them had been implemented. Overall, participants expressed happiness with the level of implementation and suggested that the few that had not been fully implemented should not be ignored. There was also a suggestion that future conference brochures should include a full report on implementation of previous communiqué items.



## 4.0 Sub-theme addresses and panel discussions

### 4.1 Institutional re-alignment for accelerated service delivery

Presenting the sub-theme address on institutional re-alignment, Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Adokor of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) recounted the mandate of CWSA from its beginnings, its contributions to Ghana's WASH sector development and achievements after 20 years. He said owing to a couple of operational challenges given its mandate and especially the facility management models it was operating with, the time was due for revisions hence the on-going reforms. He said in spite of the achievements in water services delivery, there was growing consensus that the Community Ownership and Management approach needed to be overhauled. If the communities are left on their own, he said, the water systems often begin to fail once large-scale investments for major repair or rehabilitation works are required.

He cited the following factors, among others, as the triggers of the need for the reforms:

- A baseline study in 119 districts in six regions established that 39% of boreholes and 25% of piped schemes were non-functional (CWSA, 2014). A similar proportion were also partially functioning.
- Only 10% of the functioning water systems delivered basic service (CWSA, 2014).
- Continuous cycle of construction and breakdown of WASH facilities compelling the agency to use funding to rehabilitate broken down water systems instead of providing first time access.
- Increasing non-revenue water on rural piped water systems between 45-60%, resulting in higher unit cost of production and water tariff.
- Low or Non-existent technical capacity at the community level to manage piped water systems.
- Inadequate accountability for revenue generated.

- Lack of capacity and funding for MMDAs to carry out their functions of support to and oversight of community managed water facilities.
- Dependency on donors for capital investment and inadequate post-construction funding.

He said the objectives for the reforms were basically to overcome all these challenges to achieve the SDGs. There had been stakeholder consultations on the reforms and the CWSA Board had already approved, expecting the agency to manage 200 systems by the end of 2019.

Under the reform programme, CWSA would expand its mandate to include the management of Piped Water Systems whilst maintaining the role of providing and managing point source water systems, he said.

#### 4.1.1 Panel Discussion

During a panel discussion session comprising Veronica Ayi Bonte from IRC, Worlanyo Siabi from the CWSA, Eric Chimsi from Global Affairs Canada, and Nii Wellington, a private consultant, more light was shed on the fact that CWSA did not intend to discriminate between its facilities and those provided by other partners. There was a suggestion that point sources should also be clustered for professional management by CWSA staff. Partners were also advised to be more interested in piped schemes than point sources, taking a cue from the lessons and challenges with managing point sources. There was clarification that though the CWSA was working on a uniform tariff structure for rural water, there was an on-going process to identify those who qualify for pro-poor consideration. CONIWAS was also advised to be interested in the CWSA reforms to support it in any suitable way.

## 4.2 Effective sector policies and strategies

The Alliance for WASH Advocacy (A4WA) delivered a presentation entitled ‘A comprehensive assessment of WASH policies and strategic documents’ to pave the way for discussions on the above sub-theme. Led by Jemilatu Mashood from A4WA, the presentation covered findings from a study on key WASH sector policies i.e. the National Environmental Sanitation Policy (2009), and the National Water Policy (2007). It also reviewed the National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP), the WASH Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP), and the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS).

The purpose of the study, according to Jemilatu, was to assess the documents as a basis for policy advocacy towards the realignment of the policies, strategies and approaches to reflect current WASH sector demand and supply dynamics and also to work towards achieving the SDG 6.

According to Jemilatu, though all the policy and strategic documents were still relevant to a great extent, a number of bottlenecks were identified for redress. They included the following:

- The actual implementation of the WASH Policies and Strategic Documents was not backed by the required political will and fiscal decentralisation;
- Majority of the documents did not align with the demands of the Sustainable Development Goals and thus needed revision;
- The WASH policies, strategies and plans had not been consistent with investments in institutional capacity and infrastructure, due to the top-down decision-making model and over dependency on external funding for the sector;

- Private sector participation (PSP) in the delivery of sanitation services was limited, especially in low-income areas. This was as a result of the weak legal and regulatory framework for PSP in sanitation services;
- Government priorities were not aligned with the policies and strategies. Political Party Manifesto implementation, according to her, took precedence over policies and strategic documents;
- Despite the ambitious targets in the policy, the support structure to MMDAs for the planning of sanitation services was quasi non-existent outside donor projects;
- The documents were not adequately disseminated and as such most decentralized institutions were not fully aware of the contents, let alone work with them.

#### **4.2.1 Panel discussion**

During a three-member panel discussion session comprising Jemilatu Mashood from A4WA, Kweku Quansah from the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR), and George Yorke from WaterAid, there was an assurance that the Ministry was indeed working towards revising all the strategic documents with support from partners. There was also a suggestion that dissemination of such important sector documents should be prioritized and budgeted for. CSOs in particular were urged to support the Ministry to disseminate the documents.

#### **4.2.2 Other related presentations**

##### **National urban sanitation model and strategy**

Mr. Kweku Quansah, announced the commencement of processes to develop an urban sanitation model and strategy. He said since there was no such strategy, UNICEF was supporting the MSWR financially to develop one. He said the model and strategy would, among others, look at institutional arrangements, role of private sector, faecal sludge management and the entire value chain of liquid waste management, as well as information flow within the sector. He said the process had began and eleven MMDAs had already been visited and 1,811 household surveys done.

He said the model and strategy, which was being developed through a participatory process involving all sector actors, MMDAs and the private sector, would also be developed around six main pillars: Enabling environment, social communication, social inclusion, technology options, service delivery/financing models, monitoring and evaluation.

##### **Digitization of water tariffs**

A presentation by Safe Water Network (SWN) demonstrated how digitization of water tariffs could inject efficiency in water use and revenue collection, while reducing operational expenditure and security. The SWN digitized systems, according to Francis Tetteh Zumayi and Elliot Abra, had become necessary in managing small water enterprises due to challenges with bill collection including under collection, fraud, insecurity in handling cash, customer disputes and difficult data collection. The system, which they refer to as water ATM, uses a pre-paid meter and a smart card which is linked to mobile money. Customers therefore recharge their cards with cash through mobile money and use the card to fetch water through the Water ATM. The system, according to the presenters, can also be customized to individual households so tariffs can be adjusted for those qualified for pro-poor considerations. They said the systems were being piloted in parts of the Ashanti and Western Regions. They said the system had helped to reduce water use volumes by 52% since consumers had become less wasteful with water because they see the card amount reduce

while they fetch. Revenues had also increased by 25%, while arears had also reduced by 44%. The system also automatically generates data on both revenue and volumes of water drawn.

### 4.3 Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals

Dr Felix Addo Yobo from the National Development Planning Commission delivered the presentation on this sub-theme. He said it was important for the WASH Sector to look beyond only SDG 6 and consider the linkages with other goals too. He said the SDGs call for national ownership, therefore the principle of localization is important and it should be at every administrative level. He said localization of the SDGs simply meant implementing the goals at the local level. There should, therefore, be context specific goals and targets and a determination of means of implementation within the given context. He said actions on the goals should be bottom-up and there should also be a framework for local development policy.

Highlighting the dimensions of localization, he said they include awareness creation, institutional arrangements, policy and regulation environment, planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability assessment and reporting.

Funding needs for the localization process, according to him, include Infrastructure, technology, capacity building, awareness creation and advocacy. He said it also include behaviour change, research and development, data/information management, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

#### 4.3.1 Panel discussion

In a panel discussion composed of Felix Addo Yobo from the NDPC, Ugonna Ukaigwe from the CSO Platform on SDGs, and Hawa Nibi Amenga Etego from Grassroots Africa, it was learnt that the SDGs had been incorporated into the Medium-Term Development Framework and also the Agenda 2063. The sector was therefore advised to attach M&E frameworks to plans to be able to track progress. It was also learnt that an SDG baseline report on Ghana was available and could be downloaded from the NDPC website.

CSOs were advised to support the government to ensure that the localization process succeeds. CONIWAS, being a co-convenor of the SDG 6, was also reminded of the opportunities open to CSOs through the commitment to involve them by the government. CSOs, for instance, could support through resource mobilization and awareness creation, as well as advocacy. CSOs could also contribute through demand for accountability, deepening of knowledge, and local level progress tracking.

#### 4.3.2 Other related presentations

##### **District-based initiative for SDG 6: Building country systems; leveraging partnerships**

To put SDG localization in practice, IRC, World Vision, and Safe Water Network, with support from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, were partnering with the Asutifi District Assembly to develop, market and implement a district masterplan for improved sanitation, water and hygiene. Other partners supporting the initiative were Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Aquaya Institute, and Netcentric Campaigns, each of them playing a specific specialized role. The masterplan contained an analysis of WASH and WRM issues in the district, projections and strategic actions, communication, advocacy and networks, partnerships, cost, monitoring and evaluation. The masterplan had estimated the total cost for water at about US\$13 million and sanitation at about US\$20 million by 2030. In a session led by Mr. Jeremiah Atengdem, the partners showcased their experiences in developing the masterplan and pooling of resources, as well as how the Asutifi District was leading the entire process.

## 4.4 Integrity, performance monitoring, and social accountability

Making the sub-theme presentation, Mr. Vitus Azeem, an independent consultant, said water and sanitation delivery must not only be affordable and increasingly accessible but also of high quality, which should not be prevented by corrupt officials and employees. He said a simpler definition of Integrity is “doing the right thing even when no one is watching.” He said a business or an institution can only be said to be upholding integrity if it exhibits transparency, accountability and participation in its policies and activities and has an anti-corruption policy and/or strategy.

According to Transparency International, Mr. Azeem said, ‘Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain.’ Corruption does not only take place in the public sector, it also occurs in non-governmental organisations and private enterprises. He said corruption thrives where transparency, accountability and participation are weak and where public sector and financial management capacity are low.

He defined Social Accountability as a process of constructive engagement between citizens and government to check the conduct and performance of public officials, politicians, and service providers as they use public resources to deliver services, improve community welfare, and protect people’s rights.

Performance Monitoring, according to him, is a formal process for the government or an organization to set broad strategic priorities, underpinned by a framework in which they prepare multi-year strategic business plans on an annual basis, with performance indicators and targets to support effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on results.

He said Several research reports on the WASH sector, such as those of the World Bank, DfID and Transparency International, both globally and in Ghana, had pointed to the problem of corruption and its effects in reducing access to water and sanitation services.

Multiple opportunities for corruption, he said, existed in the water sector ranging from diverting part of project funding of water systems (grand corruption) by public officials to small cuts related to service delivery such as misreading of meters, illegal connections, etc. (petty corruption), among several form of corruption in the WASH sector.

He said there was a need to develop and enforce water policies that incorporate transparency, accountability and participation (TAP) principles along with anti-corruption measures to meet these obligations.

### 4.4.1 Panel discussion

In a panel discussion section involving Vitus Azeem the lead presenter, Kwame Asubonteng of IRC, and Benjamin Arthur, a private consultant, it was further learnt that water is a high-risk sector because it is scarce and requires huge capital investment, while governance is dispersed between several institutions and agencies. It was also suggested that the country’s laws gave too much discretionary powers to law enforcement officers – another source of risk – which must be dealt with. CSOs were also advised to study available Acts and frameworks that can help them to advocate more on accountability and integrity etc. Other suggestions included putting intensive pressure on MMDAs to enforce their laws, judicious spending, citizens involvement, timely delivery of services, and development of ‘shadow’ reports.

### 4.4.2 Other related presentations

**Monitoring Ghana’s Ngor Commitments on Sanitation and Hygiene - Progress so far**

In a presentation by Mr. Kweku Quansah from the EHSD on international commitments, he said Ghana passed in only two of the ten N’gor Commitments that were made in 2015. He said the N’gor commitments were made to keep pace with the post-2015 SDGs, and were endorsed at AfricaSan 4 to replace the 2008 eThekweni commitments.

In a recent assessment of Ghana’s performance in implementing the N’gor commitments, he said, Ghana scored ‘green’ in commitment 2 - Mobilise support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans, and commitment 4 - Ensure strong leadership and coordination at all levels to build and sustain governance for sanitation and hygiene across sectors especially water, health, nutrition, education, gender and the environment.

He said Ghana’s strengths were mainly derived from provision of enabling environment through policies, legislative frameworks, institutions with clear mandates. Ghana was also strong in implementation of the Rural Sanitation Model, political leadership, high level of advocacy and involvement of CSOs and development partners.

The country’s major weaknesses, he said, included documentation, monitoring and learning, non-utilization of the full value chain and implementation of policies and strategies.

During discussions, some participants were, however, not in full agreement that political leadership for WASH was strong in Ghana and should not have been scored green. There was a suggestion for civil society to mobilize a critical mass to monitor sector financial, public and international commitments.



## 5.0 Side events

### **Making sustainable WASH services for all a reality in Ghana**

Sustainable services remain a challenge in the WASH sector and sector partners and stakeholders have focused on the construction of WASH facilities and the expansion of service coverage. Less emphasis has been placed on sustaining and maintaining existing WASH services. As a result, failure rates of water supply systems and sanitation facilities continue to be high. Universal access to WASH services cannot be achieved without addressing the issues of sustainability. There is therefore the need for the WASH sector in Ghana to look at a comprehensive, long-term view of service delivery and change our approaches.

In a presentation on the issue of sustainability of WASH services, Mr. Kweku Quansah provided five main pillars on the subject: Financial, technological, institutional, social and environmental. He added that sustainability should be planned for at project planning, construction and post-construction stages. He called for increased advocacy for government funding, adoption of full life-cycle costs for projects, strengthening of behavior change communication approaches, enforcement of laws, monitoring and evaluation to support the sustainability campaign.

### **The invisible minority? Insights into the inclusion of persons with disability**

Presenting the findings from a case study on insights into the inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in disaster planning and management in Ghana, Gertrude Amissah Asokwa from MAPLE Consults, said even though SDG 6 had provisions for PWDs, they continued to be disproportionately affected and their participation side-lined in the wake of disasters. The study on the Weija Dam spillage, she said, found that although the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) takes cognizance of the vulnerability of PWDs in disaster settings, limited arrangements had been put in place to cater for their needs. She cited lack of data, politicization of disaster planning and management, weak relationships between NADMO and the Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFD), leaning towards the medical and welfare disability models and less concerned about the social model among others. She identified four different models of disability:

*The Religious model* posits that disability is a result of divine punishment for past sins done by a person or their relatives. Hence, PWDs are seen as deserving of such disabilities and may therefore be dreaded and shunned.

*The Welfare/Administrative/Charity model* argues that PWDs are weak and in pain because of their impairments. PWDs are thus seen as a burden, not having the capacity to meaningfully participate in society due to their impairments and hence, should be assisted be it financial, medical or psychological.

*The Medical model* views disability as the result of a medically diagnosed mental, sensory or physical condition, which causes a defect which may be treated medically to restore the individual to 'normalcy'. In instances where medical treatment is not possible, PWDs are considered to be unable to contribute to society and are therefore put in segregated institutions.

*The Social model* (which was adopted for this study) places disability firmly in society. It advocates that persons with impairments are disabled because of barriers (physical, institutional and attitudinal) created by society and the environment. Elimination of these barriers is necessary in promoting the rights of PWDs.

She suggested strong stakeholder collaboration between NADMO, GFD and opinion leaders, institutional restructuring of NADMO, stronger advocacy for the rights of PWDs by GFD, disaggregated data collection and strengthening of the capacity of communities to be first-hand responders in disaster response activities.

#### **Addressing the public risks of faecal contamination using the SaniPath exposure assessment tool**

In a presentation led by Ato Kwamena Senaya of TREND, a liquid waste flow diagramme showed that faecal sludge was not contained and ends up in the urban environment. He said studies in low-income urban areas in Ghana had shown levels of faecal contamination via multiple exposure pathways. He said rapid urbanization had not been matched by commensurate increase in sanitation infrastructure. Metropolitan/Municipal authorities, he said, lacked the data and tools to track the faecal contamination exposure pathways and assess the associated public health risks

The goal of the SaniPath Project, he said was to address the scarcity of data available to WASH policy makers and implementers in low-income urban communities and as such it had developed the SaniPath Exposure Assessment Tool. The tool is designed to assess public health risks related to poor sanitation and to help prioritize sanitation investments based on the exposures that have the greatest public health impact. The tool, he said, helps to gather behavior exposure data and environmental microbiology data. It guides users through the collection of relevant data to estimate the relative public health risk and provides users with easy-to-use software interface for data collection that can be customized to fit the country context. It also synthesizes the data to guide community, government, and service providers in their decision-making process and the risk profiles show how exposure to faecal contamination varies across pathways in a single neighborhood and across neighborhoods in a single city and across pathways for different cities. He said sanitation planners could use information on geographic differences and pathway differences to target investments to areas/pathways of greatest risk.

#### **Integrating grievance redress training and social accountability into urban sanitation service delivery: the GAMA experience**

However well project interventions are designed/planned and implemented, there is potential for disputes or complaints from Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or interested parties/stakeholders. A GAMA Project presentation led by Sarag Antwi Boasiako shared experiences in developing and implementing a Grievance

Redress Mechanism (GRM) within the GAMA Sanitation and Water Project (GAMA SWP). She said the main objective of the GAMA SWP was to increase access to improved sanitation and improved water supply in the GAMA, with emphasis on low income communities; and to strengthen management of environmental sanitation in the GAMA.

She said the project established a 3-tier GRM - Community level, Metropolitan/Municipal Assembly level and at the Ministry and Project Coordinating Unit levels. Capacities were also developed at all levels on how to receive and handle complaints. Channels for lodging complaints were also widely publicized to facilitate access to the appropriate offices through meetings, posters etc.

She emphasized that the GRM was one of the enablers of the successes of the GAMA SWP and indicated that implementers should be worried when they are not receiving complaints on implementation of projects because no sanitation intervention can claim successes without deliberately putting in a system to receive and address complaints/concerns promptly. She said without such a system, implementers may not be presenting the full picture of the project acceptability, successes and sustainability.

### **Mobile application development for the ESICOME programme**

In 1999, the government of Ghana introduced the Expanded Sanitation Inspection and Compliance Enforcement (ESICOME) programme to introduce rigorous enforcement of the relevant laws and achievement of high public awareness and compliance. The programme redirected focus to public health education and it was a major shift of focus from sanitary inspection and enforcement to public education. It was to respond to the public calls for the return of the 'samasama' system where households and communities were 'invaded' unannounced and people summoned for prosecution.

In a MSWR presentation led by Henrietta Osei Tutu, she said with support from the GAMA SWP, the Ministry was developing a mobile application called ESICApps to eliminate the voluminous and error-prone paper work. As part of the process the consultant would, according to her, review and refine the ESICOME forms and capture them in the mobile app and a web interface accessible to stakeholders with varying access levels and security measures.

### **CSO lobby and advocacy: strengthening civil society organizations to deliver sustainable WASH and WRM**

This side event was used to share CSO experiences on progress of the Watershed project by the Ghana WATSAN Journalists Network (GWJN) and Hope for Future Generations (HFFG).

In the GWJN presentation led by the General Secretary, Samuel Asamoah, he reminded participants about who the network was. He said it was a network of journalists from different media houses across the country, registered as a non-profit-making organization which had devoted all or part of their journalistic skills/profession to promote WASH through evidence-based reportage, advocacy, education and questioning of duty bearers. He said the network had, over the past decade, consistently been effectively reporting WASH and acquiring the needed skills for effective reporting. Consequently, he said, members had been picking the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) awards for reporting WASH related issues.

He said in 2018, GWJN Members had filed over forty (40) attention-grabbing stories, both in newspapers, radio, TV and online that had caused duty barriers to take action. They were also instrumental in the activities of the 2018 World Water Day and issued an alert through a press statement after tracking precarious water situations in parts of the Greater Accra, Volta and Western Regions. GWJN was also represented on both the Mole Conference and Global Hand Washing Day Planning Committees.

GWJN had also been partners of the Watershed project being implemented in the Western Region and had visited Tarkwa on three occasions to produce various documentaries within the project. The network was also running two separate radio programmes on WASH on Pure FM in Tarkwa and Starr FM in Accra.

HFFG updated participants on the citizens engagement component of the Watershed Project. The project was meant to deliver improvements in the governance and management of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as water resources management (WRM) services. It was also intended to strengthen the capacity of national civil society to lobby and advocate local government and other WASH duty-bearers - towards measurable improvements in the quality and sustainability of WASH services. In 2018, SIMAVI and HFFG undertook the following activities within their mandates: Sensitization and training of community groups/CSOs/CBOs on WASH and IWRM; mapping of WASH facilities at community level; development of community scorecards for local authorities, budget tracking of WASH activities in Tarkwa; regular review meetings with key stakeholders, and radio education on WASH and IWRM.

The Executive Secretary of the Water Resources Commission, Mr. Ben Ampomah, advised that future plans for WASH must rely on Water Resources Management since there is a strong linkage between them. He urged WASH and WRM experts to improve collaboration in project development. He therefore expressed his satisfaction with the fact that CONIWAS was playing a significant role in the Watershed Project, which is mostly rooted in WRM.

### **The impact of price increases on water station performance and inclusiveness**

Water utilities face a challenge of balancing affordable water service provision and covering the costs of operation and maintenance and sustainability of systems. In a presentation led by Francis Tetteh Zomayi, Safe Water Network shared experiences in water tariff increases in their Water Stations. He said the price increase was necessitated by increasing inflation and challenges in maintaining the water systems. In 2016, therefore tariffs were increased by 33%. He said analyses of the effects of the price increases over a 15-month period showed that there was a 12% reduction in consumer purchases. He said this was driven mainly by reduced participation of the low socio-economic status groups.

He said there was evidence, however, that household connection (HHC) volumes increased, suggesting that increased convenience contributes to pricing resilience. He said the price adjustments, however, bolstered water station financial viability since there was a 4% increase in average monthly revenue and 14% increase in gross margins. He said the pricing analysis helped SWN to understand how SWEs can support the SDGs while ensuring sustainable services for the station. He said when people had household connections, they are not very susceptible to price increases and that the best time for water price increase would be before the rainy season when people could have the rainwater as alternative.

### **WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool in rural sanitation delivery in Ghana – then and now**

Nii Odai Laryea of MAPLE Consults, on behalf of Oxford Policy Management (OPM), IRC and MAPLE Consults, shared issues captured in the use of the Bottleneck Assessment Tool (BAT) for the rural sanitation sector in 2012 and a variation of the tool used in 2016 under a UNICEF-sponsored operational research assignment in six districts in the Volta and Northern Regions. The snapshots highlighted the trends in rural sanitation delivery from supply side approaches adopted in the 1990s to the mid-2000 and the shift to demand-driven approaches between 2006 and 2011 leading to the promotion of the national CLTS approach between 2011 and 2018.

Some of the observations he shared included the fact that the use of shared household toilets had increased, more households had been constructing toilets of late.

There was an exercise by participants to prioritize identified sanitation issues. Issues considered included funding and sustainability, sector co-ordination, capacity development, data and monitoring.

Participants suggested that instead of 'forever' calling 'in vain' for increased sector funding, stakeholders, especially CSOs, should turn attention to how efficiently the limited funds are utilized. There was another suggestion that the country should be firm on its strategies and policies and be bold to reject donor-driven propositions that may conflict with national policies, strategies and plans. Other suggestions included the need to advocate for the establishment of Regional/District Inter-Agency Coordinating Committees on Sanitation (RICCS/DICCS) in all regions and districts. This was because it had been observed that some regions and districts without donor partners in sanitation had not yet set up these coordination structures ever since the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy was launched in 2012.



## 6.0 Other Conference attractions

### 6.1 Exhibitions

A number of partners including WaterAid, Global Communities, World Vision International, Ghana, Ensign College of Public Health, Safe Water Network, CONIWAS and Zoomlion Ghana Limited and RCN exhibited some of their innovations and products. The exhibition was officially opened by the Chairman of the Opening Ceremony, Togbe Nakakpo Dugbaza VIII, and supported by the DCE of South Tongu District, Hon Emmanuel Louis Agamah and the Chairman of CONIWAS, Mr. Martin Dery.



### 6.2 The Grand Debate

Mole XXIX continued with the new tradition of debating on a topical sector issue for learning purposes only. The motion for the debate at Mole XXIX was: “The contribution of CSOs to Ghana’s WASH Sector is nothing but mere rhetoric.” The following sector professionals constituted the debaters:

Harold Esseku (Rapha Consult), Beata Awinpoka (APDO), Kofi Biscof (TREND), Ibrahim Musah (Napaga Consult), Ato Kwamena Senayah (TREND Group), and Jamilatu Mashood (Alliance for WASH Advocacy). The debate was chaired by Dr Doris Yaa Dartey and assisted by Dr Stephen Ntow. After the debate, the following major perceptions were identified to feed into the learning agenda:

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSOs are too much in bed with government and have largely reneged on their role to put government in check through intense advocacy;</li> <li>• Leadership of CSOs are more interested in serving on boards of national institutions;</li> <li>• CSOs have been more interested in projectising interventions and have failed to make impact in sustainability of interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But for CSOs, very insignificant proportion of the population especially in rural and remote communities would have access to drinking water;</li> <li>• CSOs are expected to support and not to lead the government and are therefore playing their expected role;</li> </ul>

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSOs are not even able to report on their own interventions and progress and have failed to make themselves accountable;</li> <li>Some CSOs have refused to operate within national systems and have made coordination difficult for both national and district public institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2017 alone CSOs contributed about GHC34 million to WASH - a very significant contribution worthy of recognition;</li> <li>Without CSOs, citizens participation and pro-poor consideration in WASH would virtually be absent;</li> <li>CSOs have contributed significantly to capacity building, technical support and human resource development, as well as employment.</li> </ul>



**6.3 WASH Stewardship Awards**

CONIWAS had instituted a WASH Stewardship Awards in 2018, which sought to identify deserving WASH-oriented institutions and individuals who had made significant contributions to the sector in the past decade, to be recognized. After public announcements in a couple of weeks preceding the Mole XXIX Conference, the Award Committee selected the following as winners, who were officially presented their trophies at the Mole XXIX Conference at a well-organized Awards Night on 8<sup>th</sup> November.

**6.3.1 Competitive category**

Category	Winners
Basic Sanitation and Hygiene	Global Communities
Best sanitation project	GAMA Sanitation and Water Project
Safe water	World Vision International, Ghana

Category	Winners
Advocacy	WaterAid Ghana
Research and development	Prof. Kwabena Nyarko (KNUST)
Private sector	Zoomlion Gh Limited
Media	Citi FM

### 6.3.2 Lifetime Achievement Awards

This category identified individual retired WASH sector professionals who made remarkable contributions to sector development during their active working days. The following individuals were selected for these special awards:

<b>Prof. Esi Awuah</b>	Former Vice Chancellor, University of Health and Allied Sciences
<b>Mr. R. K. D. Van-Ess</b>	Former Director of Technical Services, CWSA;
<b>Mr. Minta Aboagye</b>	Former Director, Water Directorate – Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing;
<b>Mr. Demedeme Naa Lenason</b>	Former Director, EHSD – Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development;
<b>Mr. Thomas Sayibu Imoro</b>	Former Executive Director, NewEnergy and former Chairman of CONIWAS.

### 6.3.3 Development Partners Category

This category identified Ghana’s Development Partners who had consistently supported the WASH sector to grow over the past decade and had made remarkable contributions through technical and funding support:

- The World Bank
- UNICEF
- Royal Netherlands Embassy
- USAID
- European Union
- Global Affairs Canada



#### 6.4 New CONIWAS Executive Committee

CONIWAS officially introduced to participants its newly elected Executive Committee by the Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> November. They were as follows:

- Martin Dery                      Chairman
- Attah Arhin                      Vice Chairman
- Basilia Nanbigne              Executive Secretary
- Beata Awimpoka              Member
- Victoria Norgbe              Member
- Abdul Karim Ziblim            Member

#### 6.5 CONIWAS Chairman's closing remarks

The Chairman of CONIWAS, Martin Dery, in his closing remarks expressed satisfaction with the organization of Mole XXIX. He re-emphasized the promise that CONIWAS would take the suggested youth mentorship and the mobilization of a critical mass serious and make it as practical as possible. He also said that CONIWAS would engage more with the mass media to enhance advocacy, as well as report back on the implementation of Mole XXIX communiqué in the programme of Mole XXX in 2020.

## 7.0 Annexes

### 7.1 Central Conference Planning Team

Member	Parent Organization
Attah Arhin	World Vision International, Ghana
Patrick Apoya	SkyFox Limited
Abu Wumbei	IRC
Martha Tia-Adjei	Global Communities
Kofi Biscof	TREND Group
Patricia Porekuu	Hope for Future Generations
Emmanuel Addai	Kings Hall Media Limited
George Yorke	WaterAid Ghana
Emily Hammond	CONIWAS Secretariat
Justice Lee Adoboe	Ghana Watsan Journalists Network
Benjamin Arthur	JAB Consult
Ibrahim Musah	Napaga Consult
Basilina Nanbigne	CONIWAS Secretariat

### 7.2 Sub Planning Teams

Technical Team	Finance Team	Publicity & Protocol Team	Logistics & Support Services
Mohammed Abdul-Nashiru	Martin Dery	Abu Wumbei	Basilina Nanbigne
Vida Duti	Attah Arhin	Emmanuel Addai	Attah Arhin
Attah Arhin	Basilina Nanbigne	Justice Lee Adoboe	William Domapielle
Patrick Apoya	George Yorke	Patrick Baidoo	Patricia Porekuu
Kofi Biscof	Joseph Ampadu-Boakye	Yvonne Kafui Nyaku	Emily Hammond
Patricia Porekuu	Victoria Lambon	Marian Roberts	Victoria Lambon

### 7.3 Partners

#### Lead Conference Sponsor

UNICEF

#### Major Sponsors

GAMA SWP, MSWR

World Vision International, Ghana

#### Supporting Sponsors

Global Communities

IRC

WaterAid Ghana

Community Water and Sanitation Agency

Plan International, Ghana

Access Development

#### Media Partners

Ghana WASH Times

EcoWatch

**Collaborators**

Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources  
 Kings Hall Media Limited  
 RCN  
 Ghana Watsan Journalists Network

**7.4 Conference Programme**

<b>OVERALL PROGRAM</b>		THEME: REFORMING GHANA'S WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS				
5-Nov	Time   Date	6-Nov	Time   Date	7-Nov	8-Nov	9-Nov
Arrival, Registration and Networking	7:30	Arrival and Registration	7:30	Arrival and Registration		
	8:30	Opening Ceremony   Theme Address   Keynote Address   Engagement with Hon. Minister Opening of Exhibition	8:30	Recap of Day 1	Recap of Day 2	Recap of Key Issues   Review of Conference Communique  <b>THE Grand Debate</b>
			9:00	<b>Institutional Realignment</b> Presentations Expert Panel Discussion Plenary Discussion	<b>Localizing the SDGs</b> Presentation Expert Panel Discussion Plenary Discussion	
	11:30	<b>NETWORKING SNACK</b>	10:30	<b>NETWORKING SNACK</b>	<b>NETWORKING SNACK</b>	<b>NETWORKING SNACK</b>
	12:00	Plenary Discussion on Theme	11:00	Parallel sessions	Parallel sessions	Closing ceremony   Presentation of Communique   Press conference
	12:30	Parallel Sessions	12:30	Feedback at Plenary	Feedback at Plenary	
	14:00	<b>BUFFET LUNCH</b>	13:00	<b>BUFFET LUNCH</b>	<b>BUFFET LUNCH</b>	<b>BUFFET LUNCH</b>
	15:00	Feedback at Plenary	14:00	<b>Sector Policies and Strategies</b>  Presentations Expert Panel Discussion Plenary Discussion	<b>Integrity and Performance Monitoring</b>  Presentations Expert Panel Discussion Plenary Discussion	<b>DEPARTURE   FIELD TRIP</b>
	15:30	Side Events   Posters				
	17:00	Key issues and wrap up	16:00	Side Events   Posters	Side Events   Posters	
17:30	<b>Networking Snack   Closing</b>	17:30	<b>Networking Snack   Closing</b>	<b>Networking Snack   Closing</b>		

<b>PROGRAM OUTLINE FOR OPENING SESSION</b>		
06.11.2018   MUSICAL   CULTURAL PERFORMANCES		
08:00	- ARRIVAL OF DIGNITARIES & PARTICIPANTS   REGISTRATION	- CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT
09:00	- OPENING PRAYER	- REV. NATHANIEL ADAMS
09:05	- CULTURAL INTERLUDE	- FACILITATORS
09:10	- INTRODUCTION OF CHAIRMAN	- EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONIWAS
09:15	- CHAIRMAN'S RESPONSE   OPENING REMARKS	- PRESIDENT, VOLTA REGIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS
09:25	- INTRODUCTION OF DIGNITARIES   PARTICIPANTS	- FACILITATORS
09:30	- WELCOME   STATE OF THE SECTOR ADDRESS	- EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN, CONIWAS
09:40	- MUSICAL INTERLUDE	- FACILITATORS
09:45	- SOLIDARITY STATEMENTS	- FACILITATORS
	MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES (MSWR)	
	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE PROVIDERS ASSOCIATION (ESPA)	
	WASH SECTOR DP LEAD, UNICEF	
10:00	- PRESENTATION OF THEME ADDRESS	- MR. EMMANUEL NKURUMAH
10:25	- VIDEO   CULTURAL INTERLUDE	- FACILITATORS
10:30	- REVIEW OF 2017 CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE	- VICE CHAIR AND DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
10:40	- KEYNOTE ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL OPENING OF CONFERENCE	- MINISTER, SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES
10:55	- APPRECIATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	- EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONIWAS
11:05	- CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS	- PRESIDENT, VOLTA REGIONAL HOUSE OF CHIEFS
11:15	- CLOSING PRAYER	- ALHAJI FAROUK BRAIMAH
11:20	- ENGAGEMENT WITH SECTOR MINISTER   DIGNITARIES	- FACILITATORS
12:20	- OPENING OF EXHIBITION WITH CULTURAL PERFORMANCE	- MINISTER, SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES
12:30	- NETWORKING SNACK	- ALL PARTICIPANTS

## SUB THEMES AND PRESENTERS

Sub Theme	Presenter
Institutional Re-alignment for Accelerated Service Delivery	Mr. Worlanyo Siabi – Community Water and Sanitation Agency
Effective Sector Policies and Strategies	Richard Amaning – Alliance for WASH Advocacy
Localizing SDG 6 for Sustainable Financing at all Levels	Felix Addo-Yobo, PhD – National Development Planning Commission
Integrity, Social Accountability and Performance Monitoring	Vitus Adaboo Azeem – BSF Consult

## EXPERT PANEL

Sub Theme	Panel
Institutional Re-alignment for Accelerated Service Delivery	Worlanyo Siabi (CWSA), Veronica Ayibonte (IRC), Nii Wellington (DEC Ghana), Eric Chimsi (Global Affairs, Canada)
Effective Sector Policies and Strategies	Richard Amaning (AWA), Kwaku Quansah (MSWR), George Yorke (WaterAid), Niall Boot (UNICEF), Lukman Salifu (WasteCare), Joseph Ampadu-Boakye (SWN)
Localizing SDG 6 for Sustainable Financing at all Levels	Felix Addo-Yobo, PhD (NDPC), Ugonna Ukaigwe (CSO Platform on SDGs), Hawa Nibi Amenga-Etego (GrassRoots Africa)
Integrity, Social Accountability and Performance Monitoring	Vitus Adaboo Azeem (BSF Consult), Benjamin Arthur (JAB Consult), Farouk Braimah (People's Dialogue), Kwame Asubonteng (IRC)

### 7.5 Conference participant list