



**PAN AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT - WEST AFRICA
(PAID-WA)**

UNDP-WORLD BANK ASSESSMENT PROJECT

PARTICIPATION, GENDER AND DEMAND-RESPONSIVENESS:
*Making the Links With Impact and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Investment:
West African Component*

**COUNTRY REPORT
GHANA**

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COUNTRY REPORT GHANA

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MAP 1: THE ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS OF GHANA

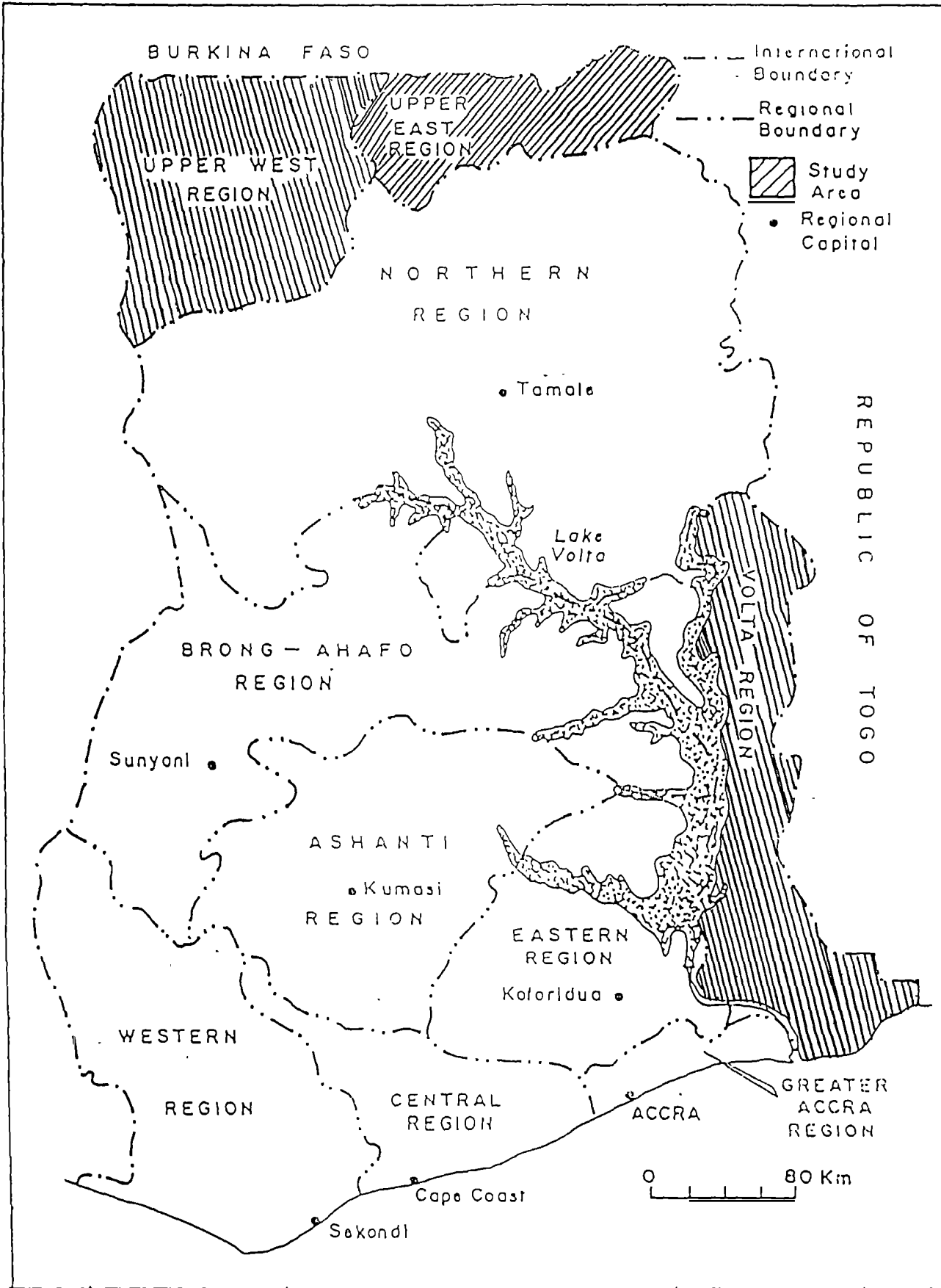


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

%:	Percentage
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
CWSD:	Community Water and Sanitation Division
CWSP:	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
ESA:	External Support Agency
ESAs:	External Support Agencies
GNP:	Gross National Product
GWSC:	Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation
Initiat.:	Initiation
IRC:	International Water and Sanitation Centre
KVIP:	Kumasi Ventilated improved pit
NGOs:	Nongovernmental Organisations
O & M:	Operations and maintenance
Org.:	Organisation
PAID-WA:	Pan African Institute for Development - West Africa
PAID:	Pan African Institute for Development
PERS:	Persons
Pm:	Poor men
PTA:	Parent Teacher Association
Pw:	Poor women
Rm:	Rich men
Rw:	Rich women
Syst.:	System
UC ₁ :	Kalijiisa n° 2
UC ₂ :	Yupaala n°2
UC ₃ :	Sapimo
UC ₄ :	Wiiro

UNDP-WA: United Nations Development Programme - World Bank
UNESCO: United Nation Education and Scientific Organisation
US\$: United State dollars
VC₁: Hodzo-Ve
VC₂: Etordome
VC₃: Santrokofi Bume
VC₄: Sanga
WATSAN: Water and Sanitation

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The Ghana component of this West African assessment has been facilitated by a number of organisations, communities and people whose contributions need to be acknowledged. These include the UNDP-WB who has ensured the continuous development of rural communities through needed programmes such as this, and its collaborators on this project, particularly the IRC which have been PAID's long-standing partner in the sector. The participating institutions, have been quite cooperative and supportive particularly in releasing their staff to serve on the assessment. The communities assessed deserve special commendation for the time and support given to the assessment team for the in-depth data collection. These communities are: Hodzo-Ve, Etordome, Banga, Santrokofi Bume, Kaljiisa, Chuchuliga Yipaala, Wiiro, and Sampina. The efforts of the assessment team members: Wigbert Y. Dogoli, Louisa Dayang, Emmanuel Adu A., Patience Samanhyia and Festus K. Kwadzokpo, in data collection and other local logistical support have been commendable.

For secretarial support the coordinating team acknowledges the efforts of John Akat who worked sometimes till very late, to put all the reports and documents together

Finally, it is worthy to mention the commitment and drive of the coordinating team made up of the IRC member - Jennifer Francis, the PAID-WA team, Rosetta Bola Thompson, and Andrew Tayong, as well as the contribution of Sylvester Adeh Nsoh in ensuring the successful completion of this phase of the programme.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Ghana is one of the two countries within the West African assessment component. Two projects from three provinces of the country were involved. Eight of the communities being managed by these projects were assessed on the selected factors for impact and sustainability of water supply and sanitation facilities

Specifically designed participatory learning and action (PLA) methods and tools were used for the study which covered three phases namely. community assessment, institutional assessment, and policy level analysis. Some of the highlights of the **conclusion** are as follows:

- Sector policy on water and sanitation exists in Ghana, and within the government decentralised structure, greater autonomy for communities on water and sanitation management is a major focus
- External support agencies (ESA's) are prominent as government partners in the provision of water and sanitation
- Adequacy of water varies between regions within the country because of geographical realities.
- Community participation is promoted through cost sharing, a demand responsive strategy is being used, and there is encouragement of private sector involvement.
- Gender equity in the sector is the policy focus, but institutional staff are inadequately trained for this, and for the integration of poverty concerns into the projects
- Sanitation does not seem to be a priority concern of the projects.
- There is noticeable behavioural change in the use of improved water sources when available.

The major **recommendations** are that

- Water and sanitation coverage in the rural parts of the country should be improved.
- Water quality should be scientifically determined, and regular testing carried out.
- Sector staff require training in gender and poverty sensitive approaches.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief description on Ghana which is one of the two countries selected for the West African component of the UNDP-WB assessment project on Participation, Gender and Demand-Responsiveness: making the links with impact and sustainability of water and sanitation investments.

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The Republic of Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa with Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Togo to the east, and Burkina Faso in the north. The official language is English, but it has eight major local languages. The country is divided into ten administrative units including the three assessed namely, Volta, Upper East and Upper West. Its capital is Accra. Ghana has a surface area of 238,537m², with a density per sq m of 75.

The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging between 70°-90° F. Ghana has two main seasons of dry and wet, with an average annual rainfall varying from 700 to 1600 mm in different parts of the country. The north is generally drier. These differentials also contribute to water source type, availability and eventual choice of technology for water projects in each region. The two main water sources are surface and ground water. While the former derives its water from rivers, lagoons, springs, streams and rainfall as in most part of the Volta Region, the latter depend on hand dug wells and boreholes as in the Upper Regions.

1.3 POPULATION

Ghana has a population of 18 million (1996, two-third of which live in rural areas. At an annual growth rate of 2.8%, the population projection for 2000 is 20,008. It has seven principal ethnic groups namely: Akan (over 50%), Mossi, Ewe, Ga-Adangme, Guan, Gurma and Yoruba (the last two are in the minority).

Religion inclinations are mostly christianity, with islam and traditional beliefs.

Education is officially compulsory from age 9 years and government has tried to justify this through the substantial expenditure allocation of 25.5% of total budget in 1990. Adult illiteracy in 1990 was 39.7% (30% male and 49% female) (UNESCO).

1.4 ECONOMIC

Ghana is one of the low-income countries of the world with a GNP per capita of US\$480 in 1994, and an annual growth rate of 1.4%. Its major economic activities are, manufacturing, mining, fishing and agriculture. In the rural areas, agriculture and livestock are the mainstay. It is estimated that the average income of a farming household (6 persons) ranges from US\$20-50 per annum, which can hardly sustain. Life expectancy at birth is 58 years (1994).

Ghana's currency is the cedis.

1.5 SECTOR OPERATIONS

Over the years, the government, has shown interest in provision of water and good sanitation. This is apparent in the trend in percentage growth of rural population with access to safe water - from 14% (1970-75) to 39% (1985) (World Bank 1995). Some of the key motivators of such interest, especially in the rural communities, are poor health conditions, high mortality rate and high prevalence of diseases which are water-related. This complements the view that improvement in the health sector would have a positive impact on government's social expenditure.

The commitment to the provision of water and sanitation services has a long history of evolution, and became more pronounced particularly in the rural areas after the adoption of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade of the late 80s. The country therefore has a sector policy which reflects the principles of its "Vision 2020" programme for the sector and the need to combine water, sanitation and health issues. It aims at providing sustainable basic water supply and sanitation services to as many people as possible, with substantial participation by the user communities.

The study methodology and analysis of findings in the sectors are presented herewith.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This was a non-intervention single-round cross-sectional study on selected community water supply and sanitation investments. The study focused on the initiation and implementation of the projects and specifically sought to investigate the level of awareness and practice of community participation, differential gender needs and demand-responsiveness. The investigation was also to identify the link between these variables and the impact and sustainability of the water projects.

2.2 DURATION OF THE STUDY

The West African study which included Ghana was conducted over a period of 4 months and was in two phases

- village level assessment which took 1 week per selected village community
- institutional and sector assessment phase for each participating project

2.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS, INSTRUMENTS AND TEAMS

Participatory Learning and Action methods and tools were used throughout the study. The methods comprised a combination of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and SARAR techniques. Specifically the following techniques were used.

- **community data collection:** to obtain general information on participating communities and allow the identification of other factors than participation, gender and demand responsiveness that may explain the variation in service sustenance
- **focus group discussions:** means of collecting in-depth information on the views of group members on issues not predefined
- **wealth ranking:** for identifying the socio-economic classes in the community.
- **community mapping:** map drawn by community members to show the location in the community of all water points constructed during the project; these points were to be visited during the transect walk.
- **transect walk:** this is undertaken by researchers and community members to cross-check information on the map, and determine to what extent a well-sustained water supply and/or sanitation is present in the community
- **pocket voting:** for identifying changes in behaviour of people according to the use of services before/during/after project initiation.
- **ladders I:** for assessing the extent to which the service meets the demand/needs of users and the benefits they derive from the service
- **ladders II:** for assessing the impact of the service on women's time and workload in relation to that of men

- **card sorting:** this is to determine the nature of contributions made to the project by men and women, rich and poor

Hundred Seeds tool was not used because of the cultural conflict it could generate in the communities.

The wealth ranking conducted in the communities brought out community specific descriptions of the three socio-economic classes of rich, in-between, and poor.

Participants for focus groups were differentially drawn from poor and in-between or rich and poor. It is argued that the rich are in reality in-betweens because the rich are very few in communities.

In each community, lists of households were established for the first two dominant socio-economic strata. Using the lottery methods (cut out and folded pieces of papers bearing a number allocated to a household), 20-30% of households were selected from each stratum. After the selection, adult females and/or males in households which accepted to participate in the study were recruited as focus group participants for each community. However, measures were taken to ensure that no household contributed both husband and wife into the study.

Community-level data were collected by trained assessment teams composed of social and technical staff of the participating projects

Institutional- and sector-level data from each project were collected by a team of two members of the core researchers.

2.4 SAMPLING

The study used a multi-stage quasi-random sampling approach which led successfully to the selection of country projects, communities and respondents

2.4.1 Selection of In-Country Projects

Two projects (VRCWSP and COWAP) were selected. The selection was guided by the following criteria:

- * Existing for at least 5 years;
- * Has well defined policy or methodology;
- * Has community water supply and/or sanitation projects having at least 3 years duration;
- * Community projects being demand-driven and participatory;
- * Readiness of organisation to participate financially (30% contribution);
- * Willingness and readiness to release staff to participate in the assessment.

2.4.2 Selection of the Communities

Using the lottery simple random method, four communities were selected from each of the 2 study projects for a total of 8 communities. To be listed for selection, communities should meet the following criteria:

- Project initiated by community members
- System still functional
- The system should have had at least 3 years duration
- There is some form of management in place
- The community is willing to participate in the assessment
- The village is accessible by a motorable road

2.4.3 Selection of Respondents

- * At institutional level, respondents were: 1 technical and social staff who were part of the community projects at inception or actively working with the selected communities now; contractors and private sector technicians on the projects (where applicable); as well as community leaders
- * For the community assessment, respondents comprised of:
 - focus group
 - community members selected through stratified random sampling based on sex and socio-economic class
 - water committee members

2.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The study was preceded by a demonstration phase in one community not included in the study. At both phases, data collection began with community level assessment. The data collection involved several stages, using different tools for interaction with the community members.

At the initial meeting with the community, project objectives and study coverage were explained before completing the data sheet for that community. This is followed by wealth ranking for socio-economic classification; community mapping which is done with the contributions of all members present, and a transect walk to confirm all locations on the map. Thereafter, the assessment team worked with the selected focus group to collect other data using the other tools earlier listed. Further information was collected through an interview with members of the water committee.

Community level assessment was followed in turns by institutional assessment and policy level assessment. These were done mainly through card sorting, and pocket voting.

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis progressed from project to country-level. At each level, the data was appropriately regrouped and analysed under 6 headings: functioning system, effective

financing, effective management, demand-responsive water services, division of burdens and benefits, demand responsive, and gender/poverty sensitive participation in services.

Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were done, leading to project- and country -level conclusions.

2.7 STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

2.7.1 Strength

- The methodology relied on the principle of multiples, with particular focus on multiple levels of assessment which facilitates cross-validation of data across levels. Assessment teams found it quite useful.
- Monitoring of community assessment procedure by the coordinating team provided opportunity for guiding assessment teams in correct implementation of tools.
- Methodology is a means of collecting large amount of data within a relatively short time.
- The participatory nature makes respondents active rather than passive. participants in the data collection process
- More detailed and broadly confirmed information could be gathered

2.7.2 Limitation

- The use of project staff for community data collection might bring in some questioning bias as happened, but corrected in one community; and it could equally introduce a response bias as respondents may tend to provide desirable answers to ward off sanctions;
- Mental and on-the-spot translation of questions into local languages by field assessors rather than standardising the translations could introduce some bias;
- Pocket voting on water use after introduction of the project was found to have a shortcoming of not being able to equally reveal reasons for continuous use of unimproved sources, where this was the case;
- Group scoring may cloud the views of less affluent respondents, and threaten representativeness of the responses particularly where the proportion of such less affluent individuals in the group is high;
- The quasi-random nature of the sampling limits generalisation of the results nationwide;

- The field research team found some tools - mapping, transect walk and history of participation - to be unavoidably long. This could affect collected data.
- Some data was collected with other people around. This may introduce bias in responses.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section focuses on the main findings. In line with the mission of the study, findings are grouped under two main themes:

- Sustainability whose indicators are functioning system, effective financing of operations and maintenance (O&M), effective management and effective use
- Impact assessed through benefit values, water use behaviour change and satisfaction with services offered

At every stage of the analysis, links between the indicators and participation, gender and poverty sensitivity, and demand response are sought.

The section focuses more on water supply because all the assessed projects work in this area. Sanitation is explored to a lesser extent as only one of the studied projects is working on sanitation.

The section will be divided into findings from community level assessment, findings from national policy assessment and findings from institutional/sector policy assessment.

3.2 FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 Water Supply

3.2.1.1 *Sustainability*

Sustainability in water supply is measured through functional systems, effective financing, effective management and effective use of water; as well as adequate national and institutional/sector policy support.

3.2.1. (a) Functioning Systems

In the study, variables designed to give information on the functioning of systems are coverage, quality of water, and service operations (availability and reliability of water).

* Coverage:

Coverage was studied in terms of average number of persons/households to a project water source or point. Table 1 and Figure 1 present the results.

Table 1: Coverage of Project Water Points

Regions	No of communities	Total Population	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Water Points	Coverage/Average No. of Persons/Households per Water/Point
Upper Regions	4	5517	330	10	552 Persons/33 households
Volta Region	3	2264	429	15	151 persons/26 households

Source: Data of the study

Figure 1a: Number of Persons per Project Water Point

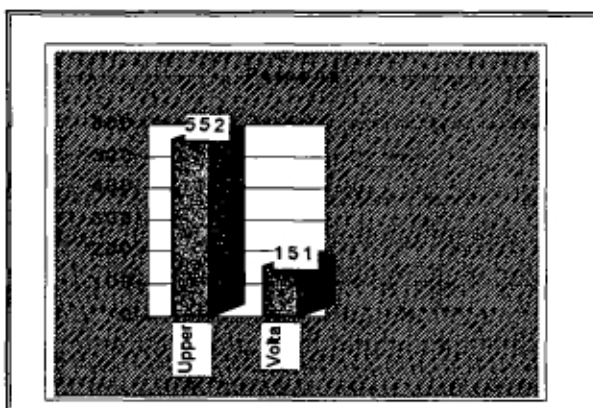
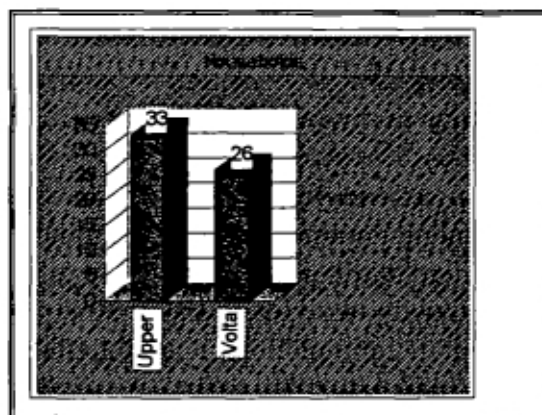


Figure 1b: Number of Households per Project Water Point



Source: Data from study

Table 1 and Figures 1a and 1b show that the Volta region comparatively has a better water supply coverage than the Upper regions both in terms of number of persons and number of households per project water point. Across communities in the regions, coverage is consistently better for the Volta region. In addition, only the Volta region meets the sector target of at most 300 persons per water point.

*** Timeliness in Repairs**

In general, in communities with water points which have once been broken down, the delay time before effecting repairs is usually more than 2 days. However, in the Upper regions these delays hardly exceed 4 days except in one community where it took 5 months at one time. The longest delays for repair were not reported for most of the communities. Of more concern is the fact that long delays for repairs were not reported for the communities where the shortest delay for repairs was 5 months. Notwithstanding this, for sources where longest delays for repairs were reported, these vary between 3-30 days.

*** Systems Operations: Availability and Reliability of Water from Improved sources.**

Subvariables used to assess the availability and reliability of water include nature of project water points, continuity in water availability and location of water points. Table 2 presents the findings.

Table 2: Availability and Location of Water Points

Variable	Upper Regions	Volta Region
Nature of project source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand dug wells • bore holes with pumps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity systems • Improved streams
Continuity in water availability	Mostly in wet season Irregular in dry season	Mostly in wet season except in one community with occasional tank silting during this season
Location of water points	Close to households	Close to households

Source Data of Study

The Table shows that system operations are unreliable in both projects as water is only constantly available during the wet season. Water needs of people are not fully met during the dry season.

When flowing, water from project sources is available to all, poor and rich, women and men.

It can be concluded that the technology in both project sectors is appropriate but implementation of the technology is doubtful.

* Quality of Water

Table 3: Impressions on Water Quality

Variable	Upper Regions	Volta Region
Water quality as judged by community members	Good	Good
Water quality as judged by scientific methods	No regular scientific testing	No regular scientific test

Table 3 shows that in both project sectors, the quality of water as judged by community members is good. However, the fact that no regular scientific testing is practised puts into doubts the objective quality of the water. This is more so for the community in the Volta region where tank silting occurs. This might be caused by wash off which, by and large, could contaminate the water.

It is argued that water testing is neglected in the Upper regions because ground water which is the source of water in the region, is generally of high quality. However, this will not always be true because surrounding community members' behaviour may affect the quality of the water.



3.2.1 1 (b) Effective Community Financing of Operations and Maintenance

Variables investigated in the study which informed on effective financing include cost recovery and timeliness in payment.

- **Cost Recovery**

Table 4: Distribution of Income and Expenditure for the Last 3 Full Years

Sector	Variable	1995 (in Cedis)	1996 (in Cedis)	1997 (in Cedis)
Upper Regions	Income	UC2 = 28000 UC4 = 35000 UC1 and UC3 not reported	UC2 and UC3 = 35000 UC4 = 45000 UC1 = not reported	UC1 = 81500 UC2 = 65000 UC3 = 150000 UC4 = 60000
	Expenditure	UC3 = 28500 UC4 = 30000 UC1 and VC2 = not reported	UC3 = 35000 UC4 = 30000 UC1 and UC2 not reported	UC3 = 150000 UC4 = 25000 UC1 and UC2 not reported
Volta Region	Income	VC2 = 15930 VC3 = 104000 VC4 = 1133800	VC1 = 352000 VC2 = 15000 VC3 = 150000 VC4 = 621800	VC1 = 43888 VC2 = 352900 VC3 = 15400 VC4 = 29000
	Expenditure	VC2 = 79000 VC3 = 26000 VC4 = 90800 VC1 = not reported	VC1 = 30000 VC2 = 2000 VC3 = 100000 VC4 = 59000	VC1 = 120000 VC2 = 520000 VC3 = 90000 VC4 = 67000

Source Data from the study

* Note that reported income for VC4 is all from DANIDA.

Record keeping on income and expenditure is generally good. Cost is generally recovered.

The data shows that, excluding the few communities where figures for income and/or expenditure are not reported, and the community with income all from DANIDA, communities generally recover their expenditure except for VC2 in 1995 and 1997 where income was just 20% of the year's expenditure. In some cases, income far outweighs expenditure.

The Volta region seems to be doing better as regards money collection. This is not related to a greater population since the population of three communities of this region is barely 41% of that of four communities of the Upper regions. It should be more linked to a greater ability and/or commitment to pay or collect money.

The near total availability of records for income and expenditure of communities is suggestive of a positive record keeping culture. However, income and expenditure are hardly budgeted.

- **Timeliness in Payment**

Table 5: Distribution of Proportions of Community Members not Paying at all and not Paying on Time

Upper Region			Volta Region		
Community	Not paying at all	Not paying on time	Community	Not paying at all	Not paying on time
UC1	Not reported	Not reported	VC1	0 - 3%	0 - 5%
UC2	Not reported	Not reported	VC2	1997 = 7% Not reported for 1998	1997 = 93% not reported for 1995/96
UC3	Not reported	Not reported	VC3	Not reported	Not reported
UC4	Not reported	1996 = 25% Not reported for 1996/97	VC4	1 - 55%	10-55%

Source: Data from the study

Reporting on proportions of community members paying late or not paying at all, is generally a problem

Also, excluding situations where information is not reported, Table 5 shows that although non-paying and late-paying proportions are as low as 0% in some communities, it is as high as 93% in others. It is possible that only few people pay to recover cost. The Table also shows that, making a rational statement on the proportions of defaulters in the Upper regions is not possible as figures are not reported.

3.2.1.1(c) **Effective Management and Participation**

- **Water Committee Level**

The assessed communities have water committees. Variables used to assess effectiveness of management and participation at this level include statutes and assigned tasks, composition and decision-making, sharing functions and functioning of committees, and types of skills received and practised: capacity building.

Statutes and conceptual tasks

Interviews with committee members gave results summarised on Table 6.

Table 6: Statutes of Committees

Nature of Statutes	Volta Region	Upper Regions	Proportion
No legal statute	-	xxxx	50%
Demand from formal administrative body under which it falls	xxxx	-	50%
Autonomous legal statute	-	-	0%

Source Data from the study

Not all the committees in Ghana seem to have a legal statute. Only 50% of the surveyed committees do have and these are all in the Volta region, suggesting that legal statute is not conferred nationally or, if conferred nationally, then the department is acting differentially.

The absence of a legal statute does not however translate into absence of statutes on management and water use. Each committee has formal rules and statutes on management and water use, as well as built-in protection against water and funds misuse. Unfortunately, only one committee's management and water use statute is poverty conscious. Also, all the committees have no control over amount and contributions made for construction.

Committees' typical executive positions are those of president and vice, secretary and vice, treasurer, financial secretary, and hygienist, while the rest are members. Most of the strategic posts are held by men. Women are more associated with hygiene, treasury and organisation.

- **Composition and Decision making**

Data on composition of committees was available only for 7 of the 8 committees. The 7 committees were composed of both men and women but the Upper regions were relatively male dominated. Given that women are not so much in strategic positions, strategic decisions are mostly made by men, even though there were claims that everyone participate in decision making

- **Sharing functions and functioning of committees**

Generally, skilled work is handled by men but women are increasingly being trained as fitter mechanics. Committee work is generally unpaid. Skilled work includes maintenance, pump testing, chairing meetings and repairs.

- **Types of skills received and practised: Capacity building**

All committees have trained members. Such members are men and women except for one committee. Also in the Volta project, training on O & M issues has only been received by men.



Committees can demonstrate skills in areas where they have received training except in one community in the Volta region. However, some sex differential seems to exist in the demonstration of skills. In the Volta region, only men demonstrate accounting skills. This was also the case for organising meetings in one community in the Upper regions. Interestingly, in one committee in the Upper regions, women could demonstrate skills on project issues even though not formally trained on the said issues.

- **Community Level**

Variables designed to assess community level management include community contributions in cash, kind, labour and project materials, contributions in decision making and demand culture of communities. Table 7 summarises findings on cash, kind and labour contributions.

Table 7: Community Contributions Made to Project

Variable	Volta	Upper Regions
Full cash	Men and women, rich and poor	Men and women, rich and poor
Partial cash contribution	Nil	Men and women, rich and poor
Cash in instalment	Men and women, rich and poor	-
Kind	Men and women, rich and poor	-
Skilled labour	At construction: provided only in one community Men and women during O & M	At construction and O & M: all men
Unskilled labour	Men and women, rich and poor	Men and women, rich and poor
Project materials	Nil	Nil

Source Data from the study

The Table shows that in both projects, women and men, rich and poor provided cash contributions during construction and are currently providing cash for O&M. However, while in the Volta project cash contribution is usually in full, in the Upper project, partial cash contributions is also made. In the Upper project, skilled work during O&M is done only by men, but there is a recent move to train women as fitter mechanics.

Unskilled tasks include sweeping, weeding and fund collection as well as digging of trenches for pipelines, moulding of blocks, stone cracking and carrying of stones, sand and water. Interestingly, stone cracking is performed by women in the Volta project.

This shows that eventhough contributions are made by all, at community level, the nature and arrangement vary with communities. Both men and women are involved in most of the activities except construction in the Upper regions which is handled by men.

Community Contribution to Decisions

Information on decision makers was collected on community determined issues and research team proposed issues. Table 8 below summarises the result.

Table 8: Community Decision Makers

Decision maker	Reg.	Decision area proposed by research team						Decision area proposed by community				
		Proj. initiat.	Tech- nology choice	Fac- ility loca tion	Manag ement org.	Pay syst	Mainte nance	WAT SAN mem- bers	Care taker select ion	Call mee- tings	man- ual work	Freq- uency
Women leader	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	URs	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	2
Youth leader	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	URs	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	3
Care taker	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	URs	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	4
Committ ee	VR	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1
	URs	xxx	x	x	x	xx	xx	-	-	xx	xx	12
Comm- unity	VR	-	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	x	-	-	24
	URs	-	-	-	x	xx	-	-	x	-	-	3
Chief & elders	VR	xx	-	x	xx	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	URs	-	x	x	-	xx	-	-	-	-	-	4
Committ ee pers.	VR	xx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	URs	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	xx	x	5
Assem- bly pers.	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	1
	URs	-	-	-	-	x	xx	-	x	xx	x	7
PTA	VR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	URs	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	2
Project	VR	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	2
	URs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Source Data from the study

On the whole, Table 8 shows that decisions are mainly made by the community and, to a lesser extent, committees and chiefs/elders.

Taking the communities separately, the main decision maker remains the community for the Volta region; the community members have a strong voice in their service. For the Upper regions, committees, chiefs/elders, committee chairperson and assembly persons are the leading decision makers with the committee having more decision powers. It is argued that the influential role of the assembly chairperson is due to the fact that Ghana has undergone a decentralization process leading to creation of district assemblies with members called assembly persons coming from all villages. If this argument is the explanation, then it is surprising that in the Volta region assembly persons play no role in decision making. With regards to those who have information, see Table 9.



Information Holders

Table 9: Types of information issues and their holders

	Project Initiation		Choice Of Technology		Location Of Facility		Type Of Management Organisation		Changes & Payment System		Main-tenance System		Freq- uency
	VR	UR	VR	UR	VR	UR	UR	UR	VR	UR	VR	UR	
Entire Community	xx	x	xxxx	xx	xxx		xxx	x	xxx	x	xxx	x	26
Community elders	-	xxx	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	7
Project Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx		xx	x	x	6
Caretaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1
Chief	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	4
Pump fitter		-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Youth association	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Opinion leaders	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assembly persons	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
District engineer	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Source Data from the study

Table 9 shows that, information is largely held by the entire community in Ghana. However, at project level, this assertion holds true only for the Volta region. Information in the Upper regions is by and large, held by community elders, project committee as well as the entire community.

Demand culture versus coverage

Demand culture appears to be higher in the Volta region as the coverage by project water (one water point for 151 persons) is twice the level stipulated by sector target: one water point for 300 persons. Notwithstanding this, it is possible that the Volta project is not actually implementing the demand-response strategy but induces demand. However, the strength of this argument is weak because O&M community contributions are higher in the Volta than Upper regions giving the impression that the explanation may instead lie in a greater ability to pay quota for construction.

More complications in drawing the line come again from the fact that the gravity system operating in the Volta region allows for greater ease in increasing number of water points than is the case for the technology (hand dug wells and bore holes with pump) used in the Upper regions.

3.2.1.2 *Impact*

3.2.1.2(a) **Effective use of Project Services: Behaviour Change**

Table 10: Effectiveness of Water Use and Behaviour Change

	Upper Regions	Volta Region
Use of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic needs • Construction of houses • Water animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of houses • Domestic
Behaviour change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but still use traditional source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but still use traditional sources

Source Data from the study

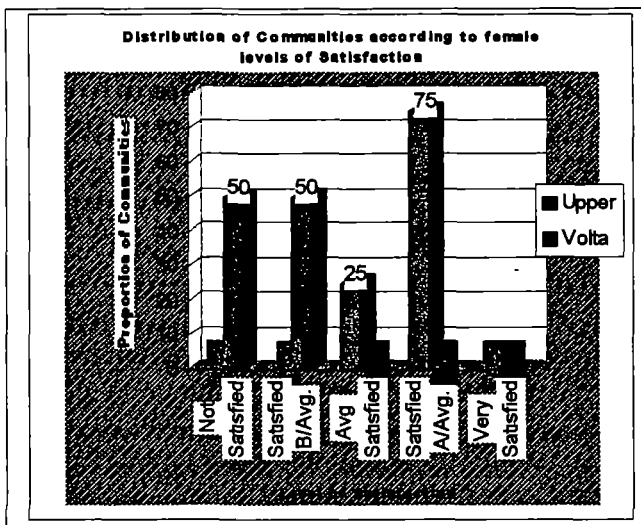
Table 10 shows that improved water is being used for needs which do not require portable water. This is the case of use of water for construction of houses.

Some behaviour change in relation to the use of improved sources is apparent. However, community members continue to use traditional sources of water along with project sources. The behaviour change could be attributed to awareness creation by the project as the mission is to rehabilitate and reorient the people.

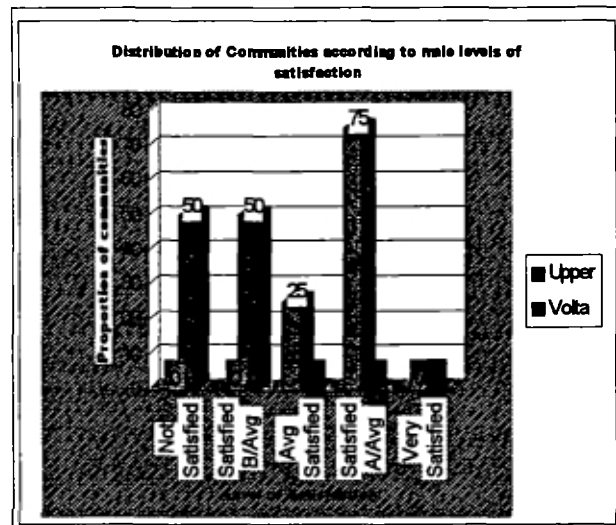
The mixed use of improved and unimproved sources is probably linked to irregular water flow, which is the case for most of the communities but in different degrees.

3.2.1.2. (b) **Level of Satisfaction**

Figure 2: Sex Distribution of Communities according to Levels of Satisfaction with the Water Project.



Source: Data from study

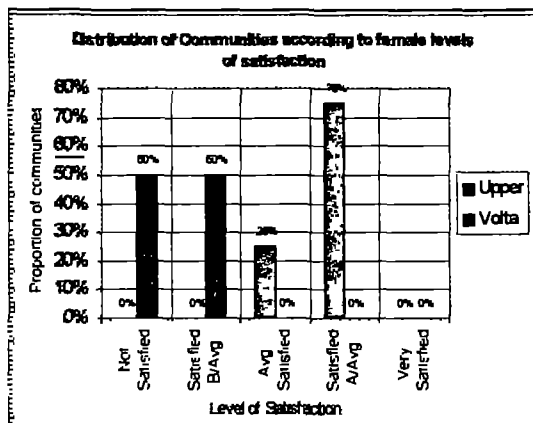


Source: Data from study

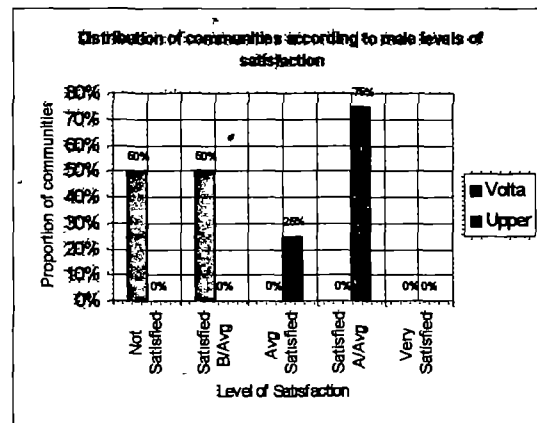
Figure 2 shows that there is no difference in the level of satisfaction between men and women in Ghana. However, across the projects, men and women in the Upper regions are more satisfied than their counterparts in the Volta region. The difference seems substantial but surprisingly as later demonstrated by figure 3, both men and women have higher levels of achieved benefits in the Volta than in the Upper regions. Could the discrepancy be due to courtesy bias?

3.2.1.2 (c) Perceptions on Fulfillment of Expectations:

Figure 3: Level of benefits



Source: Data from the study



Source: Data from study

On the whole, it is apparent that though the anticipated benefits for all categories are high, the achieved benefits are even higher for all. Expected benefits vary according to the needs of the community.

Figure 3 shows that, in Ghana, rich women have higher level of expectations from water projects. Within projects, however, men and women, rich and poor from the Volta region have higher expectations than in the Upper regions.

When it comes to achieved benefits, rich men in Ghana have higher level of achieved benefits. Again both rich and poor men and women in the Volta region have higher levels of benefits than those in the Upper regions.

The range of benefits scored (anticipated and achieved) are as follows:

- Volta:
 - Increased family activities
 - Reduced walking distance
 - Reduced burden on women
 - Reduced lateness to school
 - Increased confidence to receive visitors
- Upper and Volta:
 - Improved health condition
 - Increased number of men carry water
 - Improved hygiene



- Upper: Improved livestock rearing
Better access to portable water
Increased income generation
Saves time
House construction and rehabilitation

This shows that, expected and achieved benefits centre on 12 issues. Only three of them were common to both projects. Of the remaining 10, 5 were expressed by the Volta region and the remaining 5 by the Upper regions.

Improved health was the only issue raised by up to 7 of the 8 communities sampled from the two projects as against 4 communities for the other two common issues. Improved health was highly expected by rich men and rich women in the two projects. These same groups of individuals also have more achieved health benefits.

Increased family activities, reduced burden on women, reduced lateness to school and increased number of men carrying water come up strong on the list of issues of all communities in the Volta region but is not an issue to any community in the Upper regions.

Interestingly, better access to portable water was raised by only one of the 8 communities of the two projects. This may be linked to irregularity of water flow.



Table 11: Sex and socio-economic distribution of average priority scores for Anticipated and Achieved Benefit from Water (Higher Priority Source = 5)

Variable	Number of Communities		Sex and S.E. Group	Average Anticipated Benefit		Average Achieved Benefit	
	VR	URs		VR	URs	VR	URs
Increased family activities	4	-	RM	3.7	-	5	-
			PM	4.2	-	5	-
			RW	4.5	-	5	-
			PW	3.2	-	4.5	-
Reduced walking distance	1	-	RM	5	-	5	-
			PM	5	-	5	-
			RW	5	-	5	-
			PW	4.5	-	5	-
Reduced burden on women	4	-	RM	5	-	5	-
			PM	5	-	5	-
			RW	5	-	5	-
			PW	4.5	-	5	-
Reduced lateness to school	4	-	RM	4.2	-	4.7	-
			PM	4.2	-	4.7	-
			RW	4.2	-	5	-
			PW	5	-	4.5	-
Improved health condition	4	3	RM	4.2	5	4.5	5
			PM	3.2	3.7	4.5	5
			RW	4.7	4.3	5	5
			PW	3.7	5	3.5	5
Increased confidence to visitors	2	-	RM	3.5	-	3.3	-
			PM	4.5	-	3.3	-
			RW	5	-	2.3	-
			PW	5	-	2.6	-
Increased number of men carry water	3	1	RM	3	3	5	5
			PM	3.7	2	5	3
			RW	2.7	4	5	1
			PW	2.3	2	5	3
Improved hygiene	1	3	RM	5	2.5	-	4.2
			PM	5	3	-	3.7
			RW	5	3	-	5
			PW	5	3	-	4.5
Improved livestock rearing	-	3	RM	-	3.3	-	4.6
			PM	-	1.6	-	4.3
			RW	-	4	-	5
			PW	-	3.35	-	5
Better access to portable water	-	1	RM	-	5	-	5
			PM	-	3	-	5
			RW	-	5	-	5
			PW	-	4	-	5
Increased income generation	-	2	RM	-	2.5	-	2.5
			PM	-	2.5	-	2.5
			RW	-	3.5	-	3.5
			PW	-	3	-	3
Save time	-	1	RM	-	3	-	5
			PM	-	3	-	2
			RW	-	3	-	5
			PW	-	5	-	4
House construction and rehabilitation	-	3	RM	-	2.3	-	4.6
			PM	-	3	-	3.6
			RW	-	2.6	-	3
			PW	-	2.3	-	3

Source: Data from Study



3.2.2 Sanitation

Sanitation as a project component is only implemented in the Volta region. The other assessed project (Upper regions), is yet to include sanitation. Consequently, the analysis that follows is only on the Volta project. Emphasis in this region seems to be on latrines.

3.2.2.1 Sustainability

3.2.2.1 (a) Functioning System, Coverage and Quality of Latrines.

Table 12: Distribution of Latrines

Community	Total Population	No. of Households	Household Latrines	Communal latrines (no of seats)	Individual latrines (no of seats)
VC1	-	-	6	24	1
VC2	994	151	5	nil	10
VC3	734	175	9	12	9
VC4	536	105	nil	nil	nil
Total	2264	431	20	36	20

Excluding VC1 and VC4, Table 12 shows that the coverage of latrines is poor. Amongst 280 households, only 14 have latrines and there are 12 communal latrines for 1728 people or 144 people to a communal latrine. Less than ¼ of household and community members consequently have access to latrines. It is hard to make a statement on the institutional coverage since the total number of institutions is not known.

Available household and institutional latrines were clean. Female sections of communal latrines were relatively cleaner than those of men.

3.2.2.1 (b) Effective Financing

Despite the provision of subsidies, cost remains high for community members; institutions provide only 10% of cost while households provide 50%. Mostly the rich own latrines. The use of cheaper alternative latrines is hindered by soil instability. After construction, households are responsible for O&M.

3.2.2.2. Effective Management

- **Use of Committees:**

Institutions with latrines have to have school health and hygiene committees responsible for O&M. Not all schools have such a committee.

WATSAN committee hygienist (usually a woman) is in charge of hygiene issues.



- **Timeliness in Repairs**

Repairs are hardly done and no budgeting is made in relation to this.

- **Information and decision making**

External agency has information and makes decisions.

3.3.2 Impact

3.3.2.1 Effective Use: Behaviour Change

Community members still defecate in places other than project latrines. These include open places, traditional pit latrines, fallen dead logs and shallow holes. There is no sex or socio-economic class discrepancy in the use of both communal latrines and non-project places for defecation.

All categories of people wash their hands with water only before eating and with water and soap after eating. Only about 50% of community members remember to wash their hands before preparing meals and even a smaller proportion wash their hands after defecating.

Institutional/sector policy support.

Existing policy promotes use of Sanplate, Mozambique lined/unlined, rectangular pit line/unlined and KVIP (1 to 10) latrines. Artisans are trained and given the mandate to train and promote latrines. Training is on promotion and latrine construction. The trained demonstrate skills on promotion and construction of latrines, however, their level of performance is not clear.

3.3 FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL POLICY ASSESSMENT: NATIONAL POLICY SUPPORT

Ghana has a national policy on community water and sanitation developed as recent as 1996. The policy makes adequate basic water supply and sanitation services an essential component of the country's economic and social development strategy.

Sustainability and participation are a central concern of the policy. Sustainable basic water and sanitation services are to be made available to as many people as possible, with substantial participation by users. It is proposed to generate community interest in community water and sanitation programme (CWSP) by promoting demand response, and community ownership and management. The target is to bring water supply and education services of basic acceptable level to rural communities and small towns as well as promote best use of services.

The focus is on partnership in which communities own and manage their water supply while private and non-governmental sectors provide necessary services. Pillars to the policy include demand-based programming, cost sharing, private sector involvement and promotion of behaviour change.



Key actors proposed by the policy include communities, private companies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), district assemblies and the community water and sanitation division (CWSD) of the Ghana water and sewerage corporation (GWSC). Roles of each key player are defined.

Ground water is advocated because of its high quality with protected springs and hand dug wells being the preferred options for reasons of low cost and quality.

Sanitation is focused on latrines and hygiene education with low level of subsidy provision for latrine construction. Decentralisation and increased private sector involvement are amongst the key strategies

Ghana's policy on community water and sanitation is thus clear as to participation, and demand-response but the issue of gender is not well identified.

3.4 FINDINGS FROM INSTITUTIONAL/SECTOR POLICY ASSESSMENT: INSTITUTIONAL/SECTOR POLICY SUPPORT

Variables meant to enlighten on institutional policy support include service objectives and implementation strategies, field team composition and team work/approach, expertise of agency, staff performance and capacity building, managerial support, nature of sector policies for water and sanitation, and strategies in relation to demand-response, participation, gender and poverty.

3.4.1 Service Objectives and Implementation Strategies

Institutional policies differed as to focus, and ownership. Concerning focus, the Upper regions had a better strategy scoring 100% as against 50% for the Volta. While in both projects focus was on achieving water and sanitation construction targets, in the Upper regions, it was also on continuing adequate water and sanitation services for all which safeguards environmental management for continuing quantity, quality and availability.

In terms of ownership, the Volta region had an edge; scoring 100% as against 75% for the Upper regions. In both regions communities owned and managed services after completion but while in the Volta region communities were delegated special powers, no such powers were available to communities in the Upper regions.

3.4.2 Expertise of Agency, Field Team Composition and Team Work

Institutional policies were similar on expertise of agency and field teams, field team composition and team approach; scoring 50% in each of areas.

It came out that:

- Social agency or department took part in service establishment but had no specific expertise on gender/poverty/demand-response strategies.

- Field teams included social staff without specific expertise in gender, poverty and demand responsiveness
- Social and technical teams co-ordinated their activities and plans.

However, the Upper regions seemed to have been better in planning and monitoring, scoring 100% as against 50% for the Volta region. Whilst in the Volta region planning and monitoring systems only segregated data by sex and socio-economic strata, systems in the Upper regions in addition, used data segregated into men and women to adjust strategies and human resource development.

3.4.3 Capacity Building

Capacity building was similar in projects except in the area of staff motivation. Projects had schemes for capacity building in social aspects and this was part of regular training and orientation for all staff. Such capacity building was funded in balance with technical training and used participatory training methods and tools that were applied in the field. However, it did not include poverty and/or gender sensitivity and equity aspects.

Concerning staff motivation, the Upper regions seemed to be better off, scoring 100% as against 50% for Volta. In the Upper regions, management and superiors formally acknowledge and appreciated attitude and approaches that enhanced participation and gender and poverty balance. In contrast, individual staff in the Volta project could practice such attitudes and approach but this was neither recognised nor appreciated by management. In much the same way, staff performance criteria in the Volta region were only quantitative: number of facilities built, percentage of funds disbursed, number of training programmes and number of people trained, but in the Upper regions, these included performance schemes for community organisation, gender and poverty sensitivity and equity in activities, outputs and results.

3.4.4 Managerial Support

Management of both projects saw new roles for women as a means to increase the effectiveness of projects/programmes. It recognised the need for broader user choice however without differentiation for sex and class.

3.4.5 Nature of Policy

Institutions had similar aims, and coverage and use arrangements:

- Sector policies aimed at the establishment of services and facilities that continue to be maintained and function according to set standards and be used by a specified proportion of the population (100% appropriate)
- Policies set targets of use by all of safe and sufficient amount of water and safe sanitation, monitoring achievements of targets and adjusting programmes (75% appropriate).

3.4.6 Strategies in Relation to Demand-Response, Participation, Poverty and Gender

There is some similarity as to cost sharing and management, financing strategies for the poor but differences existed as to inclusion of gender and poverty into planning and monitoring systems, and definition of gender

For the issues where there was similarity:

- Cost sharing strategies were 75% appropriate as communities and users were expected to contribute to construction, carry out routine maintenance and cover cost of minor repairs
- There was no specific financing strategy for the poor.
- Strategies for participation in decision-making were 100% appropriate; projects were to provide a range of technological and financing options which should be flexible to local adjustments and inform users so that they can make realistic choices

Differences were as follows.

- Whereas planning and monitoring systems in the Volta region only segregated data by sex and socio-economic strata (a 50% appropriate strategy), systems in the Upper regions also focused on continuing adequate water service for all which safeguards environmental management for continuing quantity, quality and availability (a 100% appropriate strategy)
- Policies in the Volta had an edge as to the definition of gender, scoring 100% as against 50% for the Upper regions. The Volta region policy defined roles of men and women from a perspective of self-development and self-improvement without either one category dominating the other. Policy in the Upper regions defined women's roles from a welfare perspective and looked upon them as passive beneficiaries and target groups. Table 12 compares formal and current policies.

Table 13: Comparative Analysis of Former and Current Policies

Variable	Volta	Upper Regions
Characteristic of initial sector policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No community participation incorporated - Supply driven approach - Government financing - No in-built community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No community participation - Supply driven approach - No in-built community ownership - Gender not considered
Characteristic of current policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community participation in planning, managing and maintaining water supply - Cost-sharing - Demand driven approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop community ownership and management - 1 handpump to 300 people at a distance of 500m - Demand driven
Participation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on women as users, co-managers and operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on women
Gender strategy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of M/W at each stage of project - M/W involvement in decision making 	
Strategy for poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of benefits to both M/W - No specific financial strategy for poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specific financing strategy for poor

Source. Data of study



The Table shows that in both projects, policies have changed from a non-community participation and supply driven approach towards a community ownership and demand driven approach. However, formal specific financing strategies for the poor are yet to be developed in both sectors. More attention is being paid to gender equity particularly as regards meaningful participation of men and women in management and decision making, but operationally, the men still dominate the decision-making structures. Staff capacity in handling gender sensitive programmes needs to be enhanced through training.

3.4.7 Sector Collaboration on Water

Table 14: Collaboration in the Area of Water

Variable	Volta	Upper Regions
Actors	DANIDA Government represented by Ghana Water and Sewerage Co- operative (GWSC) GWSD	CIDA GWSC Community
Type of Inputs	Community 5% for water 50% for latrines 95%	Community, 7.5-10% Project 90-92.5%
Roles and Responsibilities	- DANIDA provides capacity building - Government indirectly supports O & M	- CIDA provides technical assistance while social department does background studies and sensitisation - Community makes choice between two types of technologies

Source: Data project documents

Table 14 shows that the number and type of actors vary across the projects, but there is commonality around the involvement of GWSC and communities. The Table also shows that the size of inputs and provision of technical assistance by the projects are similar. However, the existence of a range of financial participation within the Upper regions may be indicative of poverty sensitivity but it is not clear how the actual proportion to be contributed by a community becomes fixed along the defined continuum of 7.5-10%.



CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 POLICY LEVEL CONCLUSIONS

- Ghana has a clear policy which gives some direction to the water and sanitation sector. The policy is out to enhance gender equity, participation and demand responsiveness, cost-sharing, private sector promotion and behaviour change of users. Autonomy for community water supply is being targeted
- Decentralization within the sector is highly promoted and district assemblies are being prepared to take over from higher governmental structures resulting in greater autonomy.
- External Support Agencies (ESA) are highly represented in the water and sanitation sector, but financial arrangements with governments are not known. ESAs mainly support the decentralization process through capacity building in management and control.
- Certain lapses are apparent in the implementation of the policy and include inadequate emphasis on sanitation and poverty.

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL/SECTOR LEVEL CONCLUSIONS

In Ghana, ESAs work in collaboration with Ghana Water Supply Corporation (GWSC) which represents the Ministry of Water.

During establishment of projects, communities are viewed as partners. Communities only become real owners at the time of transfer of responsibility in O&M.

Institutional staff are inadequately trained in terms of gender and poverty. There is inadequate conceptualisation of gender as this is still being equated for women. This may be the reason why implementation is different between Volta and the Upper regions.

4.3 CONCLUSIONS FROM FIELD REALITIES

Adequacy of water varies according to region of location. Such regionalisation could be due to a combination of local realities, or ESAs' project objectives. The ESA in the Volta region, for example, carries out construction while that in the Upper regions only does rehabilitation of water systems.

Collection of funds is still a problem, although O&M costs are covered through community activities. Problems in collecting funds for O&M may be due to attitude and perception that water is free. However, insufficient awareness in terms of planning for tomorrow is a possible reason.



Quality of project water is said to be good, but only partially meets project criteria. Quality monitoring is non-existent.

Keen awareness of communities on sharing roles and responsibilities between men and women is very much towards promotion of women's strategic needs.

Projects seem to be investing a lot towards preparing communities for autonomy in management, control and ownership.

Change of behaviour in water use is noticeable despite low coverage in certain areas. Good sensitization, simple fact of water availability and the meeting of needs may be possible reasons.

Sustainability

- Eventhough Ghana still has some lapses in relation to some factors assumed in the study to promote sustainability in water and sanitation investments such as: inadequate conceptualisation of gender, insufficient emphasis on sanitation, very low poverty sensitivity, dry spells in water flow and ineffective fund collection, the level of sustainability is perceived to be largely above average as there is a sound national policy, effective community financing private sector involvement, availability of rules on management and water use, and built-in protection against water and fund misuse.

Impact

- Impact as judged from related responses from community members is high: expectations of community members have been and, in certain cases, more than met. However, the nature of collected data does not allow the study to conclude on the actual impact of projects which however should be about average as most community members are yet to change their water use and defecation behaviour. One of the main objectives of community water and sanitation projects in Ghana is to reduce water- and sanitation-related diseases, but the study did not focus clearly on this.

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

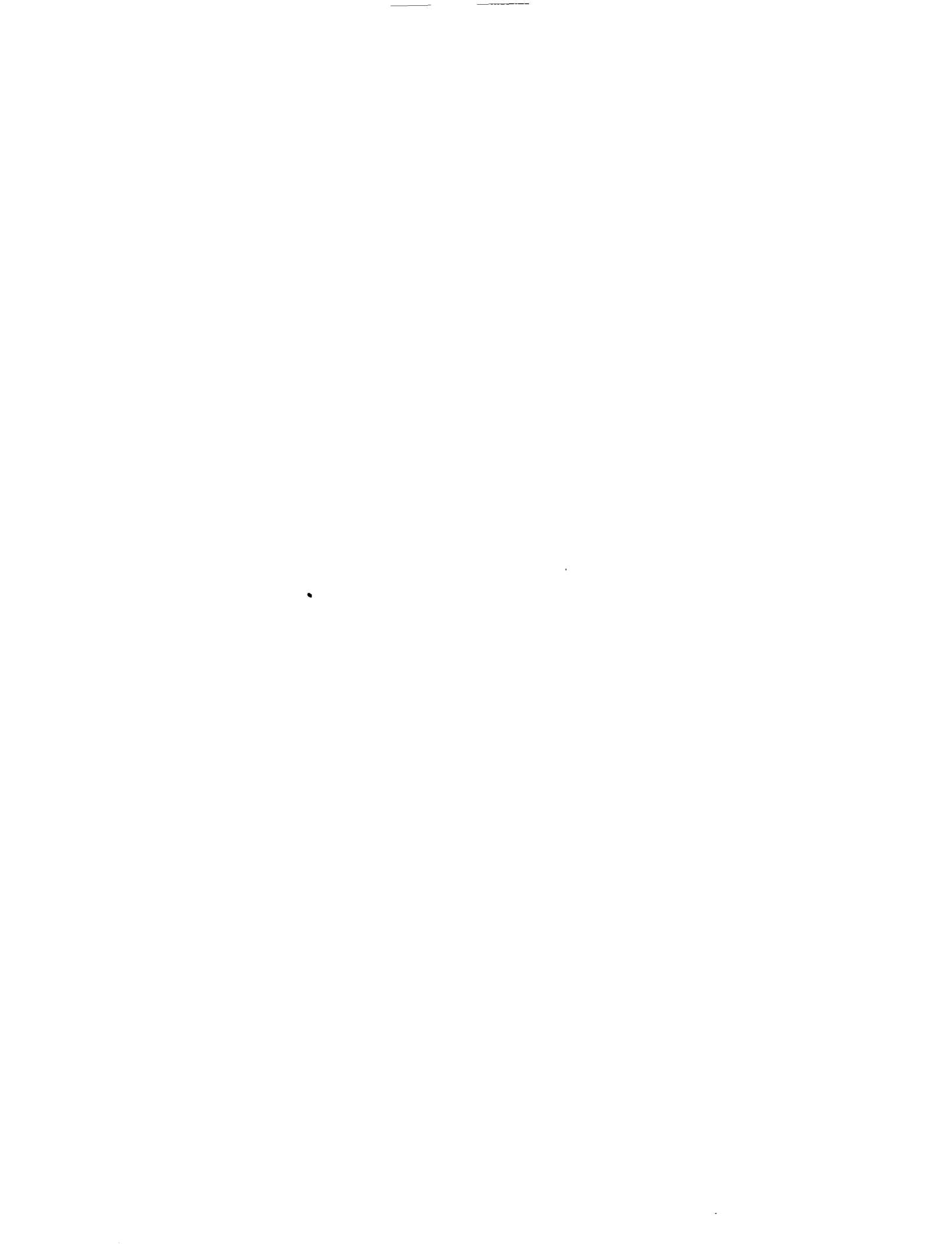
- ◆ Community ownership of water projects needs to start as early as the construction phase of water and sanitation schemes
- ◆ More adequate training in terms of gender and poverty sensitivity needs to be provided to sector staff and the issue of gender better conceptualised
- ◆ There is a need to improve on water and sanitation coverage if sector's goal of reducing the burden of water-related health problems is to be realized

- ◆ More effective strategies need to be developed and implemented so as to improve on the collection of funds. Such strategies have to stress on awareness creation and behaviour change communication.

- ◆ Scientific water quality monitoring is necessary. Monitoring based on social factors is not sufficient.

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ANNEXES

ASSESSMENT TEAM AND PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

- **Project Management for West Africa:** IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Jennifer Francis - Representative

- **West African Coordinating Institution:** *Pan African Institute for Development - West Africa*

Team. Rosetta Bola Thompson - Coordinator
Andrew Tayong - Member

- **Participating Institutions:** Community Water Project (COWAP/CWSD)
(Upper East and West)
Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Project
(VRCWSP)

- **Field Assessors:** Wighbert Y. Dogoli)
Louisa Dayang) COWAP
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Patience Samanhyia)
Festus K. Kwadzokpo) VRCWSP

DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

G2.1 Pan African Institute for Development - West Africa

The Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) is a non-governmental organization established in 1964, with activities covering 48 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. It has recognized international status with government and non-governmental organizations all over the world; and collaborates with local, national and international organisations which support African development.

PAID operates through four regional institutes located in Cameroon, Zambia and Burkina Faso using both English and French as official languages. One of these is the Pan African Institute for Development, West Africa based in Buea, Cameroon.

PAID-West Africa, like its parent body, is a development-oriented institution whose main objective is to carry out activities which promote and reinforce the capacities of African communities to initiate and effectively manage their own development. Its strategy for achieving this purpose is through training, field research and advisory services. It is thus involved in a number of programmes and projects covering the broad themes of .

- Development management and financing;
- Agriculture and rural development;
- Gender and development;
- Development of small and medium-sized enterprises,
- Training policies and systems;
- Environment, health and community development.

PAID-West Africa has, since 1992, been contributing to the development of the water and sanitation sector in its region mainly in the areas of capacity building and support services at both community and agency levels, with a plan to extend to policy level in due course.

At agency level, it has, in collaboration with IRC International Center for Water and Sanitation, ran training courses for senior managers in the water and sanitation sector on Management for Sustainability in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. This course started in 1993 and has graduated over 85 senior staff from seventeen anglophone African countries. Since 1994, the Institute has also been involved in a participatory action research on an international project on Management of Rural Water Supplies in Developing Countries, with Cameroon as its study area. Within the four year period, the communities involved have been able to acquire new management capacity and methods, which will ensure



sustainability of their systems. The project is at the dissemination phase to share the findings and experiences with organisations, projects, government departments and policy makers within and outside Cameroon. This involves publications and presentations at various forums, and the production of a video for training and advocacy.

The current UNDP-WB assessment project: Participation, Gender and Demand-Responsiveness: making the Links With Impact and Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Investment is another international sector programme in which the Institute is making significant contribution within its region. PAID-WA is coordinating this project in the West African region.

G2.2 Volta Region Community Water and Sanitation Project (VRCWSP)

The VRCWS project is a 12 year (two phased) DANIDA supported programme which began in 1993 on the basis of a specific agreement between Ghana and Denmark on co-operation concerning rural water supply, hygiene education and sanitation in the twelve administrative districts of the Volta Region of Ghana. The project covers the Volta Region, one of the ten regions of Ghana

The project's development objective is to contribute towards better living conditions of the rural population in the programme areas through:

- provision of reliable and easily accessible drinking water facilities, which are managed and sustained by the community.
- reduction in water and sanitation related diseases through hygiene education, and adoption of improved and hygienic toilets for individual households and institutions, such as health centre/post and schools.
- sustainability of the water and sanitation systems through:
 - community ownership and management of facilities.
 - active involvement of women.
 - private sector participation in the provision of goods and services.
 - demand-driven initiative, where the community demand for the services by applying to the project for assistance.

To achieve these objectives, the programme is assisting about 49% of the rural communities in the region to improve their water and sanitation facilities, and their hygiene practices. The primary target of the programme are communities with population between 150 and 5,000 inhabitants.

The project places great value on the provision of affordable and maintainable facilities to target communities. Before the advent of the project, sources of water were: streams, springs, waterfalls, boreholes and wells. For this project, the communities are given the



chance to select the type of technology that they can afford, manage and maintain, and appropriate to their environment. Currently, the project provides the following water systems: hand dug wells, hand drilled wells, boreholes all fitted with hand pumps, piped water supplies from stream/spring fed gravity water systems, surface water treated through slow filtration systems. Two main hand pumps, Nira and Ghana modified India Mark II pumps are the only approved pumps installed.

In terms of sanitation, the following options are provided sanplate type, Mozambique lined/unlined, rectangular pit latrine and KVIP types-one to ten seaters.

G2.3 Community Water Project (COWAP)

The experience gathered from the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) on maintenance of community water supplies indicates a need for a continuing external financial support. Expected financial contributions to the project by communities was slow or not paid at all; this was a constraint to the project's development.

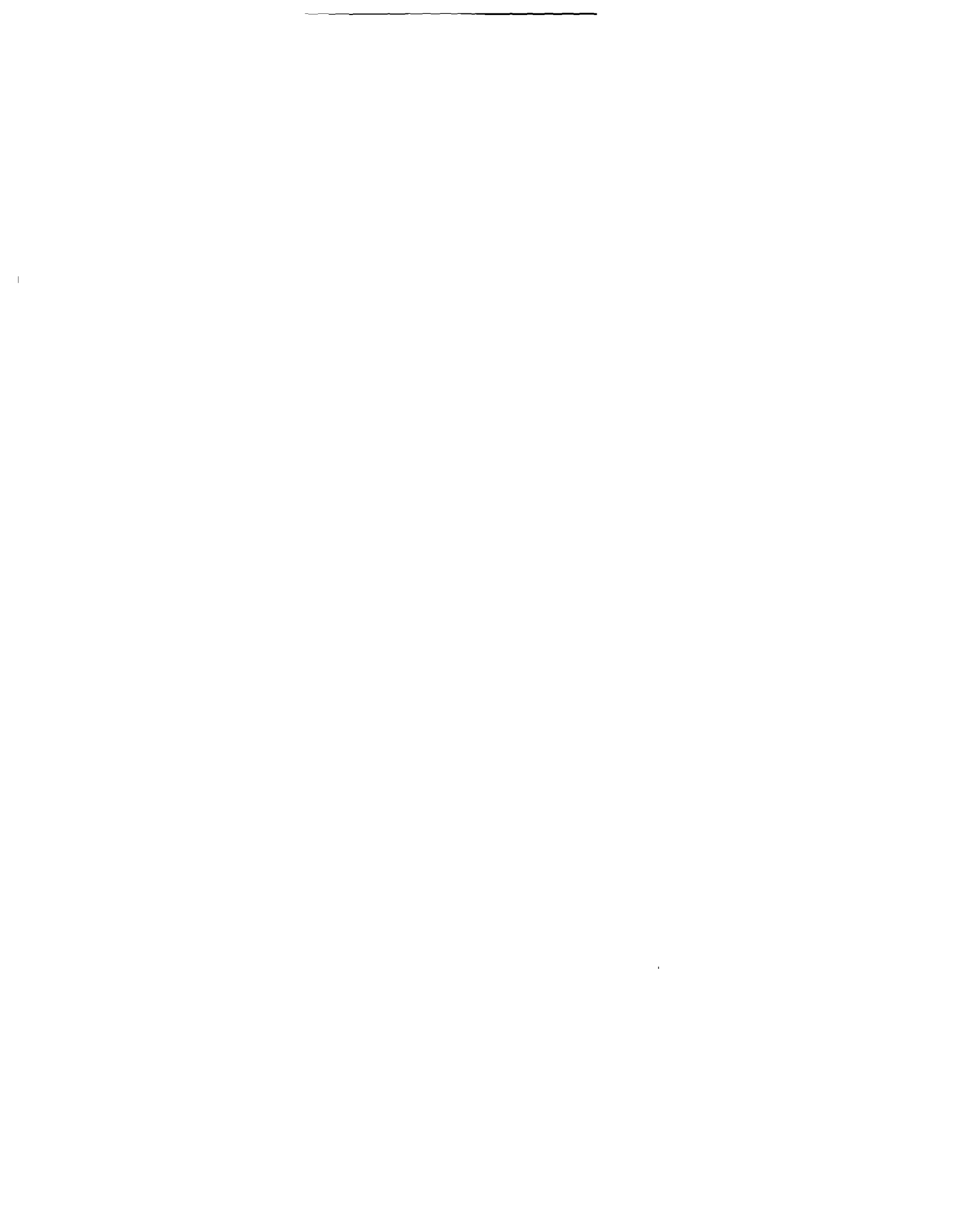
To ensure that the users are not just beneficiaries but also active partners, a pilot project to test the capabilities of communities to own and manage water and sanitation facilities was established in July, 1989. The pilot project, named UNDP/WB Community Water and Sanitation Management Project, was located in fifty communities within the Bolgatanga district of the Upper East Region of Ghana. The project, among other things, was to test the concept of Village Level Operation and Maintenance system by providing VLOM Handpumps. Afridev, Aquadev, NIRA AF85 and Volanta to replace the old MoynO&Monarch pumps, and establish village committees to manage, maintain and repair them. The project was executed by GWSC with financial support from UNDP/WB through CIDA for a three year period. It was designed to include gender sensitivity as a key component. The success story of the pilot project gave birth to COWAP in 1993 to cover the two Upper Regions - East and West. This was shortly followed by the launching of a National Community Water and Sanitation Programme in 1994.

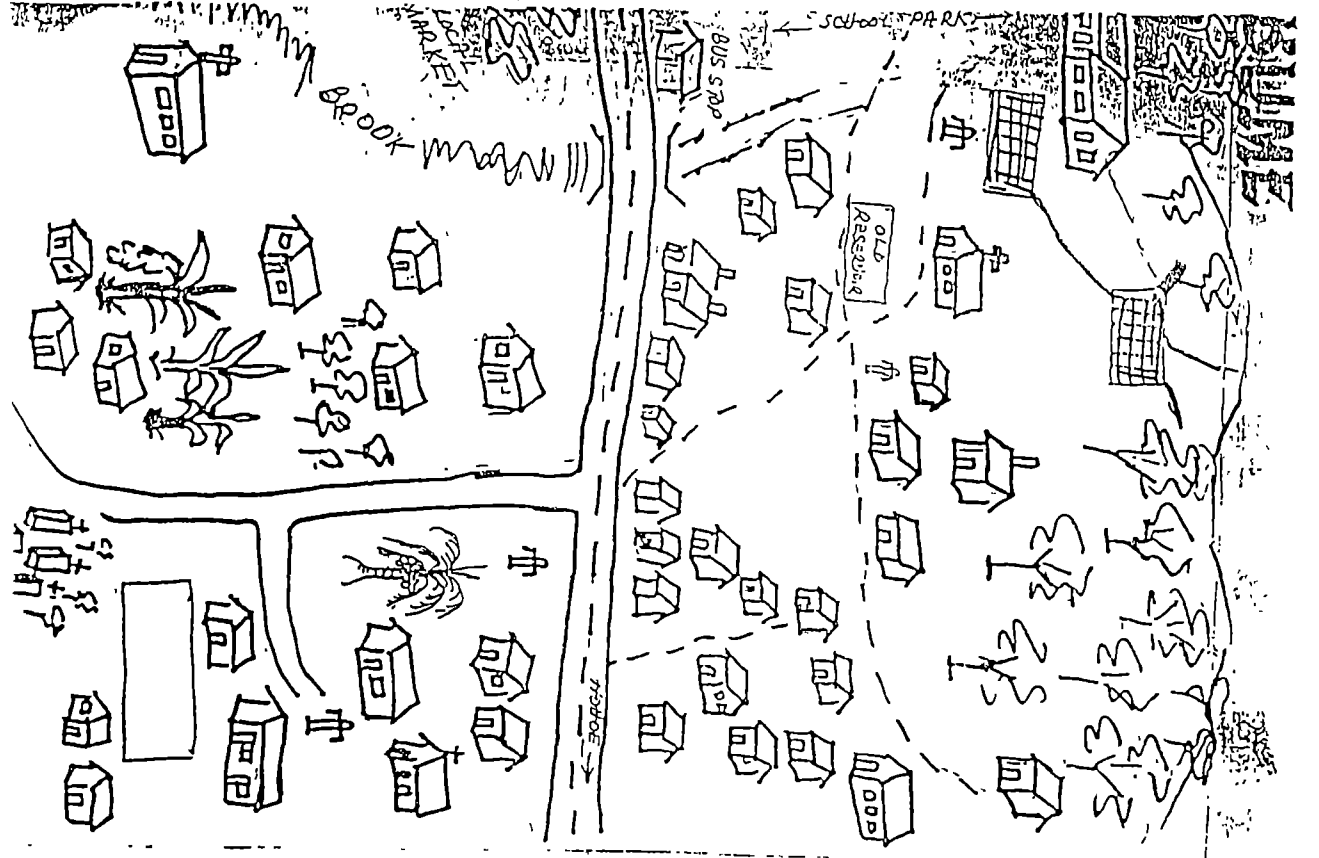
The Community Water Project has as its goal to transfer to rural communities the responsibilities to plan, manage and maintain potable and reliable water systems so as to maximize health benefits. It seeks to achieve this through a conversion programme whereby MoynO&Monarch handpumps originally fitted on drilled boreholes are changed to Village Level Operational and Maintenance (VLOM) Handpumps. Capacities of beneficiaries are developed to manage and repair them. The project also supports a network of public and private sector institutions to support community based management of water supply and sanitation.

The ultimate aim of the project is Community Ownership and Management (COM) of water facilities in rural communities. So far, it has handed over a number of water facilities to communities who have been managing them for over three years.



**COMMUNITY MAPS:
TRANSECT WALK**

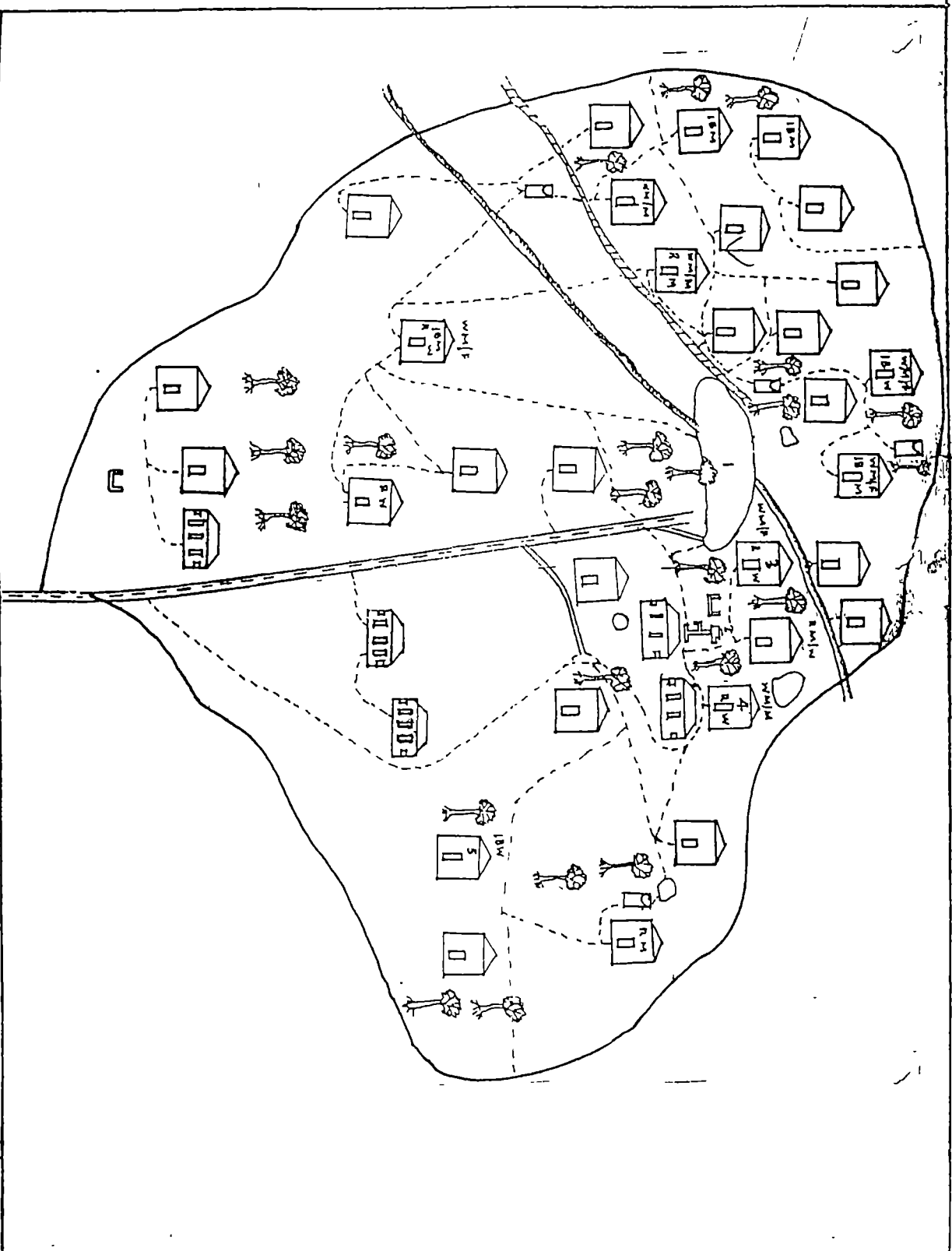





















KALJIISA COMMUNITY № II

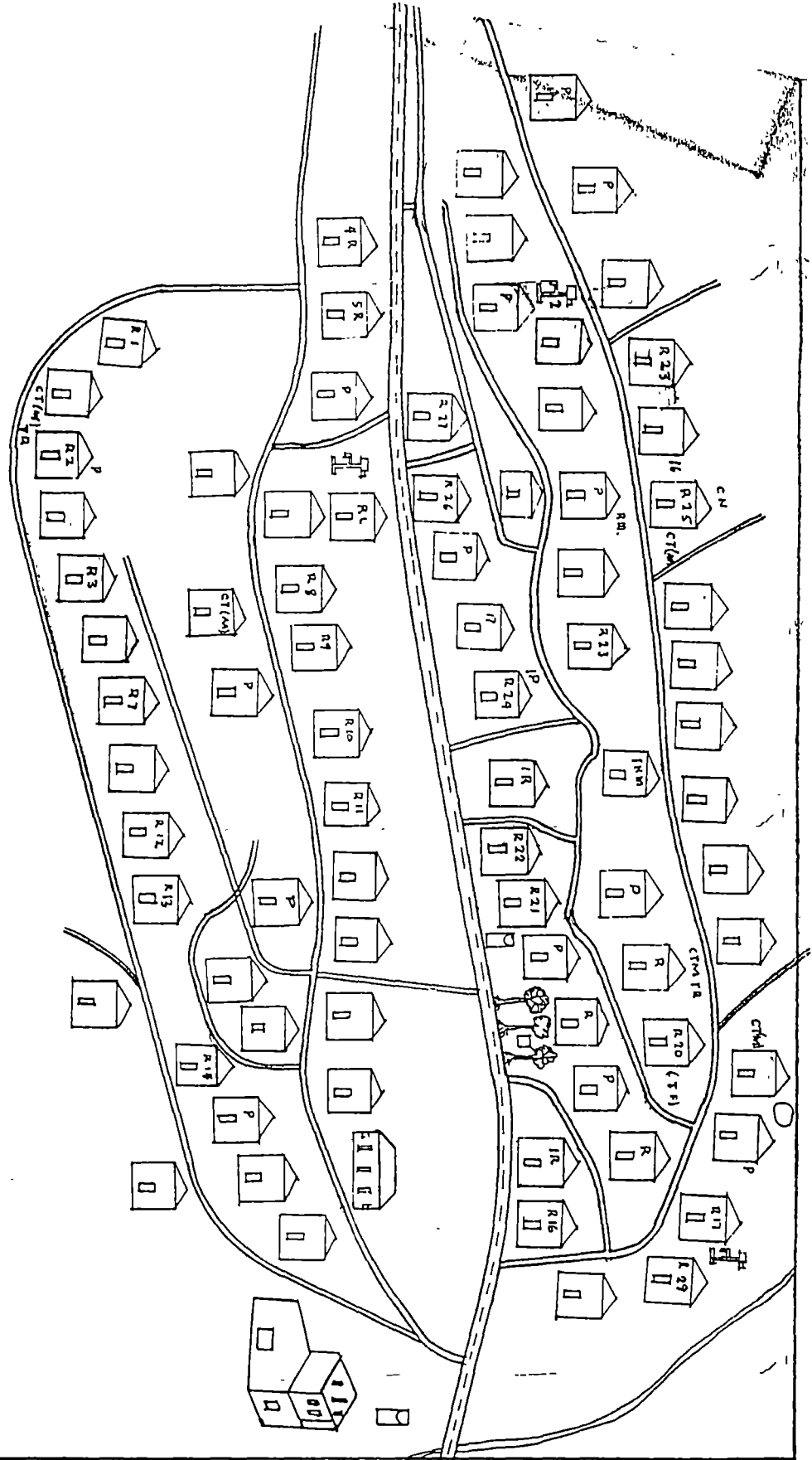











LEGEND

	HOUSE
	SCHOOL
	HAND PUMP
	ROAD
	FOOT PATH
	CATTLE PATH
	WATER WAY
	BATH HOUSE
	WELL
	SHRUB
	DAM
	POND
	TREE

|

MAP OF SAMPINA



LEGEND	
	HOUSE
	SCHOOL
	HAND PUMP
	ROAD
	LANE
	WELL
	MARKET
	CHURCH
	TREE

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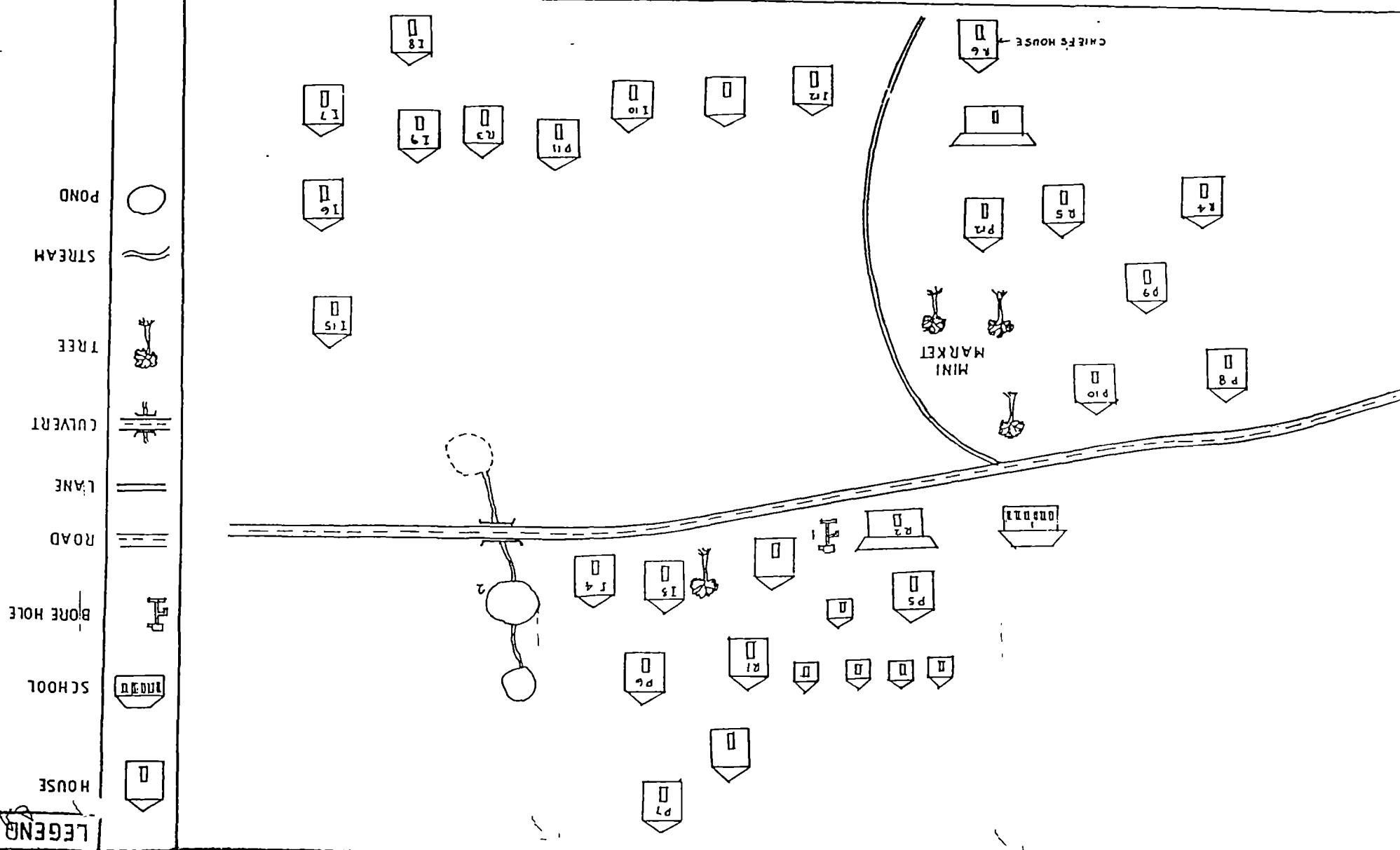
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MIRO



LEGEND

HOUSE

SCHOOL

BORE HOLE

ROAD

LANE

CULVERT

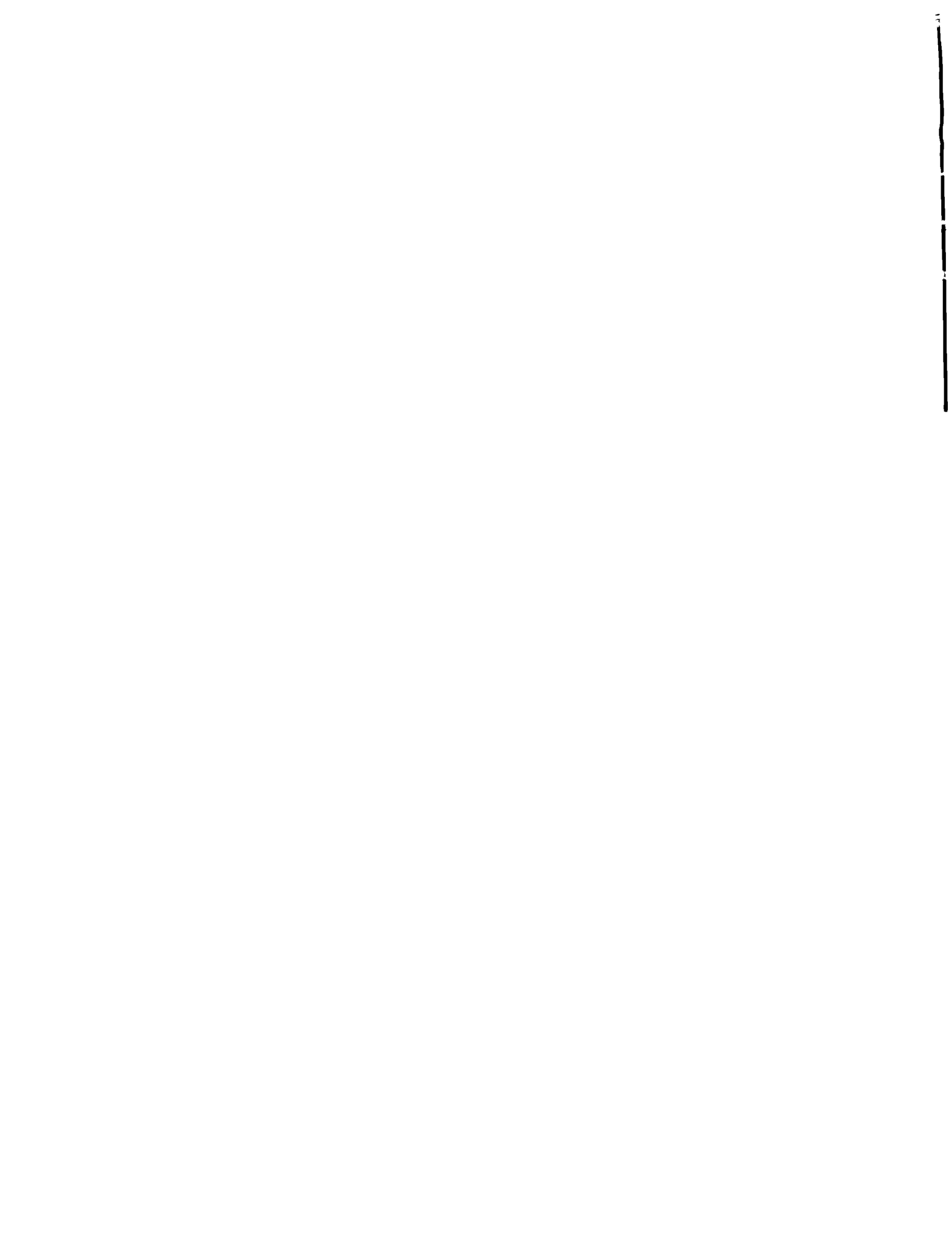
TREE

STREAM

POND

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