

**IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTH
PARLIAMENT OF THE FOURTH
REPUBLIC**

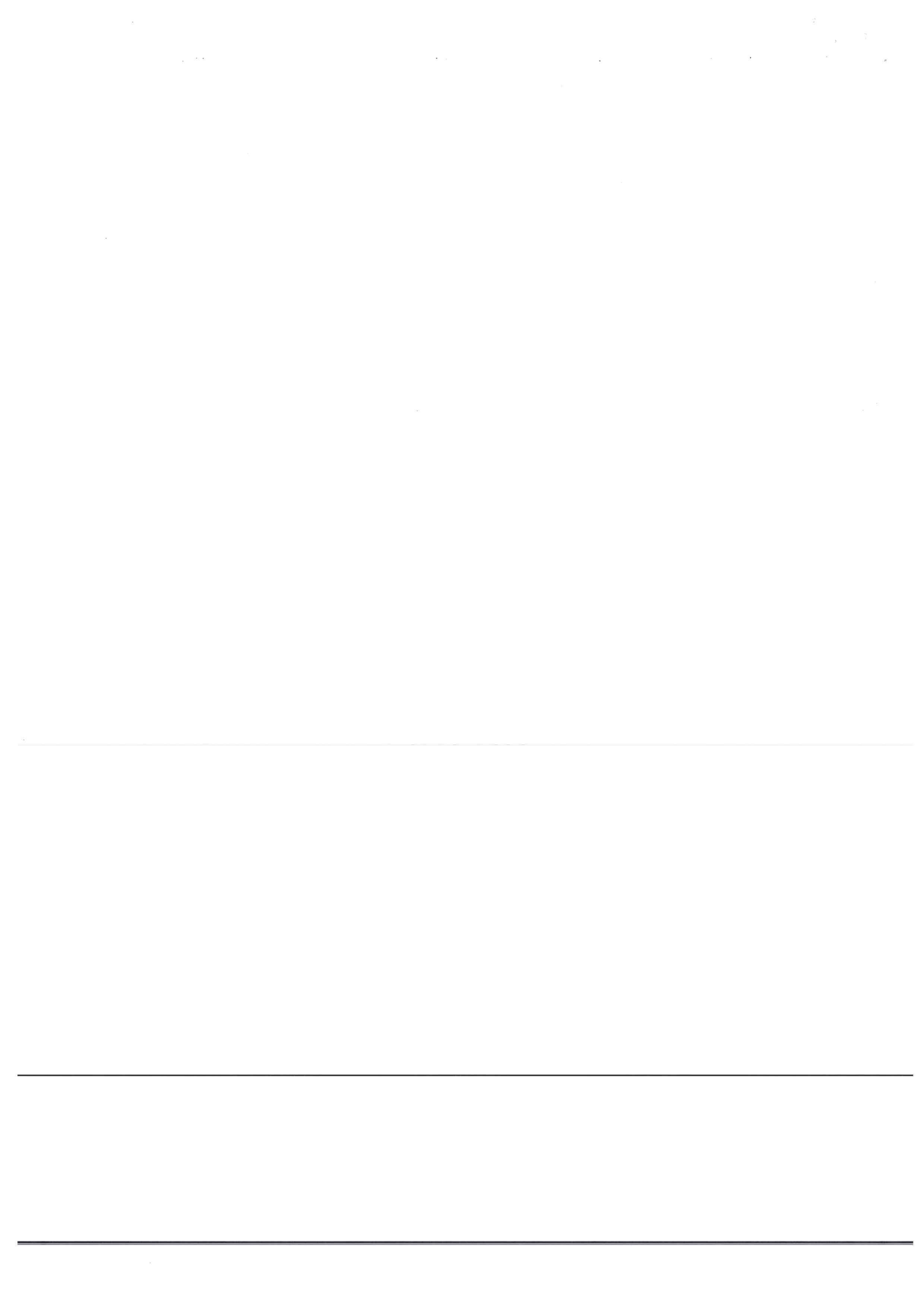


**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
WORKS AND HOUSING**

ON THE

**2017 BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE
MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND WATER
RESOURCES**

MARCH, 2017



**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORKS AND HOUSING ON THE ANNUAL
BUDGET ESTIMATES OF MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES
FOR THE 2017 FINANCIAL YEAR.**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Annual Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources were on Thursday 2nd March, 2017 referred to the Committee on Works and Housing for consideration and report in accordance with Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution and Standing Orders 140(4) and 180. This followed the presentation of the Budget and Economic Policy Statement of the Government by the Hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta for the financial year ending 31st December 2017 on March 2nd, 2017.

The Committee met with the Hon. Minister of Sanitation and Water Resources, Mr. Joseph Kofi Adda and his technical team and discussed the Estimates. An official of the Budget Unit of the Ministry of Finance also attended upon the Committee and assisted the meeting with further clarification on some of the items and figures in the Estimates. The Committee is grateful to the Hon. Minister and the officials for the assistance.

2.0 REFERENCE

The following served as reference documents during the Committee deliberations:

- a) The 1992 Constitution of Ghana;
- b) The Standing Orders of the Parliament of Ghana;
- c) The Budget Statements and Economic Policies of the Government of Ghana for the 2016 and 2017 Financial Years;

- d) The 2016 Annual Estimates of the erstwhile Ministry of Water Resources ,Works and Housing: and
- e) The 2017 Annual Estimates for the Ministry of Sanitation and water Resources.

3.0 BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources is one of the newly created Ministries carved out of the Ministries of Water Resources, Works and Housing (water supply & water resources management-CWSA, GWCL & WRC), Local Government and Rural Development (Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate) and Health (Schools of Hygiene) with an Executive Instrument (EI28, 2017) issued by H.E., the President.

3.1 VISION AND MISSION

The Ministry exists to ensure sustainable management of the nation's water resources, provide safe, adequate and affordable water and improved sanitation.

3.2 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Ministry is to contribute to improvement in the living standards of Ghanaians through increased access to and use of safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices and sustainable management of water resources.

The Ministry therefore, has three broad sectorial goals in line with its mandate and these are:

- To ensure sustainable management of the country's water resources for increased access to safe, adequate and affordable water;
- To ensure a sustainable and effective management of liquid and solid waste to reduce pollution of our water bodies as well as job and wealth creation; and
- To promote behavioural change programme and increase access to safe hygiene practices among the populace.

The following key policy objectives have been identified by the Ministry in pursuit of these goals:

- To ensure efficient management of water resources through Integrated Water resources Management (IWRM);
- To accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water;
- To adopt a sector- wide approach to water and environmental sanitation delivery;
- To accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable environmental sanitation facilities;
- To ensure the development and implementation of effective behaviour change using communication approaches as components of all water and sanitation programmes; and
- To ensure secure, adequate and sustainable financing for sector programmes and activities.

3.3 **DIRECTORATES UNDER THE MINISTRY**

The Ministry will work through the under-listed specialized departments and agencies:

- Ghana Water Company Ltd.
- Water Resources Commission
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate; and
- School of Hygiene

4.0 **2016 PERFORMANCE**

Water and Sanitation Management Programme

During the 2016 FY, the Ministry, through its agencies executed several water supply and sanitation projects in various urban areas. These included the Wa Water Supply Expansion Project, Kwahu Ridge, Konongo and Kumawu Water Supply Project, Urban Water Subsequent Year Investment Program (SYIP), Cape Coast Water Supply Project, Essakyir Water Supply Project, Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project and Greater Accra Metropolitan Assembly (GAMA) Water and Sanitation Project.

Under the Wa Water Supply Expansion Project, construction works on water intake sources, water treatment plants, booster stations, elevated water tanks and the laying of the

35km transmission pipeline were completed; and progress of works on the construction of distribution network / lines have advanced from 55% in 2015 to 96% in 2016.

With respect to the Kwahu Ridge, Konongo and Kumawu Water Supply Project (popularly christened as 3Ks), the following were the status at the end of 2016. The projects have progressed from 82% (2015) to 98% in 2016

Project site	Status
Kwahu Ridge	Works have been completed
Konongo	Construction of 4.2 million gallons per day (MGD)
Kumawu	Involves construction of 3.2 MGD, under test run

The Urban Water Subsequent Year Investment Program (SYIP) which was aimed at improving twenty (20) selected systems in Suhum, Agona, New Edubiase, Akim Oda, Akim Ofoase, Asamankese, Kpando, Anfoega, Sovie, Nkonya Ahenkro, Breman Asikuma, Dunkwa in Offin, Aboso, Bogoso, Axim, Elubo, Prestea, Berekum, Bawku and Navrongo were completed in June 2016.

The Cape Coast Water Supply Project which was also aimed at improving the reliability of water supply in Cape Coast and its environs by linking the Sekyere-Heman Water System and the Brimsu Water Treatment Plant was successful completed and raised supply reliability from 48% in 2015 to 98% in 2016

The Essakyir Water Supply Project which included extending supply to other communities including Gomoa Maim, Otua, Esuehyia, Akra, Ekumpono, Essakyir, Ekroful, Kyiren Nkwanta, Eyisam and surrounding environs was 68% completed as at the end of 2016.

Also, the Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project which was to add 6.58MGD of water to the supply systems at Akim Oda and Akwatia, as well as rehabilitation of the Winneba water supply System is to restore its installed capacity progressed from 40% in 2015 to 86% in 2016.

Under the Greater Accra Metropolitan Assembly (GAMA) Water and Sanitation Project works were awarded for the construction of pipelines in Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly (LEKMA), Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) and Adentan Municipal areas. Progress of works was 35% complete.

Government also commissioned two (2) consultants for the update of the Feasibility Study and the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Sogakope-Lome Water Supply Project and established a Project Implementation Unit. Progress of works has advanced from 2% to 17% within the assessment period.

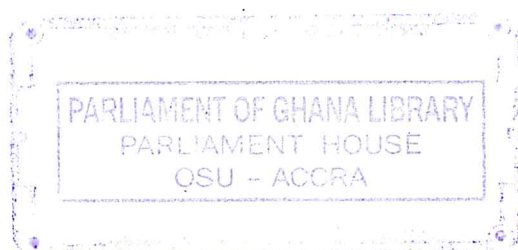
Rural Water Management Programme

Under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project (SRWSP), a GoG – World Bank funded rural water and sanitation project in six regions (Northern, Brong Ahafo, Western, Central, Upper East and Western regions); 41 out of 64 Small Town Water Systems were completed. A total of 1,135 boreholes were drilled in 2016 with 944 fitted with hand pumps and 450 institutional latrines completed.

Phases 1 and 2 of the North and Central Tongu, Adaklu Districts and Ho Municipal Water Supply Scheme also known as the Five Districts Water Supply Scheme was implemented by STRABAG Ag. of Vienna Austria and the following were achieved: a) 1.1MGD water treatment plant was completed at Mafi Adidome; b) construction of 85.37km transmission lines; and c) 8 high level water tanks of various sizes at Dadoboe, Kpedzeglo, Kutime, Kanikope, Manese Zongo, Mafi Kumasi, Avedo-Bakpa and Bagalikope

The Government of Ghana received a grant from the Republic of China for the construction of 1,000 boreholes in six (6) regions: Upper East, Brong Ahafo, Western, Volta, Eastern and Northern Regions. The status of the implementation in 2016 was as follows:

- In the Volta Region, 148 boreholes drilled with 142 pumps tested.
- Brong Ahafo – 107 drilled with 40 pumps tested and fixed.
- Upper East – 151 drilled with 96 pumps tested and fixed
- Eastern – 98 drilled, all fixed with tested pumps



Water Resources Management Programme

In order to further ensure sustainable management of water resources, Water Resources Commission (WRC) successfully got Parliament to adopt the Dam Safety Regulations L.I 2236 of 2016. The Regulation is to control and coordinate all relevant activities related to dam design, construction, operations, maintenance, and decommissioning.

Meanwhile, the Disaster Risk Management Country Plan (DRMCP) Project a World Bank supported project was implemented in 2016. The project seeks to strengthen flood management in the White Volta Basin by building capacity at the national agencies responsible for flood management for improved climate resilience in Ghana. The socio-economic studies and communication strategy were completed and detailed flood risk maps were handed over to the 11 affected District Assemblies in the White Volta Basin for incorporation into their Development Plans. Four (4) technical staff from GMet, HSD, NADMO and WRC were trained in Flood Resilience. The target is the reduction in the impacts of Hydrometeorological Hazards.

An extension of the DRMCP project is the Flood Hazard Assessment of the Oti River Basin Project which seeks to develop a Flood Forecasting Model and Early Warning System for the Oti River Basin towards the effective management of floods in the Basin. The project started in 2016 and the relevant data has been collected for developing the flood forecasting model for the Oti River Basin. WRC assisted in the consultations with Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and Togo to establish a transboundary collaborative structure, which is the Project Steering Committee for flood management.

The Implementation of Strategic Action Programme Priority Actions Project, another World Bank supported project through the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) to the riparian countries of the Volta Basin which seeks to provide protection and restoration of the riverbanks and degraded forests upstream of the Volta Lake in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire was launched in February 2016. The 2016 work plan for implementation in the Black Volta Basin and Terms of Reference were developed and a Consultant was engaged to conduct preliminary and detailed feasibility studies of the area at Chache and Agbelikame including

selected sites, areas to be covered, and mode of creation and management of the reforested area for practical interventions to begin.

5.0 SUMMARY OF BUDGET ALLOCATION AND PERFORMANCE IN

2016

The Water and Sanitation Sector during the year under review was allocated a total amount of *Ghana Cedis (GH¢) Three Hundred and Three Million, Four Hundred and Forty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-one Ghana Cedis (GH¢303,440,861.00)*. The amount was allocated to the core expenditure items of the sector as follows:

Programme	GH¢
Water Sector Management	270,405,379.00
Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	<u>33,035,482.00</u>
Grand Total	<u><u>303,440,861.00</u></u>

However, as at 31st December, 2016, an amount of *Nine Million, Five Hundred and Fifty-nine Thousand and Fifty-five Ghana Cedis, Thirty-five pesewas (GH¢9,559,055.35)* has been released.

6.0 OUTLOOK FOR 2017

During the 2017 financial year the Ministry will mainly focus its expenditure on the implementation of the Water Management and the Sanitation Management Programmes.

Water Management Programme

The Ministry will intensify the development and management of buffers in degraded river basins. A Legislative Instrument for implementation will accordingly be pursued.

Further, water extension projects in Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA), Kumasi and Cape Coast would be continued. The Kpong, Akim Oda and Ho water expansion projects, Tono Water Treatment project in Novrongo, and projects in Novrongo, Yendi and Damango will be undertaken, whilst the Wa project will be completed.

Again, preparatory works for Sunyani and Techiman as well as the Sekondi-Takoradi water supply projects will be finalized whilst feasibility studies for the Sogakope-Lome Trans boundary water supply project will also be finalized.

In addition, the Ministry will complete the ongoing 1,000 boreholes projects and also initiate the construction of at least 2,000 boreholes across the country as part of the drive to get closer to Government's goal of "Water for All" and the SDG Agenda number six.

The Ministry will also facilitate the construction of dams for rural communities through 'One Village, One Dam' initiative. The establishment of the Dam Safety Unit under the Water Resources Commission will aid in the rolling out of the initiative.

The Ministry will revive and coordinate meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Small Scale and Illegal Mining. Collaboration will be made with the Minerals Commission to regulate the activities of small-scale miners to ensure the protection of our water bodies. As part of these measures, efforts will be taken to set up permanent security posts at major water treatment plants such as Barekese, Daboase and Owabi to ward off encroachment and also protect these sensitive national assets.

Sanitation Management Programme

The focus and mandate of the new Ministry will be to pursue a persistent and dedicated effort through a Comprehensive National Sanitation Strategy and Total Sanitation Campaign across the country to transform attitudes of the general public towards basic hygiene and environmental sanitation.

In order to sustain the gains made through the promotion of environmental sanitation, logistical support and infrastructure development such as dedicated refuse collection systems, engineered landfill sites and sewerage treatment plants will be provided.

The Ministry will also consolidate various policies and programmes into a comprehensive National Sanitation Programme and Action Plan that will facilitate the implementation of the Clean Ghana Campaign.

As part of the measures to address the sanitation issue in a sustainable manner, the Ministry will introduce, as a first step, a policy framework to establish a National Sanitation Fund during the year. Further steps will also be undertaken to explore the establishment of a dedicated Environment and Sanitation Agency to more effectively deal with the sanitation situation in collaboration with the MMDAs.

The Ministry will also provide appropriate uniform and identification for 4,500 Environmental Health Officers nationwide to ensure visibility and enforcement of environmental sanitation and basic hygiene bye-laws.

The introduction of the Sanitation Module of the National Youth Employment Programme initiated under the Kufuor's administration as well as the Sanitation Courts concept will be reactivated. The Ministry will work with the National Service Secretariat and Youth Employment Programme to form a Sanitation Policing Outfit and Clubs to support the work of Environmental Health Officers to step up the enforcement and compliance of existing bye-laws on environmental sanitation.

The Ministry will under the 'One House One Toilet' programme, collaborate with the GAMA project to construct at least 15,000 household toilets in low-income communities in the greater Accra Metropolitan Area. In addition, under the National Accelerated Toilet Access Programme, 5,000 household toilets will be constructed for rural communities in the three Northern regions.

7.0 2017 BUDGET ALLOCATION

To implement the above programmes, the Ministry has been allocated a total amount of **Two Hundred and Fifty-five Million, Five Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-four Ghana Cedis (GH¢255,531,354.00)**. Out of this amount, **Thirty-seven Million, Fourteen Thousand, Two Hundred and Forty-nine Ghana Cedis (GH¢37,014,249.00)** is GOG and **Two Million, Three Hundred and Ninety-five**

Thousand and Seventy-eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,395,078.00) is IGF. Total development Partners' Funds amounts to **Two Hundred and Sixteen Million, One Hundred and Twenty-two Thousand and Twenty-eight Ghana Cedis (GH¢216,122,028.00)**. The breakdown is as indicated below:

		GH¢
Compensation of Employees	-	5,094,774
Goods and Services	-	3,919,475
Capital Expenditure	-	<u>28,000,000</u>
Total (GoG)	-	37,014,249
Retained Internally Generated Funds;		
Goods and Services	-	1,468,603
CAPEX	-	<u>926,475</u>
Sub Total	-	2,395,078
Development Partners Funds;		
Goods and Services	-	43,224,406
CAPEX	-	<u>172,897,622</u>
Sub Total	-	<u>216,122,028</u>
Grand Total	-	<u><u>255,531,354</u></u>

The allocation is to be disbursed among the various departments as follows:

		GH¢
Headquarters		13,307,616
General Admin and Finance	12,487,616	
Human Resource	80,000	
Policy Planning, Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation	150,000	
Water Directorate	570,000	
Internal Audit	50,000	

Environmental Health & Sanitation Directorate		32,862,258
Water Resources Commission		3,519,258

Community Water and Sanitation Department	30,820,437
Ghana Water Company Ltd.	175,021,785

Total	255,531,354
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8.0 OBSERVATIONS

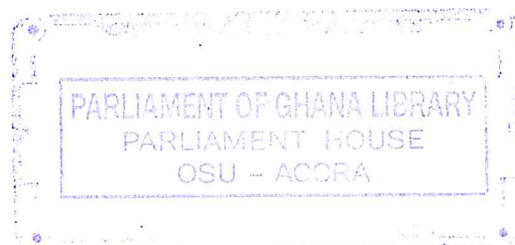
Non-release of Budgetary Allocations

It was noted that during the year under review apart from compensations and staff emoluments, all the agencies for the water and sanitation sectors received zero releases for goods and services and inadequate releases for CAPEX. For example the Community Water and Sanitation Agency received a meagre GH¢923,562.00 representing 4.5% of allocated GoG funds whilst the sanitation sub-sector received GH¢12,000.00 representing 0.86% of GoG funds. Water Resources Commission also raised and retained only GH¢1,851,456.35 out of an IGF ceiling of GH¢3,688,182.00.

As a result of this, the GoG 5-year Borehole Delivery Programme (2011-2015) stalled to the extent that out of the planned 20,000, only 1,192 have been constructed. Further, the scaling up of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) interventions in the Ashanti region could not happen as planned due to the non-release of funds to the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate.

Water Delivery System

The Committee noted that implementation of the numerous water projects such as the Wa Water Supply Expansion Project, Kwahu Ridge, Konongo and Kumawu Water Supply Project, Urban Water Subsequent Year Investment Program (SYIP), Cape Coast Water Supply Project, Essakyir Water Supply Project, Akim Oda, Akwatia and Winneba Water Supply Project and Greater Accra Metropolitan Assembly (GAMA) Water and Sanitation Project impacted positively on urban water delivery. Currently, urban water coverage stands at 76%. This is a significant improvement from the initial 64% in 2015. This means that about 24% of the urban dwellers are yet to be covered.



Though the Committee views the 76% coverage in 2016 as commendable, it strongly believes that the 24% of the population without access to water supply is unacceptable as it also affects their human rights.

With regards to rural water the coverage was given as about 76%. Meanwhile, the Committee learnt that a lot of boreholes have been drilled in the communities without heads fitted on them. Other water systems have been completed without a distribution network. The issue of broken down boreholes were also of concern to Hon Members. The Committee considers this as worrying since huge investments have been sunk in with the communities still without access to water supply.

The Committee therefore urges the Ministry to ensure that all on-going projects are pursued and new ones undertaken to increase the coverage for universal access to be realised in the country. The Committee further urges the government and for that matter the Ministry of Finance to provide additional resources probably from the Contingency Fund to enable the Ministry to complete on-going, abandoned and broken down water system to enable the country achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of universal access.

Non-payment of Financial Commitments

The Committee was informed that Ghana has since 2014 defaulted in the payment of Annual Subscription fees to the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW). A total amount of GH¢3,727,065.75 comprising GH¢3,186,763.28 (CFA432, 000,000.00) and 540,302.47 (US\$120,000.00) is being owed the VBA and AMCOW respectively.

The Volta is a transboundary river, which is shared by six countries in West Africa - Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo. The Volta basin covers 70% of the land area of Ghana and 62% of Burkina Faso. The VBA was therefore established in 2007 to basically manage the water resources of the Volta on holistic basis.

Regarding the importance for Ghana to show more interest and pay her financial contribution for VBA activities, the Committee learnt that Ghana is the most downstream

country in the Volta basin and its water resources are inextricably linked with upstream development. The VBA therefore provides an opportunity to ensure equitable and fair distribution of water resources in a future of rapid population and industrial growth coupled with climate change impacts and uncertainties.

It was further noted that since Ghana pays about one-third of the total financial contribution, non-payment since 2014 has negatively affected the basic operations of the VBA including payment of office rent, electricity and salaries. This has also resulted in loss of interest in VBA of Technical and Financial Partners.

It is therefore obvious that should the non-payment of Ghana's financial contribution prevail, the above project could be delayed, and the country is unlikely to fully benefit from a number of current initiatives of the VBA. For instance, Ghana has since the establishment of the VBA occupied the Executive Director position. VBA Council of Ministers have launched a recruitment process for an Executive Director and a Deputy and Ghanaian applicants may suffer sanctions, which are currently being advocated by some Member States due to Ghana's non-payment of its annual contributions.

Again as an international river basin, each member country of the Volta Basin has to notify and seek a 'no objection' from the other riparian states before the execution of any water project, especially water infrastructure (such as the Pwalugu Dam). So far, the required responses from the other riparian states in order for Ghana to realize her water infrastructure development agenda, is gradually receiving less attention, partly due to Ghana's non-payment of her financial contributions to the VBA.

Regarding the arrears to the AMCOW, it was noted that the Council of Ministers (of water resources) meet every two years. Ghana is to host the meeting in 2018 and will assume the chairmanship of the Council for two years after the meeting. It will be quite embarrassing for the meeting to be held in Ghana if the financial contribution remains outstanding.

Protection of Water Bodies from Human Activities

The Committee noted that the unlawful and unacceptable human activities such as galamsey, sand wining and farming are increasingly destroying aquatic life of most of our water bodies and in some cases causing the drying up of the water bodies that serve as sources of water supply for the populace.

It was also noted that as a result of this most of these water sources have been polluted and as such treatment cost being incurred by the institutions responsible for the production of potable water has been increasing astronomically. This, the Committee noted has been a drain on the limited resources of these institutions. In addition, some of the sources of water supply have dried up and some of the treatment plants have been shut down. This explains why some parts of the country are currently experiencing water shortage.

The Committee considers the situation as alarming and calls for institutional cooperation and collaboration in finding a permanent solution to the problem.

The Hon. Minister in response assured the Committee that an Inter-Ministerial committee comprising the ministries of Lands and Natural Resources, Sanitation & Water Resources, Local Government and Rural Development, Chieftaincy and Culture and Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation has been set up by cabinet to develop more sustainable programmes and activities to tackle the Galamsey and other menace.

The Committee lauds the initiative and hopes that all stakeholders would cooperate and provide the needed support in finding lasting solution to the menace.

Transfer of all Sanitation Funds, Programmes and Projects

The Committee noted with concern the uncoordinated execution of sanitation and hygiene programmes and activities by several MDAs. This state of affairs has made it difficult to achieve significant impact and focus in the environmental sanitation and hygiene sub-sector; with the strategic focus of the government not being clear to sector players. Emanating from this, is the challenge of effective coordination and harmonisation, and government leadership to achieve the strategic impact; hence the expected effectiveness and efficiency are lost.

It is in this regard that the Committee lauds the creation of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources that will ensure among other things, effective government leadership, harmonisation and coordination from policy/strategy formulation through setting standards and implementation. In the view of the Committee, the proposed intervention will bring all the sanitation programmes to achieve effectiveness and efficiency, harmonization and elimination of duplication, as well as improve on programmes implementation and service delivery standards in the country as a whole. The Committee accordingly recommends to the government to ensure that all sanitation programmes, projects and funds are transferred to the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources. For instance, the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area project on Water and Sanitation should be transferred to the new Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources which is mandated to deliver these services.

9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Committee, after careful examination of the Budget Estimates recommends to the House to approve the sum of **Two Hundred and Fifty-five Million, Five Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-four Ghana Cedis (GH¢255,531,354.00)** to enable the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources implement its programmes for the 2017 financial year.

Respectfully submitted.



HON. NANA AMOAKO
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON WORKS
AND HOUSING

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nana Amoako".

March, 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rosemary Arthur Sarkodie".

ROSEMARY ARTHUR SARKODIE
CLERK, COMMITTEE ON WORKS
AND HOUSING

