



IRC

Sub-theme 2: Approaches, Strategies, and Methods for Safe WASH Services



8.10.2024

Presentation Outline

1. Introduction
2. Key pathways
 - Water service delivery approaches and alternatives proposals to reach last mile communities
 - Role of community engagement and local governance in implementing WASH
 - Making services inclusive for all
3. Arrangements for service delivery

Introduction

1. Recently published sector documents to align with the SDG standards and national aspirations
 - The Ghana WASH Sector Development Programme (GWASHSDP, 2023-2030) published in 2023
 - The revised 2024 National Water Policy published in July 2024
2. Ongoing revision of national Environmental Sanitation Policy and related strategies and plans
3. The National Water Policy (2024) outlines guidelines for implementing the policy including institutional roles and responsibilities, legal framework, standards, regulations, interfacing and coordination issues.

Service delivery approaches and alternatives proposals

1. Asses the existing service delivery approaches to identify which areas that are working well

For e.g.:

- Key institutions are in place with the right mandate to build on existing opportunities and to consolidate the gains
- There are mechanisms that are effectively delivering service and can provide insights to guide the next phase
- There are regulations and legal frameworks in place to allow implementation of the policy measures/actions

Service delivery approaches and alternatives proposals

2. Assess challenges with the delivery approaches that are inadequate or no longer required for implementing the policy for attention. For e.g.
 - In **IWRM**, challenges exist in enforcing rules and regulations pertaining to the sustainable management of water resources. It is unclear if existing legal and regulatory frameworks are adequate for the addressing the degradation of water resources.
 - For **urban water supply** there are challenges with limited infrastructure and rehabilitation of aged treatment facilities and pipelines which are hampering full capacity. And also reducing the high level of physical and commercial losses. (NWP 2024)
 - For **rural water supply**, there are challenges with the poor management of water systems through the community ownership and management model. This makes it difficult to sustain water services through community ownership and management which is voluntary
 - **Inadequate financing** (public sector funding/investments) cuts across all the sub sectors and remains a key challenge as it is inadequate to meet set targets.

Service delivery approaches and alternatives proposals



3. **What must be in place to allow for implementation of new areas and emerging ideas?**
 - What are the structures are in place in the sector to address **challenges of climate variability and change** e.g a) ensuring access to information, climate change projections, impacts and uncertainties to inform decision making and planning and b) ensuring that adequate response strategies to extreme events and disasters are in place
 - What kind of reform of the regulatory regime is required to allow for **participation of private entrepreneurs** in investment and management of **urban water supply** facilities including the granting of concessions to the private sector.
 - What is required to ensure sustainability through **effective rural water utility management** of piped water supply systems with the **active participation of the public and private sectors**;

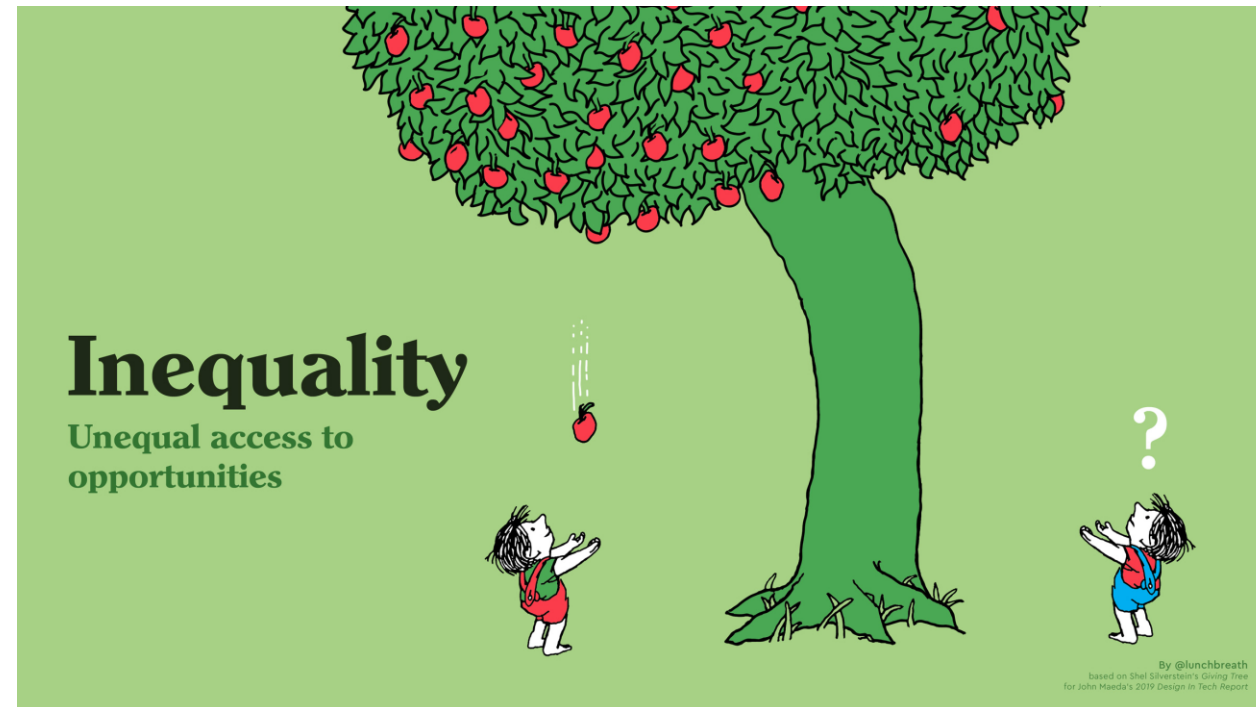
Role of community engagement and local governance in implementing WASH

- Often in WASH programming, individuals and community members are viewed as end users and beneficiaries. However, in the revised NWP (2024), access to water is recognised as a 'basic human right' and as a resource, which is critical for achieving equitable socio-economic development.
- From a human rights perspective, individuals are rights-holders that can make legitimate claims, and States and other actors are duty-bearers that are responsible and can be held accountable for their acts or omissions.
- The SDGs also encourage to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
- Users remain the single most significant contributors with close to 80% on average contributed to the sector TrackFin (Ghana results brief 2024)
- We need to re-evaluate their role and factor their contribution as key actors for service delivery.

Making WASH services inclusive for all

Some of the challenges to equity and inclusion in WASH services. For e.g.

- Identifying and understanding the needs of the poor, marginalized and excluded populations and designing interventions to suit their supply and payment choices
- Hard to reach communities in remote and hydro-geologically challenged areas continue to remain unserved;



Making WASH services inclusive for all

Ensuring no one is left behind means considering the three principles of equality, equity and diversity:

- **Equality** ensures that everyone has access to services. It's about creating policies and legislation which state that everyone has the right to basic access.
- **Equity** means treating people fairly regardless of their abilities, skills, opportunities or circumstances. It's all about ensuring fair services.
- **Diversity** takes the differences between people into account. It's about considering the different needs of users when addressing water, sanitation and hygiene issues.

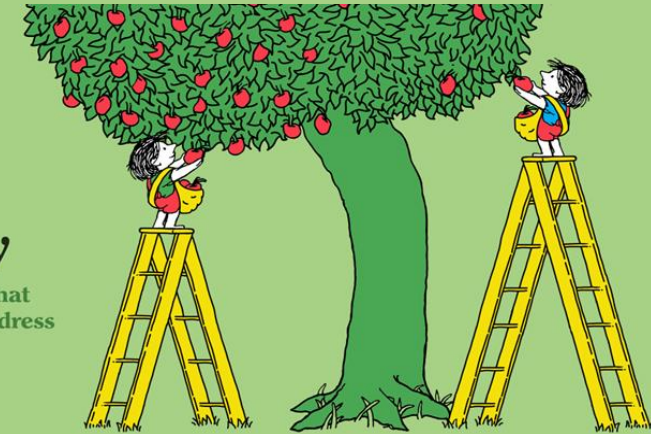
Equality?

Evenly distributed tools and assistance



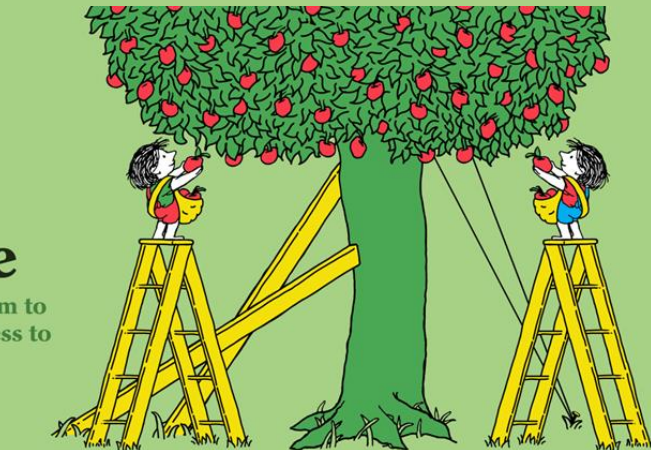
Equity

Custom tools that identify and address inequality



Justice

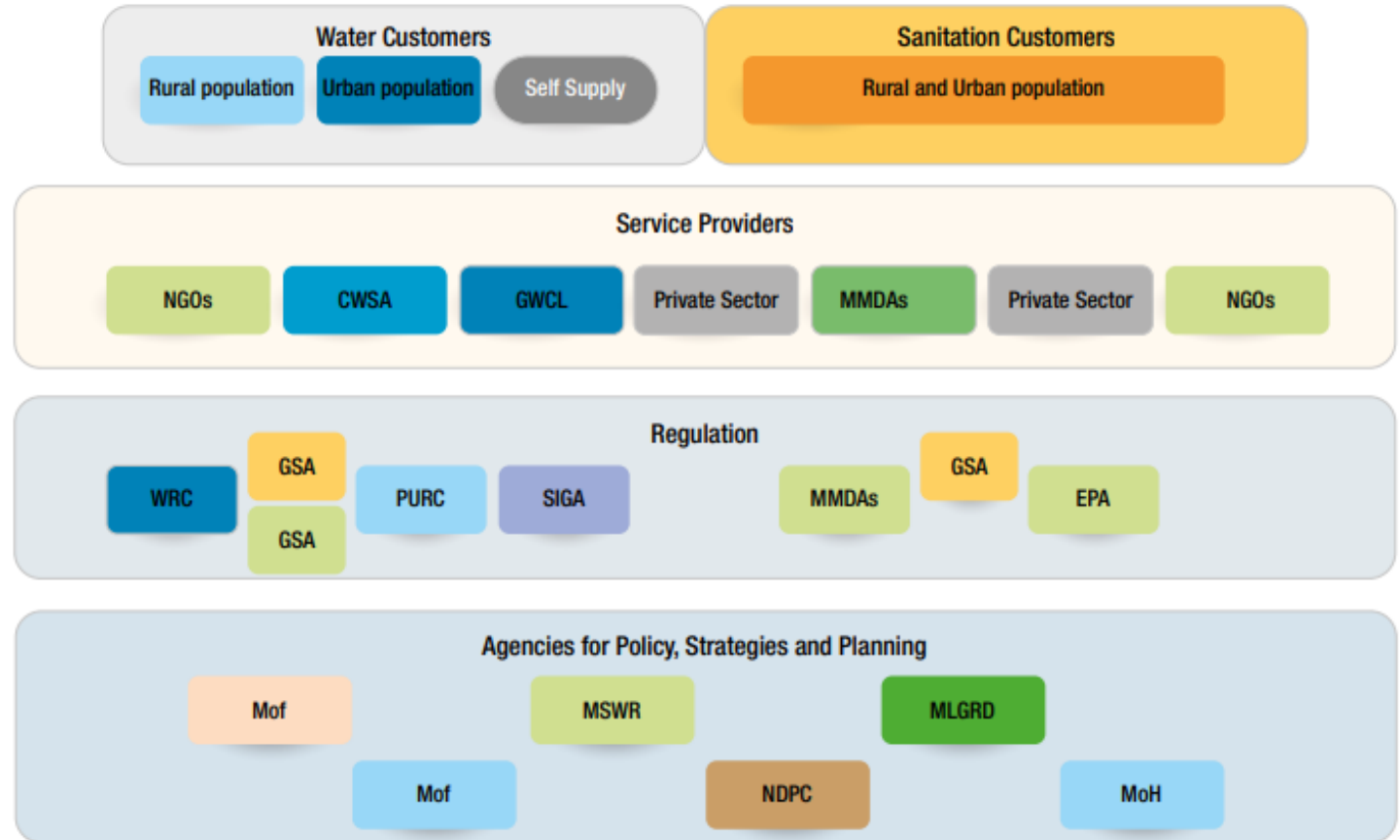
Fixing the system to offer equal access to both tools and opportunities



Stakeholders and Institutions in the WASH sector

The figure provides an overview of WASH sector actors, including central and local government agencies, the private sector, development partners, NGOs, academia, and communities and their roles

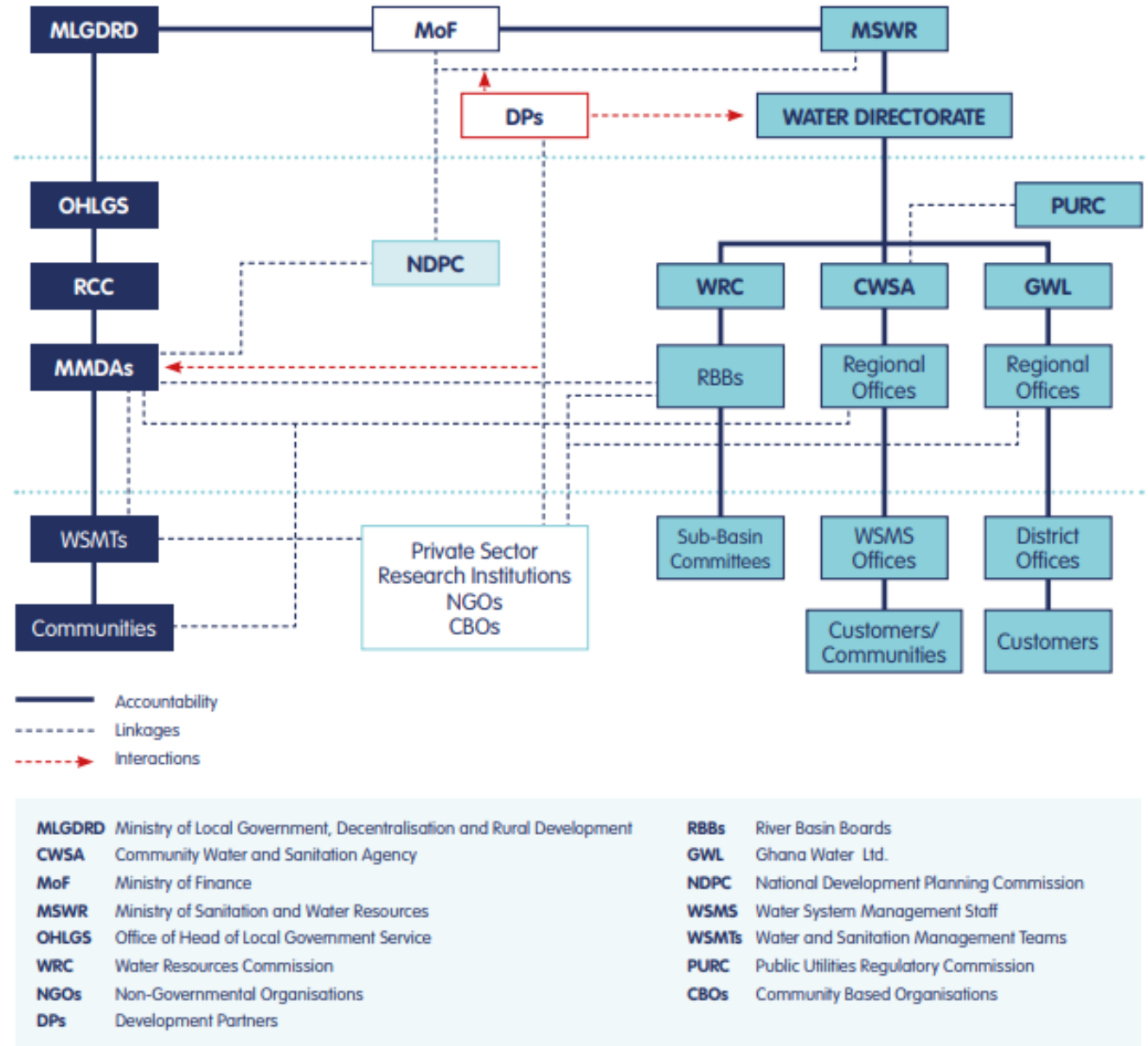
Stakeholders and institutions in the WASH sector



Note: Different colours are used for the purposes of providing contrast, for ease of identification.

Institutional arrangements for water service delivery

- There are multiple institutions and actors from various institutions that must collaborate effectively for WASH service delivery.
- We require continuous engagement, communication and collaboration to ensure that the set targets are achieved



Source: Adapted from National Infrastructure Plan, 2017

FIGURE 2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION



Comments, Questions and Feedback

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**Supporting water sanitation
and hygiene services for life**