

**IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH
PARLIAMENT OF THE FOURTH
REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

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

ON THE

**2022 ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF
THE MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND
WATER RESOURCES**

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ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND
WATER RESOURCES FOR THE 2022 FINANCIAL YEAR.**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Budget and Economic Policy Statement of the Government was presented by the Hon. Minister for Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori Atta on Wednesday, 17th November, 2021. The Annual Estimates for the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources were subsequently referred to the Committee on Works and Housing for consideration and report to the House in accordance with Article 179 of the 1992 Constitution and Standing Orders 140(4) and 180.

2.0 DELIBERATIONS

The Committee met on Tuesday, 14th December, 2021 and considered the referral. In attendance was the Hon. Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources, Ms. Cecilia Abena Dapaah, the Chief Director and his technical team, as well as Officials from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee is grateful to the Hon. Minister, the Chief Director and Officials for their assistance during the deliberations.

3.0 REFERENCE

The Committee referred to the following documents:

- i. The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana
- ii. The Standing Orders of the Parliament of Ghana
- iii. The Budget Statements and Economic Policies of the Government of Ghana for the 2021 and 2022 Financial Years
- iv. The 2021 Annual Estimates of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
- v. The 2022 Annual Estimates of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
- vi. The various presentations on the 2021 budget performance of the Ministry and justification for the 2022 Budget allocations.

4.0 BACKGROUND AND CORE FUNCTIONS

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources derives its core mandate primarily from Article 190 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDCL 327) and the Civil Service (Ministry) Instrument, 2017 (EI 28), which stipulate that the Ministry shall:

- Initiate and formulate water, environmental health, and sanitation policies taking into account the needs and aspirations of the people;
- Undertake water and environmental sanitation sub-sectors development planning in consultation with the national development planning commission (NDPC);
- Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of the sanitation and water sub-sectors;
- Facilitate private sector participation in the provision of safe water and adequate improved sanitation services and infrastructure
- Promote creative and innovative research in the production and use of improved technologies and approaches for the effective provision of water and sanitation services and
- Promote Environmental Health and Hygiene Education.

4.1 VISION AND MISSION

The Ministry's vision is to ensure sustainable Water and Environmental Sanitation for all. To this end, the Ministry exists to formulate and implement policies, plans, and programmes for the sustainable management of the nation's water resources; the provision of safe, adequate and affordable water, provision of environmental sanitation facilities, effective and sustainable management of liquid and solid waste for the well-being of all the people living in the country.

4.2 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Ministry is to contribute to improving 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 has three broad sectorial objectives 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 sustainable and effective management of liquid and solid waste to promote health, reduce pollution of our water bodies as well as job and wealth creation; and
- To promote behavioural change programmes 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:

- Scale-up investment and develop innovative financing mechanism for the sanitation and water sub-sectors;
- Ensure the enactment of appropriate legislation to harmonise the laws regulating the sanitation and water sub-sector;
- Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities;
- Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities
- Enhance the capacity of relevant institution and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services;
- Promote effective solid waste management at all levels;
- Promote sustainable water resources development and management;
- Ensure the efficient management of water resources through Integrated Water Resources Management(IWRM);

- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe, and affordable water;
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe, and affordable environmental sanitation facilities and delivery;
- Ensure the development and implementation of effective behaviour change communication approaches as a component of all water and sanitation programmes;
- Accelerate the provision of improved liquid water management facilities and services;
- Protect wetlands;
- Implement health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes

4.3 DIRECTORATES UNDER THE MINISTRY

The Ministry works through the under-listed specialised Departments and Agencies:

- Ghana Water Company Limited
- Water Resources Commission
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
- Schools of Hygiene

5.0. 2021 SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

5.1 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Ministry in the year under review utilised its resources towards some gains which are enumerated.

5.1.2 Water Resource Management Programme

In 2021, interventions that were undertaken by the Government through the programme dubbed “Galamstop” indicated that the turbidity values for most of the major river bodies in the country have improved. As at February 2021, available data indicated that, the Pra River at Twifo Praso with a turbidity value of 1,157, improved to 990.

Within the same period, the Pra River at Daboase improved from 7,500 to 1,052; the Ankobra River at Bonsaso, from 560 to 345; the Tano River at Elubo, from 850 to 732; the Birim River at Osino, from 14,800 to 870; and Birim River at Bunso from 4,700 to 604.

The Ministry further through the Water Resources Commission successfully issued Eighty-three (83) water permits and drilling licenses. The Commission has also initiated a monitoring assessment programme every other week to assess turbidity levels and promote acceptable practices of enhancing the state of river bodies in the country.

The Ministry also initiated buffer zone restoration schemes in selected riparian communities within the Black and White Volta, Tano, Offin and Densu basins with a variety of activities, including training of 252 nursery attendants in seven communities, and planting of 16,937 tree seedlings geared towards the restoration of degraded buffers around the river bodies to reduce the negative impact associated with of human activities on the water bodies.

5.1.3 Urban Water Management Programme

As part of Government's "Water for All" programme, several water systems have been initiated and are at various stages of completion. These include the:

- Upper East Region Water Supply Project Phase I (covering Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Paga, Bongo and its environs) which is at 98 % complete. The Programme is expected to improve the reliability and sustainability of water supply to Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Paga, Bongo, and their surrounding communities.

- The Yendi Water Supply Project, constituting the construction of a new water treatment plant with a capacity of 15,000m³/day(3.3MGD) with the Oti River as the raw water sources

is under consideration with Tender document for the selection of a contractor.

- Value for Money assessment for the Tamale Water Supply Project has been completed to pave way for commencement of the Project. The project encompasses the construction of 135,000m³/day (29.7MGD) water treatment plant at Yapei to meet the demand projecting into 2040 and anticipating to serve a population of about 680,000.

- Initial designs and Value for Money for the Damango Water Supply Project is completed. The Construction and rehabilitation of the water supply system is aimed at meeting the water demand up to the year 2040. it is expected to serve a population of about 68,684 including the people of Damongo and the Communities from Yapei.

- Regarding to the Wenchi Water Supply Project, Value for Money assessment is completed and the project has commenced. The Project involves the construction of a new water treatment facility with a capacity of 10,700m³/day (2.35MGD). The existing ground water system has been rehabilitated to meet the current and future water requirements of the people projecting into 2045.

- Works on the superstructure at the Keta Water Supply Project is ongoing and Value for Money is completed. The project comprise the construction of a new water treatment facility with a capacity of 35,000m³/day (7.7MGD) and rehabilitation of the existing plant to restore it to its installed capacity of 7,200m³/day (1.58MGD). All these are geared towards the realisation of the current and future water requirements of the people in the community up to the year 2030.

- A contract is signed for the construction of the Sekondi-Takoradi Water Supply Project, Value for Money have been completed.
The project involves the construction of a new water supply system and rehabilitation of the existing water system to meet the water needs of the people for the 2040 planning period.
- Evaluation of proposals for the Techiman Water Supply Project is ongoing.

5.1.4 Rural Water Management Programme

The Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project covers five regions, namely; Ashanti, Eastern, Greater Accra, Oti and Volta. This involves the construction of 150-point sources and 12 small town water systems to serve 588 communities. A Value for Money analysis has been undertaken.

5.1.5 Sanitation Sector Management Programme

Under the Sanitation Sector Management programme, Contractors have been selected to commence the construction of the household toilets in eight municipalities in the GKMA.

Further works continued with the decommissioning and re-engineering of the landfill sites at Kpone (Greater Accra Region) and Oti to transform and improve the management of municipal waste and the environmental conditions of the communities within the catchment areas. Work at Kpone Landfill site is 97 percent whereas Oti land fill sites is sites is 70 percent complete.

The Ministry is constructing an engineered sanitary landfill and a material recovery facility in the Ga West Municipality.

6.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the implementation of the above policy objectives and its associated programmes, the Ministry was allocated a total amount of **Five Hundred and Sixty Million, Nine Hundred and Thirty Three**

**Thousand, One Hundred and nine Ghana cedis
(GH¢560,933,109.00).**

Table 1

Depicts the breakdown of Financial Performance for 2021 Fiscal year.

ITEMS	APPROVED BUDGET A	RELEASES B	ACTUAL C	VARIANCE A-B	% RELEAS ES B/A *100
COMPENSATION	15,396,647.00	8,476,352.00	8,476,352.00	6,920,295.00	55
GOODS AND SERVICES	20,808,920.00	13,528,038.65	5,027,828.00	7,280,881.35	65
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
GOG	56,664,392.00	25,797,398.00	18,611,286.00	30,866,994.00	46
ABFA	14,962,394.00	7,329,165.00	6,427,692.00	7,633,229.00	49
SUB TOTAL	107,832,353.00	55,130,953.65	38,543,158.11	52,701,399.35	51
IGF	30,009,126.00	22,967,984.00	22,967,984.00	7,041,142.00	77
DONOR	423,091,631.00	279,209,080.00	218,209,080.00	143,882,551.00	66
TOTAL	560,933,109.00	357,308,017.65	279,720,222.11	203,625,061.35	64

Table 2: 2022 Budget allocation by funding Source and Economic Classification

ITEMS	SOURCES OF FUNDS				
	GOG GHC	IGF GHC	ABFA GHC	DP FUND GHC	TOTAL GHC
Compensation	21,166,000				21,166,000
Goods & Services	20,078,000	25,742,000		25,942,000	71,762,000
Capex	26,664,000	16,707,000	104,962,000	559,774,000	708,107,000
Total	67,908,000	42,449,000	104,962,000	585,716,000	801,035,000

Source: 2022 Estimates for the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ALLOCATION AND PERFORMANCE FOR 2022

For the implementation of programmes and activities for the 2022 Financial Year, the Ministry has been allocated a total amount of **Eight Hundred and One Million, Thirty-Five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢801, 035, 000.00)**.

A total of Gh¢21,166,000, representing (2.6%) will be used for Compensation, Gh¢ 71,762,000 representing (9%) for Goods and Services and Gh¢ 708,107,000.00 consisting (88.4) for Capex.

7.0 2022 Performance Outlook for the Ministry

7.1 Urban Water Management Programme

The Government has secured an additional funding of US\$51.5 million for the extension of water supply to low income consumers within the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area (GKMA), and continued the Batch 3 works of the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) project. Procurement of a consultant for GKMA Water Supply Master Plan has commenced.

7.1.2 Rural Water Management Programme

The Government is constructing 654 boreholes out of which 622 will be fitted with hand pumps, and 32 with limited mechanised systems in selected regions across the country.

The Debt Swap for Development Programme (DSDP) is expected to expand access to and ensure sustainable water supply and sanitation services in 36 rural and small towns or communities in the Agortime/Ziope, Ho West and South Dayi Districts at a cost of US\$3.78 million. A total population of 69,000 is expected to benefit from the project.

The scope of the Five Districts Water Supply Project Phase III includes the completion of the distribution networks in areas already connected to transmission mains of the water treatment plants constructed under Phases I and II. The project will cover 183 communities and is expected to benefit about 222,075 people in the Adaklu, Agortime/Ziope, Central

Tongu, Ho West and North Tongu Districts. A Value for Money analysis was undertaken.

7.1.3 Sanitation Sector Management Programme

A funding amounting to US\$74 million has been secured to undertake the construction of 120 disability-friendly, fit-for-purpose, gender-sensitive institutional sanitation facilities, for beneficiary schools in the GKMA. The project will also provide 30,000 household toilets in GKMA, and expand and rehabilitate the Asafo Sewerage System in Kumasi. Additionally, it will provide 30 beneficiary schools with institutional sanitation facilities and 12,000 household toilets in the GAMA.

Additionally, under the Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project, a waste transfer station will be constructed at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission and a dumpsite at Abokobi (Abloradjei) will be capped. A fence will be constructed along the Odaw drain to prevent the dumping of solid waste into the drain.

Further to that the Ministry has secured Land for the construction of the land fill and the waste transfer station.

It is expected that Government will continue to execute the following projects to improve on the sanitation conditions in the country;

- Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Sanitation and Water Project
- Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihoods Improvement Project (GASSLIP)
- Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development (GARID) Project; and
- Construction of faecal sludge management Infrastructure in selected urban centres.

7.1.4 Water Resources Commission

In 2022, Water Resources Commission will continue to monitor the quality levels of our water-bodies to assess the improvement of the turbidity levels across the country.

7.1.5 Water Sector Management,

Government will continue to execute the following projects to improve the quality of and access to water supply:

Upper East Region Water Supply Project, Phase II; Keta Water Supply Project; Tamale Water Supply Project; Damongo Water Supply Project; Wenchi Water Supply Project; Yendi Water Supply Project; Techiman Water Supply Expansion Project; Sekondi-Takoradi Water Supply Project; Sunyani Water Supply Project; GAMA & GKMA Sanitation and Water Supply Project; Services for Enhancement of Nationwide Water Network Management Project; Sogakope-Lome Transboundary Water Supply Project; Rural Communities and Small Towns Water Supply Project (RCSTWSP) Aqua Africa; Five Districts Water Supply Scheme (STRABAG Phase III) as well as Debt Swap Development Programme (DSDP) – Water Supply Improvement Project (WASIP).

8.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Water Sector Management

The Committee observed that resource allocation to the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is woefully inadequate relative to their scope of providing water to rural communities across the country. It came to the fore that accessing potable water is a challenge for most rural communities as indigenes are compelled to share drinking water sources with animals.

This situation poses a health threat to the population of these communities which in turn defeats the sanitation agenda of the Ministry.

In this regard, the Committee recommends that, the Ministry makes adequate provision to the Community Water and Sanitation Agency through alternative source application and utilisation of donor funds to enable them improve on the delivery of water in the localities.

The Committee noted that, the Ministry has adopted measures including a two-week monitoring approach towards reducing the turbidity levels of water bodies across the country. However, there was indication that the challenge of water pollution still persist within our communities.

The Committee therefore urges the Ministry to adopt a multifaceted approach by collaborating with relevant stakeholders including local government authorities, security agencies and traditional rulers to educate people on the negative impacts of “galamsey” activities and pollution of water bodies.

8.2 Sanitation Sector Management

8.2.1 Lack of Enforcement of Sanitation Law

It came to the notice of the Committee that, the lack of enforcement of national laws and bye-laws on sanitation is a challenge due to interferences that impede on the strict implementation of such laws to obtain expected outcomes.

To this end, the Committee recommends that relevant stakeholders and such as the Environmental Health & Sanitation Department should ensure the strict compliance and enforcement of these bye-laws in the country.

8.2.2 Enhancing Sustainable Sanitation

The Committee observed that the Ministry through the Greater Accra Sustainable Sanitation and Livelihoods Improvement Project (GASSLIP) had acquired a 30 acre land for the purposes of a landfill at Kojo Odu and procured trucks and waste containers. It came to the attention of the Committee that Household toilets are being installed to enhance hygiene practices and promote the agenda of clean cities and clean towns.

8.3 Admission to Schools of Hygiene

The Committee observed that the Schools of Hygiene have the capacity to enrol many students. Unfortunately, this has not been the case as the number of students admitted into the schools have been minimal in relation to their enrolment capacity. The unfortunate trend has been attributed to the admission criteria of the school.

The Committee therefore recommends that the schools revise their admission criteria to be able to admit more students.

8.4 **Budget Overrun**

The Committee noted with concern the recurrence of budget overruns relating to the budgetary allocation of the Ministry and some of its agencies. A case in point is with respect to other office materials and consumables which was budgeted at **GhC10,000,000**. However, the Ministry spent an amount of **GhC1,579,563.62**.

8.5 **Creation of a new Agency**

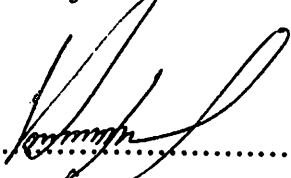
The Committee was informed about the intention of the Ministry to present to Cabinet for consideration, a Bill to create a National Sanitation Authority (NSA) to deal with and regulate issues pertaining to sanitation under the Ministry.

9.0 **CONCLUSION**

Sanitation is key to safeguarding public health to reducing health care expenditure and to ensuring cleaner cities and sustainable environmental outcomes. Quality water is also critical to our health and productivity. Thus, the Ministry should be adequately resourced to deliver on its mandate.

The Committee hereby recommends to the House to approve an amount of **Eight Hundred and One Million and Thirty-five Thousand Ghana Cedis (GhC801,035,000.00)** for the implementation of the programmes and activities of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources for the year ending 31st December 2022.

Respectfully submitted.



**HON. ISAAC KWAME ASIAMA
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
WORKS AND HOUSING**



**JANET FRIMPONG
CLERK, COMMITTEE ON
WORKS AND HOUSING**

DECEMBER, 2021