

Findings from Institutional Mapping

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WASHCost

Purpose of institutional Mapping

Approach

Preliminary findings of Rapid Assessment

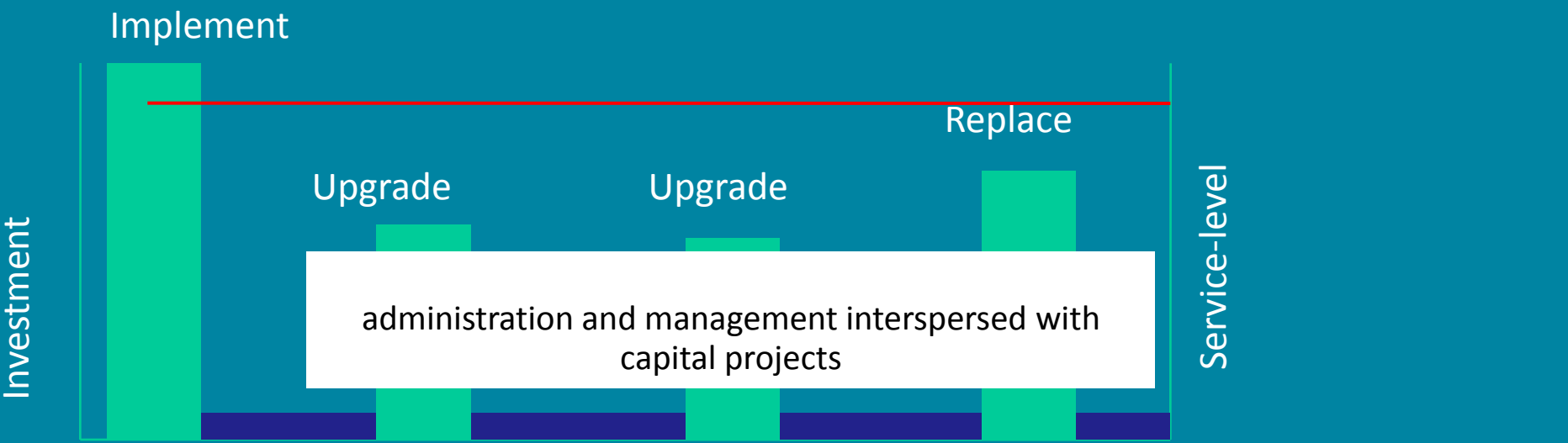
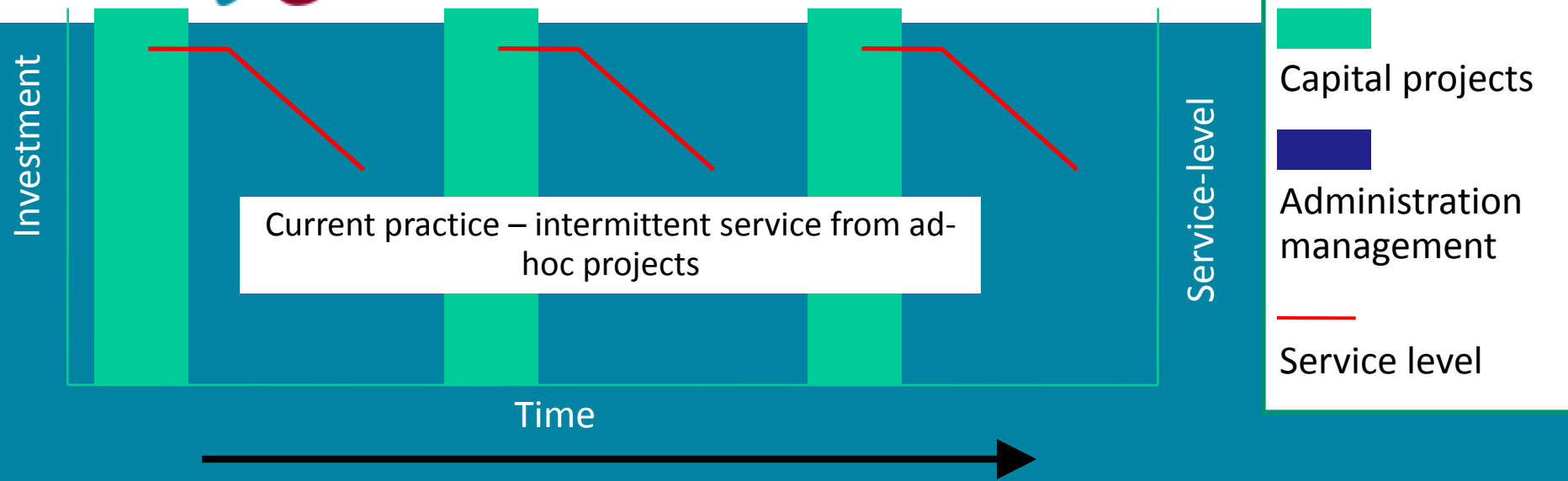
Activities for the coming years

Sustainable WASH **service** not system delivery

Objective is to determine:

- the disaggregated life cycle cost for WASH service
- factors that influence the cost levels
- use of LCC cost information in decision making

Thus, WASHCost seeks to understand ALL the costs, direct and indirect of running a WASH sector and providing WASH services.



Capital Expenditure – Capex

Operations and minor maintenance – OpeX

Capital Maintenance – CapManEX

- Expenditure on **asset renewal and replacement**

Support cost

- capacity-building for professionals and technicians
- environmental and economic regulation,
- developing and maintaining frameworks and institutional arrangements
- policy-making and government macro-level planning
- Costs of running the sector.

Action Research - continuous process of learning, validation of results and stakeholder engagement for a solution that can be used

How? Learning Alliance

- A multi-stakeholder platform to engage with stakeholders continuously on WASH unit cost and governance
- Task Force for specific activities
- Research group to work on the methodology

Inception

- * Rapid Assessment of WASH sector
- * Establish a Learning Alliance (LA)
- * **Institutional Mapping/ Rapid Assessment**

Research

- * Methodology development and testing
- * Primary and secondary data collection
- * Analysis and modelling

Embedding

- * Use of WASH cost information in decision making

to carry out an institutional mapping exercise and initial assessment of the availability and use of unit cost data in the WASH sector serving rural and peri-urban areas in Ghana.

to provide an understanding of the WASH sector with respect to governance, availability and use of cost information, planning and decision making particularly to the poor in the rural and peri-urban areas.

to support the WASHCost project implementation in Ghana.

- * Recruited a consultant
- * Input from liaisons from Key sector agencies (4 No)
- * Consultation with other others by consultant
- * Draft report was presented at the launch workshop in September for feedback

- * WASH sector well developed and solid.
- * There is a process of rapid change in the sector
 - * Renewed push to further decentralise at DAs
 - * CWSA change management
 - * Donor harmonisation with SWAP under development
- * Peri-urban and urban poor WASH service delivery represents a “grey area”.
 - * unclear roles and responsibilities of actors

WASH sector focused on systems delivery approach rather than service delivery

WASH cost information is limited on the following:

- * Peri-urban areas
- * Hygiene promotion

Unit cost is known in the sector but it is limited to investment cost.

CWSA has conducted unit cost studies and maintain database in the past.

- * Unit cost has been restricted to aggregated costs of providing preparing SIPs for new facilities
- * Unit cost has not been used for benchmarking
- * Use of unit cost in decision making unclear

- * Little or no attention to examining what it costs to sustain WASH services
 - * operation and maintenance – left to communities
 - * capital maintenance
 - * backup support (WSDBs/Das etc- technical, financial, management),
- * widespread agreement that these additional sector costs, while not readily available, are important and should be identified for further sector development.

- * Decision Support Tools (DSS) needs to be tailored to current or future ICT use in the sector.
- * At higher levels, most sector institutions are equipped with computers and officers have dedicated computers to work on.
- * However, these are stand-alone machines even though in some institutions they are supposed to be networked.
- * There is little systematic collation and sharing of information

- * Unit cost information is being used, and more is desired
- * Frameworks for collecting unit cost information are embryonic
- * The sector and its decision making processes are changing
- * Unit costs are useful for different actors and different processes at different levels

- * Further understanding of the Governance
 - * Planning and decision making
- * Who determine WASHCost and terminologies?
 - * Capex, Opex, CapManex, support cost etc
- * Match the WASH cost with the WASH quality of service
- * Explore the possibility of developing DSS for the use of unit cost information in WASH decision making
- * Identification of tools for the inclusion of unit costs in planning and decision making processes

Research

- * Develop (and test) the methodology
- * Data collection tools
- * Sampling, Analysis and Modelling

Learning Alliance

- * General meeting
- * Participation in the data collection
- * WASH Governance training series
- * Task Force meeting