

District Factsheet

Rural and Small Town Water Services

June 2016

Bongo

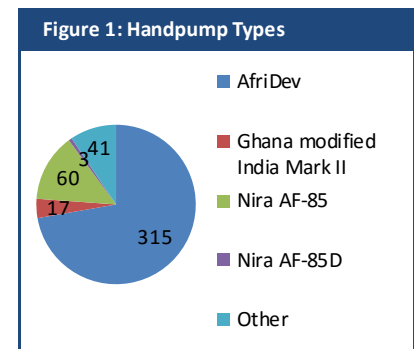
Land area (km²): 460
 Number of area councils: 7
 Total population: 84545

This fact sheet gives an overview of rural and small town water services in the Bongo District of the Upper East Region, Ghana. It presents the number of water facilities, their functionality and the levels of service they provide in the district. It also presents an assessment of the performance of community-based service providers (Water and Sanitation Management Teams) and the service authority in the district. Water services, service providers and service authority performances have been assessed against the indicators set out in CWSA's 'Framework For Assessing And Monitoring Rural And Small Town Water Supply Services In Ghana', available at www.cwsa.gov.gh.

Water Supply Facilities

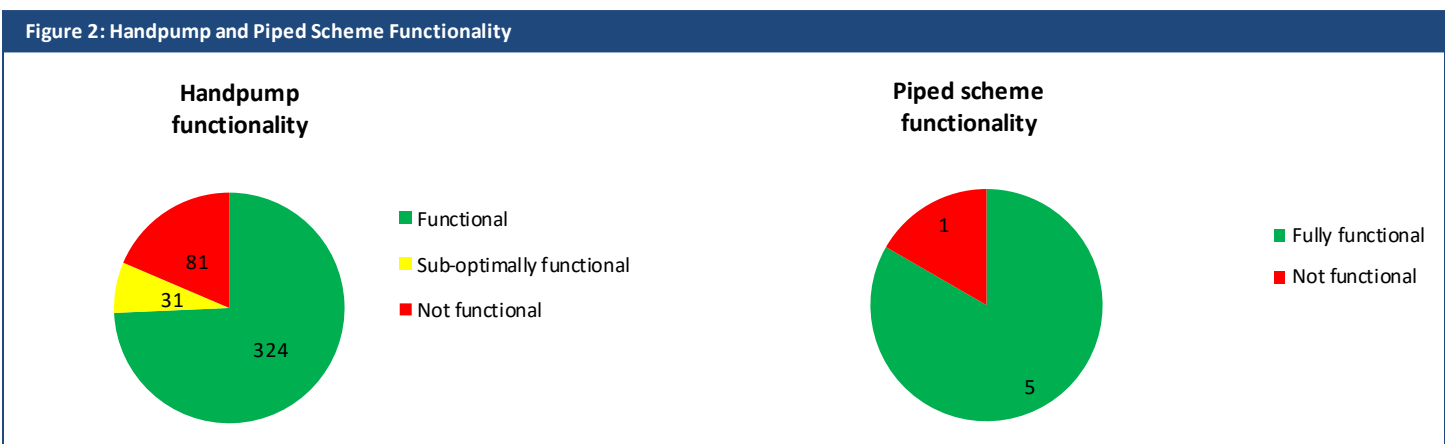
Table 1 and Figure 1 give an overview of the number and types of water supply facilities in the rural communities and small towns in the district.

Number of handpumps:	436		
	Number of Schemes	Total Number of Standpipes	Total Number of Household Connections
Piped schemes			
Limited mechanized borehole	5	9	12
Small town piped scheme	1	18	105
Total piped schemes	6	27	117



Functionality

Figure 2 gives an overview of the functionality of water supply facilities in rural communities and small towns in the district.



A handpump is considered fully functional if water flows within 5 strokes, sub-optimally functional if it takes more than 5 strokes for water to flow and not functional if water does not flow.

A piped scheme is considered fully functional if all its sources are functional, sub-optimally functional if one or more of its sources are not functional, and not functional if none of its sources are functional.

Handpump and Piped Scheme Water Services

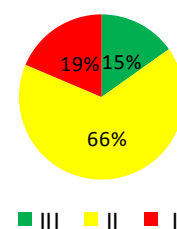
The level of service provided by **handpumps** have been assessed against the national standards for water quantity and quality, distance from users, the maximum number of people per handpump (as an indication for crowding), and the reliability of the water services. Table 2 provides an overview of the handpumps in the different area councils of the district and the level of service they provide. Figure 3 gives an overview of the proportion of handpumps providing basic services (Level III: meeting the standard on all 5 service level indicators), sub-standard services (Level II: Failing on at least one service level indicator) and no water services (Level I: not functional or broken down). It also shows the proportion of (fully and sub-optimally) functional handpumps meeting the standard on these service level indicators.

Table 2: District Overview of Handpump Water Services

Area council	Number of handpumps	Functionality	Providing basic services	Proportion of functional handpumps meeting the standard					
				Reliability	Non-crowding	Distance	Quality	Quantity used, dry season	
Balungu	33	91%	24%	97%	47%	57%	97%	100%	
Beo	52	92%	0%	100%	50%	10%	96%	98%	
Bongo	88	94%	23%	93%	82%	36%	96%	95%	
Bongo-Soe	31	71%	0%	95%	68%	14%	100%	100%	
Namoo	109	74%	16%	100%	54%	51%	95%	99%	
Valley Zone	56	66%	11%	92%	65%	35%	92%	95%	
Zorko	67	81%	23%	96%	63%	56%	96%	94%	
Grand Total	436	81%	15%	96%	63%	39%	96%	97%	

Figure 3: Service Level

Handpump service level
Proportion of handpumps



■ III ■ II ■ I

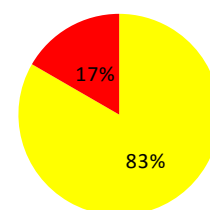
The level of service provided by **piped schemes** has also been assessed against the national standards set for the rural water sub sector in Ghana. Service level indicators include water quality and quantity (both for standpipes as well as household connections), the accessibility of the piped scheme in terms of maximum number of people per standpipe spout (as an indication for standpipe crowding), and its reliability. In addition, a check was made whether or not the proportion of the population with access to household connections was in line with the national design guidelines for each type of piped scheme. Figure 4 presents an overview of the performance of piped schemes on these service level indicators. Piped schemes which meet the standard on these service level indicators and the design norm are considered to provide basic services, level IV. Piped schemes which meet the design norm, but fail on at least one of the service level indicators, are considered to provide service level III, while piped schemes that fail on the design norm are considered to provide service level II. Piped schemes that are not functioning or broken down, provide service level I. Figure 4 presents the proportion of piped schemes providing different levels of water services.

Table 3: District Overview of Piped Scheme Water Services

Area Council	Number of Piped Schemes	Functionality	Providing Basic Services	Proportion of Functional Piped Schemes Meeting the Standard					
				Reliability	Non-Crowding	Quality	Quantity Used	per Guidelines	
Balungu	1	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	
Bongo	1	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	
Namoo	2	50%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
Valley zone	1	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
Zorko	1	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	
Grand Total	6	83%	0%	100%	60%	100%	0%	100%	

Figure 4: Service Level

Piped Scheme Service Level
Proportion of piped schemes



■ III ■ I

0% 50% 100%

Performance of Water service providers

Figure 5 shows the different types of handpump and piped scheme management in the district. The performance of Water and Sanitation Management Teams have been assessed against indicators and benchmarks in relation to governance, operations and financial management. Benchmarks have been set based on national guidelines. Table 4 presents the proportion of Water and Sanitation Management Teams for Small Communities (WSMTs-SC) which meet the benchmark on these indicators in the district. The proportion of Water and Sanitation Management Teams for Small Towns(WSMT-ST) meeting the benchmark on each indicator is presented in Table 5.

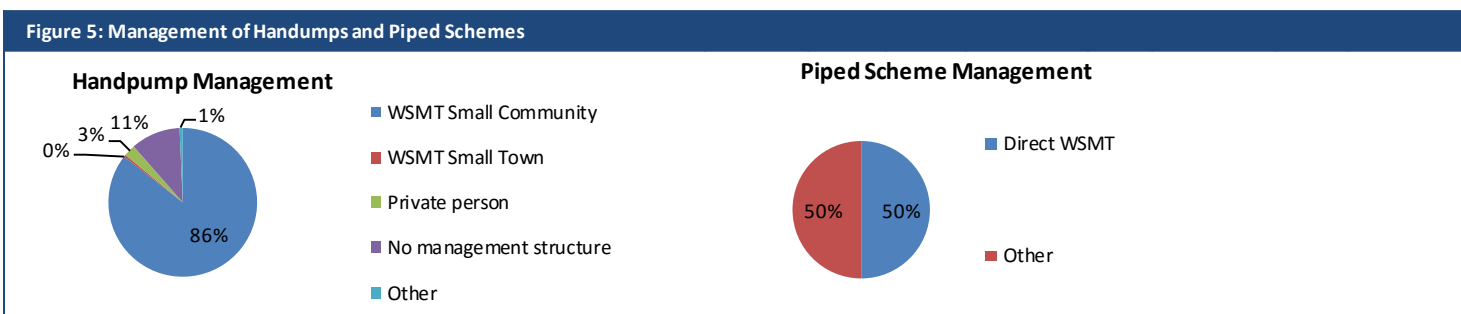
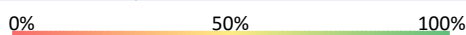


Table 4: Proportion of WSMTs-SC Meeting the Service Provider Benchmark

	Area councils	Balungu	Beo	Bongo	Namoo	Soe	Valley Zone	Zorko	Grand Total
		Number of WSMTs-SC	28	50	80	79	27	42	57
Governance	WSMT composed in line with guidelines and trained	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	Up-to-date financial and operational records	7%	0%	5%	3%	4%	0%	9%	4%
	No political interference in WSMT composition	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Operations	Access to spare parts within 3 days	64%	92%	88%	87%	70%	79%	68%	81%
	Access to area mechanic service within three days	71%	98%	94%	90%	78%	86%	79%	87%
	Breakdown repairs done within 3 days	64%	66%	64%	59%	59%	45%	61%	60%
	Routine maintenance executed at least once a year	14%	46%	49%	19%	30%	24%	49%	35%
	Water quality testing executed regularly by certified institute	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Finance	Positive revenue/expenditure balance	25%	2%	8%	11%	4%	2%	23%	10%
	Dedicated bank account and financial records in place	7%	0%	4%	3%	4%	2%	7%	4%
	WSMT has set tariff	0%	0%	20%	4%	0%	12%	33%	12%

Table 5: Proportion of WSMTs-ST Meeting the Service Provider Benchmark

	Area Council:	Balungu	Bongo	namoo	Grand Total
		Number of WSMTs-ST	1	1	1
Governance	WSMTs composed in line with guidelines and trained	100%	0%	0%	33%
	Operational team at least half filled by qualified staff	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Up-to-date financial and operational records	0%	0%	0%	0%
	No political interference in WSMT composition	100%	100%	100%	100%
Operations	Access to spare parts and technical service within 3 days	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Routine maintenance done according to schedule	0%	0%	0%	0%
	At least annual water quality testing by certified institute	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finance	Positive revenue/expenditure balance	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Bank accounts and account records in place	0%	0%	0%	0%
	WSMT has set tariff	100%	100%	0%	67%



Performance of Service Authority

The District Assembly(DA) is a water service authority, overseeing and providing support to water service providers in the district. The performance of the DA has been assessed against indicators and benchmarks in relation to the performance of the service authority. Table 6 shows whether the benchmark on the service authority indicators has been met.

Full unit for WASH activities at district level with good coordination and collaboration for WASH activities	1
DWSP in place developed with active participation of relevant departments	1
Budget allocation for WASH activities and disbursement of at least 50%	0
Bye-laws for WSMTs in place, published and gazetted	0
At least 50% of NGOs inform the MMDA about implementation activities and align implementation to DWSP	1
At least half of the WSMTs-SC reported regular monitoring by MMDA and direct support accordingly	0
At least half of the WSMTs-ST reported regular monitoring by MMDA and direct support accordingly	0

Summary of key findings

Handpump functionality in the district was 74%.

Out of the 6 piped schemes in the district, 5 were functional.

The proportion of handpumps meeting the standards on all service levels indicators was 15%. ²

None of the pipe schemes in the district provide basic services.

The performance of the WSMT-SC and WSMT-ST was generally low.

The district met the benchmarks on 3 out of 7 service authority performance indicators.

Acknowledgement

This factsheet has been generated and published by CWSA, in collaboration with IRC and the Bongo District. Data collection was undertaken in 2014-2015 by staff of the Bongo District Assembly in collaboration with CWSA. Financial support was provided by Agentschap.nl of Netherlands under the SMARTerWASH Project, the World Bank, under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, under the "Strengthening Local Government Capacity to Deliver Water Services" Project.



akvoflow

