STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON WATER FACILITY STATUS ACROSS THE DISTRICT

2023

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

SUBMISSION OF REPORT ON WATER FACILITY STATUS ACROSS THE DISTRICT

I submit herewith a copy of the report on the water facility status across the district for your perusal and necessary action.

Thank you.

……..

ALBERTA E. ESSIFUL

DISTRICT STATISTICIAN

DCD/DCE

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NEW ABIREM

ATTN

DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

NEW ABIREM

Introduction

Access to safe and clean water is a fundamental human right and essential for public health and development. In recognition of this, the Birim North District conducted a comprehensive assessment of its water facilities in 2023. This report summarizes the findings of the assessment, highlighting the status, achievements, challenges, and implications for the district's goals and objectives.

Objectives

- To assess the functionality and distribution of water facilities across the four area councils of the Birim North District.
- To identify areas with limited access to safe water.
- To inform decision-making and strategic planning for water resource management.

Activity Undertaken

Data collection was conducted using KoboCollect, a mobile data collection platform. Trained enumerators surveyed water facilities across the district, recording information on their type, location, area council, functionality, and GPS coordinates. The four area councils covered were Abirem-Afosu, Pramang, Akoase, and Pankese.

Water Facility Across the District

The data (table 1) shows the distribution of water sources across four Area Councils in Birim North District. Standpipe systems (SPS) are the most common source, followed by boreholes (BH) and limited mechanized systems (LM). Small community pipe systems (SCPS) and Hand-dug well (HDW) are less common, and the Ghana Water Company (GWC) provides

water to a small number of communities only in Akoase. In total, there are 699 water facilities across the four Area Councils.

Table 1: Water Facilities across the District

Area Council	BH	HDW	LM	SCPS	SPS	GWC	Total
Pankese	44	1	19	0	1	0	65
Pramang	41	16	19	4	42	0	122
Abirem/ Afosu	44	16	17	2	101	0	180
Akoase Area	44	19	41	2	220	6	332
Grand Total	**173**	**52**	**96**	**8**	**364**	**6**	**699**

Functional Water Facility Across the District

This data (figure 1) summarizes the functionality status of 699 water facilities in the district. Majority of the water facilities are functional (619), All small community pipe systems and Ghana Water Company systems are functional (100%), followed by Standpipe Systems (93.13%) with hand-dug well (92.31%). A smaller proportion of facilities are non-functional (80), with Boreholes having the highest proportion of non-functional water facilities (24.86%) followed by Limited Mechanized Systems (8.33%).

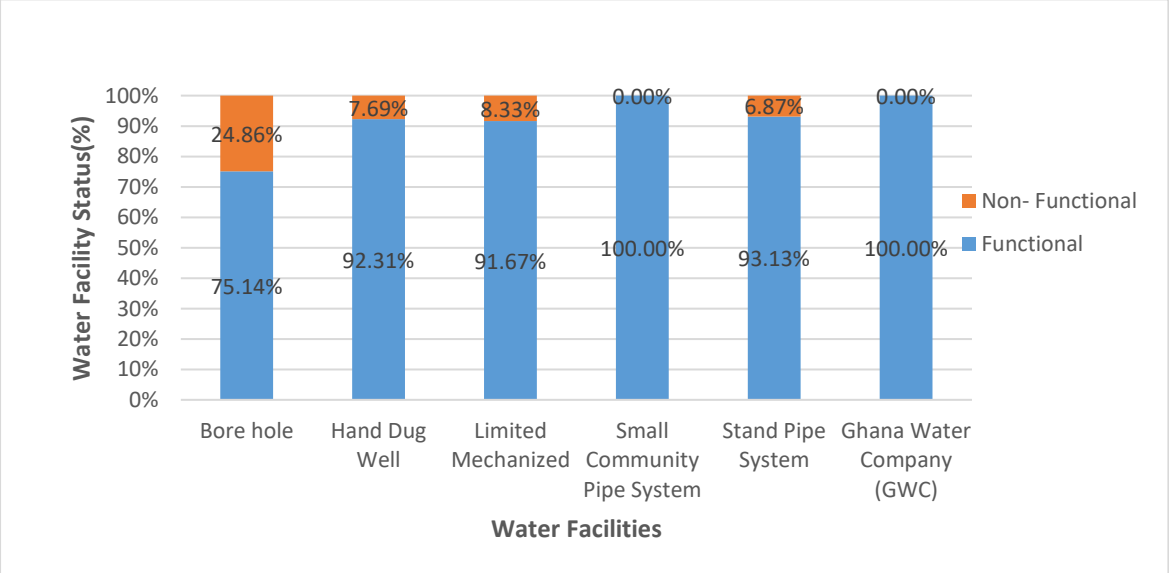

Figure 1: Proportion of Water facility Status across the District

Non-Functional Water Facility

The spatial distribution (figure 2) of non-functional water facilities across the district is uneven. The Akoase Area Council has the highest percentage of non-functional facilities, with 32 out of 332 (9.6%) being non-functional. This is followed by the Pramang Area Council (17%), Abirem/Afosu Area Council (9.4%), and Pankese Area Council (15%).

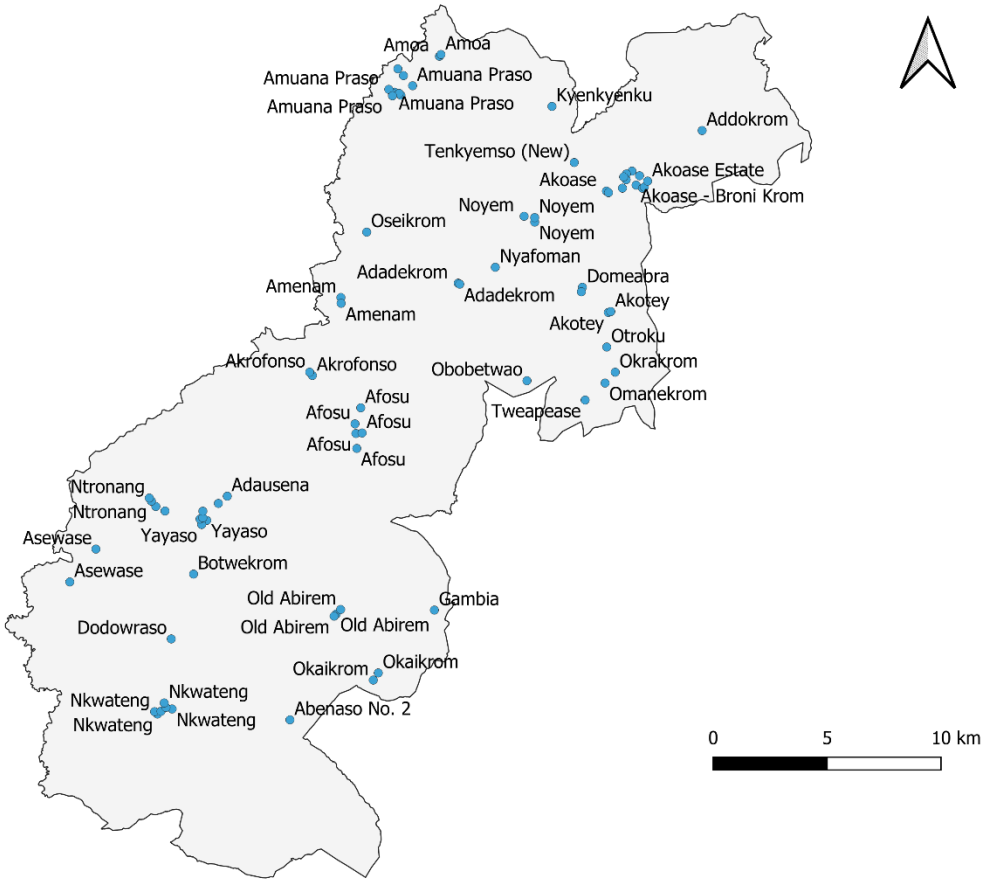

Figure 2: Spatial distribution of Non-functional Water facilities across the districts

Water Facility by Community Size

The data (Figure 3) reveals a distinct relationship between community size and water source distribution across six types of facilities. Larger communities (≥5000) primarily rely on Standpipe Systems (141) and Ghana Water Company (GWC) connections (4), while smaller communities (<75) lean towards Boreholes (20) and Hand Dug Wells (5). Notably, Limited Mechanized systems are absent in the smallest and largest communities, while Small Community Pipe Systems are scarce across all sizes. Overall, larger communities benefit from

more diverse and centralized water sources, while smaller ones rely on decentralized and individual solutions.

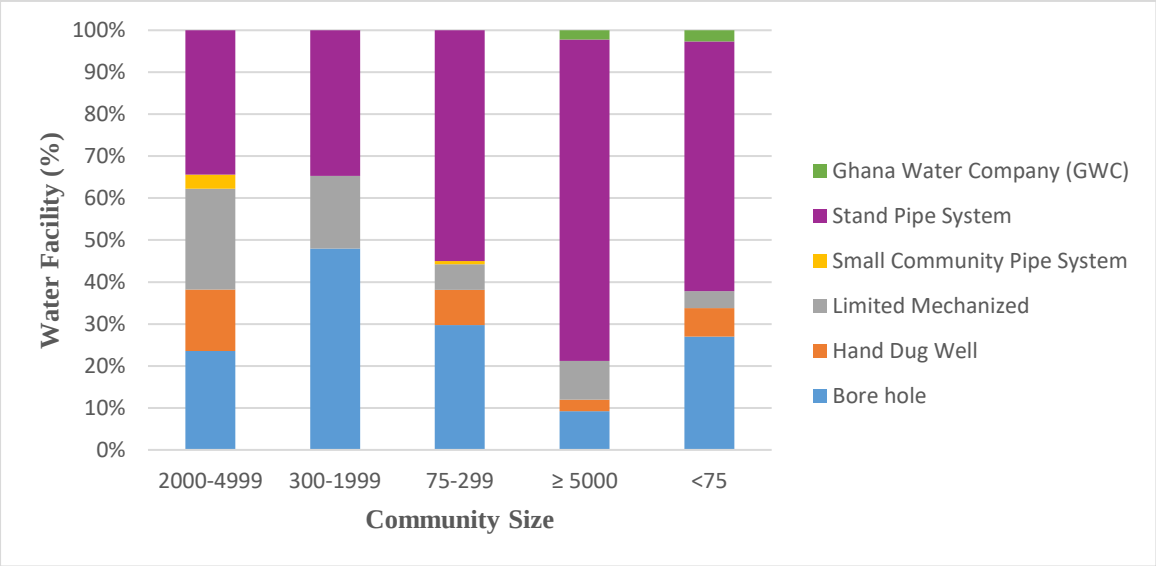

Figure 3: Proportions of water facilities across the different categorization of community sizes in the district

Challenge

- Limited access to some remote areas due to poor road infrastructure.

Achievements

- A comprehensive database of water facilities in the Birim North District was established.
- Functionality assessments revealed that 82.6% of all water facilities were operational, with small community pipe system and Ghana water company systems having the highest functionality rate (100%%) and Akoase area council having the highest proportion of non-functional facilities (9.6%%).

Underlying Factors for Success

- Effective collaboration between the District Statistician and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit.
- Utilizing KoboCollect for efficient data collection and management.
- Commitment from field enumerators and community leaders.

Implications to District Goals and Objectives

- The data provides valuable insights for directing investments towards areas with limited access to safe water.
- It informs interventions for improving the functionality and sustainability of existing water facilities.
- The findings contribute to achieving the district's goals for improved public health, sanitation, and overall well-being.

Conclusions

The 2023 assessment of water facilities in the Birim North District provides a valuable information of the current situation. While the overall functionality rate is encouraging, there are still areas requiring targeted interventions to ensure equitable access to safe water for all residents. Continued monitoring, data analysis, and collaboration between stakeholders are crucial for achieving the district's water management goals and ensuring a healthy and prosperous future for its communities.

Supporting Images






Functional Water Facilities Across the district

Non-functional Water Facilities Across the district