



Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

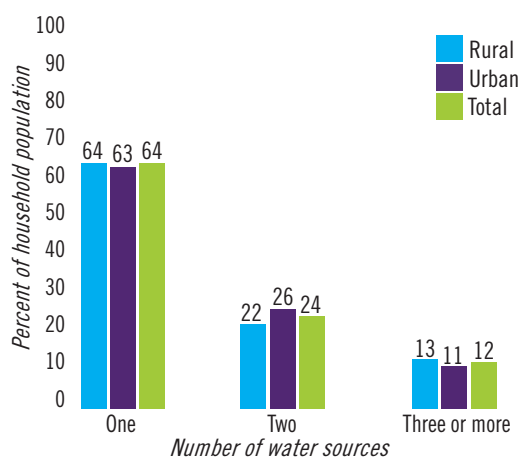
PMA2016/GHANA-R5

PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Ghana is led by the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), School of Medical Sciences in collaboration with University of Development Studies (UDS) and with the support of the Ghana Health Service and Ghana Statistical Service. Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health and the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute and at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

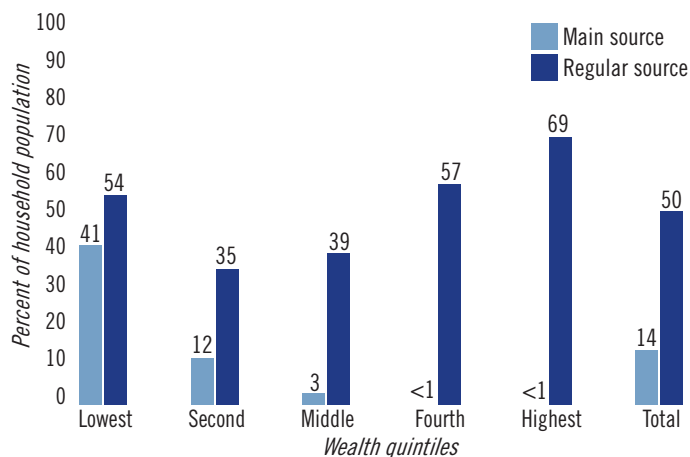
For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>.

Number of Regular Household Drinking Water Sources



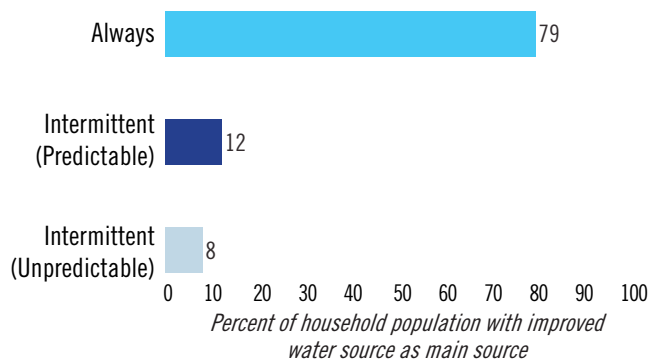
The majority of households in Ghana rely on only one regular water source for their drinking water needs. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times per week for a season of the year.

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water by Wealth Quintile



The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for at least one of their drinking water sources is highest among the wealthiest. Households identify one source as the main drinking water source.

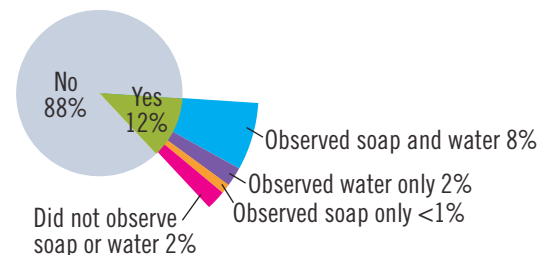
Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (Improved)*



Among household residents whose main drinking water source is improved, the vast majority report it is always available.

*Numbers do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station

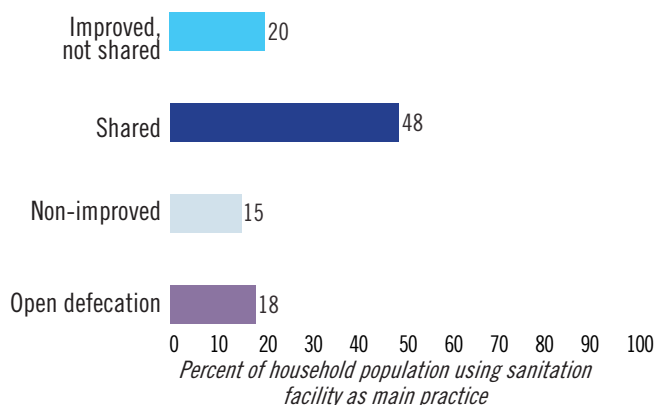


Only 12% of household residents in Ghana can access a dedicated handwashing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, more than half (8%) had both soap and water at the handwashing station at the time of the interview.

PMA2016/GHANA-ROUND 5

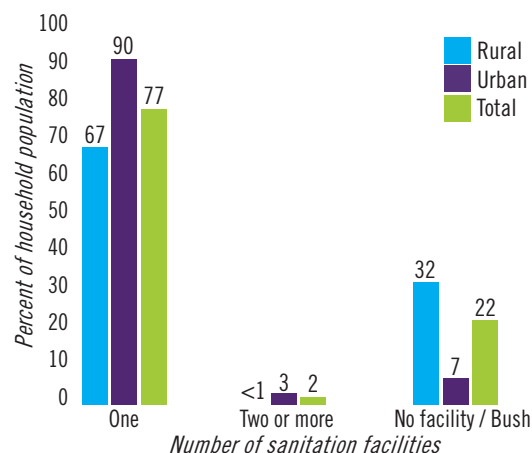
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Household Sanitation Facility*



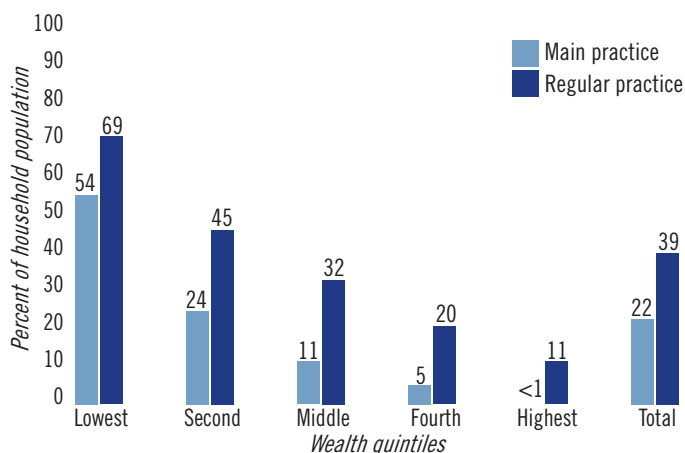
The use of unimproved sanitation facilities, including shared, non-improved and open defecation, make up 81% of main sanitation facility usage in Ghana. *Numbers do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Number of Regular Household Sanitation Facilities by Residence



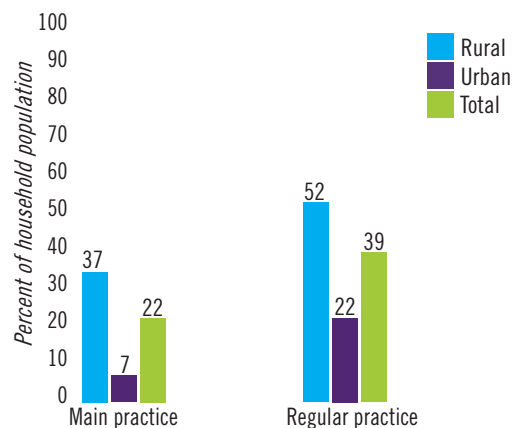
The majority of the household population uses one sanitation facility. 32% of rural households report having no sanitation facility and are openly defecating compared with only 7% of urban households.

Open Defecation by Wealth Quintile



Wealth is inversely related to the practice of open defecation. In all wealth quintiles, the percentage of households that regularly practice open defecation but report some other facility as the main sanitation facility is higher than the number of households who report open defecation as their main practice.

Open Defecation by Residence



Open defecation is more common in rural than urban areas. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2016/Ghana-R5, the fifth round of data collection in Ghana, used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural, major ecological zones as the strata. A sample of 100 enumeration areas (EA) was drawn by the Ghana Statistical Service from its master sampling frame. A random start method was used to systematically select households. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 42 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 4,041 households and a total population of 15,190. Data collection was conducted between August and November, 2016. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used by the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

Photo Credit: Kobby Blay/Ghana Health Nest (2016), Courtesy of Photoshare

