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## THEMATIC BRIEF

# Household Drinking Water and Sanitation Practices in Ghana



The AFRICA We Want



THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES 2017-2024

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY  
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD  
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

## Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES .....	vi
1. INTRODUCTION .....	7
2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION.....	9
2.1. Improved Water Source.....	9
2.2. Basic Services - Drinking Water.....	9
2.3. Limited Services - Drinking Water .....	9
2.4. Unimproved Water Source .....	9
2.5. District-wide Universal Access to Basic Drinking Water.....	9
2.6. Sanitation .....	9
2.7. Household Toilet Facility .....	9
2.8. Improved Toilet Facility.....	10
2.9. Basic Services – Toilet.....	10
2.10. Limited Services – Toilet.....	10
2.11. Unimproved Toilet.....	10
2.12. Open Defaecation (No Toilet Facility).....	10
2.13. Solid Waste .....	10
2.14. Solid Waste Disposal.....	10
2.15. Makeshift Structures .....	10
2.16. Data Sources.....	11
2.17. Estimates .....	11
3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF CORRELATES .....	12
3.1. Education.....	12
3.2. Gender .....	12

3.3.	Urbanisation .....	12
4.	KEY FINDINGS .....	13
4.1.	Drinking Water Sources.....	13
4.2.	Sanitation Services .....	19
4.3.	Correlates.....	38
5.	CONCLUSIONS.....	39
6.	APPENDICES – TABLES .....	40
	LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....	48

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Trends in drinking water sources, 2000-2021 .....	13
Figure 4.2: Trends in improved drinking water sources by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	14
Figure 4.3: Households without basic drinking water services by type of locality, 2021 .....	15
Figure 4.4: Households using unimproved drinking water sources by region and district, 2021 .....	16
Figure 4.5: Household sanitation service levels, 2000 -2021 .....	19
Figure 4.6: Percent of households using basic sanitation service by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	20
Figure 4.7: Progress made in access to basic sanitation service by region between 2010 and 2021 .....	21
Figure 4.8: Number of households without basic sanitation service, 2000-2021 .....	22
Figure 4.9: Number of households without basic sanitation service, 2021 .....	23
Figure 4.10: Percent and number of households practising open defaecation, 2000-2021 .....	24
Figure 4.11: Trends in open defaecation by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	25
Figure 4.12: Household sanitation service levels by region, 2021 .....	26
Figure 4.13: Categorisation of districts by proportions of open defaecation, 2021 ...	28
Figure 4.14: Household solid waste disposal practices, 2000 - 2021 .....	29
Figure 4.15: Solid waste collection by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	30
Figure 4.16: Solid waste collection by region and by type of locality, 2010-2021 .....	31
Figure 4.17: Burning of solid waste by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	32
Figure 4.18: Burning of solid waste by region and by type of locality, 2010-2021 .....	33
Figure 4.19: Use of public dump for solid waste disposal by type of locality, 2000-2021 .....	34

Figure 4.20: Use of public dump for solid waste disposal by region and by type of locality, 2010-2021 .....	35
Figure 4.21: Proportion of households whose solid waste is collected by metropolitan areas, 2021 .....	36
Figure 4.22: Proportion of households that burn solid waste by metropolitan areas 2021 .....	37

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Top ten districts with highest use of unimproved water sources by households, 2021 .....	17
Table 4.2: District ranking of universal basic drinking water services, 2021 .....	18
Table 4.3: Top ten districts with the highest open defaecation rates, 2021 .....	27
Table 4.4: Percentage of odd ratios from the logistic regression results predicting open defaecation and unimproved water for household heads, 2021 .....	38
Table 6.1: Number of households with and without basic sanitation and water services by district. 2021 .....	40

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is essential for good health, welfare and productivity, and is widely recognised as a human right<sup>1</sup>. Inadequate access to drinking water and sanitation is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and poliomyelitis. As a result, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030, seeks to promote quality health. Thus, both the global community and individual countries have committed to the tracking of the proportion of the population using clean water and sanitation.

Although Ghana has a well-structured institutional and policy framework for the management of drinking water and sanitation services, the sector is not without challenges. Different policy documents have separate targets for water and sanitation practices. Notable among the policies are the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2022-2025); Ghana Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Programme, 2021-2030 (GWASHSDP); Environmental Sanitation Policy, 2010 (ESP); National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan, 2010 (NESSAP); National Water Policy, 2007 (NWP); and Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (2012-2025). These policies reflect the importance the nation places on planning, development, management of the national water resources and in the delivery and management of sustainable WASH services.

The country's Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), 2022-2025, sets the following targets for the water and sanitation sector:

- 70 percent of the population to have access to safely managed drinking water services;
- 61.85 percent of the population to have access to basic sanitation services;
  - Urban 64.2%
  - Rural 58.7%, and
- 95 percent of the proportion of solid waste properly disposed of in the major towns/cities.

The MTNDPF is seen to have been informed by the SDGs while the WSSDP, ESP, NESSAP and NWP by the erstwhile Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) among others. This report will, therefore, align with the targets set by the MTNDPF (2022-2025).

This thematic brief is a follow-up to the General Reports and provides statistics on Ghana's progress on drinking water and sanitation in the context of the Sustainable

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<sup>1</sup> The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

Development Goals (SDGs). Being the maiden thematic brief, it assesses the status of drinking water and sanitation services in 2021 and progress made since 2000. It effectively captures the disparities in urban and rural areas, as well as at the regional and district levels, regarding inequalities. The report introduces a separate assessment that highlights trends in the context of service levels as basic, limited, unimproved and no facility as prescribed by the SDGs. Also, the sanitation section includes trends on solid waste disposal.

This report, however, focuses on household drinking water and sanitation practices and does not account for drinking water and sanitation in schools, institutions and in health care facilities.

The data presented in this report will influence policy-makers and key stakeholders within the water and sanitation sector to act on performance gaps to improve services delivery.

The next sections present the Definition of Concepts, Data Sources and Measurements; Justification for the Selection of Correlates of Subject Matter, Key Findings; Conclusions and Appendices.



## **2. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS, DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION**

### **2.1. Improved Water Source**

Improved water source refers to water source that is likely to be protected from external contamination, such as pipe borne water, borehole, tube well, protected well, rainwater, protected spring, bottled water and sachet water.

### **2.2. Basic Services - Drinking Water**

This refers to the provision of improved sources of drinking water either in the dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round-trip collection time.

### **2.3. Limited Services - Drinking Water**

This refers to the provision of improved sources of drinking water available beyond 30 minutes round-trip collection time.

### **2.4. Unimproved Water Source**

Unimproved water source refers to water whose source is not adequately protected from outside contamination, including water sources such as unprotected well, unprotected spring, tanker supply, vendor-provided, dugout, pond, lake, dam, canal and river/stream.

### **2.5. District-wide Universal Access to Basic Drinking Water**

This refers to a district having 99 percent or more of its households using basic drinking water services.

### **2.6. Sanitation**

Sanitation refers to having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine) as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management and wastewater treatment and disposal.

### **2.7. Household Toilet Facility**

This refers to a toilet facility that is either exclusively accessible to a household or shared with other household(s). The facility could be improved (basic and limited) or unimproved.

## **2.8. Improved Toilet Facility**

Improved toilet facility refers to any toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It is a facility either with connection to a public sewer or a septic system, a pour-flush latrine, a simple pit latrine with slab or a ventilated improved pit latrine with slab or a composting toilet with slab.

## **2.9. Basic Services – Toilet**

This refers to improved toilet facility that is for the exclusive use of the household.

## **2.10. Limited Services – Toilet**

Limited services refers to improved toilet facility that is shared with other households including public toilets.

## **2.11. Unimproved Toilet**

Unimproved toilet refers to a toilet facility that does not safely and hygienically separate excreta from human contact. It is a facility without a flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine without slab, a pit latrine without slab, a composting toilet without slab or a bucket/pan latrine.

## **2.12. Open Defaecation (No Toilet Facility)**

It is synonymous with having no toilet facility and having to defaecate in the open rather than into a toilet. The defaecation points include the bush, the beach/water bodies, polythene bags, open field, or gutter.

## **2.13. Solid Waste**

Solid waste refers to the range of garbage materials arising from animal and human activities that are discarded as unwanted and useless. Solid waste includes food waste, garden waste, plastic waste, scraps, and others.

## **2.14. Solid Waste Disposal**

It refers to the means used by households in disposing of their solid waste.

## **2.15. Makeshift Structures**

This refers to independent enclosures built of metal sheet/material, wood, or poly-plastic which are used for residential or for other purposes.

## **2.16. Data Sources**

The statistics presented in this report are generated from the 2021 Population and Housing Census. Statistics on trends are complemented with data from the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

## **2.17. Estimates**

A logistic regression model is employed to compute the likelihood of a household practising open defaecation, using basic sanitation service, using unimproved water, or using basic water services given different status of household heads that have been identified to influence use of such services.

### **3. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF CORRELATES**

There are a number of potential correlates between household head and sanitation, including the following:

#### **3.1. Education**

Higher levels of education and literacy of the household head are often associated with better sanitation practices and access to improved sanitation facilities. Indicators of household head educational status considered in this report are level of education and literacy.

#### **3.2. Gender**

In many societies, women are primarily responsible for household sanitation, so the gender of the household head may be related to sanitation practices.

#### **3.3. Urbanisation**

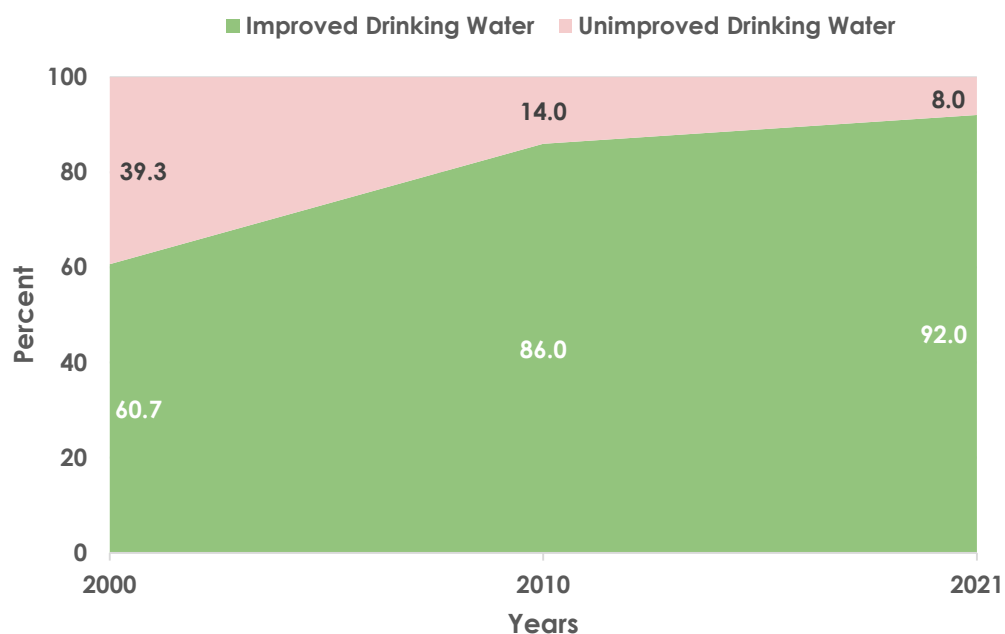
Urban areas may have better access to improved sanitation facilities and services compared to rural areas due to the concentration of resources and infrastructure in urban centres.

## 4. KEY FINDINGS

### 4.1. Drinking Water Sources

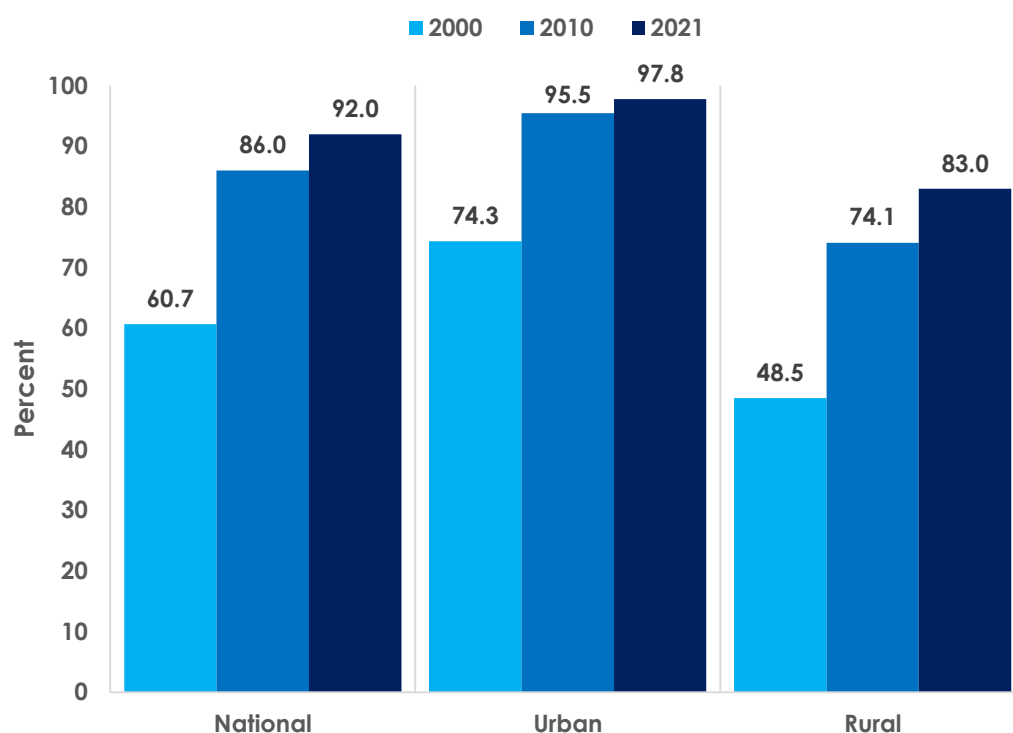
The proportion of households whose source of drinking water is unimproved has reduced from nearly four in every ten (39.3%) households to about one in every ten (8.0%) households over the last two decades.

FIGURE 4.1: TRENDS IN DRINKING WATER SOURCES, 2000-2021



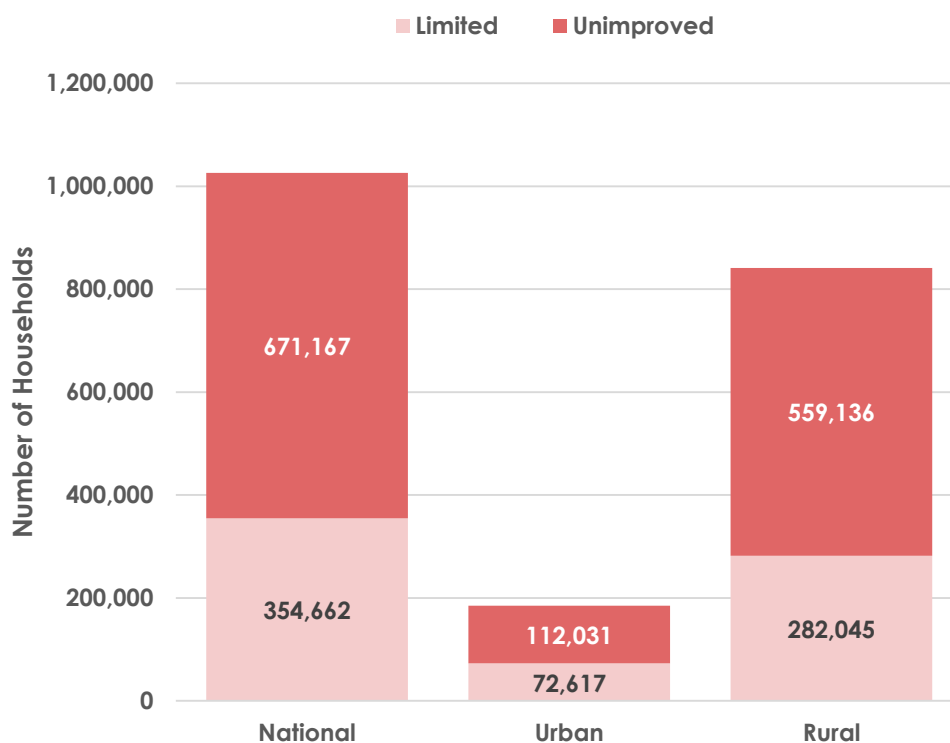
The proportional increase of households using improved drinking water sources was more substantial between 2000 and 2010 than between 2010 and 2021 for each type of locality. Over the past two decades, use of improved drinking water sources have increased; and more realised among rural households (34.5%) than among urban households (23.5%).

**FIGURE 4.2: TRENDS IN IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021**



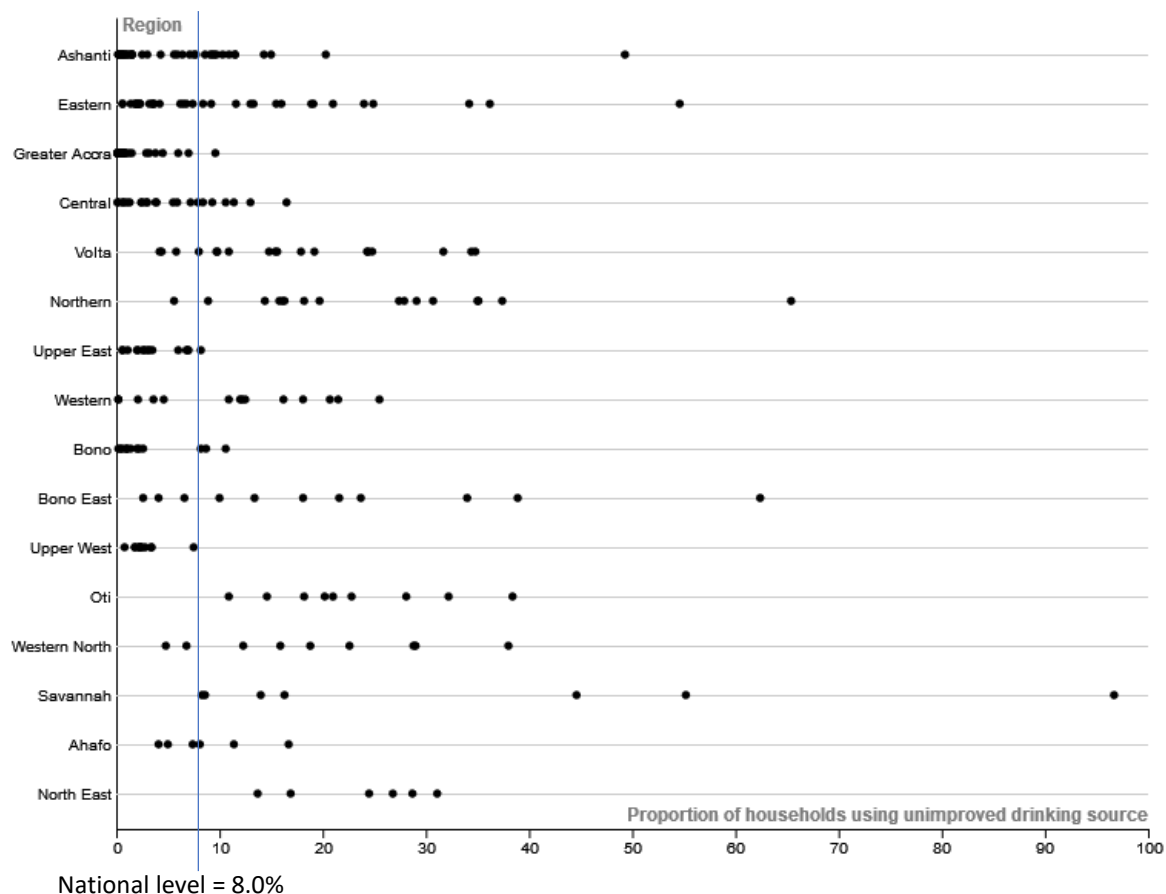
As of 2021, more than one million households lacked access to basic drinking water services, with more than 354,000 households having limited access, and over 671,000 households relying on unimproved drinking sources. The number of households without basic drinking water was higher in rural areas (841,181) compared to urban areas (184,648).

**FIGURE 4.3: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2021**



In every district within the Savannah, North East and Oti regions, the percentage of households relying on unimproved drinking water sources was higher than the national average of 8.0%. The most concerning situation was observed in the Savannah Region, where one district had nearly every household (96.7%) drinking from unimproved sources.

**FIGURE 4.4: HOUSEHOLDS USING UNIMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES BY REGION AND DISTRICT, 2021**





In the North East Gonja District in the Savannah Region, nearly every household (96.7%) relies on unimproved sources for drinking water, highlighting a substantial disparity compared to the second-placed district, Tolon (65.4%).

**TABLE 4.1: TOP TEN DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST USE OF UNIMPROVED WATER SOURCES BY HOUSEHOLDS, 2021**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Unimproved water</b>
1	Savannah	North East Gonja	96.7%
2	Northern	Tolon	65.4%
3	Bono East	Sene East	62.4%
4	Savannah	Central Gonja	55.2%
5	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	54.6%
6	Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	49.3%
7	Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	44.6%
8	Bono East	Pru East	38.9%
9	Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	38.4%
10	Western North	Aowin Municipal	38.0%

In 2021, thirty-four (34) out of the 261 districts attained universal coverage (>99%) of basic drinking water services. Greater Accra Region had the highest number of districts, totalling twenty (20), followed by Ashanti with nine, Western and Central regions with two each, and Eastern with one.

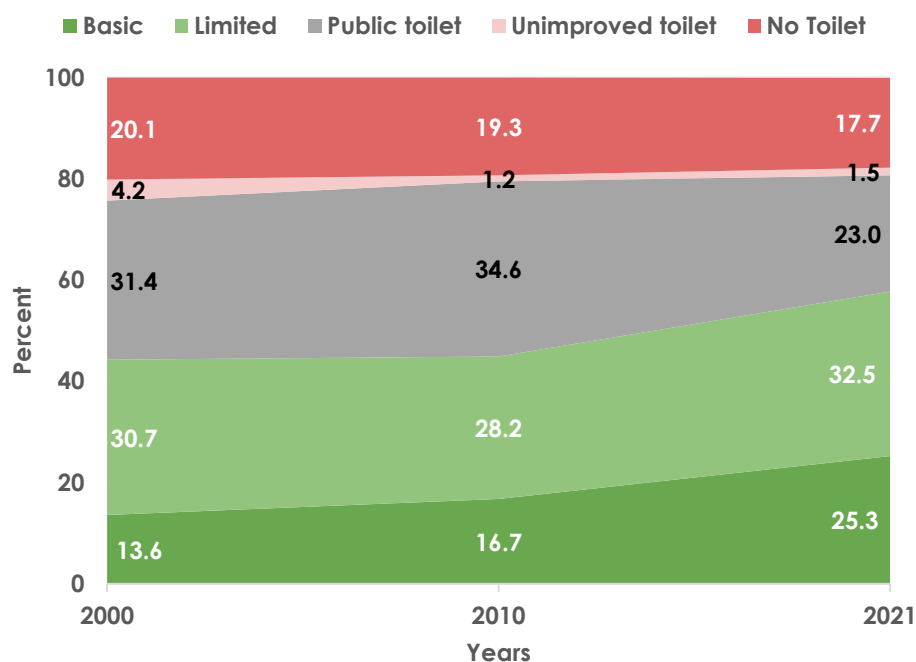
**TABLE 4.2: DISTRICT RANKING OF UNIVERSAL BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES, 2021**

Rank	Region	District	Basic water
1	Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	99.9%
2	Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	99.8%
3	Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	99.8%
4	Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	99.8%
5	Ashanti	Suame Municipal	99.7%
6	Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	99.7%
7	Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	99.7%
8	Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	99.7%
9	Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	99.7%
10	Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	99.7%
11	Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	99.6%
12	Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	99.6%
13	Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	99.6%
14	Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	99.5%
15	Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	99.5%
16	Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area	99.5%
17	Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	99.5%
18	Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	99.5%
19	Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area	99.5%
20	Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	99.4%
21	Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	99.4%
22	Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	99.3%
23	Central	Effutu Municipal	99.3%
24	Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	99.3%
25	Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	99.3%
26	Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	99.2%
27	Ashanti	Kwabre East	99.2%
28	Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	99.2%
29	Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	99.2%
30	Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	99.1%
31	Greater Accra	Tema Metroplitan Area	99.1%
32	Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	99.1%
33	Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	99.1%
34	Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	99.0%

## 4.2. Sanitation Services

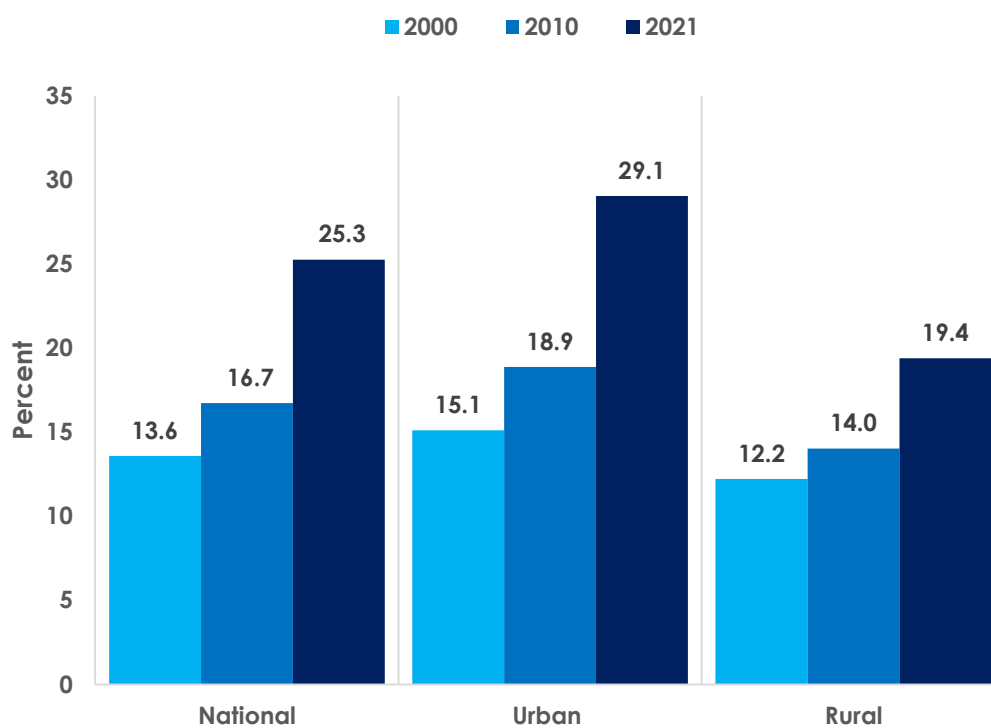
Over the past two decades, the percentage of households with basic sanitation increased from 13.6% to 25.3%, and households with limited sanitation increased from 30.7% to 32.5% during the same period. The reliance on public toilets has decreased from three to two in every 10 households (31.4% to 23.0%). Furthermore, the proportion of households without toilet facilities has declined slightly by two percentage points, from 20.1% to 17.7% from 2000 to 2021.

FIGURE 4.5: HOUSEHOLD SANITATION SERVICE LEVELS, 2000 -2021



The proportion of households using basic sanitation services in the urban areas increased from 15.1 to 29.1 percent, and rural coverage increased from 12.2 to 19.4 percent from 2000 to 2021.

**FIGURE 4.6: PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS USING BASIC SANITATION SERVICE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021**



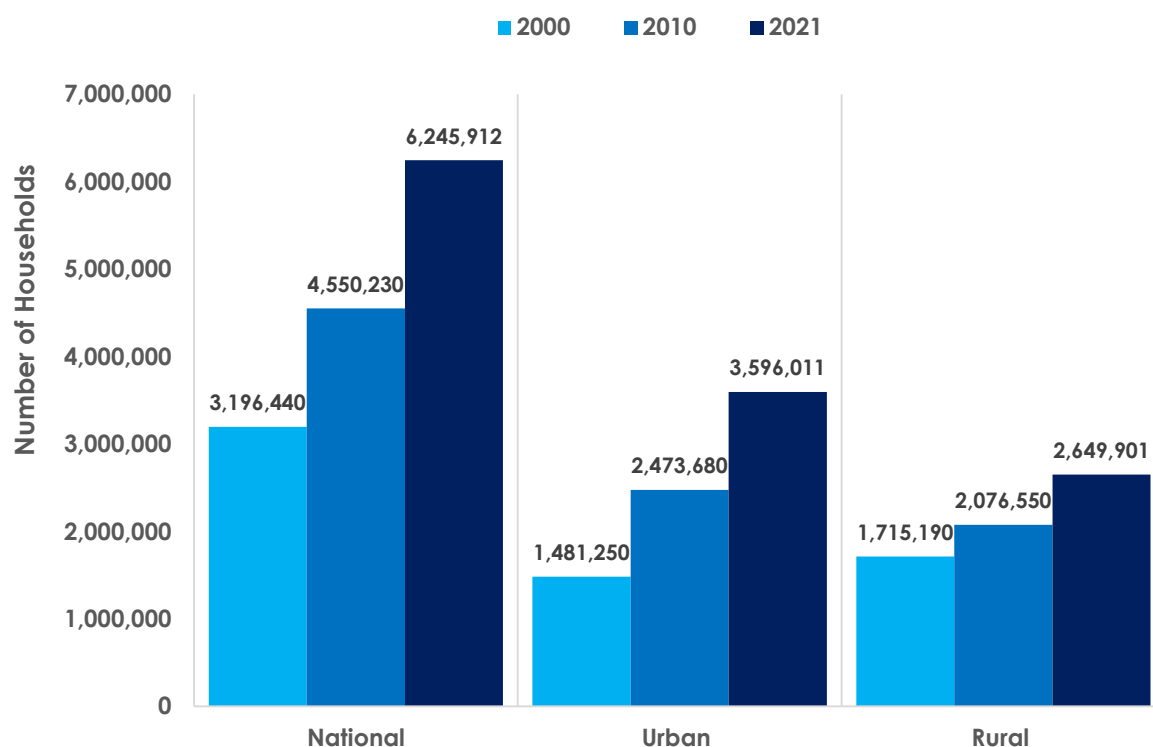
About 2.1 million households have gained access to basic sanitation service since 2021. More than one-fourth (28.8%) of this progress was recorded in the Greater Accra Region alone.

**FIGURE 4.7: PROGRESS MADE IN ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION SERVICE BY REGION BETWEEN 2010 AND 2021**

Rank	Region	Households using Basic sanitation	Share of Percentage
1	Greater Accra	607,598	28.8%
2	Ashanti	399,944	19.0%
3	Eastern	231,016	10.9%
4	Central	205,005	9.7%
5	Western	148,945	7.1%
6	Volta	104,733	5.0%
7	Bono	79,329	3.8%
8	Western North	76,289	3.6%
9	Northern	54,780	2.6%
10	Bono East	44,280	2.1%
11	Ahafo	35,585	1.7%
12	Upper West	32,714	1.6%
13	Upper East	31,894	1.5%
14	Oti	25,806	1.2%
15	North East	18,078	0.9%
16	Savannah	14,164	0.7%
	Total Households	2,110,160	100.0%

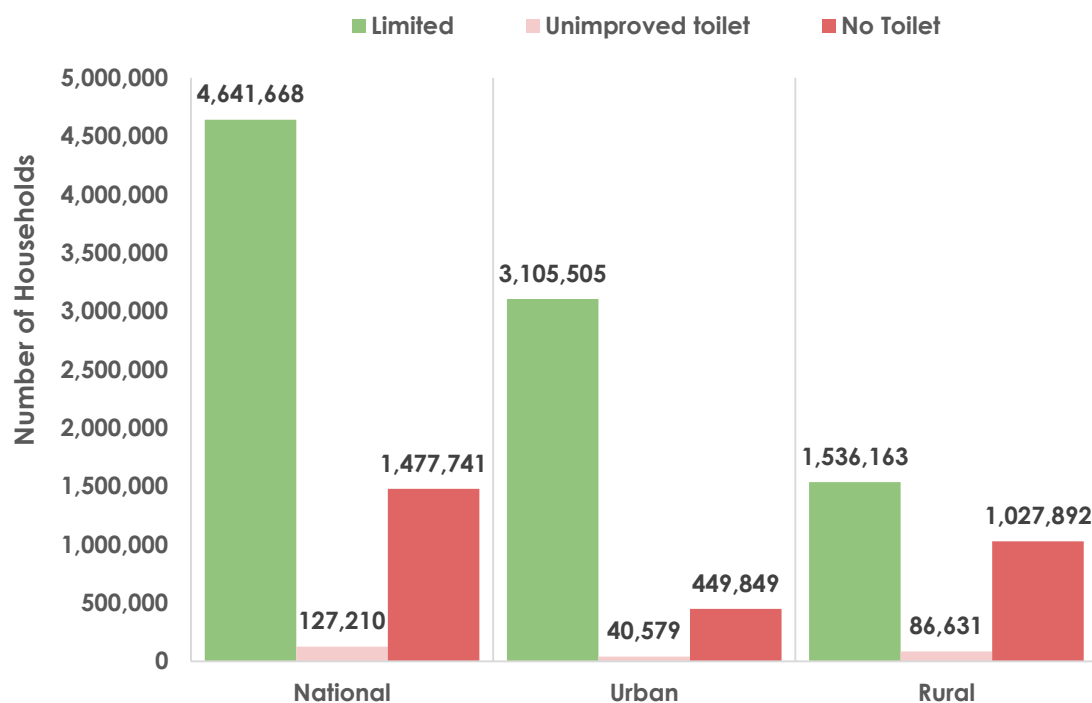
Despite the increase in the proportion of households with basic sanitation services, the number of households without basic sanitation services almost doubled from about 3.2 million to 6.2 million. The urban areas increased from 1.5 million to 3.6 million, and rural areas from 1.7 million to 2.6 million for households without basic sanitation services between 2000 and 2021.

**FIGURE 4.8: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT BASIC SANITATION SERVICE, 2000-2021**



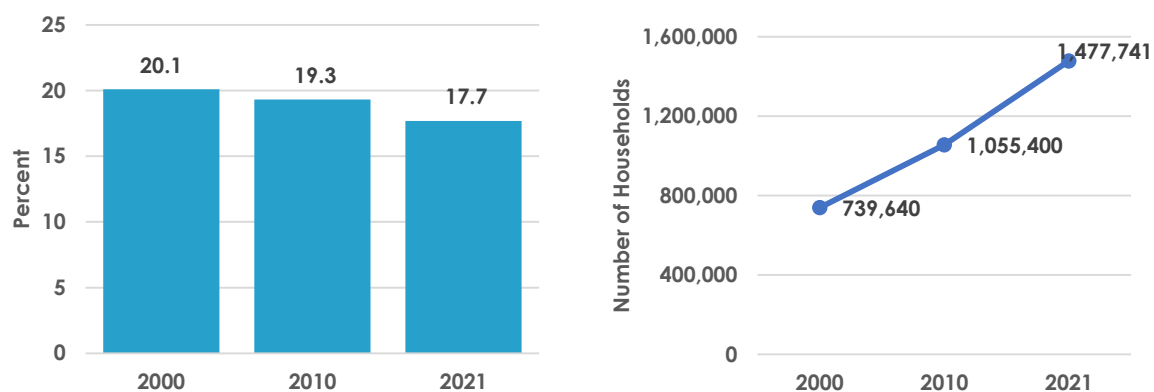
Out of the 6.2 million households that lacked basic sanitation services, more than 4.6 million used limited services, about 1.5 million had no toilet facility, and nearly 130,000 used unimproved toilet facilities.

FIGURE 4.9: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT BASIC SANITATION SERVICE, 2021



The proportion of households practising open defaecation decreased from 20.1 to 17.7 percent between 2000 and 2021. However, in terms of numbers, the total number of households doubled from 740,000 to 1.5 million.

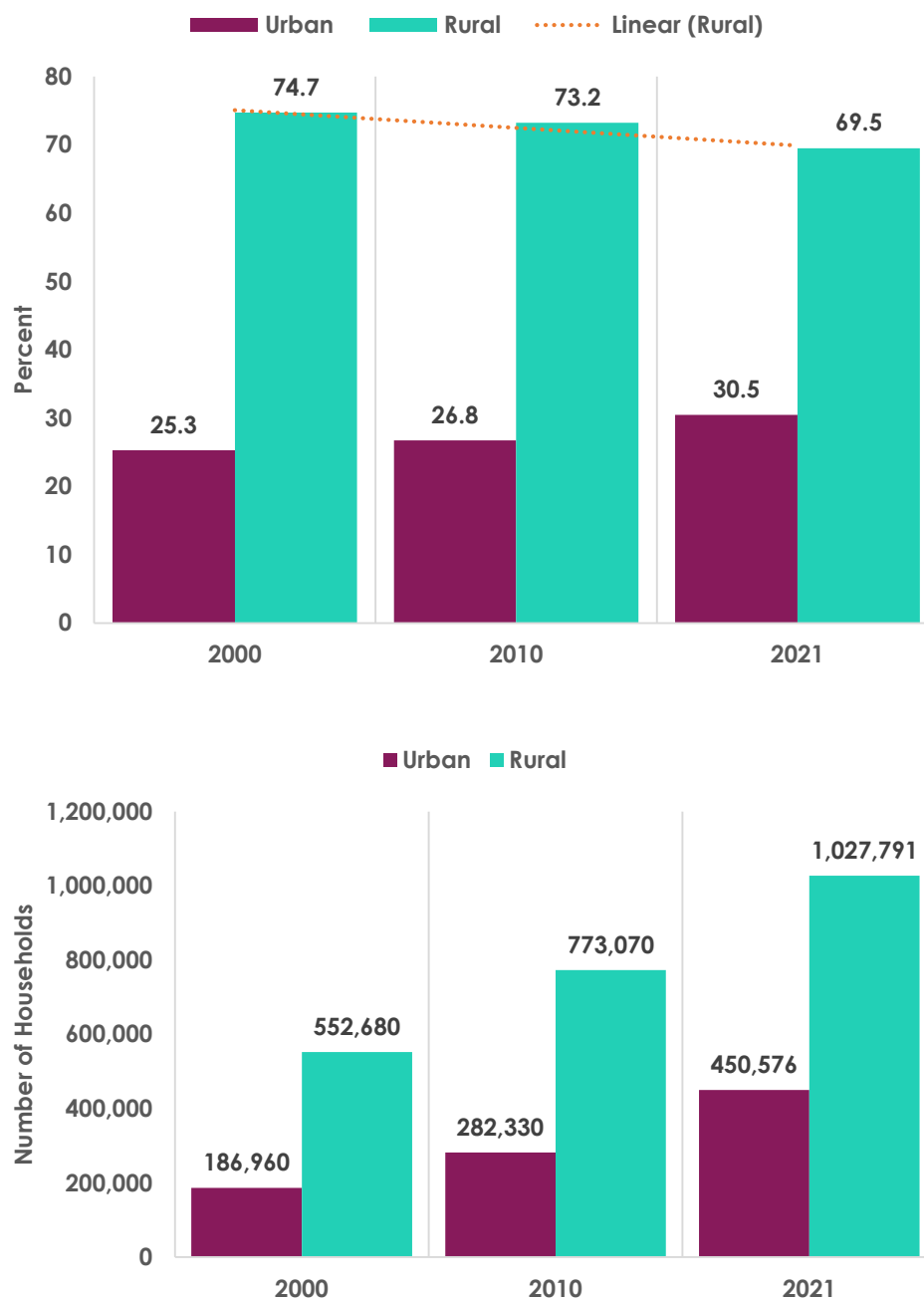
**FIGURE 4.10: PERCENT AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PRACTISING OPEN DEFAECATION, 2000-2021**





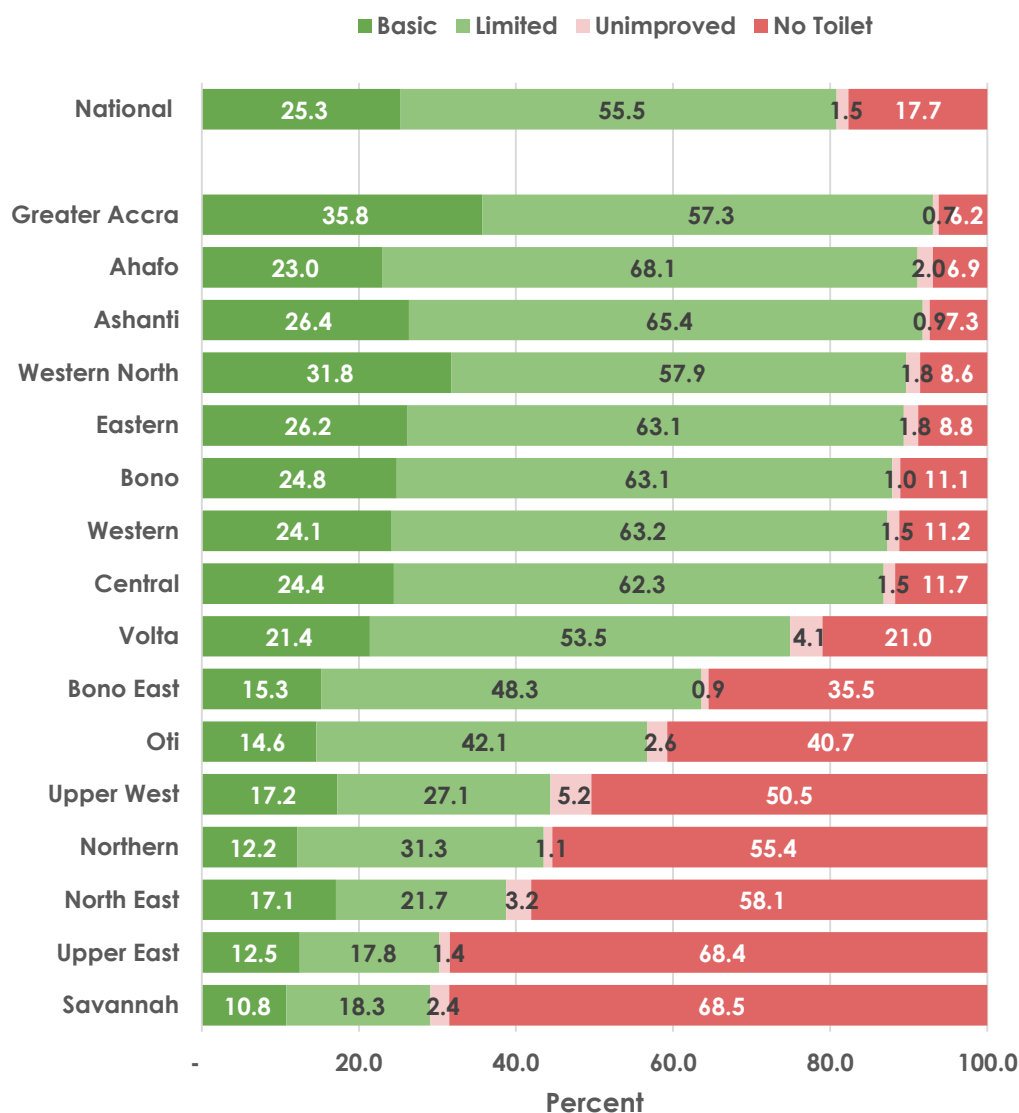
Despite the decrease in the proportions of households practising open defaecation in rural areas, the numbers increased. However, in urban areas, both the proportion and number of households practising open defaecation increased.

FIGURE 4.11: TRENDS IN OPEN DEFAECATION BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021



Eight regions recorded proportions of open defaecation higher than the national average of 17.7 percent. Among the regions that exceeded the national average, the highest proportions were recorded in all five regions in the northern part of the country: Savannah (68.5%), Upper East (68.4%), North East (58.1%), Northern (55.4%) and Upper West (50.5%).

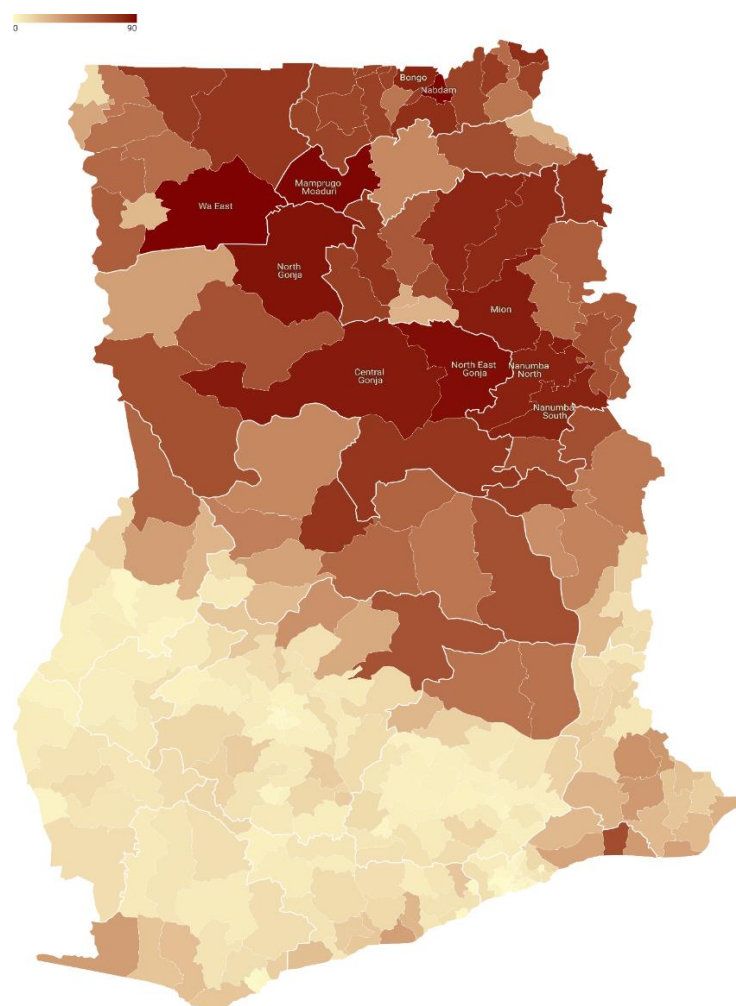
FIGURE 4.12: HOUSEHOLD SANITATION SERVICE LEVELS BY REGION, 2021



The ten worst-performing districts with the highest open defaecation proportions are located in regions in the northern part of the country.

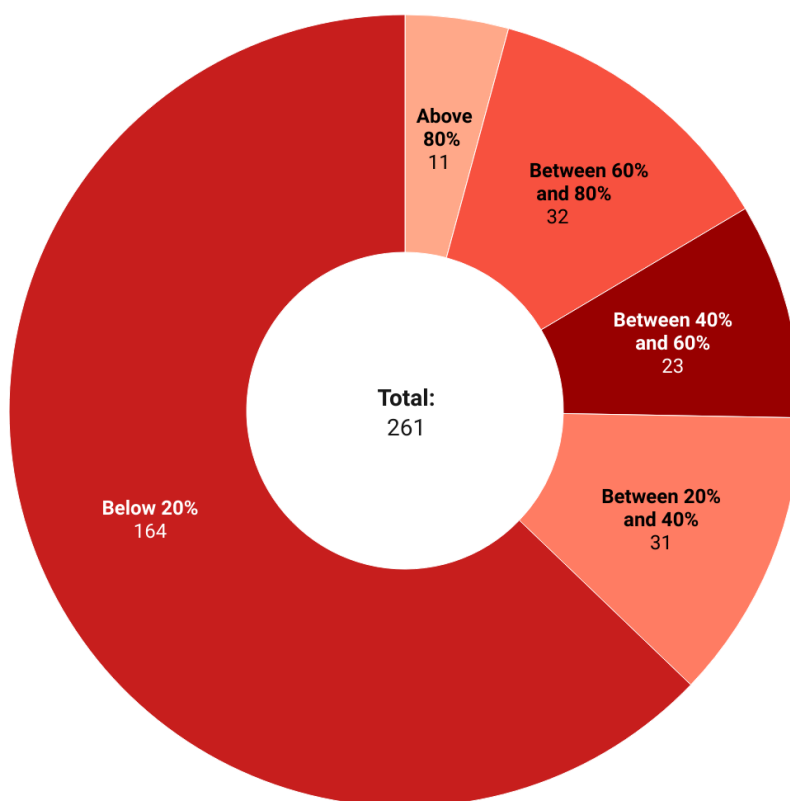
**TABLE 4.3: TOP TEN DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST OPEN DEFAECATION RATES, 2021**

	Region	District	Households practising open defaecation
1	Upper West	Wa East	89.6%
2	Upper East	Nabdam	89.1%
3	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	88.8%
4	Savannah	North East Gonja	87.8%
5	Savannah	North Gonja	86.6%
6	Savannah	Central Gonja	84.8%
7	Northern	Mion	84.1%
8	Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	82.6%
9	Northern	Nanumba South	82.1%
10	Upper East	Bongo	81.4%



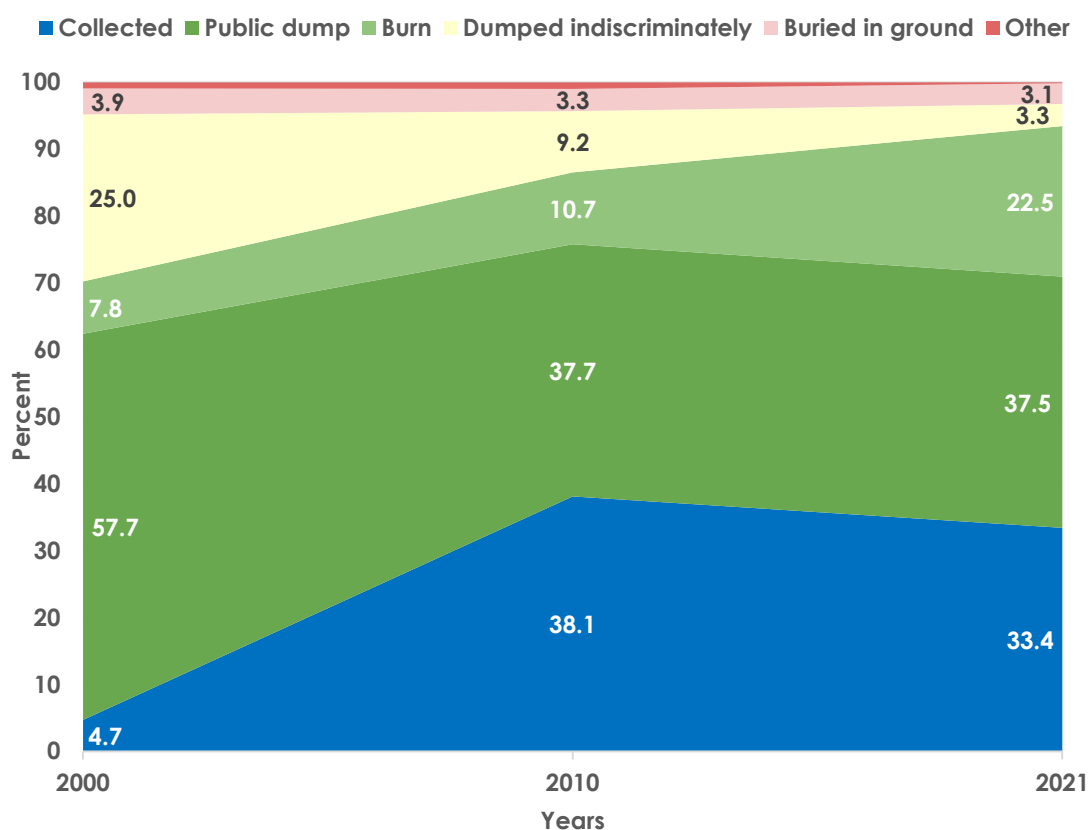
Out of the 261 districts in the country, 11 districts recorded open defaecation proportions above 80 percent, 32 districts recorded proportions between 60% and 80%, 23 districts recorded proportions between 40% and 60%, 31 districts recorded proportions between 20% and 40%, and 164 districts recorded open defaecation proportions below 20 percent.

**FIGURE 4.13: CATEGORISATION OF DISTRICTS BY PROPORTIONS OF OPEN DEFAECATION, 2021**



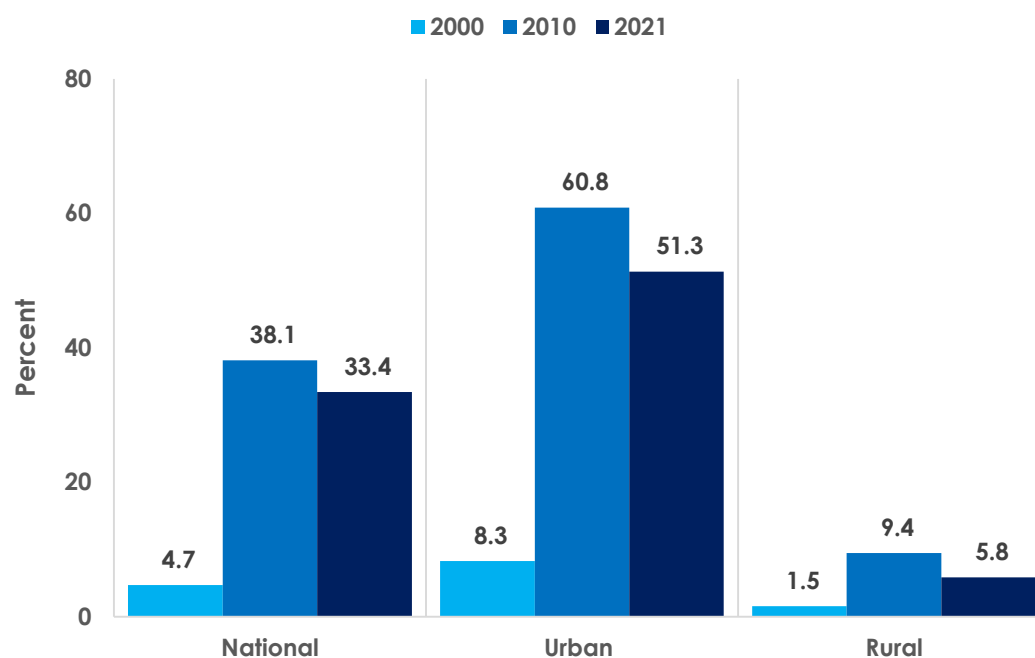
The collection of solid waste from households had substantially increased from nearly five percent to 38.1 percent between 2000 and 2010 but declined to 33.4 percent in 2021. In contrast, open burning of solid waste has more than doubled from 10.7 percent to 22.5 percent from 2010 to 2021. The proportion of households engaging in indiscriminately dumping of solid waste reduced markedly from 25.0 percent to 3.3 percent between 2000 to 2021.

FIGURE 4.14: HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PRACTICES, 2000 - 2021



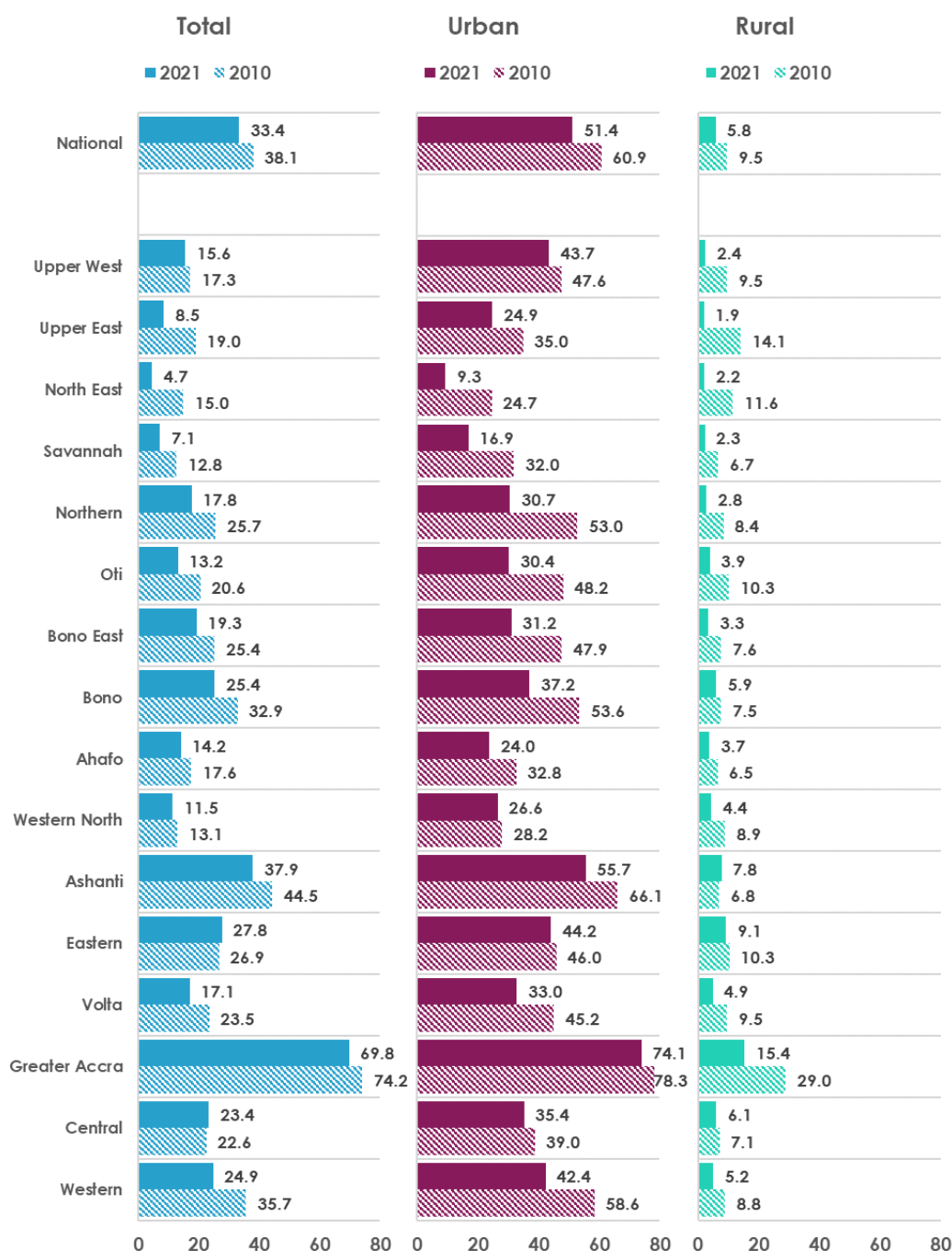
Despite a substantial increase in the proportion of households whose solid waste was collected between 2000 and 2010, the proportion has since reduced in 2021 for both urban and rural areas.

**FIGURE 4.15: SOLID WASTE COLLECTION BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021**



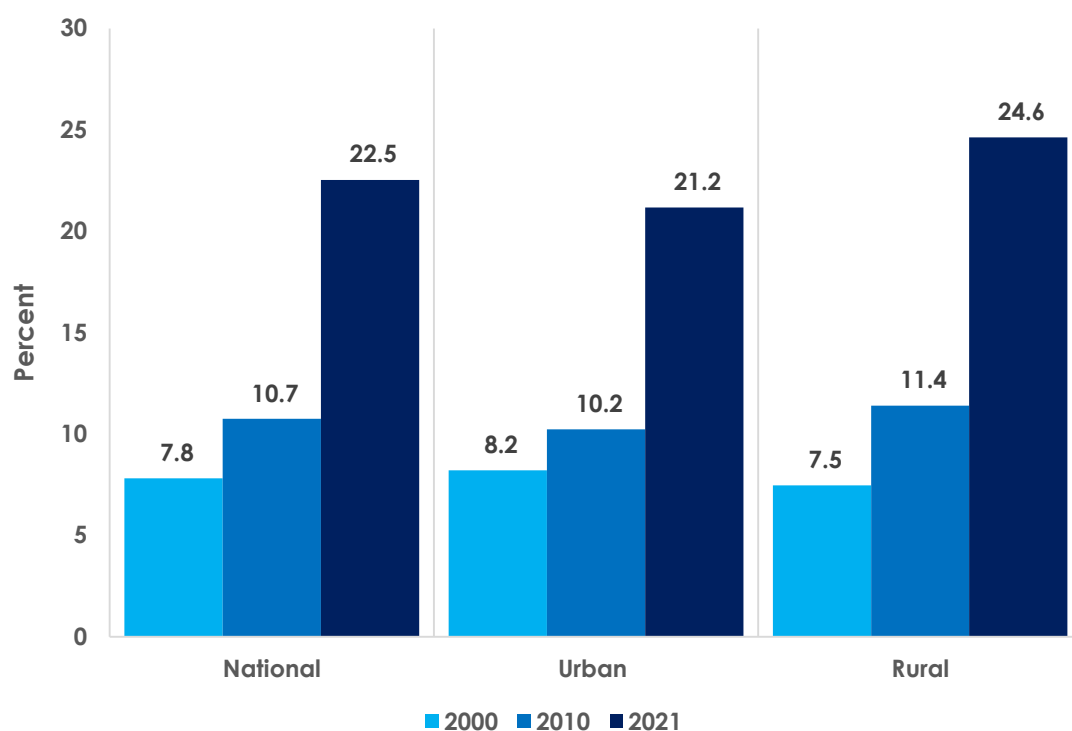
The proportion of households whose solid waste was collected in 2021 decreased for both urban and rural areas. In contrast, the Central Region recorded a slight increase from 22.6% to 23.4% between 2010 and 2021. Similarly, the Eastern Region increased from 26.9% to 27.8% over the same period. Additionally, the Ashanti Region recorded an increase in solid waste collection in rural areas, rising from 6.8% to 7.8% between 2010 and 2021.

FIGURE 4.16: SOLID WASTE COLLECTION BY REGION AND BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2010-2021



Open burning of solid waste slightly increased from 7.8% in 2000 to 10.7% in 2010, and it more than doubled to 22.5% in 2021. The proportions doubled also for both urban (21.2%) and rural areas (24.6%) in 2021.

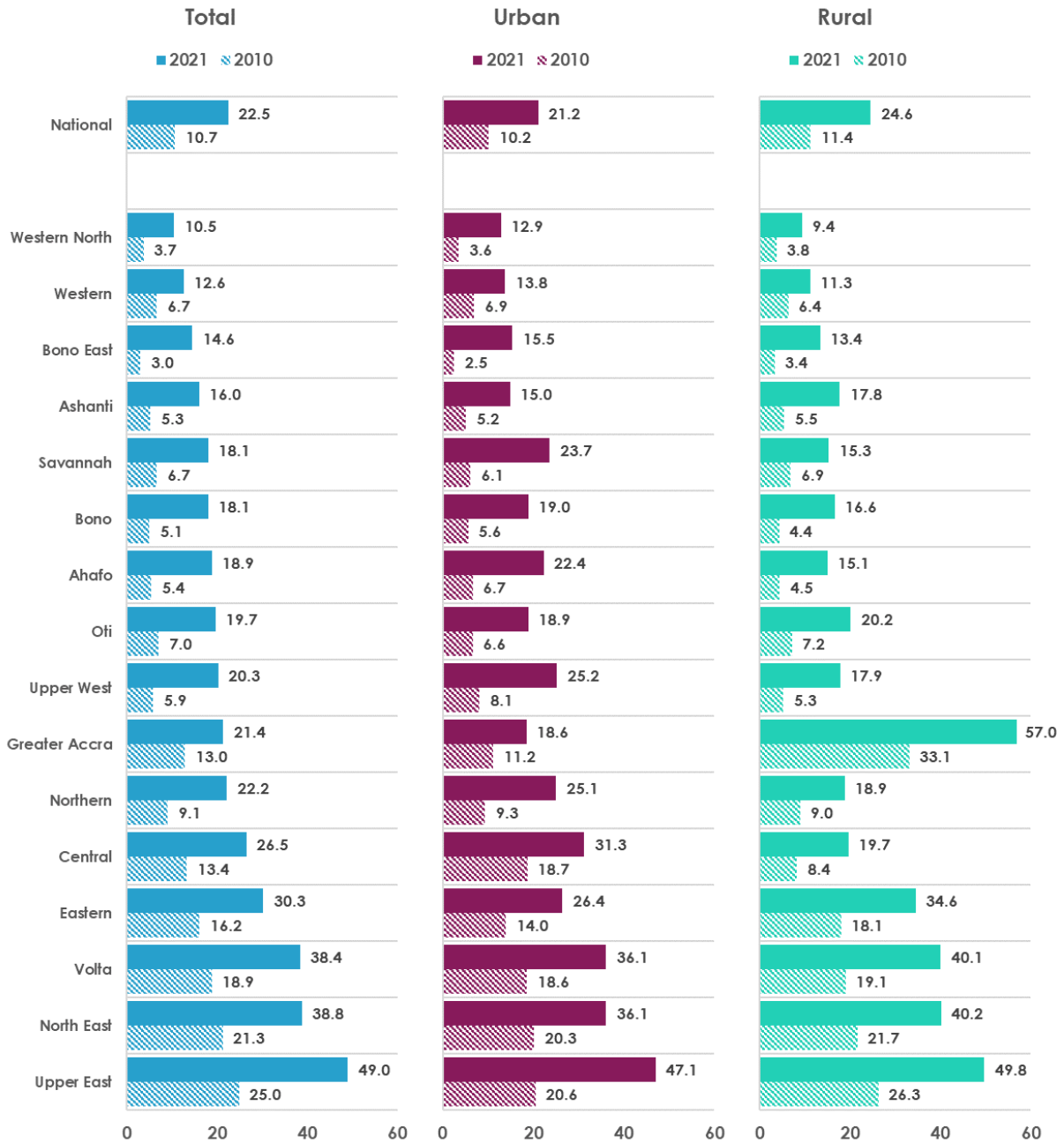
**FIGURE 4.17: BURNING OF SOLID WASTE BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021**





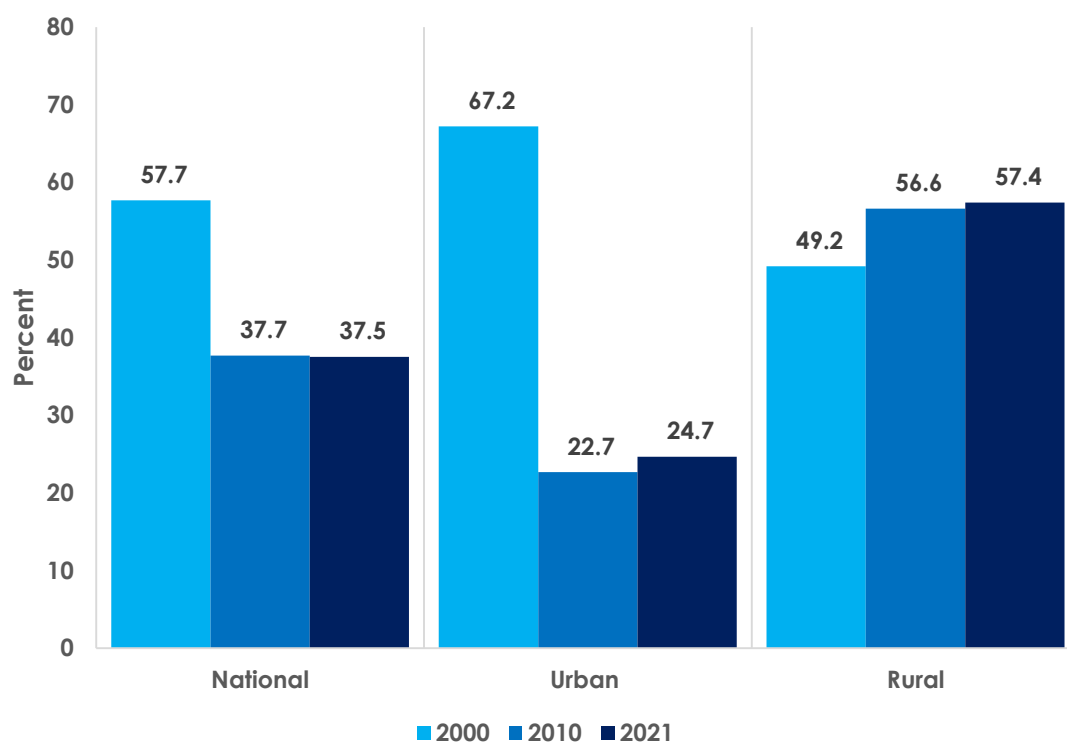
Open burning of solid waste by households steadily increased across all regions, including both urban and rural areas, between 2010 and 2021. In 2021, the rural areas in the Greater Accra Region recorded the highest percentage of solid waste burning at 57.0%, followed by the Upper East Region at 49.8 percent.

FIGURE 4.18: BURNING OF SOLID WASTE BY REGION AND BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2010-2021



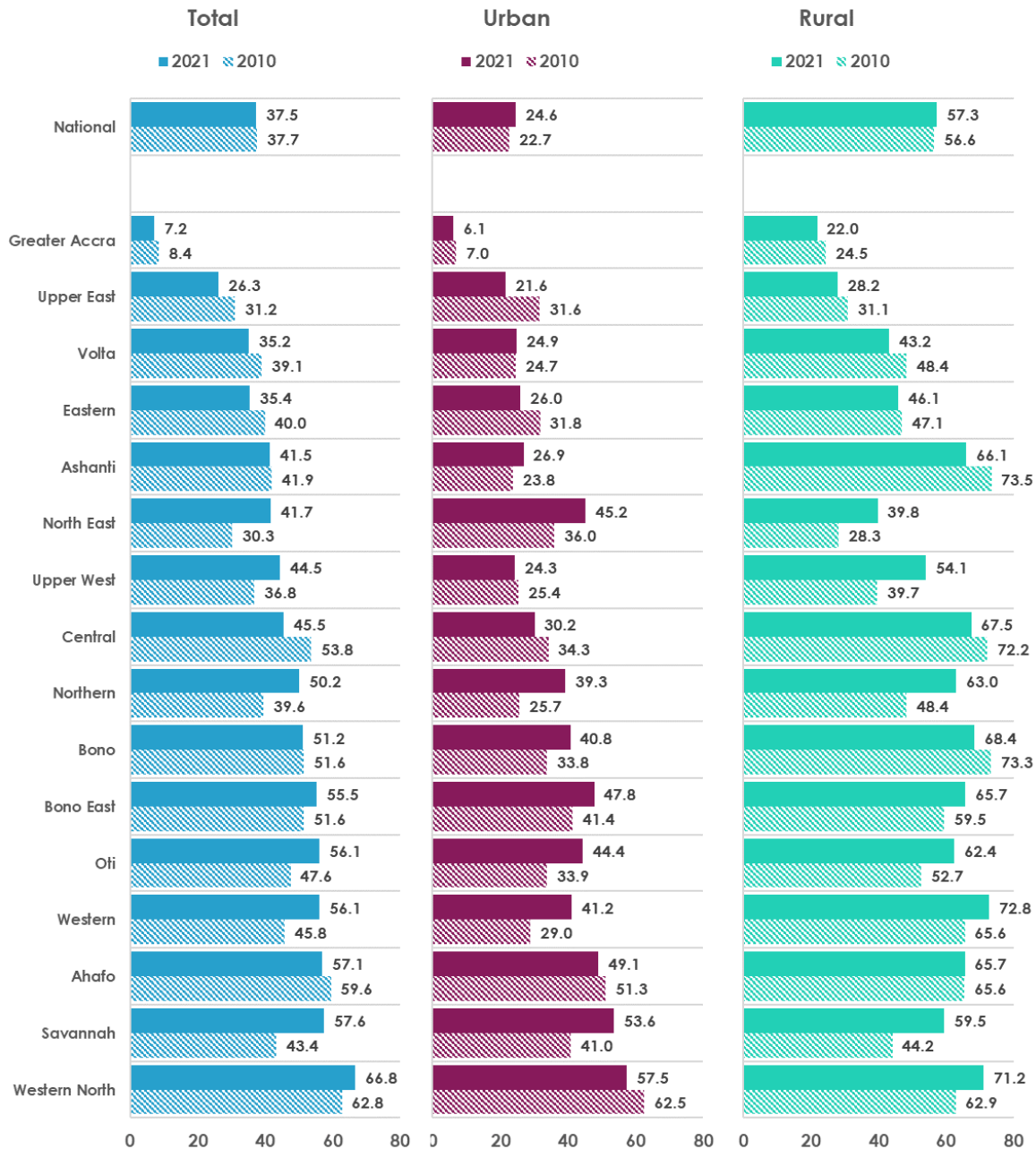
The proportion of households disposing of waste at public dump sites reduced from 57.7% to 37.5% between 2000 and 2021. This reduction is more pronounced in urban areas, where the proportion of households using public dump has substantially decreased from 67.2% to 24.7%. In contrast, there was an increase from 49.2% to 57.4% in the rural areas over the same period.

**FIGURE 4.19: USE OF PUBLIC DUMP FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2000-2021**



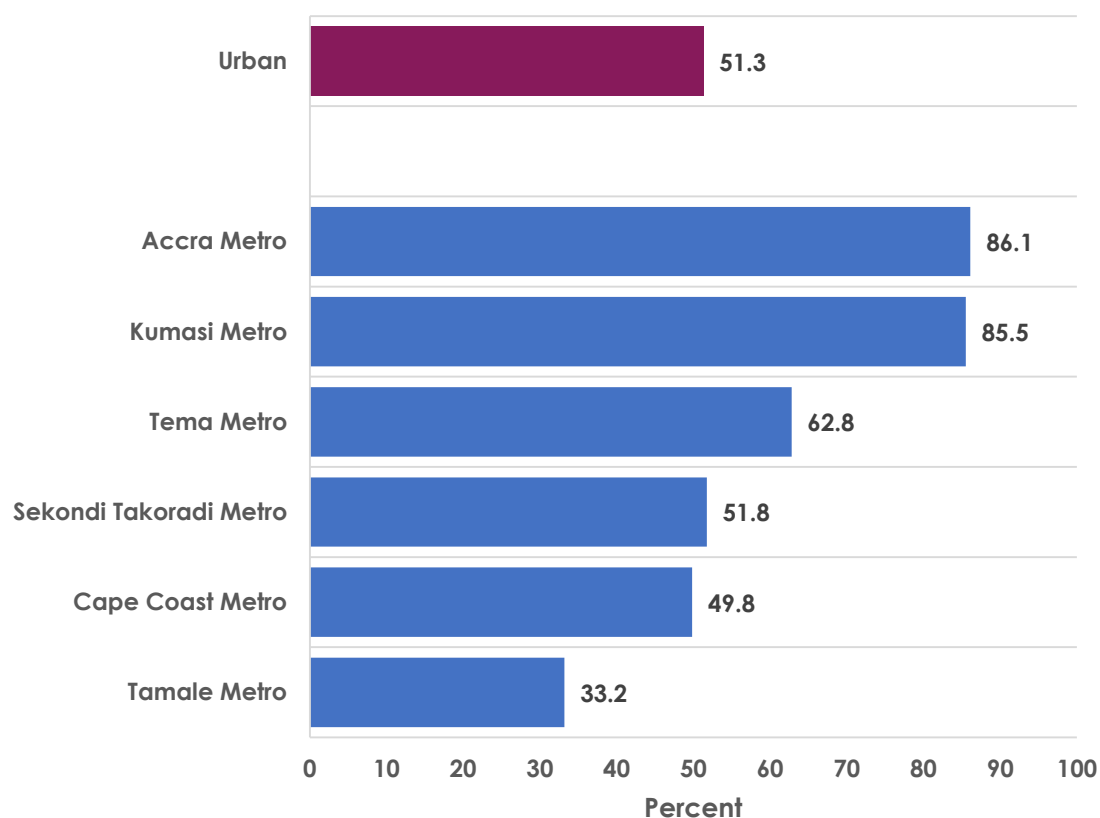
The proportion of households disposing of solid waste at public dumpsites over the last decade marginally increased across urban and rural areas. In 2021, the rural areas in the Western Region had the highest percentage at 72.8%, followed by the Western North Region at 71.2%. Similarly, in urban areas, the Western North Region recorded the highest percentage at 57.5% in 2021, followed by the Savannah Region at 53.6%.

**FIGURE 4.20: USE OF PUBLIC DUMP FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY REGION AND BY TYPE OF LOCALITY, 2010-2021**



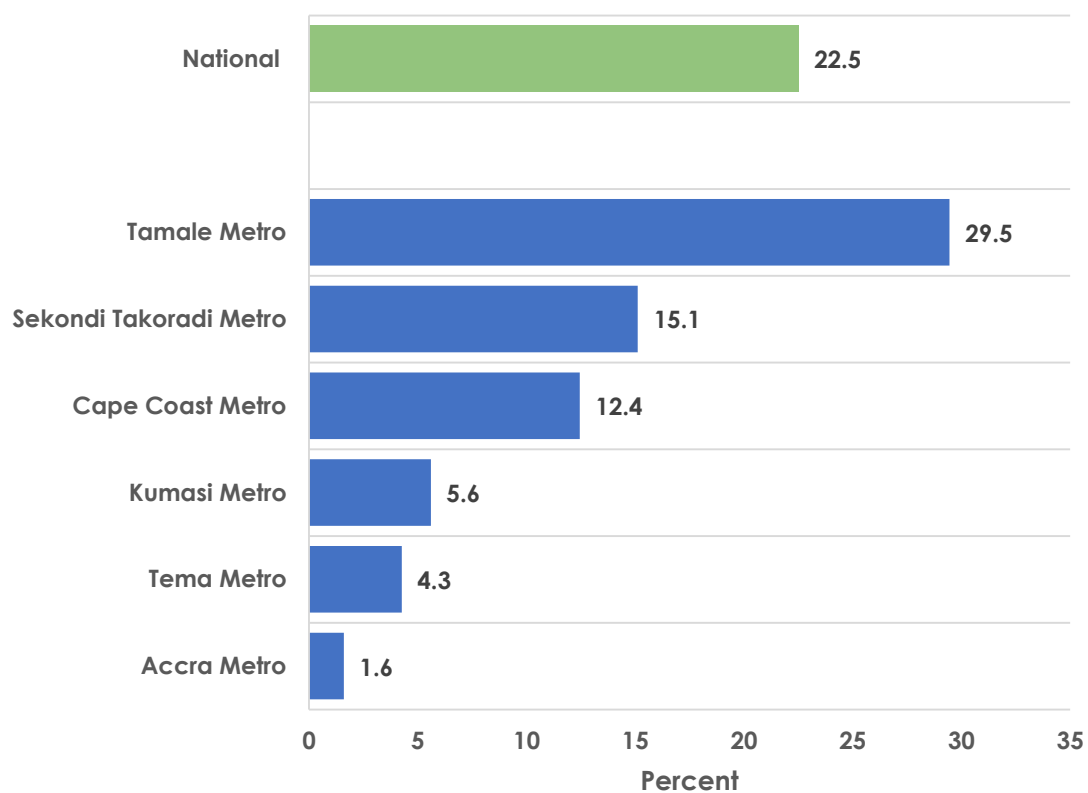
Among the six metropolitan areas, only two, Cape Coast (49.8%) and Tamale (33.2%) Metropolitan Areas, had less than half of their solid waste collected. In contrast, four out of the six metropolitan areas, namely, Accra (86.1%), Kumasi (85.5%), Tema (62.8%), and Sekondi Takoradi (51.8%), had households with solid waste collection rates which exceeded the urban average of 51.3%.

**FIGURE 4.21: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE SOLID WASTE IS COLLECTED BY METROPOLITAN AREAS, 2021**



Nationally, more than two in ten (22.5%) households resort to burning of solid waste. Among the six Metropolitan Areas, only Tamale (29.5%) exceeded the national average, while Greater Accra recorded the lowest percentage, at 1.6 percent.

**FIGURE 4.22: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT BURN SOLID WASTE BY METROPOLITAN AREAS 2021**



### 4.3. Correlates

Households headed by females are 24.7% less likely to practice open defaecation and 38.4% less likely to use an unimproved water source compared to households with male heads.

The higher the educational level of the household head, the less likely the household is to practice open defaecation and use unimproved water sources.

Households located in urban areas are 68.9% less likely to practise open defaecation and 82.9% less likely to use an unimproved drinking water source compared to those in rural areas.

Household heads who are unemployed or out of the labour force are more likely to practise open defaecation than households where the head is employed. However, household heads who are unemployed or out of the labour force are 28.7% and 18.8% respectively less likely to use unimproved water compared to those with employed heads.

**TABLE 4.4: PERCENTAGE OF ODD RATIOS FROM THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION RESULTS PREDICTING OPEN DEFAECATION AND UNIMPROVED WATER FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS, 2021**

Variable	Open defaecation	Unimproved water
<b>Base category (male household head)</b>		
Female household head	-24.7	-38.4
<b>Base category (household head has no/pre-primary education)</b>		
Household head has primary/JHS education	-14.2	-14.4
Household head has SHS education	-41.4	-40.7
Household head has tertiary education	-76.6	-68.3
Other levels	-53.9	-32.7
<b>Base category (rural)</b>		
Urban	-68.9	-82.9
<b>Base category (employed household head)</b>		
Household head unemployed	10.9	-28.7
Household head out of labour force	5.6	-18.8
<b>Base category (conventional structures)</b>		
Make-shift structures	184.9	-14.9
Other/Living Quarters/Uncompleted Building	137.5	1.6

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Generally, the statistics show progress in drinking water and sanitation services at aggregate levels. However, the disaggregated data reveal substantial geographic disparities (by type of locality, district and region) that must be eliminated if no one is to be left behind by 2030.

Even though drinking water sources used by households have improved by 6 percentage points from 2010 to 2021, achievements in improved water were more substantial in 2010 than in 2021. As a result, more than one million households in Ghana lacked basic drinking water as of 2021. A district in the Savannah Region, the North East Gonja, had almost every household drinking from unimproved sources.

Whereas basic sanitation increased from 13.6% to 25.3% over the past two decades, which translates to about 2.4 million households gaining access, limited sanitation service remained the largest even though it reduced from 62.2 to 55.5 percent. Despite the increase in basic sanitation services, the number of households without basic sanitation almost doubled in the last two decades from 3.2 million to 6.2 million. It was observed that the proportion of households that used open defaecation though decreased from 20.1 to 17.7%, the total number of households involved, increased from 740,000 to 1.5 million between 2000 and 2021. Meanwhile, the bottom five regions and bottom ten districts that recorded the highest proportions of open defaecation were all in the northern part of the country.

Household solid waste collection increased over the last two decades. Open burning, however, doubled in both urban and rural areas by 2021. Tamale Metropolis exceeded the national average of open burning among the metropolitan areas. Even though the use of public dump reduced over the last two decades, there is an increase in the practice in rural areas over the same period. Of the six metropolitan areas, Cape Coast and Tamale had less than half of their solid waste collected.

The higher the educational status of a household head, the less likelihood for that household to use either open defaecation or unimproved drinking water source. Similarly, households with female heads are less likely to use open defaecation or unimproved drinking water source.

The information suggests that attaining universal basic drinking water services and basic sanitation by 2030 will have to be tackled from an area-wide approach.

## 6. APPENDICES – TABLES

**TABLE 6.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT BASIC SANITATION AND WATER SERVICES BY DISTRICT.  
2021**

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
	Total	8,356,779	2,110,160	6,246,619	7,330,950	1,025,829
Western	Jomoro Municipal	39,438	7,121	32,317	34,513	4,925
Western	Ellembelle	37,206	7,986	29,220	29,671	7,535
Western	Nzema East Municipal	28,386	4,241	24,145	20,641	7,745
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	47,288	8,296	38,992	43,861	3,427
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	53,717	20,859	32,858	53,543	174
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area	73,876	23,614	50,262	73,474	402
Western	Shama	33,056	6,684	26,372	30,795	2,261
Western	Wassa East	28,938	5,822	23,116	22,082	6,856
Western	Mpohor	17,173	2,213	14,960	14,800	2,373
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	68,128	18,057	50,071	64,195	3,933
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	66,036	14,785	51,251	56,818	9,218
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	52,972	13,411	39,561	44,356	8,616
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	34,088	7,338	26,750	24,273	9,815
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	40,483	8,518	31,965	32,238	8,245
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	47,896	8,023	39,873	45,617	2,279
Central	Cape Coast Metropolitan Area	58,692	18,163	40,529	58,393	299
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	37,163	7,054	30,109	34,708	2,455
Central	Mfantiman Municipal	53,079	9,481	43,598	51,970	1,109
Central	Ekumfi	16,939	1,685	15,254	16,354	585
Central	Gomoa West	38,570	4,973	33,597	37,113	1,457
Central	Effutu Municipal	32,009	6,333	25,676	31,798	211
Central	Gomoa Central	25,410	4,698	20,712	25,096	314
Central	Gomoa East	85,450	34,997	50,453	82,907	2,543
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	67,455	28,642	38,813	66,701	754
Central	Awutu Senya	47,049	9,910	37,139	41,805	5,244
Central	Agona East	28,960	5,833	23,127	26,388	2,572
Central	Agona West Municipal	43,799	10,444	33,355	40,901	2,898
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	35,205	7,135	28,070	29,873	5,332
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	37,241	6,309	30,932	33,533	3,708
Central	Assin South	29,606	6,326	23,280	25,263	4,343



Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	17,875	3,941	13,934	14,260	3,615
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	26,636	6,976	19,660	22,487	4,149
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	26,647	6,199	20,448	25,403	1,244
Central	Assin North	21,820	3,869	17,951	19,167	2,653
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	31,971	8,370	23,601	29,342	2,629
Central	Upper Denkyira West	28,368	5,644	22,724	26,768	1,600
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	100,056	43,098	56,958	96,556	3,500
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	63,098	30,903	32,195	62,247	851
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	100,221	42,966	57,255	99,326	895
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	54,138	14,719	39,419	53,986	152
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	49,001	15,162	33,839	48,933	68
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	56,744	11,168	45,576	56,372	372
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area	97,937	17,058	80,879	97,788	149
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	25,228	4,752	20,476	25,094	134
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	32,611	7,753	24,858	32,513	98
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	16,859	2,648	14,211	16,766	93
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	21,070	2,966	18,104	20,956	114
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	47,449	16,548	30,901	47,061	388
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	72,340	22,728	49,612	72,052	288
Greater Accra	Krowar Municipal	47,485	17,376	30,109	47,326	159
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	82,599	43,260	39,339	79,860	2,739
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	22,173	10,109	12,064	22,032	141
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	53,074	15,872	37,202	52,943	131
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	75,111	34,536	40,575	74,530	581
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	88,386	40,864	47,522	86,831	1,555
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	90,752	49,244	41,508	89,853	899
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	71,483	29,796	41,687	70,821	662
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	121,229	44,524	76,705	112,243	8,986
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	67,303	8,602	58,701	67,152	151
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	61,407	30,760	30,647	61,188	219
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area	54,861	15,977	38,884	54,371	490
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	56,216	21,279	34,937	50,493	5,723
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	30,526	7,533	22,993	26,887	3,639
Greater Accra	Ada West	18,277	1,492	16,785	12,796	5,481

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Greater Accra	Ada East	20,737	3,905	16,832	18,941	1,796
Volta	South Tongu	31,592	5,801	25,791	22,545	9,047
Volta	Anloga	26,853	5,073	21,780	24,679	2,174
Volta	Keta Municipal	24,515	5,133	19,382	22,046	2,469
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	72,417	14,813	57,604	59,330	13,087
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	35,092	6,922	28,170	29,099	5,993
Volta	Akatsi North	9,261	1,280	7,981	6,887	2,374
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	27,973	5,902	22,071	22,077	5,896
Volta	Central Tongu	21,128	3,067	18,061	14,439	6,689
Volta	North Tongu	30,900	4,339	26,561	19,806	11,094
Volta	Ho West	24,881	5,413	19,468	19,274	5,607
Volta	Adaklu	10,274	1,332	8,942	6,388	3,886
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	13,113	1,562	11,551	7,845	5,268
Volta	Ho Municipal	59,450	20,548	38,902	56,223	3,227
Volta	South Dayi	16,287	3,287	13,000	12,570	3,717
Volta	Afadzato South	21,523	4,701	16,822	15,366	6,157
Volta	North Dayi	12,601	2,535	10,066	10,616	1,985
Volta	Kpando Municipal	17,798	4,217	13,581	15,756	2,042
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	35,408	8,808	26,600	31,352	4,056
Eastern	Birim South	10,619	2,912	7,707	9,933	686
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	23,666	7,257	16,409	23,375	291
Eastern	Achiase	16,593	3,191	13,402	14,891	1,702
Eastern	Asene Manso	23,807	4,612	19,195	21,475	2,332
Eastern	Akroso	37,643	7,312	30,331	32,226	5,417
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	29,837	4,485	25,352	24,599	5,238
Eastern	Upper West Akim	28,640	6,627	22,013	21,908	6,732
Eastern	Ayensuano	47,942	13,731	34,211	46,929	1,013
Eastern	Nsawam					
Eastern	Adoagyiri Municipal	22,627	7,200	15,427	19,436	3,191
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	30,517	10,906	19,611	28,092	2,425
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	15,017	3,259	11,758	12,818	2,199
Eastern	Okere	45,190	18,112	27,078	44,811	379
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	26,925	8,675	18,250	26,370	555
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	39,891	8,310	31,581	36,427	3,464
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	23,217	7,967	15,250	22,174	1,043
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	26,653	7,675	18,978	23,806	2,847
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	24,099	6,711	17,388	23,361	738
Eastern	Denkyembuor	26,774	5,793	20,981	24,611	2,163
Eastern	Akyemansa					

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	37,075	10,763	26,312	34,752	2,323
Eastern	Birim North	24,817	6,573	18,244	23,540	1,277
Eastern	Atiwa West	17,872	4,846	13,026	17,010	862
Eastern	Atiwa East	19,665	4,408	15,257	18,626	1,039
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	17,412	4,715	12,697	14,415	2,997
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	36,246	8,630	27,616	28,692	7,554
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	36,018	8,207	27,811	34,756	1,262
Eastern	Asuogyaman	29,629	7,642	21,987	26,187	3,442
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	18,226	6,942	11,284	10,867	7,359
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	16,443	5,346	11,097	11,638	4,805
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	23,420	6,761	16,659	18,444	4,976
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	44,890	11,865	33,025	42,345	2,545
Eastern	Kwahu East	22,407	4,623	17,784	16,163	6,244
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	19,414	2,340	17,074	10,603	8,811
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	17,614	2,620	14,994	7,251	10,363
Ashanti	Amansie South	39,632	4,753	34,879	37,715	1,917
Ashanti	Amansie Central	29,335	3,760	25,575	27,622	1,713
Ashanti	Akrofuom	15,613	2,107	13,506	12,603	3,010
Ashanti	Adansi South	24,102	4,079	20,023	20,736	3,366
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	18,948	4,141	14,807	16,117	2,831
Ashanti	Obuasi East	27,776	6,858	20,918	27,362	414
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	31,689	9,128	22,561	31,200	489
Ashanti	Adansi North	14,990	3,779	11,211	13,912	1,078
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	38,309	8,196	30,113	36,448	1,861
Ashanti	Amansie West	33,128	5,888	27,240	31,191	1,937
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	64,312	26,173	38,139	63,634	678
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	46,102	15,583	30,519	45,280	822
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	16,794	2,193	14,601	14,745	2,049
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	28,113	6,786	21,327	26,973	1,140
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	33,697	8,923	24,774	29,923	3,774
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	26,364	4,767	21,597	23,021	3,343
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	16,639	3,030	13,609	15,334	1,305
Ashanti	Sekyere East	20,095	4,998	15,097	19,346	749
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	18,166	3,191	14,975	17,281	885
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	50,294	16,852	33,442	49,820	474
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	52,249	18,368	33,881	52,003	246
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	39,205	12,801	26,404	38,942	263
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area	136,564	42,647	93,917	136,137	427

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	46,651	16,972	29,679	46,432	219
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	43,128	11,015	32,113	43,014	114
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	35,011	7,882	27,129	34,876	135
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	53,390	15,043	38,347	53,013	377
Ashanti	Kwabre East	78,637	25,574	53,063	78,015	622
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	62,651	22,248	40,403	61,875	776
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	40,593	13,875	26,718	39,857	736
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	45,377	14,954	30,423	44,584	793
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	43,268	8,764	34,504	36,773	6,495
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	17,603	2,820	14,783	15,078	2,525
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	24,847	5,881	18,966	20,840	4,007
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	16,182	2,932	13,250	13,600	2,582
Ashanti	Offinso North	20,626	2,411	18,215	16,678	3,948
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	34,637	6,517	28,120	32,023	2,614
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	18,517	4,868	13,649	16,847	1,670
Ashanti	Sekyerere South	29,844	5,683	24,161	26,167	3,677
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	31,077	6,696	24,381	27,502	3,575
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	31,726	3,480	28,246	27,447	4,279
Ashanti	Sekyerere Central	18,127	3,108	15,019	13,246	4,881
Ashanti	Sekyerere Afram Plains	7,801	220	7,581	3,329	4,472
Western North	Aowin Municipal	37,676	13,225	24,451	22,536	15,140
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	17,430	5,473	11,957	11,413	6,017
Western North	Suaman	9,923	3,826	6,097	7,477	2,446
Western North	Bodi	16,651	5,718	10,933	13,097	3,554
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	41,501	13,040	28,461	36,301	5,200
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	46,178	11,425	34,753	41,033	5,145
Western North	Juaboso	24,383	7,941	16,442	20,118	4,265
Western North	Bia West	31,515	10,764	20,751	23,143	8,372
Western North	Bia East	14,691	4,877	9,814	9,386	5,305
Ahafo	Asunafo South	23,981	5,026	18,955	18,968	5,013
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	41,910	11,301	30,609	35,612	6,298
Ahafo	Asutifi South	18,611	3,902	14,709	16,067	2,544
Ahafo	Asutifi North	19,895	5,264	14,631	17,692	2,203
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	25,877	5,859	20,018	22,378	3,499

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	22,404	4,233	18,171	19,865	2,539
Bono	Dormaa West	12,198	2,623	9,575	10,353	1,845
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	30,471	7,039	23,432	29,222	1,249
Bono	Dormaa East	18,221	4,731	13,490	16,374	1,847
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	56,547	23,353	33,194	55,280	1,267
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	37,093	11,399	25,694	35,420	1,673
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	32,376	7,610	24,766	31,455	921
Bono	Berekum West	13,943	3,306	10,637	13,306	637
Bono	Jaman South	27,615	4,827	22,788	25,643	1,972
Bono	Jaman North	24,196	4,163	20,033	22,094	2,102
Bono	Tain	27,465	2,853	24,612	24,664	2,801
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	30,746	6,918	23,828	27,093	3,653
Bono	Banda	6,993	507	6,486	5,673	1,320
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	29,558	5,706	23,852	26,768	2,790
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	66,933	16,679	50,254	64,565	2,368
Bono East	Nkoranza North	13,981	1,797	12,184	11,250	2,731
Bono East	Techiman North	25,653	6,486	19,167	24,294	1,359
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	31,532	2,044	29,488	17,808	13,724
Bono East	Sene West	16,616	999	15,617	10,721	5,895
Bono East	Sene East	14,507	881	13,626	4,415	10,092
Bono East	Pru West	13,947	673	13,274	7,826	6,121
Bono East	Pru East	20,917	1,327	19,590	12,033	8,884
Bono East	Kintampo South	20,861	3,257	17,604	17,389	3,472
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	34,001	4,431	29,570	26,646	7,355
Oti	Biakoye	20,346	2,981	17,365	15,815	4,531
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	17,536	4,760	12,776	13,325	4,211
Oti	Kadjebi	19,104	4,429	14,675	15,897	3,207
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	25,297	3,338	21,959	16,040	9,257
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	12,620	1,637	10,983	7,321	5,299
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	15,785	942	14,843	9,921	5,864
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	31,626	3,468	28,158	23,279	8,347
Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	22,424	2,260	20,164	12,521	9,903
Oti	Guan	9,186	1,991	7,195	7,057	2,129
Northern	Kpandai	25,262	2,526	22,736	11,862	13,400
Northern	Nanumba South	17,309	1,042	16,267	7,646	9,663
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	30,612	1,624	28,988	16,670	13,942
Northern	Zabzugu	13,735	1,243	12,492	8,180	5,555
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	12,973	1,612	11,361	8,708	4,265

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Northern	Saboba	15,432	2,354	13,078	6,280	9,152
Northern	Yendi Municipal	28,647	3,299	25,348	18,588	10,059
Northern	Mion	15,393	862	14,531	6,531	8,862
Northern	Nanton	9,514	756	8,758	5,179	4,335
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area	88,966	12,613	76,353	70,869	18,097
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	73,633	21,144	52,489	67,160	6,473
Northern	Tolon	18,295	1,140	17,155	4,861	13,434
Northern	Kumbungu	17,762	1,087	16,675	12,064	5,698
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	23,082	1,374	21,708	15,379	7,703
Northern	Karaga	19,531	866	18,665	9,954	9,577
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	27,625	1,238	26,387	16,303	11,322
Savannah	Bole	30,132	3,104	27,028	22,710	7,422
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	22,662	5,882	16,780	15,065	7,597
Savannah	North Gonja	11,336	378	10,958	7,360	3,976
Savannah	West Gonja	13,006	1,400	11,606	7,514	5,492
Savannah	Central Gonja	21,590	1,183	20,407	8,051	13,539
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	26,670	1,849	24,821	12,367	14,303
Savannah	North East Gonja	7,642	368	7,274	233	7,409
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	14,221	435	13,786	7,181	7,040
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	30,429	5,297	25,132	18,807	11,622
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	27,136	3,978	23,158	14,815	12,321
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	14,123	4,638	9,485	7,992	6,131
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	8,501	2,602	5,899	4,398	4,103
North East	Chereponi	13,643	1,128	12,515	6,055	7,588
Upper East	Builsa South	7,943	680	7,263	6,117	1,826
Upper East	Builsa North Municipal	13,551	1,313	12,238	10,651	2,900
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	23,162	2,808	20,354	19,212	3,950
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	19,616	1,879	17,737	13,868	5,748
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	33,747	6,919	26,828	30,713	3,034
Upper East	Talensi	17,721	1,210	16,511	12,806	4,915
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	8,166	1,314	6,852	6,872	1,294
Upper East	Bongo	21,576	1,082	20,494	16,475	5,101
Upper East	Nabdam	8,876	272	8,604	6,887	1,989
Upper East	Bawku West	26,854	3,259	23,595	21,047	5,807
Upper East	Binduri	15,498	1,336	14,162	11,762	3,736
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	24,794	3,418	21,376	20,771	4,023
Upper East	Garu	13,252	3,384	9,868	10,121	3,131
Upper East	Tempane	15,569	1,857	13,712	11,739	3,830

Region	Districts	All Localities			All Localities	
		Total Households	Basic Sanitation	Without Basic Sanitation	Basic Water	Without Basic Water
Upper East	Pusiga	13,912	1,163	12,749	11,879	2,033
Upper West	Wa West	17,742	2,310	15,432	11,992	5,750
Upper West	Wa East	17,813	661	17,152	11,649	6,164
Upper West	Wa Municipal	49,479	13,187	36,292	46,373	3,106
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	14,734	2,551	12,183	11,598	3,136
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	7,276	1,365	5,911	4,962	2,314
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	19,255	1,727	17,528	13,337	5,918
Upper West	Sissala West	14,587	902	13,685	11,544	3,043
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	16,451	3,272	13,179	11,335	5,116
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	11,953	2,363	9,590	9,547	2,406
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	10,935	1,180	9,755	7,796	3,139
Upper West	Nandom	9,859	3,196	6,663	8,167	1,692

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