



Towards Integrated Urban Water Management in Accra

30th June 2011

Bertha Darteh, Marieke Adank, Patrick Moriarty, David Assan

Outline

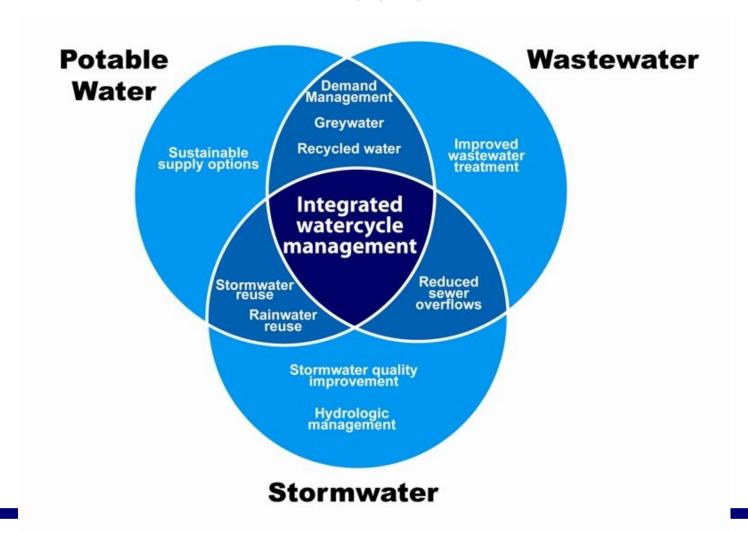
- Setting the Context (IUWM)
- Highlights: Key Findings and Recommendations
 - Overview of Water Service Delivery
 - Overview of Sanitation Service Delivery
 - Overview of Stormwater Management
 - Institutional Issues
- Conclusions about Document







Integrated Urban Water Management in Accra





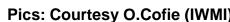


The challenge

- Poor water supply
- Low sanitation coverage
- Open defecation
- Pollution of water bodies
- Use of polluted water for

Agriculture

Flooding





Recommendations from SWITCH Learning Alliance Stakeholders

Need a broader vision beyond building new plants and revamping of plants to see how to close the gaps/ deficit for water supply and wastewater treatment/institutional issues/financing





Institutional Issues (City Level)

- Need for greater Accountability in the system
- Resolve ambiguities on responsibilities for service provision
- Need of a "Greater Accra Metropolitan" coordination platform
 - city wide planning for the development of water and sanitation services
 - promote interaction among key city level stakeholders
 - platform to coordinate, harmonise and monitor the overall strategic vision for the city
- Inter-Municipal level planning should be encouraged





Current Water supply situation Infrastructure Resources Dem₂ Access Surface water Capacity: 430.310 m³ av lation 18,000,000 16,000,000 (1984-2000 Assuming a population for ct growth rates) 14,000,000 GAMA of approx. 4million 12,000,000 10,000,000 90l/p/d treated Total GAMA (total growth rate 4,4%) 37I/p/d sold 8,000,000 6,000,0 Where is the problem? 4,000,000 Total GAMA (total growth rate 3.4%) 2,000,000 2025 2030 2035 acity. 4 x 1000 m 7uay Amount solu, about 4-170 m-7uay Rain oduction: 4 x 274 m³/day Private producers water Private producers 2.15 km³/year Capacity: 5x 65 m3/day Max amount sold: about 5x 65 m³/day **GAMA**

Result of Old way of thinking



theyellowlines.wordpress.com

 What will we do to someone who loses 50% of our oil



No Revenue Loss On FPSO - GNPC



The FPSO Kwame Nkrumah at the Jubilee Oil Fields.

The defective measuring instrument on FPSO Kwame Nkrumah does not threaten the ability to track crude exports, the operators said, in a move to assuage fears that Ghana's oil revenues could be hit.

An ultrasonic metre that monitors oil export flows has not worked since the first oil was drilled December last year. The failure has sparked concerns that Ghana could fail to capitalise fully on its crude production.

"We assure the public that the measurement systems in place are accurate," Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and UK-listed Tullow Oil, the Jubilee Field's operator, said in a joint statement.





Improving Supply through current system

- Enhancement of the capacity of the piped system to increase water quantity
- Improving management in order to decrease physical and commercial losses
- There is a need for the acknowledgement and formalization of (informal) service delivery models beyond household connections
- Reviewing mechanisms to recover the O&M and capital investment costs for different service delivery models (cross subsidizing etc)





Overview of Current Sanitation Situation

Demand

 From diagram we see lack of treatment capacity (capacity for treatment is only about 17% of demand)

Infrastructure

- Almost all treatment plants are not functioning
- Use of unsafe facilities
- Large number of people using public toilets
- number of houses making use of septic tanks
- Onsite sanitation (management of on-site sanitation system is important)

Gro

Ocean

© ♥ IT C H

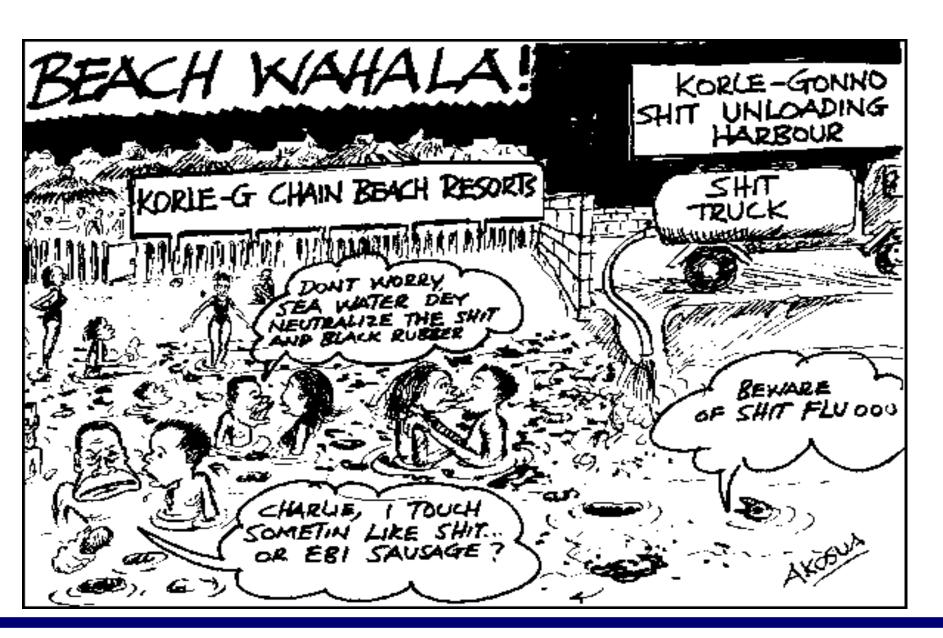


rage ithly iditure ic)

6-6

.87

).75







Improving Sanitation

Promoting different options for sanitation for

dif

•

Improvements should be across the

• Re whole chain from point of generation to treatment and disposal

Ot

• Us

treatment; advanced treatment options could be a final resort





Storm Water Drainage

Resources

Infrastructure

Demand



Densu basin

Flooding in the city: the blame game

By Bertha Akosua Darteh

What Blame Game?

We, the residents of Accraand other big cities I might add, are very interesting. When the floods come, we are suddenly awakened from our deep slumber into an emotionally charged frenzy of blame games. "It is the assembly"..., "it is those who build in water ways"..., "it is the open drains..." (is it the drain itself or the attitude of the people who dump refuse in drains. Even when it is covered they still lift up the cover to dump refuse into them). We are so charged up during the floods but Right after the floods have subsided what do we see? After a few recce tours by the "big" men, we all go back into

hibernation, waiting to be roused by the next season of floods. Everybody blames someone but at the end of the day nobody takes the responsibility for what anybody could have supposedly done to solve the problem.

Mokwe

Sakumo II Catchment: 3230 m³/s



Sakumo II (East) Partly lined





Storm water Management

- Is Demolition the only solution?
- A large part of uncollected solid waste finds its way to storm drains
- Capacity of storm drains are limited
- Storm drains have also been converted to "sewers"
- Settlements in flood plains
- Adoption of SUDS options low cost-high impact solutions





Other Points about Document

- Results of stakeholder interactions and literature review; was validated through SWITCH Learning Alliance Meetings
- Presents options for solving issues in IUWM
- Gives some pointers for Strategic planning*
 - MMDAs
- Assessment of intervention projects
 - Sector agencies, DPs and general practitioners in the sector
- Informative for referencing
- Academic purposes and research
 - useful hand book for students and professors
- Consultancy, proposal writing





Merci

- SWITCH Learning Alliance Members
- Developing a sense of ownership for a common

vision in water and sanitation





www.switchurbanwater.eu

switchaccra@gmail.com



