WORLD TOILET DAY PRE-LAUNCH CONFERENCE

Theme: The Sustainable Development Goals and The Sanitation Conundrum In Ghana

“From MDGs to SDGs: The Challenge in Meeting Sanitation Targets”

Lukman Y. Salifu
CEO WasteCare Associates
November, 2015
“From MDGs to SDGs: The Challenge in Meeting Sanitation Targets”

Outline

Introduction: International goals as drivers of change for improving sanitation services...

Challenges of achieving MDG Targets

SDGs – what are the sanitation targets?

Issues and Options...

Proposals for sustainable solutions for improving access to sanitation services

Lukman Y. Salifu
November, 2015
Snapshot..international goals as drivers of change for improving sanitation

Introduction

Challenges of achieving MDGs

SDGs sanitation targets

Issues and Options...

Sustainable Solutions ?

IDWSSD | UNCED Rio 92 | UN Millennium Summit | UNDP HDR | IYS | SWA | RIO+20 | UN General Assembl


UNDP /WB-TAG | MDGs | SDGs

Human Development Report (HDR 2006): Develop nationally owned plans that link the MDG target for water and sanitation to clear medium-term financing (NCWSP-SIP, UWP-SIP,...)

Allocate 1% of GDP for water and sanitation through public spending

International goals as drivers of change for improving basic sanitation services...

Introduction

Challenges of achieving MDGs

SDGs sanitation targets

Issues and Options...

Sustainable Solutions ?

Millennium Development Goal (7) Target (c ) : to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who in 1990 were without access to basic sanitation.

2nd Earth Summit, Johannesburg 2002.
Challenges of achieving MDG Targets...

Ghana’s Achievement on MDG Target for Basic Sanitation...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country, area or territory</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (in 000)</th>
<th>Percentage urban population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>14609</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>26984</td>
<td>54</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of sanitation facilities (percentage of population)</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unimproved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
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<td>Shared</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Unimproved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open Defecation</td>
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<td>Improved</td>
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Total target for 2015 – 54%, we achieved 15% population that gained access over the period (1990 – 2015): 11%

Challenges of achieving MDG Targets…

Ghana’s Achievement on MDG Target for Basic Sanitation…

Based on MLGRD-EHSD target of 75,000 units per annum 2010 – 2015; deficit at end of 2015 = 210,000 units

Core challenge: accelerating access to improved facilities to reduce deficit (back-log) and match growth in population.

Challenges of achieving MDG Targets…

Ghana’s Achievement on MDG Target for Basic Sanitation…


Based on MLGRD-EHSD target of 75,000 units per annum 2010 – 2015; deficit at end of 2015 = 210,000 units
Challenges of achieving MDG Targets...

Ghana’s Achievement on MDG Target for Basic Sanitation...

Approximately 3 million persons gained access or 593,650 facilities over 15 years! or average 39,580 facilities per annum (say 40,000)

Core challenge: accelerating access to improved sanitation and hygienic living to reduce deficit (backlog) and match growth in population.

**SDGs Sanitation Targets**

**Introduction**

**Challenges of achieving MDGs**

**SDGs sanitation**

**Issues and Options**

**Sustainable Solutions?**

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**Goal 1**
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Goal 2**
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Goal 3**
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Goal 4**
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

**Goal 5**
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Goal 6**
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Goal 7**
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Goal 8**
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Goal 9**
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**Goal 10**
Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Goal 11**
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Goal 12**
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Goal 13**
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**Goal 14**
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Goal 15**
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Goal 16**
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
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SDGs & Sanitation Targets…

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases.
SDGs & Sanitation Targets…implications

Improving household latrine promotion, construction and usage:

• Improved household access to improved latrines (100% access);

• Improved O&M of household and shared (public) toilets management

Improving collection and transportation of faecal sludge for safe disposal

Reducing by-half (50%) the proportion of “unsafe return of wastewater” to the environment

Increasing recycling (recovery) and re-use of faecal sludge
Challenges to meeting SDG Targets…Issues

Introduction

Challenges of achieving MDGs

SDGs sanitation targets

Issues and Options…

Sustainable Solutions ?

Poor (low-levels) of sub-sector funding: over-dependence on donor funding sources

Skewed prioritisation by GoG/DPs interventions on Rural WSS: the previous decades drive of stemming rural-urban migration has persisted

Lack of strategies that promote and sustain effective demand for hygienic living: project-type delivery of improvements for poor areas

Challenges to meeting SDG Targets…Issues

I. Introduction

II. Challenges of achieving MDGs

III. SDGs sanitation targets

IV. Issues and Options…

V. Sustainable Solutions ?

Lack of scaled up manufacturing industry targeting sanitary-items market at affordable prices

Global Target trap: the “goal” is the floor and not the ceiling and so work to achieve incremental service improvement/progress

Definition trap: the “goal” is the floor and not the ceiling and so work to achieve incremental service improvement/progress

Central-level Institutional fatigue: how to enhance municipal level structuring and leadership in working with communities,
No. of toilets in-House

Urban Communities

Large Towns (>7,500 pop.)

Small Towns (<2000 pop.)

Own Household Toilet

Neighbour's Toilet

Household toilet facility types

No. of toilets in-House

- 73.1%
- 44.5%
- 95.1%

Use of public toilet

- No, 29.7%
- Yes, 70.3%

Reasons for Lack of Interest in Owning a Household Toilet

**New Town, Ashaiman**

- Tenancy status: 51.2%
- Other reasons: 4.4%
- No space to construct: 4.3%
- No money to construct and tenancy status: 3.5%
- No money, no space and tenancy status: 3.2%
- I have already: 24.9%
- Other multiple reasons: 2.9%

**Ngleshie Amanfro, Ga South**

- Tenancy status: 45.0%
- Other reasons: 10.5%
- No space to construct: 6.1%
- No money to construct and tenancy status: 0.5%
- No money, no space and tenancy status: 0.5%
- I have already: 28.2%
- Other multiple reasons: 3.0%
- I have already and tenancy status: 3.0%

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Reasons for Lack of Interest in Owning a Household Toilet

Old Teshie, LEKMA

- Satisfied with shared compound/neighbourhood/public toilet: 8.0%
- Tenancy status: 40.0%
- Other reasons: 10.0%
- No space to construct: 28.0%
- No money to construct: 9.0%
- I have already: 5.0%

Reasons for preference of Public Toilets (CWSA FSM Survey in Small and Large Towns):
- People (tenants) don’t like to pay for desludging
- Avoid bad smell in my house
- Possible conflict between tenants as a result of some tenants not wanting to clean the toilet facility when it is their turn to do so
- Public toilet is close to us (house)-convenient
- Private toilets are expensive to build
- Can’t maintain it/high maintenance cost

Introduction

Global Target trap: the “goal” is the floor and not the ceiling and so work to achieve incremental service improvement/progress

NESSAP/SESIP funding-analyses of US$50 million per annum for sanitation improvement based on 5-year frame of 2010 – 2015 to meet MDG Target.

Revisit MDG Accelerated Framework (MAF) and OBA...using appropriate sustainability assessment framework...FASST framework for accelerating sustainable sanitation transformation!
## Sustainable Solutions?...MAF Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG</th>
<th>MDG Indicator</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Key Interventions</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicative Interventions (adapted to the country context) 2011-2015</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scaling-up of CLTS country-wide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implementing harmonized National CLTS strategy</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Securing high-level political support for CLTS and “no subsidy” drive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementing National/Regional-level ToT plus effective R-B M&amp;E</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Implementing School-Led Sanitation Strategy (SLTS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Promoting partnerships with traditional authorities</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Micro-finance credit scheme for household latrine construction</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Establish DA Household Toilet Revolving Fund to be managed by ARB APEX Bank Ltd.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Capacity strengthening and skills training management of service-delivery in micro-credit schemes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Capacity strengthening of MFIs, CUs and RBs in managing of home-improvement services through micro-credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Challenges of achieving MDGs
- **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**
- **Target 7c: reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

### Priority Area: Sustainable practices for improved sanitation and environmental sustainability

**Indicator 7.9:** proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

1. **Scaling-up of CLTS country-wide**
   1. Implementing harmonized National CLTS strategy
   2. Securing high-level political support for CLTS and “no subsidy” drive
   3. Implementing National/Regional-level ToT plus effective R-B M&E
   4. Implementing School-Led Sanitation Strategy (SLTS)
   5. Promoting partnerships with traditional authorities

2. **Micro-finance credit scheme for household latrine construction**
   6. Establish DA Household Toilet Revolving Fund to be managed by ARB APEX Bank Ltd.
   7. Capacity strengthening and skills training management of service-delivery in micro-credit schemes
   8. Capacity strengthening of MFIs, CUs and RBs in managing of home-improvement services through micro-credit

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<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>School Sanitation Facilities Improvement Scheme</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Establishing criteria for selecting schools</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Reproducing School Facilities’ Management Manual</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Reproducing TLMs for SHEP Coordinators</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Provision of School Toilet Facilities in selected schools – 2015 Target = 2910</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Decentralised treatment/disposal systems incorporating harvesting/re-use of biogas</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Prioritising health facilities for retrofitting of biogas facilities</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Update of costs of facilities and biogas harvesting accessories</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Building of capacity in design and construction of biogas facilities</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Installation of biogas facilities in in regional/specialist hospitals and 50% district Hospitals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Introduction

**Challenges of achieving MDGs**

**SDGs sanitation targets**

**Issues and Options...**

**Sustainable Solutions ?**

Central-level Institutional fatigue and lack of skill in dealing with low-income communities: MLGRD/EHSD develop appropriate partnership model for MAs to rely on leadership by Low-Income Communities Services Unit (LICSU) of GWCL and/or NGOs for delivering effective urban sanitation.
Sustainable Solutions ? Technology Options

“Closing-the-Loop” – Defining Activities & Searching for demand drivers

Segment 1: Excreta Production, On-Site Storage and Primary Treatment

Segment 2: Transport to Recycling Station, Secondary Treatment and storage (manure market)

Segment 3: Re-Use, Nutrient Application and Soil Conditioning

Excreta handling, O&M of facilities

Material Processing

Subsistence agriculture, urban landscaping and horticulture

(SOURCE: LY Salifu, WSP-World Bank, 2001)
Sanitation (Ecological) Ladder for Household Latrine Options

With Reference to National Environmental Sanitation Policy recommended facility types

VIP

"Open Defecation"

Pan Latrine

Pit Latrine (Traditional)

Arborloo

VIP

KVIP

Urine Diversion

Urine Diversion with Ash Flush

Biofil

Water Closet

Centralised Biogas System with multiple households

Single Household Biogas System

Urine Diversion with Ash Flush

Biofil

Water Closet

Centralised Biogas System with multiple households

Single Household Biogas System

With Reference to National Environmental Sanitation Policy recommended facility types

Sustainable Solutions...recovery/ re-use technology options
Low-cost options new and retrofit in houses – larger rural type towns?

In China, the Squat Plate are Manufactured locally and cost as less as $5.00 (2002 prices)

Sustainable solutions…Recovery/Re-use Technology Options Anaerobic Digestion System (ADS) or Biogas technology

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Sustainable Solutions ?

Ashesi University, Accra - Ghana
Tema International School, Tema - Ghana
All Nations University, Koforidua – Ghana
Central University College, Accra
Valley View University
Ghana Christian High International School
African Unity Village, Cantonments – Ghana
Coca Cola, Ghana
Nestle Ghana Limited, Tema
Koforidua Regional Hospital
Tamale Regional Hospital
Tamale West Hospital
Tema East Basic Experimental School

Sustainable Entrepreneurial Solutions Network (SESN)!

Going forward…

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Sustainable Solutions ?

UASB Plant, Mudor

Tema Sewage Treatment Plant

Asafo Sewage Treatment Plant is functional.

Asafo simplified sewerage scheme:
house chambers and block sewers.
Going forward...

Pooled funding sources for enhanced accelerated framework for improving access – minimum 90,000 facilities per year for the next fifteen years.

MLGRD/MWRWH/DPs work with MAs to consider appropriate institutional structure for vigorous engagement of NGOs, Community and Small Works Service Providers…LICENSE/LICSU

Sustainable Entrepreneurial Solutions Network (SESN)!

GHIE should champion training programme for skill development in FSTP management especially electro-mechanical components and machinery!
“Civilized man could embark on no task nobler than sanitary reform”

Boston Board of Health, 1869

Thank you for your kind attention