Improving Sanitation Access In Urban Ghana – A Growing Priority
Presentation Outline

• Snapshot of urban sanitation
• GOG-UNICEF Urban Sanitation Project
• Development of an urban sanitation strategy
• Progress on strategy components
• Key Challenges and Way Forward
Snapshot Of Urban Sanitation In Ghana

• Urban population 51% in 2010
• Improved sanitation coverage - low (18%)
• Shared facilities on the increase
• Little or no treatment of faecal sludge
• Limited affordable financing options for HH toilets
• Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws
• Lack of affordable household toilet options
• Absence of national Urban Sanitation Strategy

Figure 1 - Urban sanitation trend in Ghana
GOG-UNICEF Urban Sanitation Project

• Funded by Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ghana under Ghana Netherlands WASH Programme

• Runs from 2015 – 2018

• Goal: Improve the survival and health of urban children in Ghana through improved WASH services and hygiene practices
Programme Objectives

1. Increased access and use of improved sanitation services in communities
   - 300,000 people have access to and use improved latrines and practice hand washing with soap
   - 80% reduction in the number of households practicing open defecation

2. Increased access and use of improved WASH services in schools
   - 9,000 children in 30 basic schools have access to, and use improved water and sanitation services, and use handwashing facilities in line with the GES minimum standards
   - 9,000 children in 30 basic schools reached with consistent child friendly behaviour change communication on sanitation and hygiene
3. Improved enabling environment for urban sanitation programming

- WASH sector equipped with the required implementation model and operational frameworks for urban sanitation delivery
- Capacity of EHSD, LGSS and 3 urban MMDAs strengthened for effective leadership and coordination of urban sanitation service delivery
- Capacity of 3 urban MMDAs strengthened to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate urban basic sanitation services
- Enhanced WASH Sector Learning, Knowledge management, dialogue and advocacy
Project Locations

- **Guinea savannah**
  - Population 243,947
  - Predominantly Muslim
  - 11.1% improved access
  - 78.2% shared and public

- **Central forest**
  - Population 130,035
  - Predominantly Christian
  - 30.7% improved access
  - 60.7% shared and public

- **Southern coastal**
  - Population 206,472
  - Mixed religions
  - 15.7% improved access
  - 83.9% shared and public
Development of an Urban Sanitation Strategy

NESSAP
- National Level Strategy
- Broad terminology and Approaches

Urban Sanitation Model
- Detailed Strategies
- Costed Activities to deliver Higher-level Outcomes

DESSAP
- Targeted Detailed Actions
- Costings and Resources Allocated

Demand Generation
- Social Norms
- Engaging Champions

Landlord
- Regulation
- Financial Incentives
- Adapt CLTS
- Incentives

Behavior Change
- Gap Analysis
- Costed Strategies
- M&E

Build Capacity
- Microfinance Facilitation
- Savings & Loans Schemes
- Information on sanitation options
- Costs
- Capacity Building
- Costed Strategy
- Private Sector Engagement
- Technical Options

Enabling Environment
- Finance
- Gap Analysis
- Costed Strategies
- M&E

Inform
- Information on sanitation options
- Costs
- Capacity Building
- Costed Strategy
- Private Sector Engagement
- Technical Options

Regulate
- Capacity Building
- Costed Strategy
- Private Sector Engagement
- Technical Options

Service Delivery
- Faecal Sludge
- Private Sector Engagement
- Technical Options

Sanitation Marketing
- Entrepreneur Capacity Development
- Design Development
- Infrastructure Components
- Software Elements

WASH in Schools
- Infrastructure Components
- Software Elements

Development of an Urban Sanitation Strategy

- NESSAP
- Urban Sanitation Model
- DESSAP
- Demand Generation
- Landlord
- Behavior Change
- Build Capacity
- Enabling Environment
- Finance
- Inform
- Regulate
- Service Delivery
- Sanitation Marketing
- WASH in Schools
Progress on strategy components
A) Sanitation Demand Generation Strategy

• Engaging Landlords

• Social norms campaign

• Piloting 3 behaviour change approaches:
  1. Community-led Urban Environmental Sanitation (CLUES) – Ashaiman
  2. Community Development for Health (CDH) – Ho
  3. Urban Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) – Tamale
Urban Planning

Strong Assembly Role

Service-based

CLUES

Non-Prescriptive
Community-Led
Action Plans
Triggering
Household Facility Focused
M&E

CDH

Individual Empowerment

Urban CLTS
B) Services Delivery
Faecal Sludge Management

• Private Sector Engagement
• Technical Options
School WASH Infrastructure Construction
C) Enabling Environment

- Micro-Finance
- Conditional cash transfers

Finance

- GAP Analysis
- Costed Strategies
- M&E

Build capacity

Inform

Regulate

Capacity building

- Information on sanitation options
- Costs
- Learning from urban sanitation projects in country (WSUP, GAMA (World Bank), UN-Habitat Slum upgradation, Global Communities/USAID, GNWP, Sanitation Challenge/DFID)
Output of Technology Options Study

LATRINE TECHNOLOGY MANUAL

https://www.unicef.org/ghana/wes_11302.html
Findings of WASH Affordability Study

Affordability & Willingness to Pay (monthly ₡)
Wealth Quintiles

Ho Tamale Ashaiman

Ho Tamale Ashaiman

Ho Tamale Ashaiman

Ho Tamale Ashaiman
Payment for Public Toilet use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ho</th>
<th>Ashaiman</th>
<th>Tamale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
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<td>10p</td>
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Residency Status

House owner
- Ho: 54.6%
- Ashaiman: 30.7%
- Tamale: 62.5%

Relative of house owner
- Ho: 35.6%
- Ashaiman: 17.7%
- Tamale: 24.8%

Tenant
- Ho: 9.4%
- Ashaiman: 49.7%
- Tamale: 11.9%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for unwillingness to pay for improved sanitation</th>
<th>Ho</th>
<th>Ashaiman</th>
<th>Tamale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannot afford fees</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>74.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfied with public/unimproved sanitation</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government’s responsibility</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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</table>
Monitoring & Evaluation

1. Name of Community?

2. Kindly specify the Community Area Council?

3. Kindly specify infrastructure type?
   - Household
   - House
   - School

4. Household ID / House name ID / School ID Name

5. Has the household/house/school committed to latrine construction?
   - Yes
   - No

6. Kindly provide the GPS location of latrine Constructed

   GPS coordinates can only be collected when outside.

   - Latitude (x,y °)
   - Longitude (x,y °)
   - Altitude (m)
   - Accuracy (m)

7. Please take an image of the latrine constructed
Latrine GPS Location Developed Into Maps
Key Challenges and Way Forward

- Lack of ODF protocol
  Support government to urgently develop ODF Protocol

- Lack of affordable household toilets
  - Encourage innovative affordable toilets (WASHKING, etc)
  - Consider rural solutions for peri-urban communities
  - Explore hygienic communal tanks in high density urban slums

- Enforcement
  - Support government to strengthen regulatory system i.e. review and gazette bye-laws
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!
Group Work

• ODF protocol
• Cheaper service delivery models
• Financing