

59th National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NLLAP)



“Advocacy for Toilet in Every Compound in Ghana”

**FINDINGS FROM ANNUAL LEARNING AND ADAPTATION OF COMPOUND
SANITATION (CS) STRATEGIES IN GA WEST AND KUMASI**

Presentations by

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Outline of the Presentation

- ▶ The assignment
- ▶ Presentation of findings from
 - ✓ Summary of key findings
 - ✓ Key challenges and gaps identified
 - ✓ Key lessons learnt
 - ✓ Suggestions & Recommendations/discussions on the way forward

The assignment

- ▶ **Conduct an Assessment for Annual Learning and Adaptation of Compound Sanitation Strategies in Ga West**
- ▶ Undertake an assessment of the compound sanitation implementation plan;
- ▶ Identify positive trends;
- ▶ Identify challenges and gaps;
- ▶ Make recommendations for adapting the strategies; and
- ▶ Facilitate the process of issuing change orders to the strategies according to the recommendations

KEY FINDINGS

Summary of Key Findings

- ▶ The CS strategy is in line with the national strategy for sanitation delivery
- ▶ Comprehensive strategy with various options to ensure success with little limitations if well implemented
- ▶ Key structures in the implementation plans that have been put in place are functioning– Compound Sanitation Steering Committee (CSSC), Toilet Sales Agents (TSAs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), Toilet producers, Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs), Sanitation Court.
- ▶ There are opportunities for the private sector to invest in the programme
- ▶ All stakeholders are willing to contribute to the success of the programme

Summary of Key Findings

- ▶ Limited private investors in the programme
 - ▶ Number of MFIs
 - ▶ GWMA =
 - ▶ KMA =
 - ▶ Number toilet producers
 - ▶ GWMA =
 - ▶ KMA =
- ▶ Pace of latrine construction is slow;
 - ▶ 53 compound toilets completed as at the end of Sept 2016 providing access for 521 people
 - ▶ Target for the project is 5000 toilets by 2019 for 80,000 people
 - ▶ 73 compound toilets completed as at end of Sept 2016 serving 1408 people (KMA)
 - ▶ Target for the project is 4500 by 2019 for 100,000 people

Summary of key findings

- ▶ Support from MFI is low;
 - ▶ only 7 out of 53 toilets were supported by MFI in GWMA
 - ▶ only 28 out of 73 latrines were supported by MFI in KMA

Key Challenges and Gaps Identified

Key Challenges– Demand from Household

1. Cumbersome loan processing
2. High interest rates (36%/annum)
3. Limited Financing Options
4. Limited latrine technology options
5. High Cost of Toilet Products

Key Challenges and Gaps Identified

Key Challenges–Supply (Implementers & Others – WSUP, MA, MFI, CSSC, TSAs)

- Difficulties in promoting Loans for Sanitation
 - High cost of loans
 - Negative consumer perceptions about bank/MFI loans
- Inadequate collaboration among some stakeholders e.g EHAs/Os and TSAs and duplication of efforts
- Inadequate internal revenue generation by the MA to support sanitation
- Low motivation for some key stakeholders – TSAs, CSSC, EHAs, etc.

Key Challenges and Gaps Identified

Key Challenges (Cross-Cutting Challenges)

- ▶ Limited innovative financing products
- ▶ Limited investor interest
- ▶ **Linkages of consumers to financial institutions**
- ▶ Multiple landlords
- ▶ limited space for latrine construction,
- ▶ Unfavourable soil structures
- ▶ High cost of toilet products
- ▶ Cash deposit/Financial Security for Accessing Loan Facilities

Key Challenges and Gaps Identified

Key Gaps Identified – Project Design

- ▶ Disparities in MOU signed and Programme Implementation Plan between WSUP and MA regarding programme financing
- ▶ Limited Budget Allocation for Stakeholders (TSAs, EHOs, CSSC, etc.)
- ▶ Inadequate collaboration with sector stakeholders; Conflicting latrine promotion models– (e.g. GAMA)
- ▶ Absence of a Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Consultant to provide technical support in hygiene and sanitation promotion

Key Gaps Identified –Implementation

- ▶ Duplication of efforts by various structures(e.g. EHAs and TSAs)
- ▶ Inadequate private sector involvement
- ▶ Weak Advocacy as against proposals in the strategy

Key lessons learnt

- ▶ The MA is open to innovative partnerships and eager to find innovative solutions
- ▶ The MA will make efforts to fulfill their financial obligations if they are committed in an agreement
- ▶ Households have the will to install toilets if the latrines are more affordable and there are flexible financing options
- ▶ It is difficult to find cheap financing products for toilets
- ▶ Some financial institutions are eager to find a breakthrough in the sanitation market
- ▶ Loan processing for toilets are perceived to be very cumbersome

Key Recommendations

- ▶ Improve motivational packages for stakeholders to increase their commitment on the programme
- ▶ Continue to explore cheaper latrine technology options
- ▶ Make loan acquisition and processing less cumbersome
- ▶ Bring a Consultant on board to provide technical assistance in hygiene and sanitation promotion

Key Recommendations

- ▶ Peer learning and sharing of success stories from CS programme and other similar sanitation projects must be encouraged
- ▶ Institute innovative income generation strategies like Sanitation Charges on Property Rate to mobilise revenue could help achieve the objectives of CS
- ▶ WSUP must engage with the MA to rectify the disparities between the MOU and proposal in the Implementation strategy regarding financing

DISCUSSIONS ON THE PRESENTATION AND THE WAY FORWARD

So how can we do the following?

- Seeking additional funds to support the programme
- Increasing stakeholder commitment to enforcing the sanitation byelaws
- Bringing a Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion (HSP) Consultant on board to support sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Intensifying engagement with the private sector to increase more private–sector investment in the programme]

How can we do the following?

- Improving motivation for stakeholders – EHAs, TSAs, CSSC, etc.
- Designing cheaper toilet options which do not compromise quality for promotion
- Simplifying loan application processes
- Reducing cost of loans