GHANA SANITATION OVERVIEW:

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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CLTS/SANITATION SUPPORT VISIT TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS ON IN FEBRUARY, 2014



OUTLINE

- GOAL AND COMPONENTS OF 2010 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION POLICY
- EXCERTS OF 2010 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION POLICY
- 2008 ETHIKWINI COMMITMENTS
- GHANA SANITATION AND HYGIENE OVERVIEW
- WHAT ARE NUMBERS SAYING
- POLICY AND PRACTICE ISSUES
- CLTS ISSUES'

Goal and Broad Policy principles Of 2010 National Envi. Sanitation Policy

Goal: Develop a clear and nationally accepted Vision of environmental sanitation as an <u>essential</u> social service and a major determinant for improving health and standard of living in Ghana

COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

- Collection and sanitary disposal of wastes, including: solid wastes, liquid wastes, excreta, industrial wastes, health-care and other hazardous wastes;
- Storm water drainage;
- Cleansing of thoroughfares, markets and other public spaces;
- Control of pests and vectors of disease;
- Food hygiene;
- Environmental sanitation education;
- Inspection and enforcement of sanitary regulations;
- Disposal of the dead;
- Control of rearing and straying of animals;
- Monitoring the observance of environmental standards
 Environmental Sanitation Policy: NLLAP

Broad Policy principles

- 1. The principle of environmental sanitation services as a public good;
- 2. The principle of environmental sanitation services as an economic good;
- 3. The polluter-pays-principle;
- 4. The principle of cost recovery to ensure value-for-money ensuring economy, effectiveness and efficiency;
- 5. The principle of subsidiary in order to ensure participatory decisionmaking at the lowest appropriate level in society;
- 6. The principle of improving equity and gender sensitivity;
- 7. The principle of recognizing indigenous knowledge, diversity of religious and cultural practices;
- The precautionary principle that seeks to minimize activities that have the potential to negatively affect the integrity of all environmental resources;
- 9. The principle of community participation and social intermediation

eThekwini Commitments

- Increase the profile of hygiene and sanitation in PRSPs and national planning and development strategies
- Countries to establish common national strategies and plans to accelerate progress to meet Sanitation MDG targets
- Ensure one accountable state institution takes leadership for the coordination of sanitation and hygiene services delivery
- Countries provide budget allocations of a minimum of 0.5% GDP for sanitation and hygiene financing
- Promote effective and sustainable approaches to sanitation eg household/community led, targeting the poor, women, youth etc
- Give special attention to countries prone to conflicts and natural disasters

PART II

CURRENT SITUATION

Current Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

- Strong culture of communal, public and shared latrines with about 45. 6% of population shared facility.
- Weak culture of individual household toilet
- 15% improved national sanitation coverage at 2014 against 54% MDG target by year 2015
- Poor attitudes and behaviors
- 50% of Ghanaians practice hand washing with soap

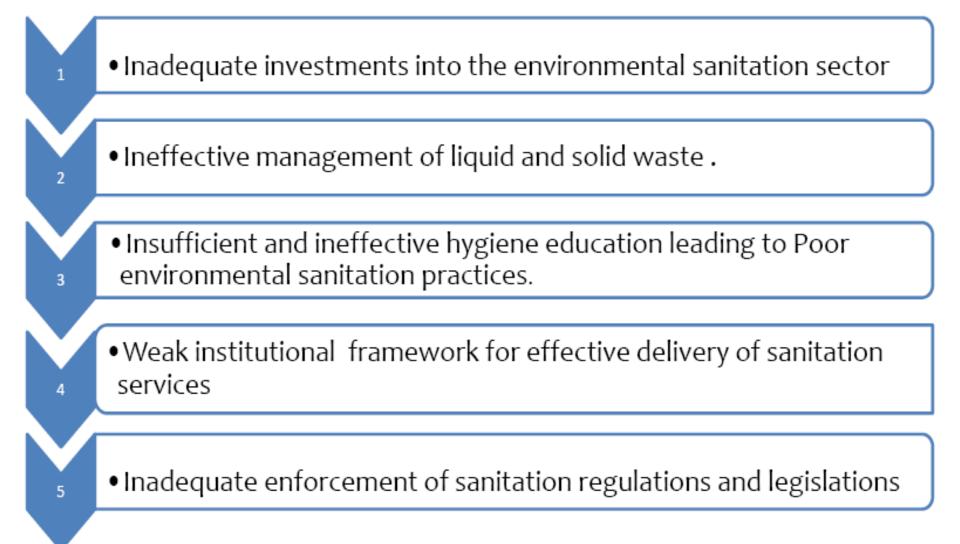
Ghana Sanitation and Hygiene Overview cont.

- Health-threatening pan latrines still exist in our cities and towns especially gov't bungalows and quarters
- Households use other means for defecation black polythene bags

Coverage- Sanitation

Year	Improved	Shared	Unimproved	Open defecation
1990	6%	29%	43%	22%
2008	13%	54%	13%	20%
2010	14%	58%	9%	19%
2011	13%	45.9	16.1%	23%
2012	14%	59%	10%	18%
2015	54%	?	?	?
			Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2013 & MICS 2013	11

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION – CHALLENGES



School Pupils Hygiene Promotion Session



POLICY AND PRACTICE ISSUES

- Social service and determinant of improving health of people
- Monitoring the observance of environmental standards
 - Data needs, support to communities and others
- Linkage to health and how policy can address constraints
 - GMA is focusing more on environmental sanitation
- Operationalising Polluter Pays Principle (PPP)
 - applicable to household, commercial and industrial sources of wastes
 - the issue of plastic wastes and enabling legislation
- Expanding linkages and network of collaborators
 composting, wastewater re-use and role MOFA
- Private Sector Initiatives
- Waste Stock Exchange etc
- Linking Sanitation/Waste Management to youth employment

WAWA SANITATION ADVOCACY TRAINING

POLICY AND PRACTICE ISSUES

- The Polluter -Pays Management Principles
- Subsidiarity in order to ensure participatory decision-making at the lowest appropriate level in society
- Improving equity and gender sensitivity;

 Recognizing indigenous knowledge, diversity of religious and cultural practices;

Community participation and social intermediation

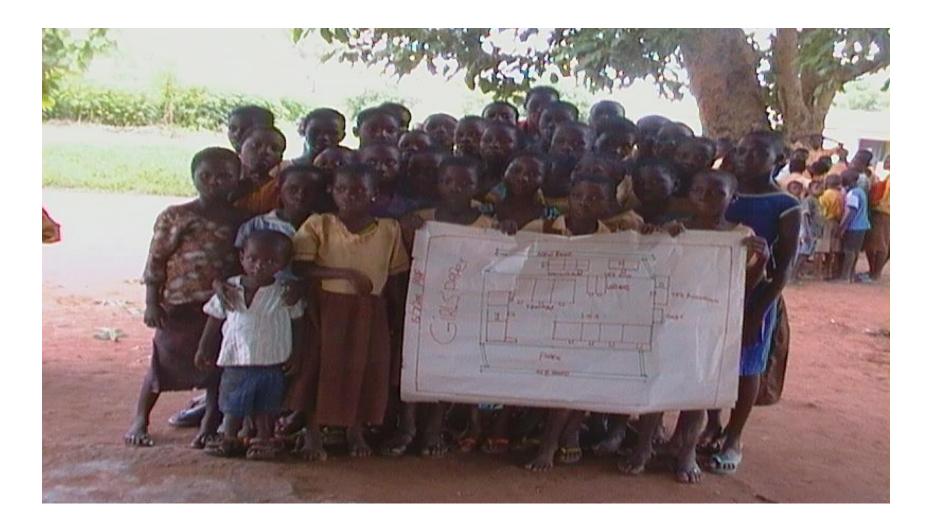
CLTS : BENEFITS AND 'WAHALA'

- Community Awareness and Capacity Enhanced
- Information, Education and Communication
- Hygiene Issues now Central to Communities
- Environmental Cleanliness
- Community Ingenuity : Local materials used
- Quality of Latrines Constructed
- Subsidy vrs no-subsidy : financing for latrine
- Research and development

Opportunities and Way forward

- Sanitation and Health Appeal: WASH and Health
- Promotion of credit for latrines/ sanitation
- Sanitation Marketing
- Monitoring and Support to communities
- Hybrid CLTS?
- Endogenous Development Approaches
- Sustainability of CLTS interventions?
- Role of Traditional Authority in enforcement
- Role of communities /Endogenous Dev. Approaches

School Health Map



THANK YOU

CONTRIBUTIONS/CLARIFICATIONS GET INVOLVE SUSTAINABLE SANITATION DELIVERY