

# **GHANA SANITATION OVERVIEW: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES**

**BY**

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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**
- **EXCERPTS 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  
essential 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

# 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 subsidiarity in order to ensure participatory decision-making 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;
8. 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

## ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION – CHALLENGES

1

- Inadequate investments into the environmental sanitation sector

2

- Ineffective management of liquid and solid waste .

3

- Insufficient and ineffective hygiene education leading to Poor environmental sanitation practices.

4

- Weak institutional framework for effective delivery of sanitation services

5

- Inadequate enforcement of sanitation regulations and legislations

# 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

# 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