

## Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development



# Highlights of Revised Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP) and National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP)

Presentation by  
Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate

# Contents of Presentation

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **ESP**  
Goal, Policy Principles, Focus Areas, Strategic Actions
- **NESSAP**  
Background, Framework, Scope, Content/Component, Field Data
- **IMPLEMENTATION LINKAGES BETWEEN ESP AND NESSAP**
- **FUNDING ISSUES**
- **CONCLUSION**

**Government of Ghana**



**Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**

# **Environmental Sanitation Policy**

(Revised 2010)



September 2010

# Background

- EHSD / MLGRD developed policies in 1999.
- Need to revise it came from a Research supported by DFID and other partners in 2003-2005
- RNE opted to fund the entire process of the policy revision, NESSAP and SeSIP Dev't
- The Revision Process started in 2007 through extensive consultative process

# Goal of the ESP

Develop a clear and nationally accepted framework for environmental sanitation as an **essential social service** and a major determinant for **improving health and standard of living** in Ghana

# Broad Policy Principles

- ES services as a **Public Good**;
- ES services as an **Economic Good**;
- **Polluter-Pays**-principle;
- **Cost Recovery** to ensure value-for-money ensuring economy, effectiveness and efficiency;
- Improving **Equity and Gender** sensitivity;
- Recognizing **Indigenous Knowledge**, diversity of religious and cultural practices;
- **Community Participation** and Social intermediation

# **Policy Focus Areas**

- **Capacity Development**
- **Information, Education and Communication**
- **Legislation and Regulation**
- **Sustainable Financing and Cost Recovery**
- **Levels of Service**
- **Research and Development**
- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

# Strategic Actions

- Strengthen coordination and collaboration among sector institutions;
- Develop capacity of the sector for effective facilitation of MMDAs and private sector for the provision of ES services
- Ensure effective community participation in the provision of environmental sanitation services
- Raise awareness on the Benefits of improved ES especially as related to health, food hygiene and general environment
- Develop framework for monitoring and evaluation at all levels within the sector



# Strategic Actions

- Make available to all sector actors updated sector-wide standards, laws and regulations on environmental sanitation
- Mainstream alternative uses of wastes (liquid and solid) through appropriate technologies and incentives
- Improve public sector financing of environmental sanitation services
- Meet the needs of vulnerable and physically challenged individuals in provision of services
- Support research in appropriate technologies to meet the needs of all segments of society, especially vulnerable and poor people



Government of Ghana

**Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION DIRECTORATE**

**National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan**

**NESSAP**



**Materials in Transition**

March 2010

# Background

- Baseline data was required to develop NESSAP (to reflect the revised policy)
- DESSAP Handbook : data collection and planning tool developed, aided by:
  - ESICOME (Expanded Sanitary Inspection and Compliance Enforcement) Manual
  - Adapted MTDP format developed by NDPC
  - International sources
- It had District focus

# Background

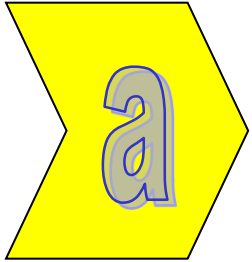
- Nation-wide regional-level training for EHSD staff , DPCU and regional collaborative agencies (data collection and analysis for preparation of DESSAP by MMDAs)
- Monitored data collection process and progress at the regional levels (League tables)
- Data validation workshops at regional levels; using peer-to-peer reviews, standards and consistency methods

# Framework and Scope...

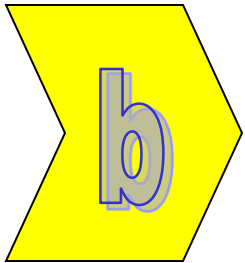
NESSAP is based on a number of factors:

- Strategic approach: a, b, c
- Service Levels: “minimum”, “comfortable”, “amenity”
- “top-down” and “bottom-up” approach
- All components of environmental sanitation
- Time-frame :2010-2015, 2016 – 2020, 2021 – 2025

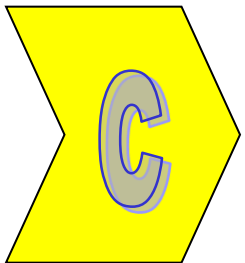
# Framework is hinged on “MINT”



**Raising awareness for behavioural change -** encompassing advocacy at the highest political levels, effectively implementing policies, and enhancing environmental sanitation education and enforcement management

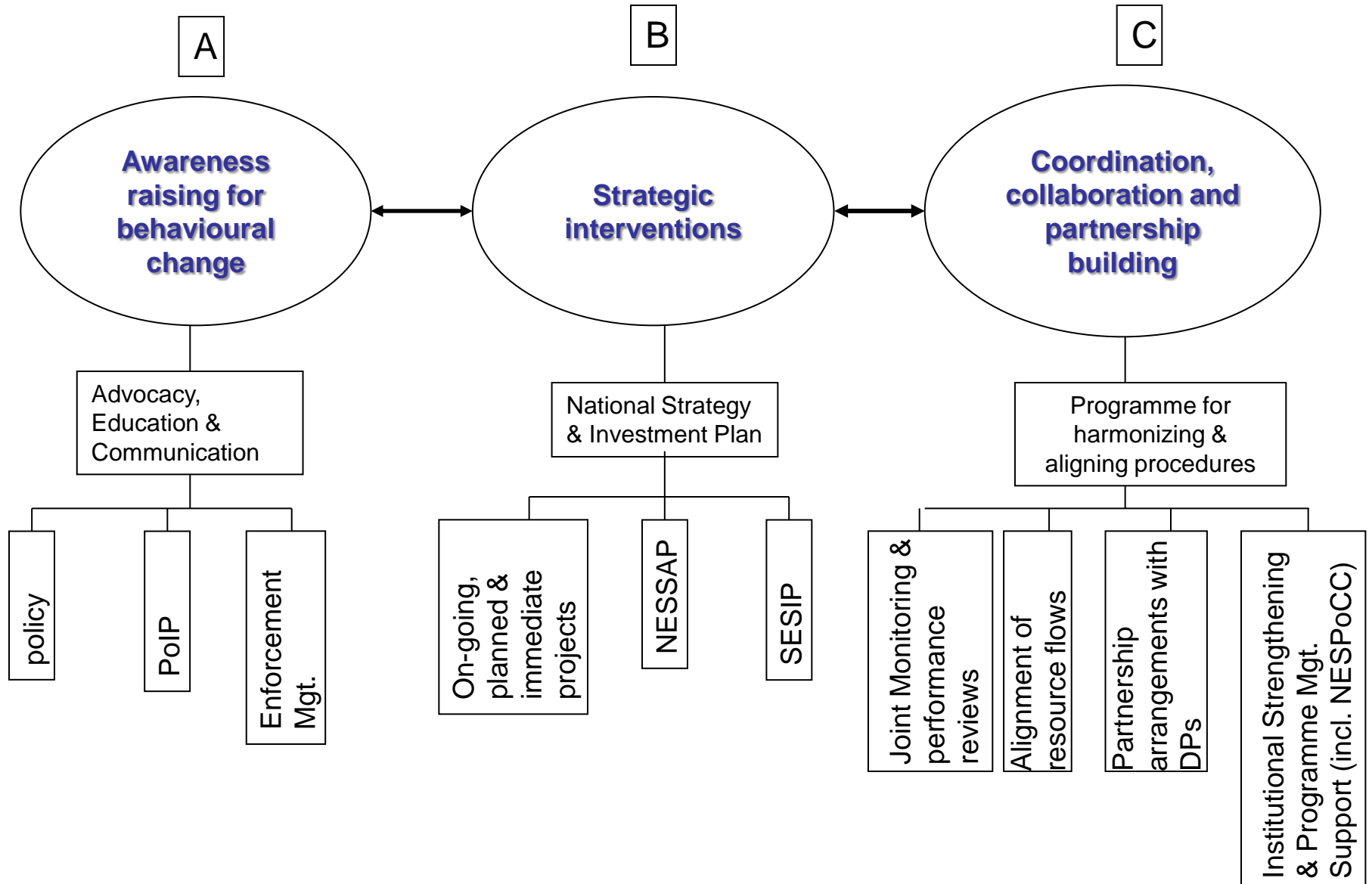


**Phased planning and programming for incremental improvements in all aspects of environmental sanitation services based on; NESSAP, SESIP & MTDPs-DESSAPs**



**Ensuring effective coordination of, and collaboration among, sector stakeholders for country-wide adoption of policies, plans and programmes; JMPRs, Aligning resource flows, NESPoCC, MDBS management & DP collaboration**

# FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION DEVELOPMENT IN GHANA



# Content of NESSAP

## Preface, Acknowledgements, Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction and Background

- Development context for environmental sanitation, framework for NESSAP, ESP 2010 components & focus areas, structure of Interim NESSAP

### 2. National Profile

- Socio-economic characteristics
- Overview of key environmental issues
- Governance system
- Legal and Regulatory Framework

### 3. Current State of Environmental Sanitation

- Existing situation for key components
- Effects on health and environment
- Gender, poverty and governance issues
- Financing issues



# Content of NESSAP

## 4. National Objectives and Strategies

- MTDPF (2010 – 2013), Decentralisation & Revised ESP 2009
- Underlying Principles of the NESSAP
- Measures, action plans and strategies
- Linking NESSAP to DESSAPs.

## 5. Requirements for Improving Infrastructure and Services

- Definition of Enabling Elements and Levels of Service
- Options for Enabling Elements and Levels of Service
- Incremental Service Improvement Options (ISIOs)
- Model of process flow
- Requirements for enabling elements and levels of service
- Summary Cost
- Options for Implementation planning

## 6. Implement Plan

- Implementation Packages
- Institutional Arrangement
- Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
- Summary Cost

# Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

- Provides context for the development of environmental sanitation
  - Poor services and impact on other key sectors
  - Measures by MLGRD
  - Responding to GPRSII/MTDPPF, MDGs and IYS (2008), SWA Initiative
  - Framework for environmental sanitation development

# Definition of Components

- Solid Waste Management
- Excreta (Liquid Waste) Management
- Stormwater drainage and sullage conveyance
- Environmental Sanitation Education & Enforcement Management
- Health-care Waste and Special Industrial Waste

# Chapter 2... Overview of Key Env'tal Issues

Nature of concern	Causes	Effects	Indicators
Pollution of water bodies	Mining activities Indiscriminate waste disposal Farming along river banks Indiscriminate defecation	Damage to aquatic life Poor water quality Toxic water sources	Increase BOD in rivers % loss in aquatic life % faecal coliform in rivers Use of agricultural pesticide
Poor Waste management	Human activities Mining activities Industrial activities Agricultural activities	Increased soil toxicity Poor water quality Visual intrusion Increase in diseases Emerging diseases	Volume of types of waste No of waste treatment plants
Outdoor air pollution	Vehicular pollution Industrial pollution Dust from road construction Release of methane Stench from waste	Health problems increase Poor air quality Loss of flora and fauna	Emission of CO <sub>2</sub> Emission of Nitrogen oxide Emission of Sulphur oxide Air quality Emission of GHG

# Chapter 2... Legal & Regulatory Framework for Local Governance

- Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462)
- National Development Planning Systems Act 1994 (Act 480)
- Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654)
- Local Government Service Act, 2003 (Act 656)
- Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658)
- Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663)

# Chapter 3: Current State of ES Services

- Solid Waste Management
- Excreta (Liquid Waste) Management
- Stormwater drainage and sullage conveyance
- Environmental Sanitation Education & Enforcement Management
- Health-care Waste and Special Industrial Waste

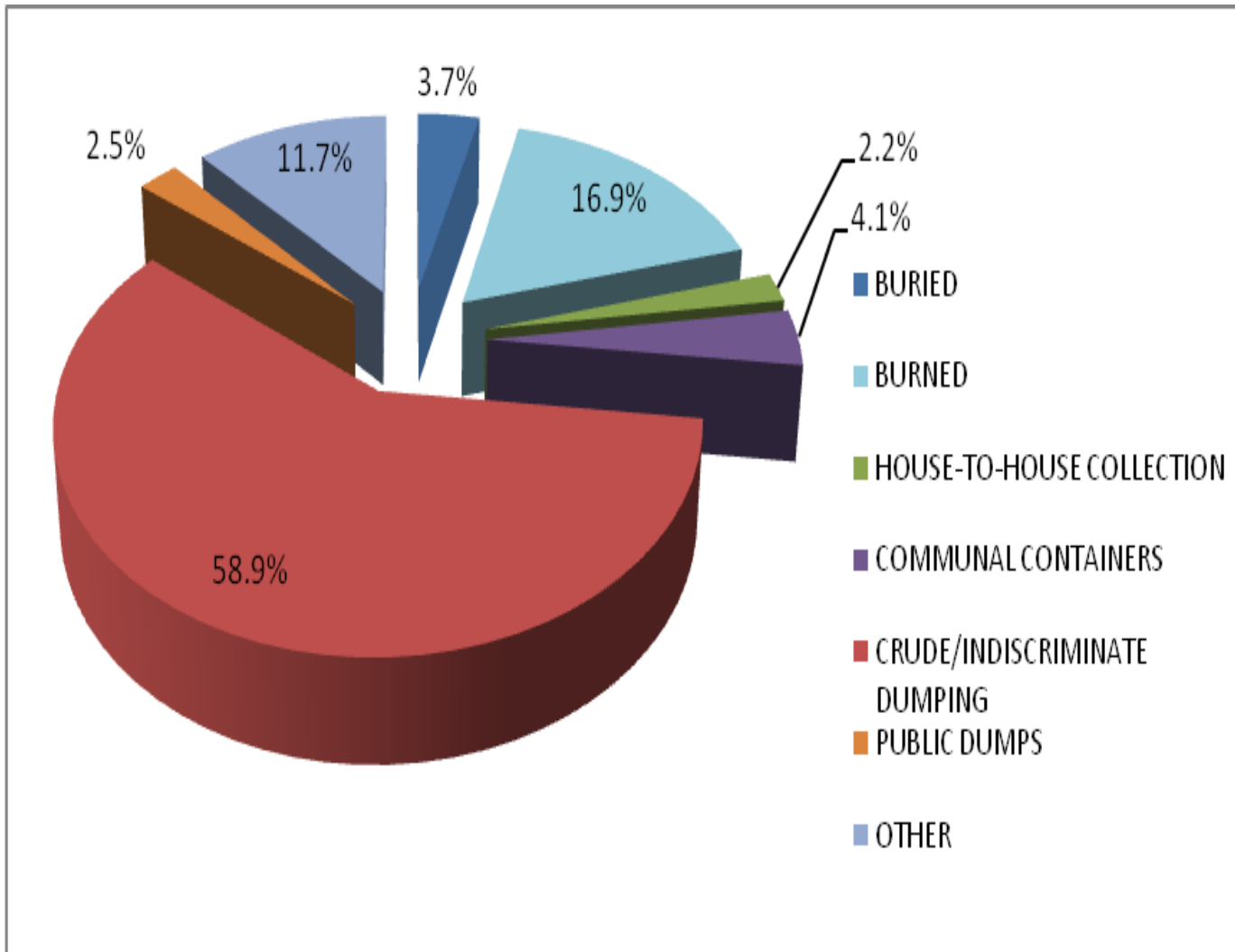


Figure 3.4: Estimation Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Methods, EHSD/MMDAs DESSAP Surveys, 2008

**Table 3.2: Coverage of Refuse Collection and Disposal (National and Regional Averages)**

<b>Communal Solid Waste Disposal by Method (%)</b>							
	<b>Buried</b>	<b>Burned</b>	<b>House-to- House Collection</b>	<b>Communal Container</b>	<b>Crude/ Indiscriminate Dumping</b>	<b>Public Dumps</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>NATIONAL</b>	3.7	16.9	2.2	4.1	58.9	2.5	11.7
ASHANTI	8.2	13.3	5.3	12.6	51.6	9	0
BRONG AHAFO	3.2	15.3	0	1.7	76.2	2.3	1.3
CENTRAL	0.5	4.2	0	2.9	86.3	5.5	0.6
EASTERN	0.4	16.5	0	12.5	66.4	4.2	0
GT. ACCRA	1.5	20	23	16.4	38.5	0	0.6
NORTHERN	2.8	18.8	0	0.5	69.2	0	8.7
UPPER EAST	0	24.8	0	0	36.2	0	39
UPPER WEST	19.3	31.3	0	1.5	35.8	0	12.1
VOLTA	0.4	6.1	0	1.2	77.1	6.7	8.5
WESTERN	1.2	1.8	4.6	12.2	79.6	0.4	0.2

Source: DESSAP Field Survey, EHSD/MLGRD, 2008.



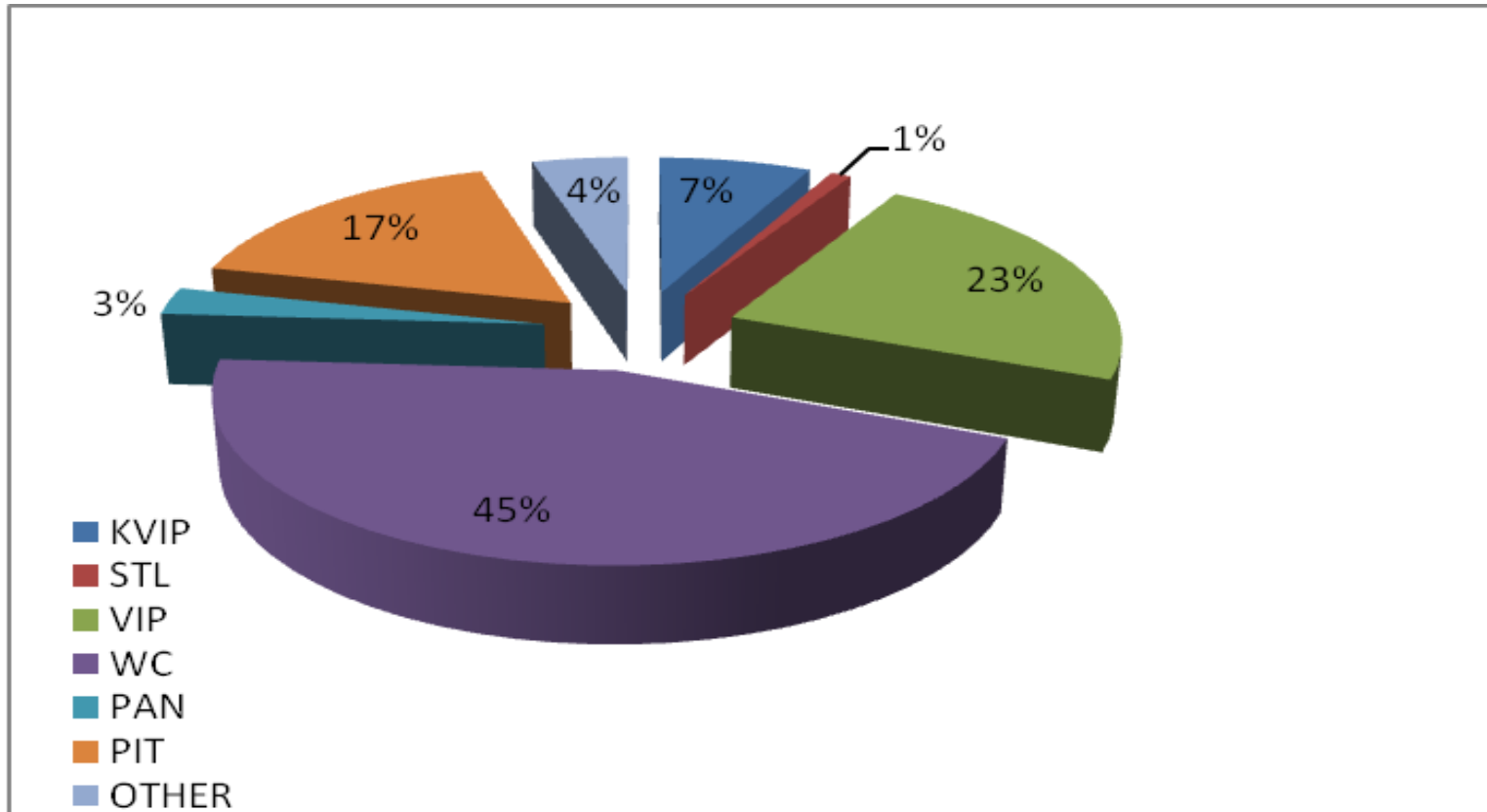
1.

**Table 3.6: Distribution of households by locality and type of toilet facility, 2006**

<b>Type of facility</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Flush toilet	22.2	10.2
Pit latrine	15.7	31.5
KVIP Latrine	14.4	11.7
Pan/Bucket Latrine	2.6	1.3
Public toilet	38.7	24.4
Toilet in another house	1.0	1.4
No toilet facility (bush/beach)	5.3	19.4
Other	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100

Source: GSS, GLSSV, Draft Report, 2007 in APR 2007 GPRSII-NDPC, June 2008

# Households' use of type of Sanitation facilities in Premises



**Estimation of Household Use of Excreta Disposal Facilities, MMDAs  
DESSAP Surveys, 2008**

**Table 3.4: Current sanitation coverage and requirements to meet Government targets**

**Table 3.7: Sanitation coverage and requirements to meet MDG and NESSAP Targets**

Population Segment	2006			2015		
	Estimated total population (x1000)	Population with Access to Improved Sanitation (x 1000)	Percentage with Access to improved sanitation (%)	Estimated total population (x 1,000,000)	NESSAP Target	Additional population to be covered to reach NESSAP Target <sup>2</sup>
Rural	11,649.00	2,551.13	21.9%	13.00	61%	5.45
Urban	10,731.00	3,927.55	36.6%	13.60	68%	5.04
Total	22,380.00	6,478.68	28.9%	26.60	65%	10.49
1. MDG Target uses 1990, NESSAP uses latest available disaggregated data from GLSSV, 2006.						
2. Adjusted for population growth and deficits in meeting annual provision of improved facilities.						

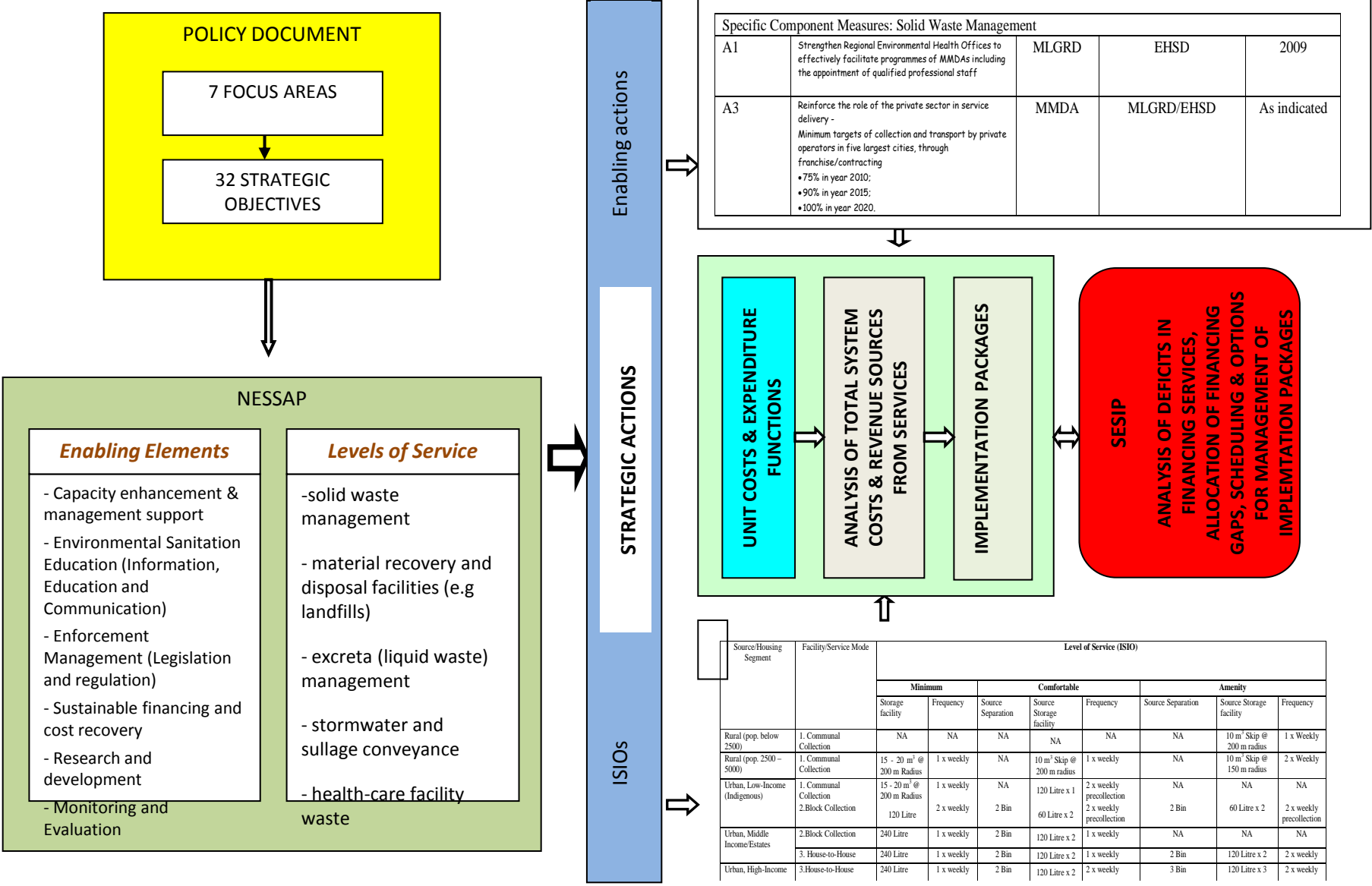
**Source:** GLSSV, Ghana MDG Costing and Finance Spreadsheet, WHS 2003, UN Population Statistics, <http://www.wssinfo.org>

**Table 3.8: Disposal of Sullage (“grey water”, non-faecal liquid waste)**

	Household Liquid Waste Disposal Method (%)			
	Inside House	Public	Outside House	Shared/ Compound
<b>NATIONAL</b>	60.1%	1.2%	25.9%	12.8%
ASHANTI	70.0%	0.5%	22.9%	6.6%
BRONG AHAFO	66.4%	0.0%	26.8%	6.8%
CENTRAL	42.4%	0.3%	44.2%	13.1%
EASTERN	38.8%	0.0%	47.8%	13.4%
GREATER ACCRA	59.1%	6.1%	28.4%	6.3%
NORTHERN	93.6%	0.1%	5.7%	0.5%
UPPER EAST	47.9%	0.4%	1.7%	50.0%
UPPER WEST	82.2%	0.1%	16.4%	1.4%
VOLTA	40.9%	0.0%	51.7%	7.4%
WESTERN	37.5%	2.7%	40.0%	19.8%

**Source:** DESSAP Field Surveys, EHSD/MLGRD, 2008.

# Figure 5.1: Model of process flow for measures, actions and implementation packages (NESSAP/SESIP)



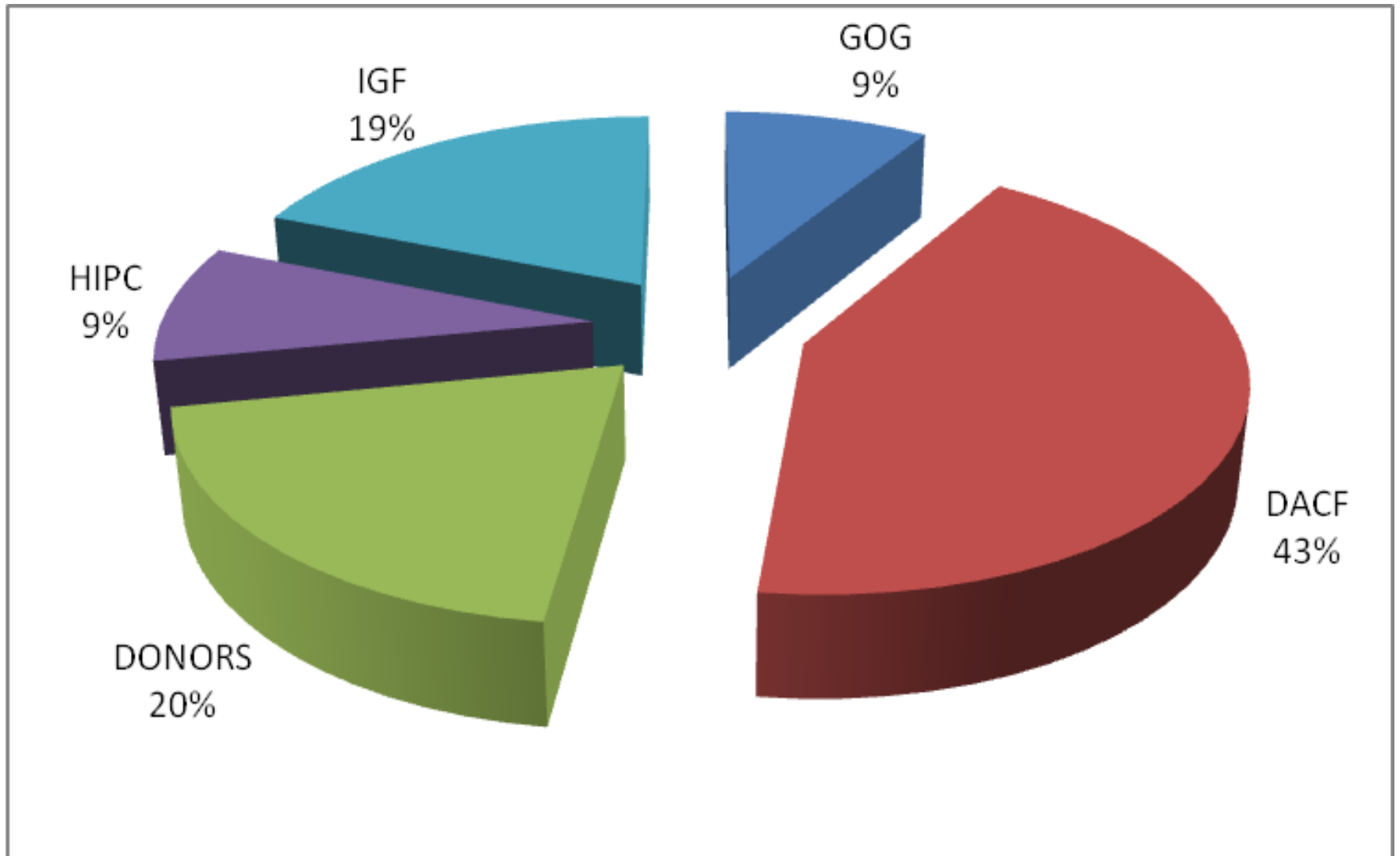
Specific Component Measures: Solid Waste Management

A1	Strengthen Regional Environmental Health Offices to effectively facilitate programmes of MMDAs including the appointment of qualified professional staff	MLGRD	EHSD	2009
A3	Reinforce the role of the private sector in service delivery - Minimum targets of collection and transport by private operators in five largest cities, through franchise/contracting • 75% in year 2010; • 90% in year 2015; • 100% in year 2020.	MMDA	MLGRD/EHSD	As indicated

Level of Service (ISIO)

Source/Housing Segment	Facility/Service Mode	Level of Service (ISIO)								
		Minimum			Comfortable			Amenity		
		Storage facility	Frequency	Source Separation	Source Storage facility	Frequency	Source Separation	Source Storage facility	Frequency	
Rural (pop. below 2500)	1. Communal Collection	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 m <sup>2</sup> Skip @ 200 m radius	1 x Weekly	
Rural (pop. 2500 - 5000)	1. Communal Collection	15 - 20 m <sup>2</sup> @ 200 m Radius	1 x weekly	NA	10 m <sup>2</sup> Skip @ 200 m radius	1 x weekly	NA	10 m <sup>2</sup> Skip @ 150 m radius	2 x Weekly	
Urban, Low-Income (Indigenous)	1. Communal Collection	15 - 20 m <sup>2</sup> @ 200 m Radius	1 x weekly	NA	120 Litre x 1	2 x weekly precollection	NA	NA	NA	
	2. Block Collection	120 Litre	2 x weekly	2 Bin	60 Litre x 2	2 x weekly precollection	2 Bin	60 Litre x 2	2 x weekly precollection	
Urban, Middle Income/Estates	2. Block Collection	240 Litre	1 x weekly	2 Bin	120 Litre x 2	1 x weekly	NA	NA	NA	
	3. House-to-House	240 Litre	1 x weekly	2 Bin	120 Litre x 2	1 x weekly	2 Bin	120 Litre x 2	2 x weekly	
Urban, High-Income	3. House-to-House	240 Litre	1 x weekly	2 Bin	120 Litre x 2	2 x weekly	3 Bin	120 Litre x 3	2 x weekly	

Figure 3.6: Main sources of revenue/allocations to MMDAs, 2008.



**Source:** Annual Progress Report GPRSII, 2009 (DACF Secretariat, 2008)

# Summary Costs...focus areas

Table 5.21: Summary Costs for Implementing Improvement Measures (2010 – 2015)

		TOTAL COSTS
		(GH¢)
	Focus Area	
<i>Enabling Elements</i>	Capacity Development	216,915,601
	Information, Education & Communication	1,275,500
	Legislation & Regulation	8,337,000
	Financing and Cost Recovery	403,955
	Research & Development	636,170
	Monitoring & Evaluation	9,072,850
	Levels of Service	863,209,320
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,099,850,396</b>

# Key Challenges

- MMDAs inability to enforce laws and regulations on ES
- Poorly resourced WMDs and EHDs at the MMDAs
- Outmoded byelaws on ES and weak legal systems at MMDAs
- Lack of commitment and low prioritisation for ES
- Limited technological options for ES
- Weak intersectoral collaboration among key sector players
- Lack of incentive for segregation/recycling



# Key Challenges

- Poor attitudes and behaviour of the citizenry
- Weak monitoring & evaluation system for ES
- Low funding for Env Sanitation at all levels (MMDAs, GOG)
- Poor operation and maintenance culture for equip't and infrastructure by MMDAs
- Low capacity of the private sector in ES

# Existing Opportunities

- A revised ES Policy, NESSAP and SeSIP(Draft)
- The Launch of the Ghana Compact
- Increasing collaboration and coordination among sector players and stakeholders
- Sanitation recognized as critical to the achievement of the other MDGs
- Well decentralized Institutional arrangements.
- Increased Private sector participation.
- High Political Commitment
- Increase DP Support

# Conclusion

“I don’t think money is the biggest issue. If we take a collective decision to provide water and sanitation, the money will follow. The problem is largely one of priority and political will”.

(Prince Willem-Alexander  
Prince of Orange from the Netherlands at the  
launch of the IYS, Nov 2007)

**THANKS**