



**SANITATION
CHALLENGE
FOR GHANA**

Rewarding Excellence in Urban Liquid Waste Management



AHANTA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

AHANTA WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

LOCATION AND LAND SIZE:

Located along the southernmost part of Ghana. Total land area of 591 km².

POPULATION:

Projected population of 135,859 for 2018 based on the 2010 PHC.

URBAN: 33.8%, RURAL: 66.2%

POPULATION DENSITY:

180 persons per km

GOVERNANCE PROFILE:

The Municipality has six sub-structures to ensure popular participation in the development process. The six Zonal Councils are Agona, Apowa, Abura, Busua, Dixcove & Ewusiejoe. There are 123 communities.

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

There is a limited number of decent and standard household toilets in the Municipal capital. This challenge is even more pronounced in built up areas of Agonafie and Domeabra, inhabited mostly by the poor and disadvantaged. Only 17.7% of households in the town have household toilets, partly due to the prohibitive cost of a decent latrine, high water table, lack of space and unfavorable tenancy arrangements, many residents opt to use public toilets.

As of now, liquid waste management is disposed off in Sekondi a distance of about 33 km making it expensive for both households and public latrine operators to dislodge their effluents. This is another reason why most people are unable to construct their own latrines thus resorting to the patronage of public latrines which are mostly unhygienic and unsightly allowing for the breeding of flies and the spread of diseases and offering no privacy in most cases. This is not what most people want, but when they have no alternative means they manage to use them.

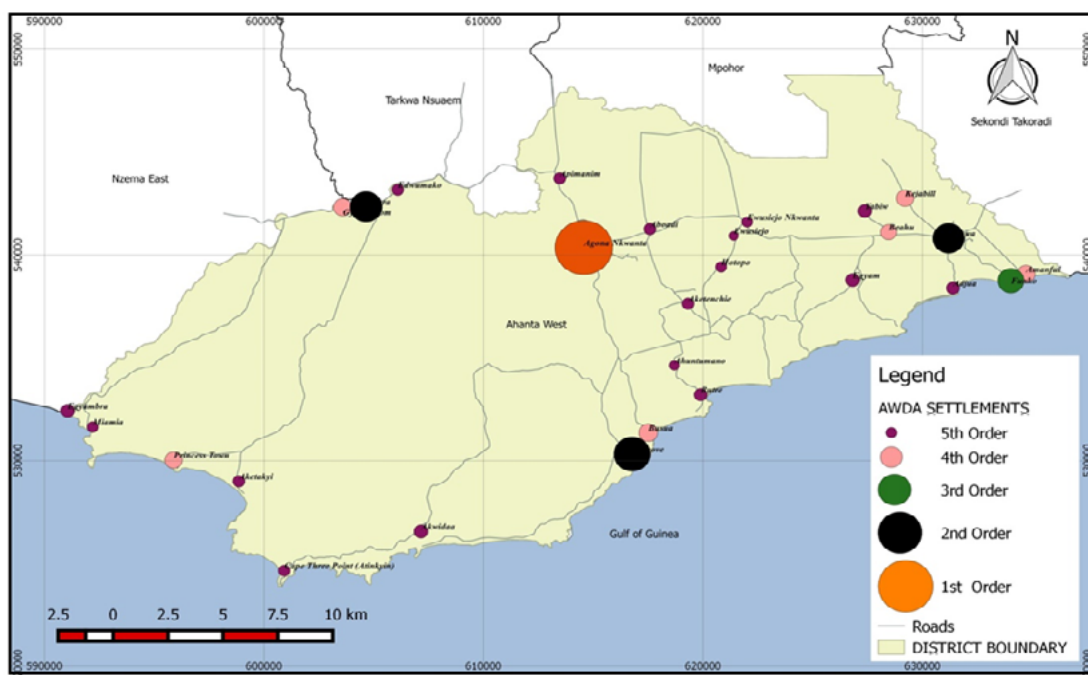
SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

The solution of the above problem rests on the proper management and disposal of liquid waste in the Ahanta West Municipal capital. Our initial design of a central sewage system for sections of the built up areas faced

a number of challenges. These included acquisition of land parcels for the construction of central septic tanks to be connected to a number of household toilets. Another was the haphazard nature of houses which made it difficult to lay out pipe lines. Access to identified land parcels was not easy and might lead to difficulties in dislodging whenever its full. Even though this idea has not been completely abandoned, the Assembly resorted to individual household toilets that are considered to be more manageable.

The Municipal with its private sector partner then agreed to implement the construction of on-site systems for those who have some space around their buildings. The use of biodigesters among other ideas were considered and this was left open to the people to choose from the list of options applicable to them depending on their location and affordability. This resulted in the construction of some water closets and VIP latrines.

- Setting up of a revolving fund through beneficiary payment in installments was one of our strategies to finance the household toilets.
- Targeting of poor and vulnerable groups was part of our initiative to ensure that none was excluded.
- Intensive sensitization of target groups was embarked upon to bring about the needed behavioral change and sustainability of good hygiene and sanitation practices.



Map showing Agona Nkwanta as a first order settlement

ACHIEVEMENTS

Our goal is to ensure environmental preservation, improved standard of living and the general wellbeing of the citizenry through the provision of hygienic sanitation services for the people of Agona Nkwanta:

Objective 1 Increase awareness on sanitation through intensified education and sensitization in schools and the community by end of 2018	STRATEGY - Use of various communication means to increase awareness on hygiene and sanitation (community radio, local megaphones, posters and fliers, billboards). ACHIEVEMENTS - Sensitization of community members carried out by management team and the private sector on hygiene and sanitation and the need to own a household toilet. - Over 6,000 people directly reached and many more aware of the challenges of improper sanitary conditions through our radio broadcast on FM (Outreach programme pictures available). As a result of the outreach 459 households had registered for household latrine construction as at November. - Prepared posters and flyers for education and sensitization (Copy of prepared poster available). - Sent out letters to Assembly members to inform landlords on the need to ensure that toilets are provided in all homes (copy available).
Objective 2 Provision or facilitation of access to improved sanitation at home and public premises by 2018	STRATEGY - Support and facilitate the construction of at least 100 household toilets for low income inhabitants in the densely populated and built up areas of Agona Nkwanta. - Sensitize heads of institutions (Schools) to construct modern and environmentally friendly toilet facilities. ACHIEVEMENTS - Identify and assist the poor and vulnerable groups in the target area by providing at least 17 household toilets free of charge (List of beneficiary vulnerable group available). - In all 30 household toilets have been constructed for households. - Available audio recordings of some beneficiaries (households and institutional heads).
Objective 3 To eliminate open defecation by the end of 2024	STRATEGY - Adopt CLTS technique to impress upon inhabitants to attain open defecation free status. ACHIEVEMENTS - Assembly has continuously embarked on education and sensitization of the inhabitants through their leadership. - Encouraged households to construct toilets. - Created enabling environment for the private sector to thrive to support the Assembly to provide the required services to the people.
Objective 4 Establish a complete treatment and reuse service facility by 2024	ACHIEVEMENTS Acquired 21 acres for final disposal of solid and liquid waste.



Sensitization at Agona Fie on 10th March 2019



Change for a better technology option as a result of sensitization – household toilets in Domeabra before (left) and after (right)

INNOVATIONS

The following innovations were used for the sanitation strategy:

- Creation of revolving fund to be managed by private sector in financing and construction works.
- Focus on the poor and vulnerable in the community in densely populated areas where land is scarce.
- Adoption of a central sewage system connecting households to a sewage tank in densely populated and built up areas.
- Provision of household latrine with a biogas facility and provision of an aerobic biogas system (ABDS) in households with hand dug well facilities.
- ABDS is an on site waste treatment system connected to a flush system. The standard digester will be designed to cater for residential and low-density households with up to 30 users.

The poor were our focus in all our activities and initiatives. The main target area was thus in poor localities, where access to basic facilities is inadequate. It is here where free household latrines were provided.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Assembly through the program signed a partnership agreement with a private partner, Venital Ghana Limited. An MOU was signed between the two parties where the various responsibilities were clearly spelled out. Venital was responsible for registration and compilation of data on interested household. The private partner were also involved in the construction of some toilets for beneficiaries.

CHALLENGES

- Most people did not see how they could use biogas from liquid waste to prepare food and those who constructed the digesters said they do not have any intention to use the gas for cooking.
- Financial constraints on the part of citizen due to the fact that mostly the poor and vulnerable were targeted.

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

Our plans for the future involve the construction of a final treatment plant for liquid waste, our fourth objective for the strategy. The Assembly has acquired the site for the construction of the treatment plant.

The works department will subsequently complete the architectural drawings, design and costing of the project to be included in the Assembly's medium-term plan. Business plans will source the funds necessarily to carry out the full-scale sanitation strategy. Liquid waste treatment would benefit nearby districts and municipalities and impact the environment positively.

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ABOUT THE SANITATION CHALLENGE FOR GHANA (SC4GH)

SC4Gh is a component of the Ideas to Impact Global Initiative to stimulate competition among Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and to encourage inclusive partnership for the design and implementation of liquid waste management strategies. The contest runs from November 2015 to July 2019 under the auspices of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources with funding from the UK AID.

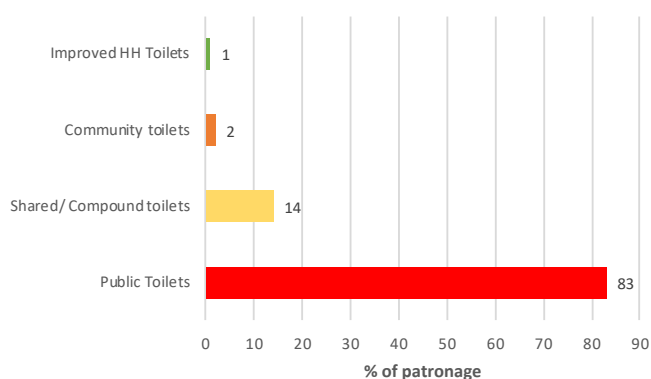
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ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

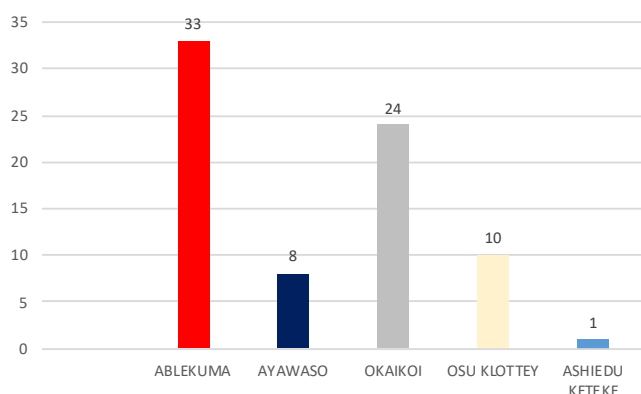
STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

Access to Toilets within Target Areas



RECORDED CHOLERA DEATHS FROM 2014-2015



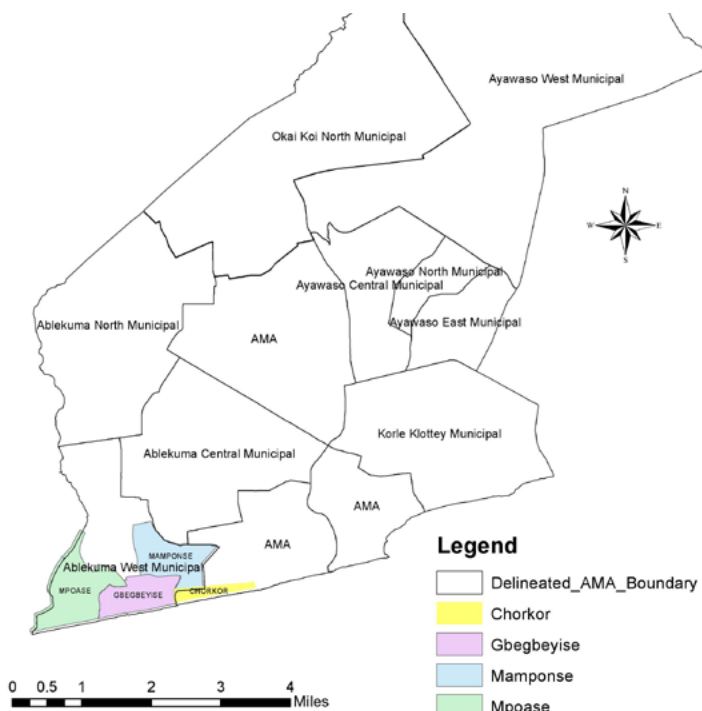
Lowest Improved Sanitation coverage (top) and recorded highest cholera cases/deaths.

OVERVIEW OF TARGET AREAS

Chorkor, Mamponse, Glefe and Gbgebeyise were the areas of focus. Due to the delineation of the area, only Chorkor remains under the Accra Metropolitan Assembly, while the other three areas are currently under the Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Increase access to improved sanitation through the construction of 200 onsite household toilets and extension of sewerage coverage to 200 houses annually.
- Harmonise and regulate activities of service providers along the sanitation value chain including public toilet operators and treatment facilities managers and establish stakeholder platform to facilitate monitoring of customer service delivery.
- Leverage the ongoing expansion and rehabilitation of existing treatment facilities to promote reuse.
- Build capacity of key stakeholders along the sanitation value chain through relevant training programmes.



Map of the Metropolitan Accra depicting SC4Gh Areas

INNOVATIONS

Introduction of fines for violators, mobilized the installation of a toilet facility in 95% of cases.

Stakeholder forum provided timely information on various nuisances that enable a swift response by the Assembly.

New faecal sludge treatment plant replaced the notorious Lavender Hill site where septage was directly disposed into the ocean.

PARTNERSHIPS

Private sector/ Non-State Actors	Value Addition
Vacuum Truck Operators Association	Ensure that all emptying operators send faecal sludge collected to the designated treatment plants as directed by the AMA.
Sewerage Systems Ghana Limited	Treat sewage and fecal sludge prior to disposal/reuse
Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor	Offered capacity building programs to our service providers
Live Right Ghana	Carried out sensitization activities to ensure sustainability in use of HHT

ACHIEVEMENTS

Strategy activities	Indicators	Achievements
Construct 200 household toilets	- Number of households registered. - Number of household toilets constructed with handwashing facilities. - Number of people in the household using the toilet. - Absence of odour, absence of flies, cockroaches, rodents and absence of used cleansing materials. - Enforcement of sanitation by-laws.	653 households registered. 261 household toilets installed. - Average number of users is eight. - Facilities in good condition. - Ongoing on daily basis.
Expansion and rehabilitation of existing plant to 18,000 m3	- Existence of rehabilitated treatment facility. - Facility management system.	- It exists and operational. - Managed by Sewage Systems Ltd.
Promote reuse of treated excreta	Functionality of system (percentage of liquid waste treated and reused).	Lab results indicate liquid waste treatment meets environmental protection agency discharge criteria.
Construct sewer lines in Gbegbeyse	- Physical existence of new sewer lines. - Length of new sewer lines.	Initial meetings held and followed by site visits by team of AMA and consultants.
Connect 400 households	Number of new households connected to the sewer.	Project could not take off because we were unable to secure funding.
Registration and licensing of desludging service providers	- Number of service providers registered and licensed. - Number of public toilet operators registered and licensed.	The members of all 4 VTO associations were registered and licensed.
Public toilet operators	Number of treatment facility managers registered and licensed.	3 treatment facility managers have been registered.
Treatment facility managers		
Training of service providers	- Number of service providers trained. - Existence of training materials.	75 service providers trained. - Submitted.
Establish stakeholder platform	- WhatsApp lines established for requesting desludging services. - Public phone-in lines established for requesting desludging services.	- Team have gone a step further to incorporate a platform on its web page for desludging request. - Available.
Enforcement of regulations	- Existence of updated and gazetted by-laws. - No. of dissemination sessions on by-laws. - No. of citizens successfully prosecuted.	- Completed. 320 notices issued.





Group Photo of Participants from the VTO Associations after a 2-day training workshop

CHALLENGES

- Sanitation interventions have inspired the inclusion of the informal sector in building a resilient city.
- Targeting the poor and vulnerable was a challenge. The team therefore used geographical targeting to identify critical masses.
- Knowledge gaps required daily social media sensitization, monthly community engagement and routine mass enforcement activities.

the ocean. The installation of the Treatment Plant treats sewage and fecal sludge to over 80% before discharge into the environment ensuring environmental sustainability. These plants provide services that go beyond the AMA boundary.

- Rigorous enforcement of sanitation by-laws in about 95% of cases have yielded fruitful results. Results can be achieved without necessarily a custodial sentence for defaulters.
- The feedback system has provided the Assembly with adequate information to leave no one behind in the provision of sanitation services and reduce the downward trend.

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

The Assembly intends to sustain its gains by:

- Continuous enforcement of the sanitation by-law.
- Continuous engagement of the General Public to receive feedback on services and interventions embarked by the Assembly.
- The continuity of the SC4Gh activities in the Assembly's day to day operations.

RELEVANCE TO THE SDGS

- Toilet facilities installed allow for use by all manner of persons (including the vulnerable group) thereby leaving no one behind.
- Also due to the provision of hygiene facilities i.e. handwash basins in the toilet facilities, make them safely managed on site.
- The Vacuum Truck Operators play an important role in the collection and transportation of fecal sludge that safeguards and sustains the environment. Providing training for the personnel has improved service delivery and improved the relationship and influence of the Assembly on them.
- Prior to this initiative, all fecal sludge was discharged directly into

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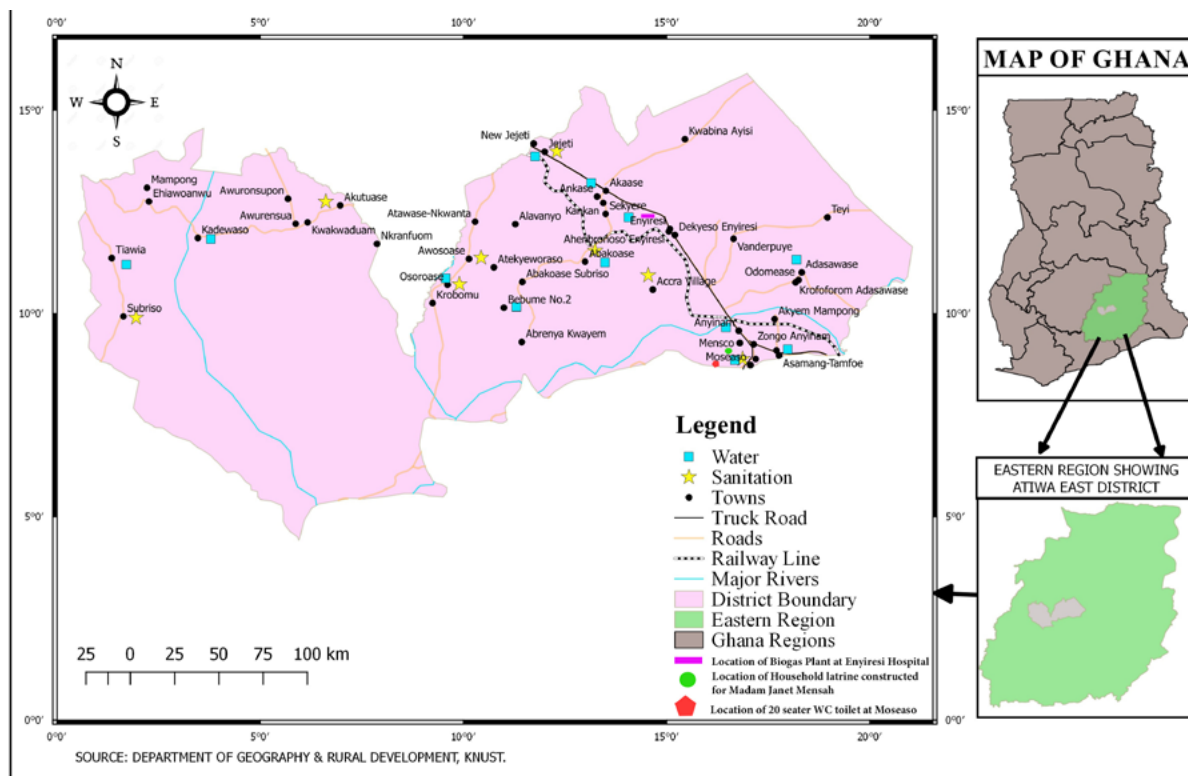
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ATIWA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Atiwa East district map of water and sanitation.

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

Inadequate public and household toilet/latrine facilities at Anyinam and Moseaso, have compelled people defecate indiscriminately. Moreover, people wrap feces in polythene bags and throw them into public drains, refuse dumps, and open spaces.

Inadequate access to toilet facilities, liquid waste management, and disposal are major problems in the two communities.

Due to open defecation and improper disposal of liquid waste, people in the communities suffer the consequences:

- Polluted water supplies when human excrements are washed into water bodies when it rains.
- Houseflies perch on feces and settle on foods.
- Fruit such as mangoes that fall on the ground are contaminated by human excrements.
- The human excrement serves as breeding places for flies.
- Animals such as dogs and fowls consume human excrements and come home to drink in cups and cooking utensils, thereby contaminating them.
- Human excrement pollutes the air with offensive odour.
- Human feces is an eye-sore
- Excreta causes fecal-oral diseases such as Cholera, Diarrhoea, Typhoid Fever etc.



SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

In order to find solutions to the liquid waste management problems, the Atiwa East District Assembly proposed to provide sustainable facilities and services to improve sanitation in the two SC4GH project communities by the end of the project cycle (2019).



CURRENT STATUS OF A BIOGAS PLANT WHICH IS BEING PROVIDED BY THE ATIWA EAST-DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FOR THE ENYIRESI GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AS PART OF THE SC4GH PROGRAMME IS ABOUT 55% COMPLETE

Activities and services put in place to find solution to the problems were:

1. Education on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation for behavioral change.
2. Construct three 6-Seater School KVIP latrines with Changing rooms for girls and hand-washing facility.
3. Construction of three 20-Seater W/C Toilets and completion of one 20-Seater W/C Toilet facilities.
4. Implementation of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach.
5. Promotion of the construction of 200 household latrines.
6. Procurement of a 5,000-liter capacity cesspool emptier.
7. Construction of a biogas plant.
8. Monitoring and supervision of household latrine construction.
9. Capacity building for District Assembly Staff, NGOs, Local Sanitation Committees and individual operators.
10. Training of latrine artisans.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Due to continuous education on hygiene and environmental sanitation, most of the people changed their attitudes positively.
- The Assembly completed a 20-Seater W/C Toilet at Moseaso and a 10-Seater W/C Toilet at Anyinam-Ayigbetown.
- Community-Led-Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggered people of the project areas to feel shame and disgust and participants suggested positive solutions to avoid open defecation.
- Of the proposed 200 household latrines, the DSC4GH team was able to promote and supervise the construction of 153 without subsidies, including two free of charge for vulnerable ladies.
- Construction of a digester for a biogas plant at the Enyiresi Government Hospital, about 55% complete.
- The District Assembly staff and the Local Sanitation Committees (LSCs) contributed towards the success of this programme due to the capacity building workshop organized for them.
- 153 households have access to improved latrines. Moreover, the latrine artisans still continue the construction of household latrines in the project communities as well as other communities.

- People in and around Anyinam-Ayigbe town currently have access to a 10-Seater W/C toilet facility.
- Two household latrines for a blind old lady, Madam Janet Mensah of Moseaso and Madam Dora Omani of Anyinam who is also suffering from stroke, both benefited from a digni-loo latrine facility.

INNOVATIONS

During the promotion and construction of household latrines, some households were able to construct 8 Biofil latrines and 2 Digni-Loo latrines.

A biogas plant which is being provided by the District Assembly for the Enyiresi Government Hospital as part of the SC4GH programme is about 55% complete.

Benefits for the poor:

- Being a blind and an old, Madam Janet Mensah can now easily locate the position of her toilet without any guidance.
- The caretakers of Madam Janet Mensah no longer dispose of the contents of her chamber-pot.
- Madam Dora Omane, suffering from stroke, no longer has to walk long distances to attend nature's call.

CHALLENGES

- Relocation of the biogas plant to the Enyiresi Government Hospital. This inspired the District Chief Executive, Hon. Kwabena P. Nkansah to suggest that the plant should be relocated to Enyiresi Government Hospital, being a District Hospital.
- Three out of five trained latrine artisans withdrew their services since the service charges were inadequate. This inspired the District Sanitation Challenge for Ghana (DSC4GH) team to advise the remaining artisans to work more to encourage the construction of more latrines for more income.
- Mr. Isaac Noagbe, an Environmental Health Officer and Madam Victoria Ametepe, the District Environmental Health Officer, both retired. The Assembly replaced them by other key staff.

- Mr. Osman Hamidu the team's focal person and an IT specialist was transferred from the District to Suhum Municipal Assembly.
- Unavailability of funds to implement some of the proposed projects due to the creation of the new district.
- Lack of means of transport to carry out planned activities effectively.



SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

- Toilet user fees collected at public toilets will support the expenditure of sustainable operations and maintenance of latrines.
- Environmental Health Officers will supervise and monitor the management and maintenance of sanitation facilities.
- The District Assembly will regularly carry out preventive maintenance of public sanitation facilities.
- The District Assembly will organize training workshops on proper maintenance of sanitation facilities for managers/caretakers.
- Environmental Health Officers will organize user-education for the people about the use of public and private sanitation facilities.
- The biogas contractor will form and train a facility management team responsible for the preventive maintenance of the plant.
- The District will collaborate with development partners in solving sanitation problems in a more sustainable manner.
- The Assembly will prioritize funding for sanitation and provide logistics support.
- To share ideas on the benefits of this programme, a series of workshops will be organized for all the Assembly Members to sensitize them on the need of promoting the ideas of constructing improved sanitation facilities within their electoral areas.
- Achievements and ideas will be shared with other MMDAs across the country through the social media, radio programmes and documentaries on television stations etc.

RELEVANCE TO THE SDGS

These interventions are aimed at promoting healthcare delivery services with focus on sanitation and the environment with the view to achieving the following:

- Protection of the physical environment to prevent the depletion of the ozone layer.
- Promotion of good health for the citizens.
- Prolonging the life-span of human beings.
- Elimination or prevention of diseases of public health importance.
- Increasing tourism for foreign exchange.
- Increasing the national revenue through higher productivity.
- Cost of importation of drugs will be reduced.
- Clean environment, safer food and potable water supply.
- Communities will attain ODF status.
- Behavioural change for proper hygiene and sanitation.

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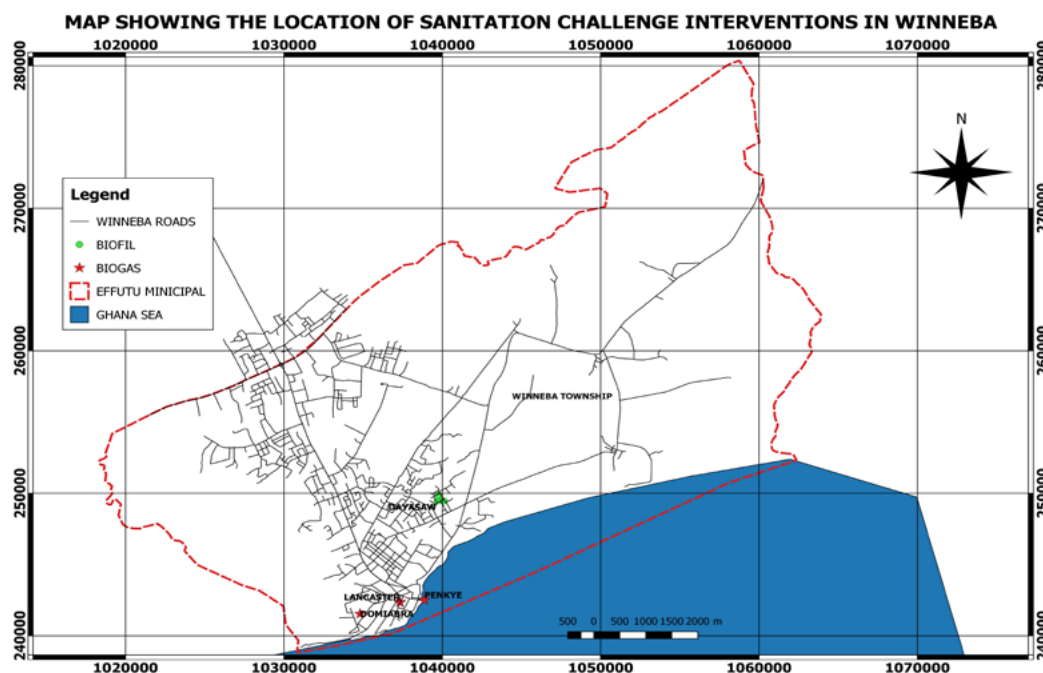


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EFFUTU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

Liquid waste management was generally poor within the Municipality. Our major challenges were:

- The facilities in the Municipality were predominantly onsite which required periodic dislodging.
- Inadequate cesspit emptier to transport the waste to the final disposal site.
- Lack of toilet facilities in poorest communities such as Penkye. Considerable number of the population were without toilet.
- Open defecation along the beach.
- Choked gutters with polythene bags containing human excrement.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Institutions and households in Winneba were sensitized on the importance of having toilet facilities in their homes.
- Conversion of onsite public toilets to biogas toilets.
- Number of household toilets within Winneba were increased by 87.
- The Assembly repaired its old cesspit emptier and put it into use.
- Construction of condominal bio-gas facility within the middle-income areas and clustered communities.
- Encouraged construction of bio-fill toilet facilities in the low-income areas in Winneba.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 87 out of 250 houses targeted now have improved toilet facilities. Out of the 87 houses, 75 are bio-fill and 12 are bio-gas.
- Model and piloted condominal sewage systems have been implemented at Domeabra and Penkye. The Penkye project incorporated the prison, approximately 60 meters from the biogas plant. This single act has taken away dislodgement cost, and provided alternative fuel for cooking (taping the gas from the plant). Sanitation in general has improved drastically at the prisons which houses over 200 inmates. The prison now has nine toilets which hitherto were pan latrines.
- Users of the bio-fill system are increasing at Daysaw. A youth leader promotes the bio-fill system with residents in the community and facilitated the voluntary construction of bio-fill sanitation systems in more house in Daysaw.
- The unimproved onsite sanitation system at Lancaster has been converted to biogas. This has increased patronage, accessibility and improved sanitation situation of the area. The number of people who use the facility for instance has increased from 50 to 300 a day according to the daily attendance record sheet.
- The Assembly repaired its broken-down cesspit emptier and it is in use. New one could not be procured as planned because of budgetary constraints.
- Registration and licensing of operators is complete. The operators were selected and given some orientation on how to operate and informed of the expectations of the Municipal Assembly for their services. All are licensed according Assembly regulations and rules.
- Capacity building for operators of bio-gas has been conducted. The private partner in this project has been responsible for this capacity building. He has also built the capacity of selected individuals to help train other operators (i.e. training of trainers).
- Complaints on bio-gas and sanitation related issues have been placed under the auspices of the existing Public Relations and Complaints Committee.

INNOVATIONS

The Assembly implemented novel initiative in the use of condominal system for biogas extraction. Globally, the condominal has been use to service multiple houses for the purpose of waste treatment and containment. This is the first time this technology is being used for gas extraction for use by the households and institutions. Similarly, the linkage of the prison's toilet to the plant and extraction of gas back to serve the prison is the first of its kind in the country.

The Assembly also imitated the existing Biogas and Biofill Technologies to serve the intended purpose.

Again, all the Assembly projects were implemented in poor communities. The Lancaster and Penkye biogas public toilets for instance are located within poor communities and they are giving people the best of service. People from far and near are adapting them.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Assembly partnered with Rural and Urban Sanitation International Ghana Limited and Centre for School and Community Science and Technology Studies (SACOST) of the University of Education Winneba.

The SACOST, with its deep understanding in research, provided the needed database for allocation of resources. They came out with the stratification of the communities which informed the Assembly area/areas of major concern. The communities where the Assembly constructed the toilets were selected based on their advice.

We can also say that, Rural and Urban Sanitation International Ghana Limited provided the hardware of the projects. It was responsible for the construction of most of the toilet facilities and the biogas. It organised training for the facility operators and trainers.

CHALLENGES

An aspect of the culture of the natives, at the cursory seem insignificant but, had a very serious setback for the Challenge implementation. Traditionally, feecal matter is seen as objectionable and should not be stored closer to residence. That partly explains why people defaecate at the shore with the aim that the sea would wash it afar. Again, societies that have toilets had it far from the towns or villages. The Assembly encountered this challenge during sensitization programmes and further stakeholder discussions. This challenge inspired the Assembly to embrace the condominal method which suited the local people.

Another setback was purely finance. The targeted communities were comparatively poor and could not afford the construction of the biogas. Majority of them therefore resorted to the construction of biofill which was less cheaper.

The old towns and especially communities along the beach which incidentally were the targeted communities had no available land for the construction of the biogas. Most of these communities were highly congested. This challenge made the adoption of the condominal method even more desirable.

The high cost of a new cesspit emptier compelled the Assembly to shelve the acquisition of a new one. To keep its objective active, the Assembly repaired an old broken-down cesspit emptier, which proved very helpful.

The idea of "gas" nearer to homes was initially objected by the people because of the fear of explosion. This fear was obliterated when the piloted biogas was demonstrated to the people for about a year without any problem. Again, sensitization also continued.



Gas line back to prisons (top), gas used at prisons kitchen (bottom left) and construction of biogas toilets (bottom right)..

SUSTAINABILITY

- The initial objectionable perception of biogas from toilet sources have given way to excitement about its usage making it socially and culturally sustainable. Again, the people are also realising that after the initial cost of construction, little or no cost is required in the medium term making it economically sustainable. Similarly, the odour associated with traditional septic tank and KVIP is absent in this case and with its beneficial product making it technologically sustainable.
- The Assembly has arranged to construct household toilets on instalment basis with private partners, with payments is made from the Assembly to the private partners. This flexibility has started to yielded positive results and it is hoped that it will scale up the gains made so far. The Assembly, in collaboration with its private partners, is giving free technical advice to the local people. There is also continuous sensitization of the people. The Assembly has also set the end of 2020 where it will start prosecuting people who do not have toilets at home or are not hooked on to the condominal biogas system.

SCALE-UP

The interventions the Assembly has implemented, response effectively to the requirements of the SDGs 6.

- The construction of both individual household or condominal biogas toilets will reduce and subsequently end open defecation, an essential requirement of SDG6.
- There would be reduction of water borne diseases, and promotion of hygiene in the communities where these interventions have taken place. This is based on the fact that liquid waste would be contained and would not pollute the environment.

If this new evidence or learning are widely applied;

- The sanitation situation and hygiene of prisons and other institutions would improve and cut costs for managing toilets. If the Winneba example of connecting the prisons toilet to the condominal system can be replicated nationwide, it will produce a “trinity of benefit,” improving hygiene, eliminating dislodging, and provisioning and alternative source of fuel for cooking.

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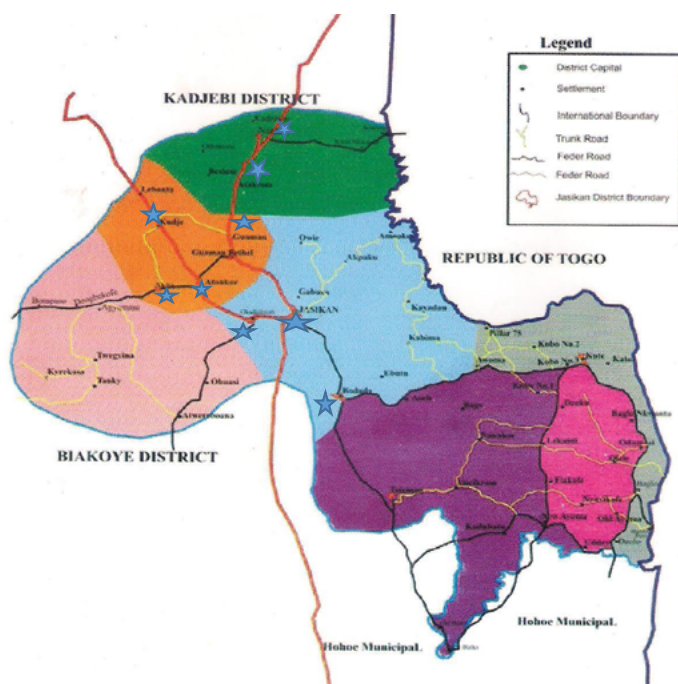
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JASIKAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE



Jasikan district map

The sanitation situation was a major concern:

- Of 4,873 households only 1,500 households had access to safe sanitation facilities.
- A lack of public facilities resulted in the vandalism and over-use of school and institutional latrines and open defecation.
- Many people still practiced open defecation.
- Contaminated water sources.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

The objectives of the strategy were to:

- Ensure 60% of houses had improved sanitation facilities by the end of December 2018.
- Ensure a cesspit emptier and a liquid waste management plant are operational by the end of December 2020.
- Reduce fecal-oral diseases and environmental contamination.
- Improve access to sanitation facilities in schools to increase enrolment.
- Reuse fecal sludge for agricultural purposes.
- Create jobs during construction and management and operational phases.

- Bring about social cohesion and general well-being of people with better access to sanitation facilities.
- Install sanitation facilities in 60% of 1906 households with no access to facilities and provide public facilities for the remaining 40%.
- Provide 880 household latrines with biogas- digesters.
- Provide 11 ten-seater public/institutional latrines to give sanitation access to the floating population, visitors and the poor.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Positive engagement with the communities at focus group discussions and town hall meetings.
- More than 600 household latrines with handwashing facilities have been constructed and are in use, with a further 2000 outside the project area in collaboration with SNV Ghana.
- Communities outside the project area have been triggered into action using the CLTS approach.
- Awarded first place on the Volta Region ODF league table for declaring 41 communities ODF in March 2018.
- A 12-seat public latrine with four shower facilities were constructed at the Jasikan lorry station and at Okadjakrom LA basic schools.
- A private investor completed two public latrines at Ketudje and Jasikan. A number of ongoing public and institutional latrines are in various stages of completion.
- An 1800 liter cesspool emptier has been made available.
- Two plots have been acquired for the waste treatment plant and construction of the plant has been put out to tender.
- The project area has been up-scaled to include six more communities in Eastern Buem with potential for four more.





INNOVATIONS

Innovations included:

- The promotion of biofilm and biogas-digester latrines in the focus area
- Handwashing facilities added to every household latrine.

PARTNERSHIPS

SNV GHANA

- Assisted in triggering 84 communities in the district and obtained ODF tag for 41 of them.

UNICEF GHANA

- Collaborated with us to declare a further 10 communities ODF by June 2019.

ZOOMLION GHANA LIMITED

- Supplied the district with a cesspool emptier.

GHANA FIRST

- Will provide, operate and manage public sanitation facilities (latrines, shower baths and laundries) in the major communities of the district.

CHALLENGES

Challenges encountered during the implementation of the project included:

- High turnover of key decision makers which affected speedy implementation of activities
- Financial constraints which hindered the completion or realisation of some of the project objectives
- Financial constraints among beneficiary households who expected to receive subsidies.

Sustainability of the project was paramount, and leadership was encouraged to show ongoing interest in the project and urge their electorate to embrace it.

Efforts to scale up the project has begun with the inclusion of more communities in the western parts of the district into the project. Household latrines have sprung up in these communities.

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

To sustain the gains made on this project we have:

- Captured plans in subsequent District Medium Term Development plans and budgetary allocations made
- Introduced a sanitation levy to be paid by abled citizens.
- Enacted and gazetted by-laws to guide sanitation behaviour and compulsory provision of sanitation facilities in homes, workplaces, public places, markets and religious places
- Introduced a district level ODF league table
- Expanded into other communities using the CLTS approach
- Trained a number of latrine artisans and promoted sanitation financing
- Promoted sanitation leadership networks in communities to enhance peer reviewing.

RELEVANCE TO SDGS

Local authorities in Ghana can achieve ODF status by:

- Making sanitation a priority and allocating adequate resources
- Enacting and implementing relevant by-laws on sanitation
- Recognizing sanitation as a core mandate and take initiative without external reliance
- Adequately supporting artisans with financial and material resources.

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ABOUT THE SANITATION CHALLENGE FOR GHANA (SC4GH)

SC4Gh is a component of the Ideas to Impact Global Initiative to stimulate competition among Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and to encourage inclusive partnership for the design and implementation of liquid waste management strategies. The contest runs from November 2015 to July 2019 under the auspices of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources with funding from the UK AID.

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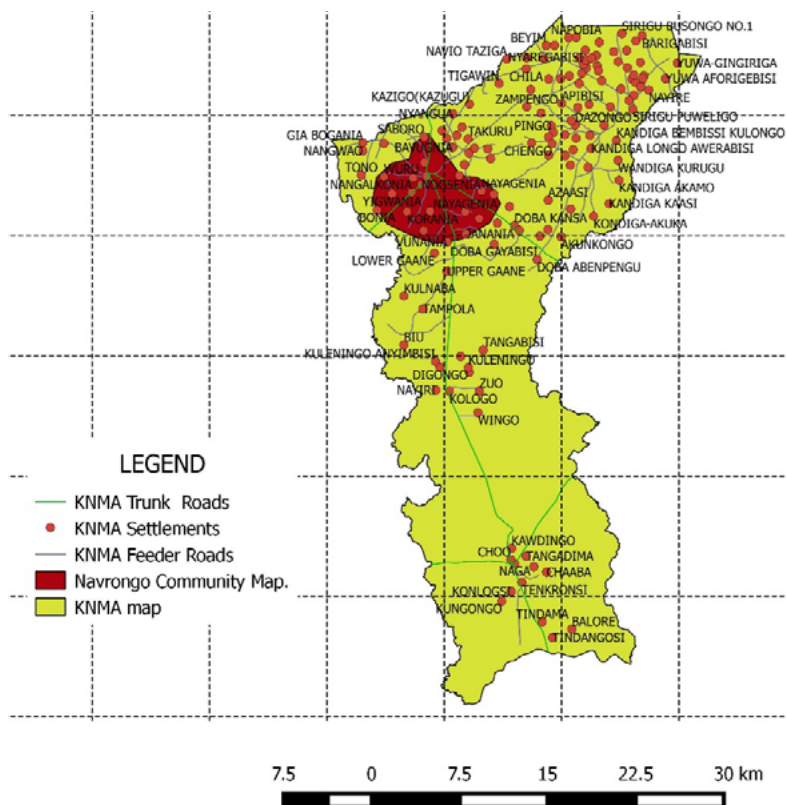




**SANITATION
CHALLENGE
FOR GHANA**

Rewarding Excellence in Urban Liquid Waste Management

KASSENA NANKANA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



Navrongo community in the Kassena Nankana Municipal Assembly context

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

The strategy covers the following Navrongo Urban Area communities:

- Namolo-Saboro to the north,
- Doba to the east,
- Nangalikinia to the west,
- Vonania to the south, and
- Nogsinia in the central of Navrongo.

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Lack of education
- 90.4% of the Municipal population practice open defecation
- Inadequate toilets/low capacity of artisans to construct toilets
- Low incomes levels of Municipal populations

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Improved education and awareness creation using various platforms e.g. School Sanitation Clubs, Community durbars, Radio discussions and engagement with Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Landlords)
- Selected and marketed toilets that are culturally, socially and economically accepted
- Enforcement of building code that makes toilet construction mandatory

- Reviewed sanitation by-laws to reflect current sanitation situation in the Municipality
- Prosecutors have been trained to prosecute sanitation offenders
- Provision of public toilet facilities
- Privatization of public toilets (Pay as you use)

INNOVATION

- Adoption of sanitation challenge model
- Increased the number of Human Resource in the EHSU
- Private sector involvement has become a priority in terms of consultation and implementation
- Sama Sama toilets (pro poor toilets)
- Liquid waste management now a priority in the Municipality
- Establishment of Community Sanitation Team

BENEFITS FOR THE POOR

- Opportunities were given to the poor to choose the toilet type/ model that best suit them in terms of affordability and adaptation
- Construction payment spread over time to enable the poor to pay
- Supporting the poor using the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) model concept to construct compost toilets and also supporting community members with old roofing sheets

ACHIEVEMENTS

Objectives	Progress Made
To increase public awareness of Environmental Sanitation issues and by-laws in the municipality by the end of 2018.	- Households are now practicing hand washing with soap - All public building now have toilet facilities.
To increase school pupils' knowledge and understanding of general Environmental Sanitation issues and specifically proper liquid waste disposal.	- School pupils are practicing hand washing with soap. - School Sanitation Clubs functioning and championing sanitation course. - More awareness have been created and attitudes are now changing
To undertake successful prosecution of Environmental Sanitation offenders.	- Sanitation by-laws now reviewed and awaiting gazetting - Sanitation offenders are now been prosecuted
To increase access to latrine facilities to 60% by end of 2017, and by 100% by the end of 2020.	- We have increase the number of household toilet in the catchment Area - All public building now have toilet facilities. - All public building now have toilet facilities. - More Public toilets constructed with the catchment area using the '1million 1 constituency' policy.



Sama sama toilet in households

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

To sustain these changes, collaboration among partners will be strengthened and there will be continuous training of artisans to construct resilient, cultural, social, economically and disability friendly toilets.

To be used accross the district or further scaled-up by other MMDAs, documentation of liquid waste strategies and success stories will be shared with various MMDAs and other Development Partners working in areas of liquid waste.

If this new evidence or learning were widely applied for WASH SDGs, it would be relevant for the following reasons:

- Reduce illness and deaths through education by adopting the F-Diagram
- Improve access to pipe borne to all households
- Reduce inequality and access to latrine facilities
- Poverty levels in urban poor communities
- Staff attrition

The following would be different:

- Economic empowerment people
- Dignified people
- Increased productivity
- Increased incomes
- Social impact
- Tremendous health improvement
- Increase tourism

PARTNERSHIPS

- Sap and Sap Consults
- IDA-CWSA
- GoG-UNICEF
- University for Development Studies- Navrongo Campus
- International Development Enterprise Ghana
- Ghana First
- Patience to All Enterprise

VALUE ADDITION

- Education, sensitization and awareness creation on sanitation issues
- Increase access to sanitation facilities (household toilets)
- Pre-financing of toilet construction

CHALLENGES

- Lack of household toilets and hand washing facilities
- Poverty levels in urban poor communities
- Staff attrition

This has inspired the following changes:

- Pre financing model by SAMA toilets
- Strong inter-departmental collaboration
- Tippy taps have been made available

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ABOUT THE SANITATION CHALLENGE FOR GHANA (SC4GH)

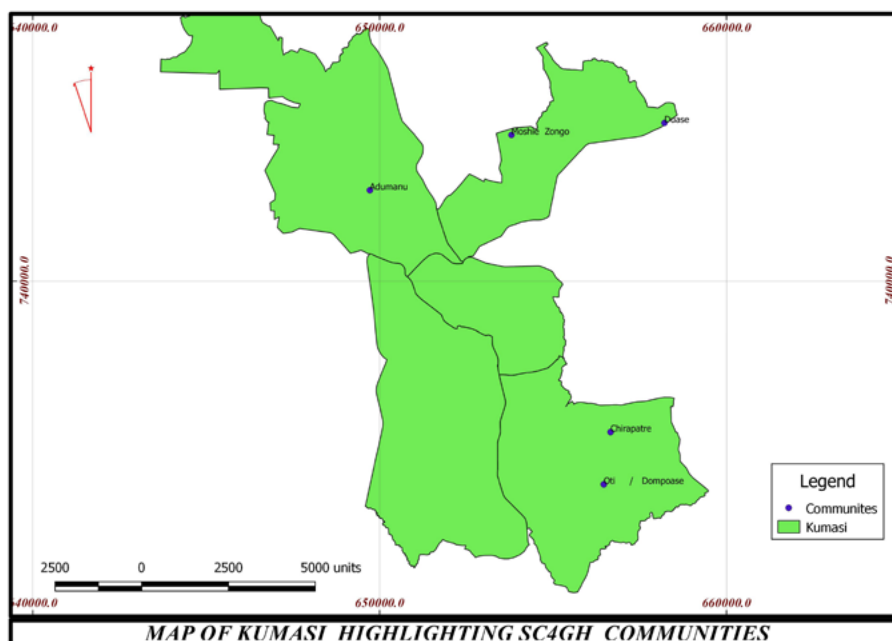
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KUMASI METROPOLITAN AREA

STRATEGY OVERVIEW



LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Household Toilet

- Moshie Zongo is a densely populated community where only 11.5% of households (with household size of 5 persons) had household toilets in their homes.
- Most (76%) of them were using the poorly managed and unhygienic public toilets in the community, which is often characterised by long queues during the morning rush hours.
- The rest (12.5%) resorted to open defecation due to the stench and sometimes their inability to access the public toilets at certain times when nature calls.

Institutional Latrines

- The Anyaano cluster of schools has 786 pupils and 25 teachers with only 6-seater KVIP toilet facility serving only the teaching staff.
- The Adumanu school has a population of 525 pupils and 22 teaching staff but has no toilet facility

Treatment, Reuse & Disposal:

- Due to poor management the Chirapatre Satellite sewer treatment pond became silted and the site became bushy, hide out for drug peddlers and breeding grounds for reptiles which were terrorizing the adjoining private properties
- Due to the defunct operations of the 9 stabilisation ponds at Oti Liquid Waste Treatment Pond, effluents were directly discharged by VTOs into a drain which flows into a nearby stream.



Chirapatre pond before (top) and two men holding plates of smoked catfish from the rehabilitated Chirapatre Sewerage Treatment Pond (bottom).



Oti anaerobic pond before (left) and after (right).

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED

- Rallied support from the Assembly members, Heads of Departments, traditional authorities and religious leaders through General Assembly meetings, Management meetings and durbars.
- Identified and registered 457 households without toilets
- Signed MOUs with WSUP, Clean Team, RWESCK, TREND, IMWI, TriMark Aquaculture Centre and Vacuum Tanker Operators (VTO) Association.
- Printed and distributed 1000 flyers and 100 T shirts promotional materials.
- Intensified awareness creation and education through community durbars and floats.
- Trained local artisans on simple toilet construction technologies.
- Trained 20 community pioneers and 120 Environmental Health Officers on promotion and enforcement.
- Deployed the SaniPath tool to ascertain the risk of exposure of residents at Moshie Zongo to feco-oral contamination.
- Reviewed the assembly's by-laws on sanitation to ensure that households acquire toilets.
- Prepared and submitted proposals for institutional latrine constructions at Anyaano Cluster and Adumanu schools.
- Organised sanitation and hygiene training at Adumanu and Anyaano Schools.
- Developed operations and maintenance manual for the institutional latrines.
- Rehabilitated the Oti Liquid Waste Treatment Pond.
- Organised financial and technical trainings for the VTOs.
- Revised the tipping fees from the range of Gh20 – Gh40 to Gh80 – Gh100.
- Rehabilitated the Chirapatre Sewerage Treatment Pond to rear catfish to generate revenue for maintenance.



Oti settling tank

ACHIEVEMENTS

Objective 1: To increase access to private safe and hygienic toilets for households at Moshie Zongo by providing 250 toilets between 2016 and 2019	Objective 2: To increase access to safe and hygienic toilets in 5 basic schools across the Metropolis between 2016 and 2019.	Objective 3: To improve the operation of Chirapatre Sewerage Treatment Pond and Oti Liquid Waste Treatment Pond between 2017 and 2019
• Distributed and installed Container Based Sanitation (CBS) to 149 out of the 457 households without toilets.	• Secured sponsorship from Members of Parliament and constructed 10-seater institutional latrines with overhead polytank in 2 schools out of the 5 schools.	• Rehabilitated liquid waste treatment Pond at Oti (headworks, settling tanks, pump house, drying beds) • Rehabilitated sewerage treatment pond at Chirapatre and rearing of catfish on commercial scale to generate funds for sustainable maintenance works.

INNOVATIONS

CONTAINER BASED SANITATION

- The distribution and installation of Container Based Sanitation (CBS) to 149 households at Moshie Zongo, a low-income community in Kumasi.
- Throughout the West Africa Sub region, the CBS can only be found in Kumasi.
- It is affordable i.e. the container is given to the households for free, one pays a service of charge of only GH¢ 38 per month (cheaper than GH¢ 72 per month for public toilets).
- It is dignified and convenient i.e. can be access at any time by the households.
- It has odor control measures i.e. by design the urine is separated the from the faeces and a mixture of nim powder and saw dust is poured on the faeces after usage.

CHIRAPATRE SEWERAGE TREATMENT POND FISH FARMING

The rehabilitated sewerage treatment pond at Chirapatre is being used to rear cat fish on commercial scale to generate funds for sustainable operations and maintenance of the facility.

- Although some treatment ponds across the country e.g. the University of Ghana treatment pond, have fishes, they are not on commercial scale for revenue generation but to assess the quality of treated waste water before discharging into the environment.

OTI LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT PLANT (IMITATIVE)

- The rehabilitated treatment plant at Oti now has a headworks, settling tanks, a pump house and drying beds.

- Though similar facilities exist in Ghana, they are owned and managed by private firms like Jekora Ventures etc and on a small scale.
- This facility is the biggest and first of its kind owned and managed by an assembly in Ghana.

PARTNERSHIPS

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS:

- Clean Team Ghana
- TriMark Aquaculture Centre
- Vacuum Tanker Operators (VTO) Association
- Sinapi Abba
- HFC Bofo

NON-STATE ACTORS

- WSUP
- RWESCK
- TREND
- IMWI

CHALLENGES

- Setback: Inability of households at Moshie Zongo to access low interest loans for household toilet construction from the bank due to lack of collateral security, temporary residency (i.e. mostly tenants) and limited land space.
- Change it inspired: awareness creation, distribution and installation of container based sanitation to households without toilets .

SUSTAINABILITY, SCALING-UP

OTI AND CHIRAPATRE REHABILITATED TREATMENT PONDS

- Completing the 2nd phase of Oti treatment plant.
- Preparing operations and maintenance plans.
- Assigning a budget line for the O&M activities.
- Enforcing payments of revised tipping fees by VTOs.
- Ensuring timely releasing of funds for O&M activities.

Monthly inspection and monitoring of the implementation of O&M activities

CONTAINER BASED SANITATION (CBS)

- Partnering the religious, traditional and opinion leaders in the city to intensively and extensively carry out education and awareness creation.
- Enforcing the by-laws on household toilets by prosecuting offenders .

RELEVANCE TO THE SDG

CONTAINER BASED SANITATION

- Through awareness creation, education, distribution and installation of the container based sanitation at Moshie Zongo, KMA has been able to contribute to the achievement of SDG 6, Target 6.2 and Indicator 6.2.1 as follows:

Target 6.2 "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Indicator 6.2.1 1,622 of the population at Moshie Zongo are now using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES AT SCHOOLS:

- The Members of Parliament response to KMAs proposal to construct institutional latrines at schools has contributed to the following result:

Indicator 6.2.1 1,358 of the population at Anyaano and Adumanu Schools are now using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

Should this new evidence of learning be widely applied, open defecation will be eradicated.

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Adumanu School latrine



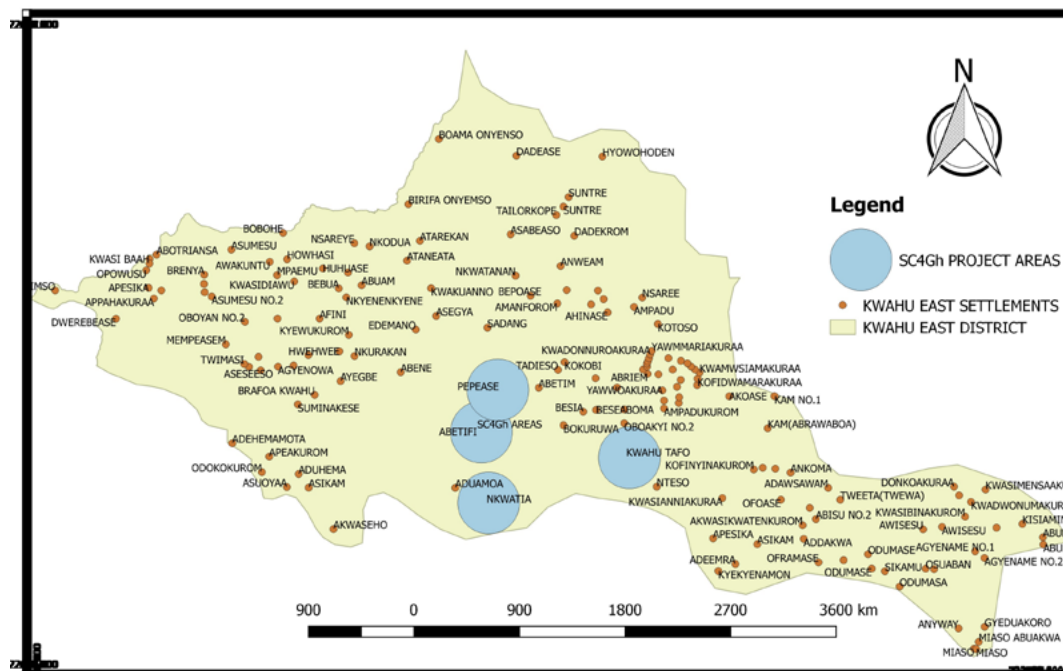


**SANITATION
CHALLENGE
FOR GHANA**

Rewarding Excellence in Urban Liquid Waste Management



KWAHU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Map of Kwahu East District with Sanitation Challenge for Ghana project areas.

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- High level of open defecation among the low income groups.
- More than half of all reported diseases in the focus areas were sanitation-related (16,474 of OPD case attendance in 2016) with its associated social and economic cost.
- About 80% of the population depended on spring water, boreholes and dug wells as their source of drinking water but these water bodies were seriously polluted by open defecation.
- Poorly managed public toilets in market places traders, drivers and travelers to resort to open defecation.
- Most schools and administrative blocks in the project areas had VIP toilets which were in a poor state and unhygienic.
- No attempt to recycle liquid waste into a possible reusable matter or any effort to treat it.

Solutions designed and implemented:

- Promote the construction of household latrines and make the construction of adequate toilet facilities mandatory in building plans,
- Convert household pan latrines to WC with bio-digesters and provide modern institutional toilet facilities.
- Provide ultra-modern public toilet facilities in the three urban centers.
- Procure mechanical cesspit emptiers.
- Provide a final disposal site and treatment plant and maintenance of treatment equipment and facilities.
- Train personnel in the management of liquid waste treatment plans.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Review of the National Building Code into a District Specific Building Code approved by the General Assembly resulting in approval 438 building plans.
- 315 households have had their capacity increased to construct improved household toilets.
- 239 households have constructed improved toilet facilities by converting from VIP toilets to WC toilets with bio-digester systems.
- Ten quarterly household inspections have been conducted to check odour or vermin and an absence of used cleansing materials.
- Toilets constructed in ten schools and public toilets constructed in three market areas and currently in use.

INNOVATION

TECHNICAL

- Construction of household WC toilets with bio-digesters to replace VIP toilets to meet SDG 6. This was achieved through subsidies to poor households.
- Construction of WC toilets at Abetifi market, Nkwatia market and Kwahu Tafo to replace KVIP toilets and to provide a continuous water supply to meet the needs of market women, drivers and the poor.
- The approval and ownership of the building code by the General Assembly to suit the district specific situation and to ensure ownership by citizens and stakeholders and usage by the poor.

SOCIAL

- The proposed treatment plant for organic fertilizer will create employment for local youth and enrich the soil.
- The Bryan Acheampong Foundation constructed thrift shops to provide free toiletries, cleaning agents and other household needs. 2000 poor, elderly citizens have already benefited.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- The treatment plant and bio-digesters will prevent air and water pollution by reducing the number of vent pipes in household toilets and prevent the leaching of fecal sludge into the water table and river bodies.
- The promotion and use of organic manure by farmers in the project area helps to improve soil fertility and reduce pollution. This is demonstrated by Kotoso FBO group who produce vegetables.



Household Emmanuel Offosu before and after household toilet renovations.

PRO-POOR TARGETING

- The Assembly identified the strategy beneficiaries through community-based targeting, needs-based targeting and consultations.
- The Assembly registered 315 households from the four project areas (Abetifi, Pepease, Nkwatia and Kwahu Tafo) which included poor households without toilets or unimproved facilities.
- Subsidies were given to construct improved household toilets with bio-digesters.
- Enforcement and local acceptance of the building code in approved plans and dissemination sessions in both English and the local language to help poor beneficiaries understand the building codes. This has also improved accessibility and layouts of respective project areas.
- Registering 200 poor households and building their capacity to construct household toilets.
- Construction of school toilets and urinals with priority given to public schools with poor sanitation infrastructure. This has helped improve the sanitation situation in the target schools.
- Construction of public toilets, urinals and hand-washing facilities at market places to serve the public (traders, drivers, travelers and other interest groups). This has helped to ensure accessibility and affordability especially for the poor and to eliminate open defecation.
- Assessment of the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system was done by conducting a survey with farmers, especially poor farmers.
- The farmers indicated their preference for organic fertilizer because of its cost effectiveness, enrichment properties for the soil and for being environmentally friendly. This confirmed the choice of model treatment system for the production of organic fertilizer.

PARTNERSHIPS

- Service level agreement or MOU signed with Top Choice Plumbing and Civil Engineering to support the construction of household WC facilities with bio-digesters in the project area at a subsidized rate of 70%, with the subsidy of 30% to be absorbed by Kwahu East District Assembly.
- Another Service level agreement or MOU signed with Brightway Septic Solutions to support the construction of household WC facilities with bio-digesters in the project area at a subsidized rate of 70%, with the subsidy of 30% to be absorbed by Kwahu East District Assembly.
- Agreement with Atala Ltd to fund and manage the construction of Abetifi market with a 16-seat toilet block with handwashing facilities.
- Agreement with Mr. Clement Amo Omari (opinion leader) to rehabilitate and operate a ten-seat toilet block at Kwahu Tafo market.
- MOU with Rockstar to fund the construction of the liquid waste treatment plant at the final disposal site at Abetifi.
- Social agreement with the Presbyterian University College, Ghana to provide research and technical support in the preparation and approval of the feasibility report on the construction of a liquid waste treatment system at Abetifi. The treatment system would produce organic fertilizer for farmers in the district.
- The District Assembly has undertaken a number of shared social agreements with non-state actor organizations to implement the liquid waste management strategy as part of its commitment to the SC4Gh competition.
- The Assembly and the Bryan Acheampong Foundation signed an MoU to provide poor and elderly citizens with free toiletries and cleaning agents to improve household liquid waste management.
- Other services provided by the Foundation that support the SC4Gh strategy are:
 1. Construction of 61 household toilets in two deprived communities.
 2. Training and building capacity of community members on the safe usage of household toilets.
 3. The dislodgement of two public toilet pits for safe usage by community members.
 4. Provision of handwashing amenities in 13 schools and health clubs to ensure sustainability.
 5. Setting up of an organic fertilizer demonstration farm at Kotoso, near Kwahu Tafo to support feasibility studies on the treatment system.



Thrift shop.



The construction of Abetifi Presby Primary & JHS school 14-seater WC toilet with hand washing facilities.

CHALLENGES

The SC4GH team faced a number of challenges which negatively affected the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities in the liquid waste management strategy. This was due to:

- Frequent posting/transfer of officers on the project team.
- Weak financial capacity of some partners.
- Delays in the release of the District Assembly's Common Fund.
- Unreliability of some partners/instability in the interactions with some partners.

SUSTAINABILITY

- The national medium-term development policy (2018-2021) is being implemented after it was approved and certified by the National Development Planning Commission. This will ensure that it is consistent with national development policies and priorities.
- Under the strategic goal of safeguarding the natural environment, the Assembly aligned the activities with the national policy objective to improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services.
- It is in this objective that the strategy activities for SC4Gh have been included and approval given for implementation for the period 2018-2021.
- Other liquid waste management and sanitation activities will be implemented in other communities outside the focus areas. All SC4Gh interventions and general sanitation activities have been captured in the plan for 2018-2021 to cover all communities in the district.
- The Sanitation Challenge has inspired the project team to be more competitive. As the SC4Gh is a competition that will award only the best MMDAs, it has stimulated the technical capacity of staff directly implementing the challenge and instilled in them the spirit of commitment and dedication.
- The Assembly has set up a donor funding unit to search and prepare more proposals for other donor funding opportunities.

RELEVANCE TO SDGS

The new evidence will increase access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services in the district which will achieve SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15 and 17, through elimination of open defecation, access to toilet facilities for the poor, treatment and reuse of liquid waste and environmental conservation through the use of organic manure in farming which will improve crop production and end hunger across the district.

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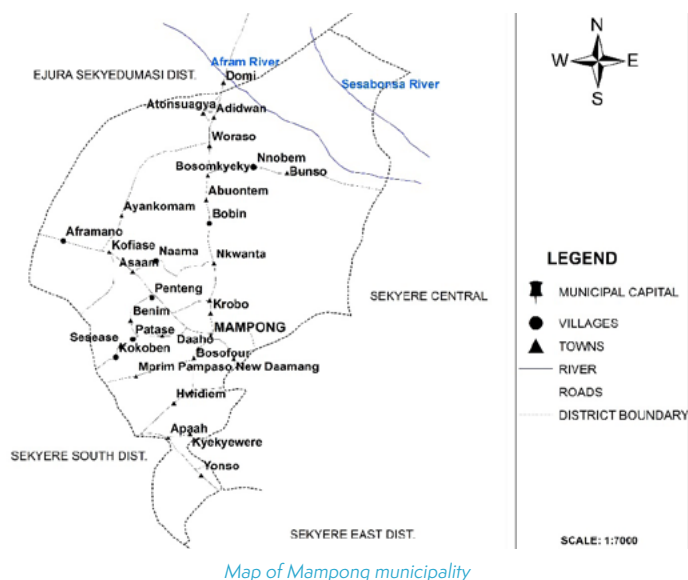
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MAMPONG MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW



LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

Access to basic sanitation in the Mampong Township was worrying. Despite having nearly 43% of households with access to improve toilets, the rest of the households especially the densely populated and old settlements still practice open defecation. A total of 12 out of 16 health facilities were without improved sanitation facilities in September 2016. In Mampong alone, only 24 out of 49 schools (51%) did have improved sanitation facilities. Available public toilet facilities were WC 4 and Aqua Privy 13.

Open defecation was disturbing in some parts of Mampong such as Warakese, Abrukutuaso, Market Area, Akyeremade, Nkwantanang yet pronounced at Zongo East and West. Due to poor access to Household and Public Toilet Facilities; and mostly inability to construct one facility for themselves.



SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

Objective 1: To eliminate open defecation by the end of 2025	Objective 2: To increase access progressively to schools and health facility sanitation	Objective 3: To increase safe faecal sludge management	Objective 4: Reduce the equity gap between the rich and the poor
- Constructed four 20-seater WC facilities at different locations within the catchment area. - Constructed 100 VIP toilet facilities to replace pit latrines in Mampong Zongo. - Gazetted and reviewed municipal by-laws. - Prosecuted sanitary offenders - Community engaged and educated. - Partnered with private entrepreneurs in the construction of house/public toilets (PPP)	- Construction of withholding septic tank at Mampong Government Hospital to replace the damaged, leaking and overflowing sewerage system polluting the Hospital precincts and nearby tenements. - Constructed 6-seater W/C Toilet for Methodist Primary and 2 unit KVIP Toilets for Muslim Mission Schools.	- Improved collection and transportation of liquid waste. - Construction of waste to energy treatment plants by Rennergenc Ltd.	- Constructed 100 VIP toilet facilities to replace pit latrines. - Reshaped and upgraded roads to made them motorable and areas accessible. - Cash transferred through the LEAP intervention to empower poor economically.

ACHIEVEMENTS, INNOVATION/PARTNERSHIP

The Municipal Assembly has been able to complete the following programs and projects during the years under review:

- Constructed 100 VIP toilet facilities to replace pit latrines in Mampong Zongo.
- Improved collection and transportation of liquid waste.
- Constructed four 20-seater W/C facilities at different locations within the catchment area.
- By-laws had been updated and reviewed.
- Awareness creation activities at community meetings and groups.
- Revamped defunct and established health clubs.



INNOVATIONS

TIPPY TAP INVENTION

- To improve water, sanitation and hygiene in basic schools and eliminate the spread of fecal-oral disease.

TREE PLANTING INITIATIVE

- To improve air quality and controlling erosional activities.

PARTNERSHIPS AND THEIR VALUE

PRIVATE SECTOR/NON STATE ACTOR

- Rennergenc Ltd – Construction of waste to energy plants.
- Ashanti Development – Construction of household toilets and boreholes
- Individual entrepreneur – Construction of Public Private Partnership toilet facilities
- University of Education Winneba, Mampong Campus. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education program/consultancy.

VALUES

- Helped reduce open defecation in the project focus area.
- It has also improved access to sanitation facilities.
- Gradual behavioral change especially among school children and women with the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Sustainability of the Sanitation Value Chain through conversion of waste to usable energy.

CHALLENGES

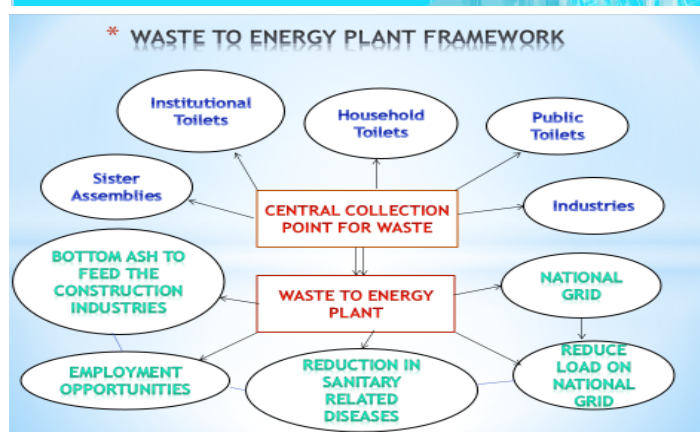
- Delay in signing of MOU with Rennergenc Co. Ltd as a result of the fact that clearance was needed from agencies like EPA, Ministry of Energy and Energy commission.
- Delay in construction of toilet facilities due to hard rocky nature of the terrain during pit construction of the Household toilet. This was overcome with the relocation of the site for construction.
- Posting out of key staff led to slow pace implementation of the project as new staff needed to be re-oriented.
- Inadequate funding led to bringing in private investors to aid the projects.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALE-UP

- Municipal Clean and Green Committee has been set up by the Municipal Chief Executive to upscale the planting of trees and Sanitation Education in the Municipality.
- Construction of household and institutional toilets is ongoing.
- a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with RENERGENC Ltd for the construction of waste to Energy Treatment Plant to effectively utilize all Waste collected from within the Municipality and adjoining Districts to usable energy; and by products for road and building construction.
- Gazetting of by-Laws has enabled the Municipal Assembly to enforce it Sanitation Regulation and Compliance.

RELEVANCE TO THE SDGs

The WASH programme and project implemented within the Municipality would lead to reduction in open defecation and attitudinal change among especially school children and women. The evidence and learning would lead to the achievement of SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).



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NANUMBA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Rise in open defecation as a result of lack of appropriate household toilets.
- Lack of access to basic sanitary facilities in schools.
- Improper handling and disposal of liquid waste into water sources.
- Weak enforcement and outdated sanitation by-laws.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Developed guidelines for the provision of household latrines within the metropolis.
- Constructed 100 household latrines in six deprived communities.
- Constructed four institutional latrines and renovated one institutional latrine in schools.
- Constructed four public latrines and renovated one public toilet.
- Conducted hygiene education in basic schools.
- Undertook maintenance work on the liquid waste treatment facility at the landfill site.
- Formation and capacity building of a sanitation task force.
- Developed a communication plan to improve the public's awareness/attitude to liquid waste management.
- Revised, updated and enforced sanitation by-laws.
- Developed a monitoring plan for the liquid waste management system.
- Conducted periodic laboratory analysis of treated liquid waste.



Grand Finale of the WASH quiz competition at JHS Level at the Bimbilla College of Education, Bimbilla

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Developed guidelines in partnership with CSOs and landlords associations for household toilet construction and expansion.
- 100 household latrines constructed.
- Constructed five basic school latrines and renovated one. Provided handwashing facilities and changing rooms for female students for use during their menstrual cycle.
- Constructed three public latrines and renovated one.
- By-laws have been revised and updated.
- Radio awareness campaign carried out.
- Sanitation committees formed in the focus communities.
- Sanitation task force formed and arrested 119 residents for open defecation in 2018.
- Training sessions on waste management strategies organized for environmental and waste management staff.
- Sanitation clubs formed in selected schools and hygiene education conducted.
- Maintenance works conducted on the treatment facility.
- Fecal sludge used to produce manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers.
- Monitoring plan for liquid waste management developed and implemented.
- Laboratory analysis conducted at landfill site.



Construction of Circular APDO eco-Safe Toilet for Vulnerable Person in Bimbilla

INNOVATIONS

- The biofil toilet technology is introduced to help overcome the liquid waste challenge. Households were given 50% support for the construction. Later the soak away pit was added to this technology in locations where there are no drains.
- Raising private capital for liquid waste management in informal neighborhoods has reduced open defecation and potentially curtailed takeover of public toilets by political actors.
- The establishment of a technical team at sub-metro level comprising waste management/environmental health and works department staff to regularly inspect toilets and tackle problems.
- School sanitation competition among basic schools which is projected to be a learning ground for other schools within the Metropolis and beyond.
- Using fecal sludge as fertilizer to boost agricultural productivity. As a coastal district grappling with depleting fish stock, treated ponds at the landfill site could be used for agricultural purposes.



Engagement of women in Bimbilla on sanitation financing through Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) scheme.

PARTNERSHIPS

GLOBAL COMMUNITIES

Played a key role in the achievement of our strategies and supported the construction of institutional and household latrines, formed sanitation clubs, embarked on hygiene education in schools and conducted capacity building training for SHEP coordinators and head teachers on sanitation and hygiene.

SBP BIOGAS

Constructed household latrines (biofil toilets), the by-product of which is used for agriculture and horticulture purposes.

Other companies engaged on new ways of managing liquid and solid waste include Zoomlion, Safi Sani (Ghana) Ltd and Nehlsen GH.

We are also entering into PPP arrangements with West End Mining Company Ltd and Nokwar Mese Wo De Jesus Ye Nyame Enterprise.

CHALLENGES

- Funding: To reduce the financial burden on the Assembly the liquid waste management services and septage treatment was contracted to the private sector.
- Attitudes: Constant and vigorous educational campaigns, engagement forums, media and local community centers were used to overcome attitudinal challenges.
- Communication: Toll-free lines, web platforms and citizen scorecards were used to report issues.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALE-UP

- Plans added to Medium-Term Development plan (2018-2021) to ensure annual budgetary allocation and continuity of project.
- Investment of prize money to expand household and institutional latrines.
- Collaboration with stakeholders to implement our new guidelines to expand household latrines.
- Waste to energy creation.
- Other MMDAs can adopt the biofil toilets approach to solve OD as it serves as an alternate toilet facility to slum areas.
- Partner with other MMDAs to make good use of their liquid waste treatment facilities at the landfill sites.

RELEVANCE TO SDGS

Production of manure for agriculture at the treatment plant will help the agriculture sector and provide a source of revenue towards improving sanitation in area.

The collaboration model with various stakeholders in the scale-up of household toilet facilities (biofil toilet), and the increase of PPP is practical and can effectively contribute to achieving SDG 6.

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OFFINSO NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW



Map of Offinso North District

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Lack of final liquid waste disposal sites
- Lack of means of collecting and transporting sludge
- Limited public toilet facilities leading to indiscriminate open defecation
- Drainage of wastewater from bathrooms on to streets
- Public drains virtually unavailable to convey runoff
- Negative attitude of the people on environmental hygiene and cleanliness

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Acquisition of final disposal site
- PPP arrangements with private sector operators in the collection and disposal of liquid waste
- Construction of public and institutional toilet facilities
- Facilitate construction of house toilets and soakaway pits
- Public education and enforcement of the Assembly's by-laws
- Construction of public drainage system (u-shape culverts)



Completed 20 seater toilet facility in Akomadan - Agric (left) and completed 10 seater toilet facility in Akomadan - Zongo (right).

ACHIEVEMENTS

CONSTRUCTION OF 33 PUBLIC TOILETS FACILITIES

Objectives	Output
To construct 10 10-seaters	2 completed 8 under construction
To construct 4 14-seaters	2 completed
To construct 3 8-seaters	All under construction
To construct 3 16-seaters	
To construct 14 20-seaters	3 completed 11 under construction

ADDITIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

Objectives	Achievements	Achievement outside the operational area
Acquire 1 acre final disposal site	1 acre of final disposal site acquired	0
Prosecution of offenders/enforcement of by laws	96 households issued with demand notices	24 households issued with demand notices
Hold 15 radio announcement/discussion, 10 community durbars	20 Radio discussions and 5 community durbars held	Note: All communities within the district have access to the CRUZ FM
Construction of 600m open drains	500m open drains at Nkenkaasu constructed	0
Facilitate construction of 352 soak-away pits	286 household soak-away pits constructed	24 soak-away pits constructed

INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS

Innovation: Introduction of bio-gas toilet facility at Akomadan Senior High School

Partnerships: Offinso North District have PPP arrangement with following:

Private Sector	Non State Actors
Virgins Company Limited	Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (WASUP)
Kusher Ventures	
Zoom Lion Ghana Limited	
Ghana First	
Jewel Ntiriwaah Kusi Gyamfi	

VALUE ADDITION

- Creation of jobs and employment
- Increased revenue mobilization by the Assembly
- Increased funding to the sanitation sector
- Reduction in open defecation practice
- Accessibility to toilet facility by deprived communities
- Provision of disability friendly public toilet facilities
- Improvement in environmental cleanliness which led to reduction in outbreak of environmental related diseases

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate technical expertise to design new and cost effective sanitation facilities.
- Competing demands for the traditional sources of revenue makes it difficult for the Assembly to allocate more resources to the sector.
- Over ambitious plan and implementing it within the stipulated time period was quite challenging.
- Difficulty in changing the attitudes of the citizenry.

SUSTAINABILITY

- All on-going and new sanitation activities roll over to the current medium term plan (2018-2021) which is under implementation and the sanitation activities can be found on pages 287-289 of our current medium term plan. Integrating the activities into the medium term plan is the only way to achieve sustainability.
- Institutionalization of maintenance plan and allocation of percentage of proceeds for maintenance of public toilets facilities
- Periodic review of the by-laws with special attention on sanitation issues.

- Establishment of Sanitation Fund and increase allocation to the fund.
- Continuous education of the citizenry.
- Enforcement of the by-laws without favour and discrimination.

SCALE-UP

Replication of the projects outside the operational area:

- Construction of 2 16-seater W/C toilet facility at Nkwankwa
- Construction of 2 16-seater W/C toilet facility at Asuosu
- Construction of 2 14-seater W/C toilet facility at Kobreso
- Construction of a 10-seater W/C toilet facility at Brehuma Junction
- Construction of a 16-seater W/C toilet facility at Seseko
- Radio education goes beyond operational area

Organization of community durbar outside operational area

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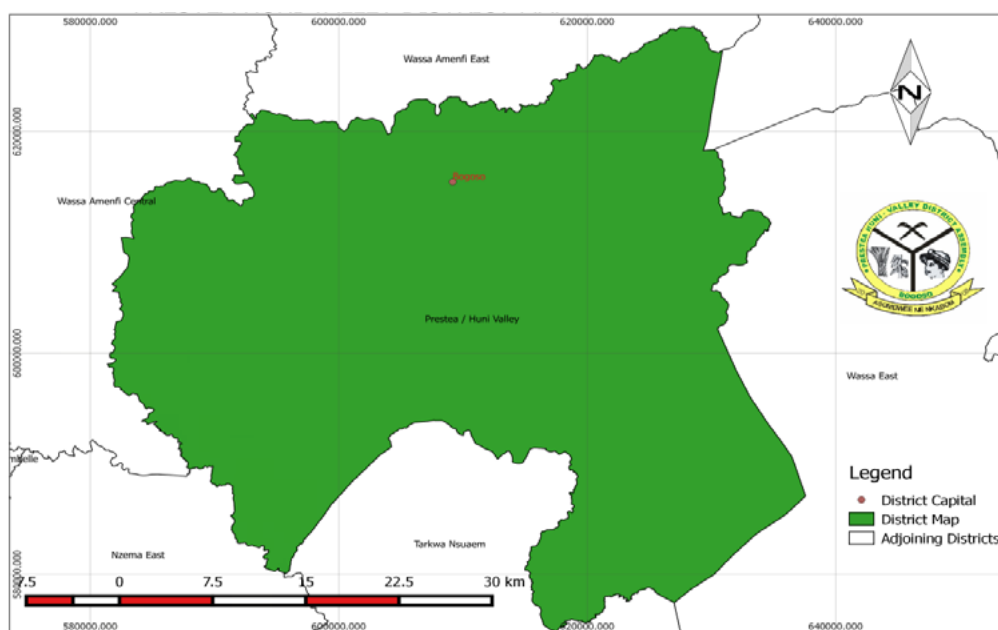


A copy of Da by-laws being presented to management of the Assembly (top left), construction of a 20-seater W/C toilet facility in Akomadan Timber Market (top right), DCE addressing community members on sanitation issues during community durbar at Sarfokrom (bottom left), and a completed 10-seater W/C toilet facility in Akomadan English-Arabic (bottom right)



PRESTEA HUNI VALLEY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW



Map of Prestea Huni Valley

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Most households do not have household toilets and relied solely on public latrines or practice open defecation.
- There were eight public toilets with five of them in a deplorable state.
- Toilet facilities in schools within the projects area were in deplorable state
- Assembly did not have cesspit emptier truck and relied on few private service providers outside the municipal.
- There was no separate site for liquid waste and crude dumping of solid waste.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Support the pro-poor to construct household's latrines.
- Partner with private sector through PPP arrangement to construct public latrines.
- Construct institutional latrines for schools and provide handwashing facilities.
- Encourage the private sector to increase the number of cesspit emptier trucks.
- Acquire land for engineered sanitary land fill
- Review existing by-laws

ACHIEVEMENTS

- 40 households supported to construct decent latrines.
- Three WC toilets (bio-gas) constructed under PPP arrangements.
- 15 Handwashing facilities supplied to selected schools and one (1) institutional latrine completed.
- One cesspit emptier acquired by a private partner
- 10acre land acquired for the construction of an engineered land fill

INNOVATIONS

- Digni-loo toilet facilities (imitative) were provided to pro-poor households. This was the first of its kind in the municipality. This afforded the poor the opportunity to get decent toilet facilities.

PARTNERSHIPS

- The partnership with three investors led to the construction of three modern public WC toilets (bio-gas) under PPP arrangement.
- The partnership with the private investor also resulted in the procurement of additional cesspit emptier truck
- The partnership with the NGO and the media increased awareness creation on the provision of household toilets and handwashing.
- The engagement with the traditional authority/community leaders helped diffuse some outmoded beliefs and customs in relation to sanitation.

CHALLENGES

- Political and administrative changes resulting in delay in project implementation.
- Limited funding leading to delay in implementation of capital intensive projects (liquid waste treatment plant) under the strategy.
- This has inspired the Assembly to seek partnership with private investors under PPP arrangements.

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

- Create the enabling environment and to continue working with the private sector in the provision and management of sanitation facilities and services.
- Divert funds for Assembly constructed public toilets to support the pro-poor construct household latrines.
- Enforcement of Building Regulations in the provision of household toilets.
- Scaling up
- PPP arrangements in the provision of public toilets are being replicated in other parts of the municipality.
- Additional 407 households are being supported with digni-loo facilities in the municipality with support from Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project-Additional Funding.

RELEVANCE TO THE SDGS

- The provision of adequate households and public latrines and the stabilization pond for the treatment of liquid waste would reduce open defecation and hence prevent contamination of surface and underground water.
- This will help in the achievement of SDG 6.



SC4GH Household Digni-loo Toilet, Bogoso



Digni-loo Facilities Ready To Be Sent To Other Communities. (SRW&SP)



SC4GH Institutional Latrine @ R/C JHS Bogoso



SC4GH PPP Public Toilet, Bogoso

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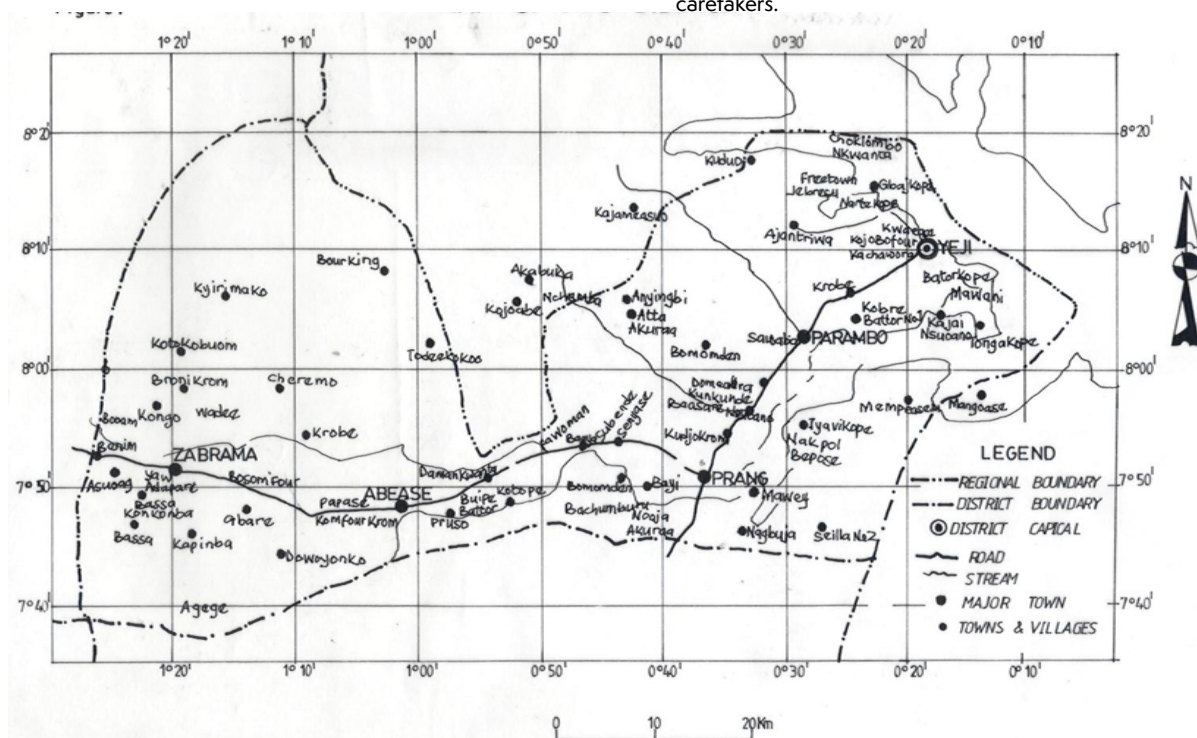
**SANITATION
CHALLENGE
FOR GHANA**
Rewarding Excellence in Urban Liquid Waste Management



PRU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

- Use of inappropriate material for anal cleansing in facilities without caretakers.



Pru East map. Source: District planning and coordinating Unit (2010)

LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

The major liquid waste management challenges in Yeji urban council area include:

- Low access to household toilets
- High incidence of open defecation
- Delays in manual dislodgement of toilet facilities inaccessibility to some toilet facilities for dislodgement bad user toilet habits
- Improper cleaning without detergents and disinfectants



This 24-seater public toilet facility in Yeji takes into consideration the needs of vulnerable groups in the community.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

To improve liquid waste collection and disposal to 70% by end June, 2019 through the:

- Operation and maintenance of the existing cesspit emptier
- Connection of two public toilets to a biogas plant
- Acquisition of land for a final disposal site.

To increase access and use of toilet facilities from 28% to 55% by end of June, 2019 by:

- Constructing an additional 150 household toilets rehabilitating four public toilets with handwashing facilities through a PPP constructing three institutional toilets in Yeji
- Training artisans on the construction of different types of latrines.

To increase public understanding of environmental sanitation issues in Yeji by June, 2019 by:

- Sensitising the general public on faecal waste management and the relevance of biogas through marketing, leadership discussions and schools.

To improve the quality of liquid waste disposal in health facilities by June, 2019 by:

- Constructing a biogas plant at Mathias hospital with private technology promoters.



Lobbying with management of Mathias Hospital for the construction of a biogas plant.

To strengthen law enforcement on sanitation related issues by June, 2019 by:

- Establishing a magistrate court in Yeji to prosecute offenders
- The enforcement of the district by-law.

ACHIEVEMENTS

We achieved the following against the objectives: existing cesspit emptier in use

- Connection of two public toilets to a biogas plant 80% completed
- Site acquired for final disposal
- 150 household toilets constructed and in use
- Two public toilets rehabilitated with two others nearing completion
- Three institutional toilets constructed and in use
- Ten artisans trained public awareness campaign achieved
- construction of bio-gas plant being costed
- court building and accommodation for magistrate being assessed by Ghana judicial council. submission of the by-law to the Brong Ahafo Region co-ordinating council.

INNOVATIONS

- Adaptive. The awarding of the neatest school toilet award to help protect all school children from sanitation-related diseases.
- Novel. District assembly public programmes to encourage positive sanitation habits and construction of household toilets.
- Imitative. Acquisition of a final disposal site for a waste treatment plant reduces negative environmental effects on the community and ecosystem. Imitative. Construction of a 24-seat WC public toilet with handwashing, disabled and bathing facilities at Jindinbisa-station-1. Imitative. The selection of a programme manager as sanitation ambassador as part of the sanitation challenge for Ghana (SC4G) competition.

PARTNERSHIPS

The assembly partnered with the following private sector partners. Charlfred Enterprise and Sanitation

Constructed a 24-seat WC public toilet with handwashing, disabled and bathing facilities at Jindinbisa- Station-1 in Yeji. R&G Enterprise

A toilet and trapping biogas system have been constructed but the investor is yet to construct a 40-seat public toilet at VRA resettlement quarters and plant equipment for biogas. Smart Oil

Smart Oil renovated public toilets in Yeji.

CHALLENGES

The major challenge has been the mobilisation of resources for implementation of the strategy. To counter this the assembly now reserves the funds generated from the cesspit emptier in a separate account.

SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALE-UP

- A separate account funded by dislodgement activities and revenue from partnerships will be used for the provision of sanitation for the entire district.
- The assembly will continue with public sensitisation on the need for toilets and adoption of good practices across the district.
- The assembly will enforce the law on sanitation offenders to reduce bad practices and open defecation.



Cesspit emptier owned and operated by the Pru East District Assembly

RELEVANCE TO SDGS

This new learning approach should include active stakeholder engagement on liquid waste in every district in Ghana.

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**SANITATION
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Rewarding Excellence in Urban Liquid Waste Management



SAVELUGU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW

The total population in Savelugu area in 2015 is 52,388. The total number of households was 4678. However, the population with toilets was 3,560 which represent 6.8% of the total. Also the total number of household toilets was 356 representing 7.6% of the total number of households.

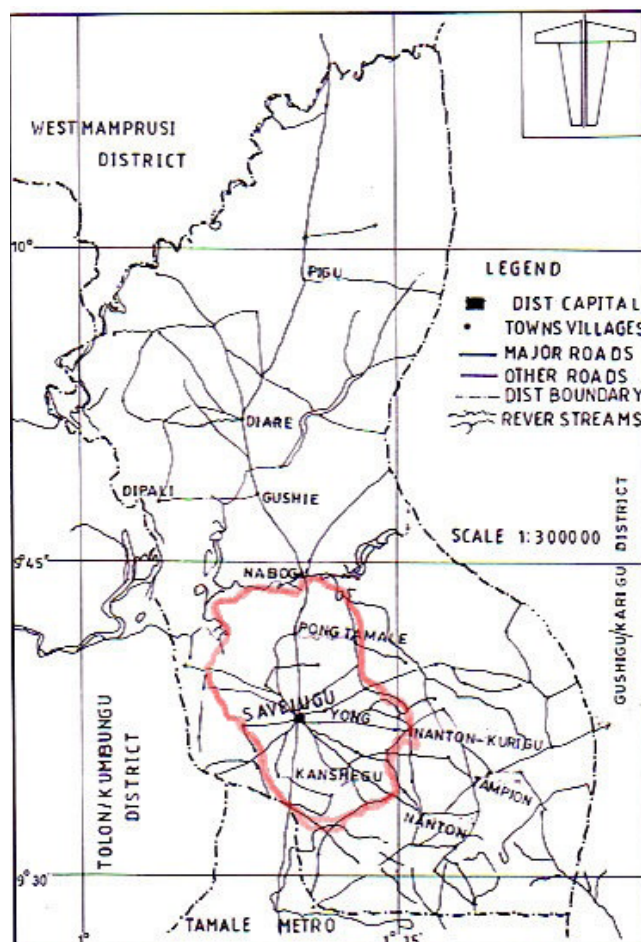
Only one community had obtained ODF (Open Defecation Free) status, out of 16 communities in the zone. The open defecation rate is high in the area and in the municipality as a whole, about 68%.

There are 25 existing public toilets in Savelugu Town, but most of these toilets were old and in a very bad state. All these public toilets were being managed solely by the Assembly. The management and operation of these toilets was very poor, making the facility unhygienic to use. Also out of 21 Health Facilities in the municipality, only one had a Latrine.

As of June 2019, Savelugu projected population is 57,245 and the municipality projected population is 117,224. The total number of household latrines in Savelugu area is 759 out of 4,717 Households (representing 16.09% household latrine coverage). The municipality has a total of 1,283 household latrines out of 9,519 Households (representing 13.48% household latrine coverage). However some of the people resort to public toilets (about 20%) but majority practices open defecation (about 65%).

The number of ODF communities in Savelugu area has increased from 1 (in 2015) to 5 (in 2019), and the ODFs in the municipality has increased from 2 (in 2015) to 10 (in 2019) representing 13% community ODF coverage.

The Assembly has no cesspit emptier truck, as such hires the service of the cesspit truck from neighboring districts such as Tamale Metro and West Mamprusi District. There is no liquid waste treatment facility in the municipality, therefore fecal sludge that is dislodged is transported to Tamale Metro for treatment but the reality is that some of the fecal sludge ends up on people's farms.



MCE with Karima Disability Friendly Toilet

OVERVIEW STRATEGY

Activity/Objective
Facilitate construction of 200 household toilets by giving technical support by June 2019
Construction of 10 new institutional latrines by June 2019
Privatization of 17 existing public toilets to ensure better operation and management of the toilet facilities
Organisation of sanitation durbars
Quarterly discussion of sanitation issues on radio
Capacity building of EHO in delivery of sanitation monitoring and enforcement services and provision of sanitary tools and equipment
Community-Led Total Sanitation Implementation: Select 24 communities to take on the CLTS concept
Gazette by-laws



Open defecation areas.

INNOVATIONS

Provision of pour-flush toilets for households. Majority of the people of Savelugu Municipality are Muslims. In accordance with the teachings of Islam, water is preferred as a means for anal cleansing after defecating. Taking this into consideration, the wet technology toilet designs are adapted for the people. Therefore the "Samasama Pour-flush Toilets" by IDE (International Development Enterprise) is provided to households at affordable cost which can be paid on monthly installments. In addition to this is the provision of disability friendly pour-flush toilets for people with a disability.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Objective	Achievement
Facilitate construction of 200 Household Toilets by giving technical support by June 2019	130 Household toilets have been constructed and in use
Construction of 10 new institutional latrines by June 2019	6 Institutional latrines have been completed
Privatisation of 17 existing public toilets to ensure better operation and maintenance of the toilet facilities	9 public toilets have been privatized
Organisation of sanitation durbars. Quarterly discussion of sanitation issues on radio	6 sanitation durbars were carried out and 4 radio programmes on sanitation were carried out
Capacity building of EHO in delivery of sanitation monitoring and enforcement services and provision of sanitary tools and equipment	Capacity building on waste management was carried out for 32 EHOs
Community-Led Total Sanitation Implementation: Select 24 communities to take on the CLTS concept	4 communities have been achieved ODF status
Gazette by-laws	The by-law has been gazetted

CHALLENGES

Some of the Assembly men in the area did not have household toilets, and this had a bad influence on the community members, since these Assembly men are the political leaders in the community and serve as role models. As a solution to this challenges, stakeholders meeting now held inviting the Assembly members. The Assembly members were tasked by the MCE to construct household toilets. Inadequate funding was another a challenge.

SUSTAINABILITY & SCALE-UP

Intensifying sensitization on the importance of household toilets and the availability of affordable Samasama toilets across the municipality will accelerate the patronization of household toilets and in effect decrease the open defecation rate in the municipality as a whole. In addition to this, the CLTS programme is being scaled-up in other communities in the municipality in order to achieve municipal wide ODF by 2020. This will be in line with achieving the SDG 6 goal of "Water & Sanitation for all".

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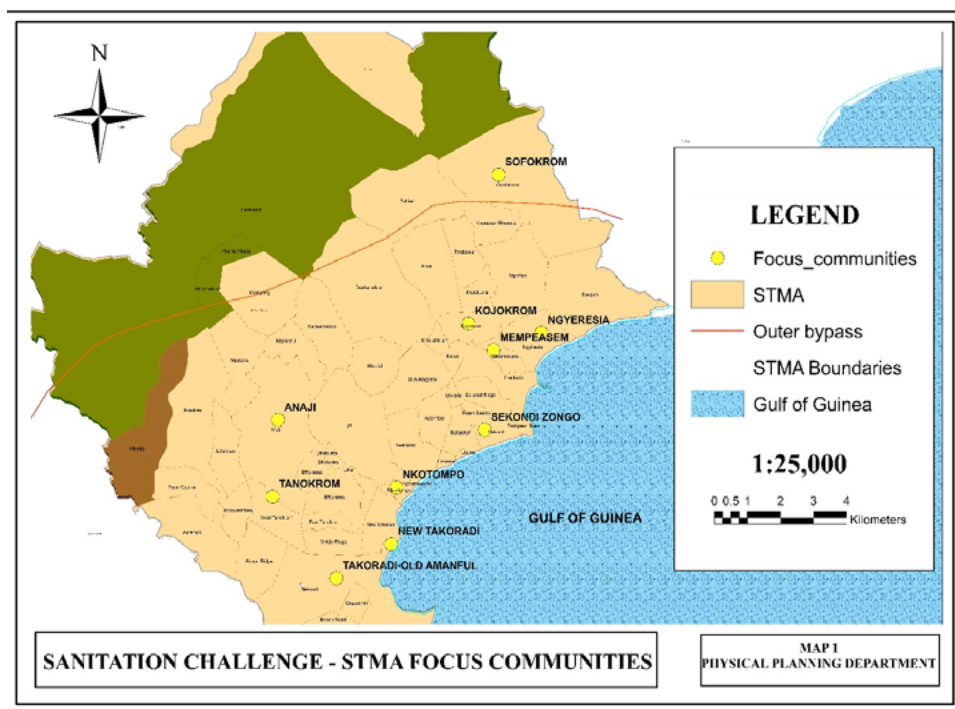
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SEKONDI-TAKORADI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

STRATEGY OVERVIEW



LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

- Rise in open defecation as a result of lack of appropriate household toilets.
- Lack of access to basic sanitary facilities in schools.
- Improper handling and disposal of liquid waste into water sources.
- Weak enforcement and outdated sanitation by-laws.

SOLUTIONS DESIGNED & IMPLEMENTED

- Developed guidelines for the provision of household latrines within the metropolis.
- Constructed 100 household latrines in six deprived communities.
- Constructed four institutional latrines and renovated one institutional latrine in schools.
- Constructed four public latrines and renovated one public toilet.
- Conducted hygiene education in basic schools.
- Undertook maintenance work on the liquid waste treatment facility at the landfill site.
- Formation and capacity building of a sanitation task force.
- Developed a communication plan to improve the public's awareness/attitude to liquid waste management.
- Revised, updated and enforced sanitation by-laws.
- Developed a monitoring plan for the liquid waste management system.
- Conducted periodic laboratory analysis of treated liquid waste.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Developed guidelines in partnership with CSOs and landlords associations for household toilet construction and expansion.
- 100 household latrines constructed.
- Constructed five basic school latrines and renovated one. Provided handwashing facilities and changing rooms for female students for use during their menstrual cycle.
- Constructed three public latrines and renovated one.
- By-laws have been revised and updated.
- Radio awareness campaign carried out.
- Sanitation committees formed in the focus communities.
- Sanitation task force formed and arrested 119 residents for open defecation in 2018.
- Training sessions on waste management strategies organized for environmental and waste management staff.
- Sanitation clubs formed in selected schools and hygiene education conducted.
- Maintenance works conducted on the treatment facility.
- Fecal sludge used to produce manure to reduce use of chemical fertilizers.
- Monitoring plan for liquid waste management developed and implemented.
- Laboratory analysis conducted at landfill site.

INNOVATIONS

- The biofil toilet technology is introduced to help overcome the liquid waste challenge. Households were given 50% support for the construction. Later the soak away pit was added to this technology in locations where there are no drains.
- Raising private capital for liquid waste management in informal neighborhoods has reduced open defecation and potentially curtailed takeover of public toilets by political actors.
- The establishment of a technical team at sub-metro level comprising waste management/environmental health and works department staff to regularly inspect toilets and tackle problems.
- School sanitation competition among basic schools which is projected to be a learning ground for other schools within the Metropolis and beyond.
- Using fecal sludge as fertilizer to boost agricultural productivity. As a coastal district grappling with depleting fish stock, treated ponds at the landfill site could be used for agricultural purposes.

PARTNERSHIPS

GLOBAL COMMUNITIES

Played a key role in the achievement of our strategies and supported the construction of institutional and household latrines, formed sanitation clubs, embarked on hygiene education in schools and conducted capacity building training for SHEP coordinators and head teachers on sanitation and hygiene.

SBP BIOGAS

Constructed household latrines (biofil toilets), the by-product of which is used for agriculture and horticulture purposes.

Other companies engaged on new ways of managing liquid and solid waste include Zoomlion, Safi Sani (Ghana) Ltd and Nehlsen GH.

We are also entering into PPP arrangements with West End Mining Company Ltd and Nokwar Mese Wo De Jesus Ye Nyame Enterprise.



CHALLENGES

- Funding:** To reduce the financial burden on the Assembly the liquid waste management services and septage treatment was contracted to the private sector.
- Attitudes:** Constant and vigorous educational campaigns,

engagement forums, media and local community centers were used to overcome attitudinal challenges.

- Communication:** Toll-free lines, web platforms and citizen scorecards were used to report issues.



SUSTAINABILITY

- Plans added to Medium-Term Development plan (2018-2021) to ensure annual budgetary allocation and continuity of project.
- Investment of prize money to expand household and institutional latrines.
- Collaboration with stakeholders to implement our new guidelines to expand household latrines.
- Waste to energy creation.
- Other MMDAs can adopt the biofil toilets approach to solve OD as it serves as an alternate toilet facility to slum areas.
- Partner with other MMDAs to make good use of their liquid waste treatment facilities at the landfill sites.

RELEVANCE TO SDGS

Production of manure for agriculture at the treatment plant will help the agriculture sector and provide a source of revenue towards improving sanitation in area.

The collaboration model with various stakeholders in the scale-up of household toilet facilities (biofil toilet), and the increase of PPP is practical and can effectively contribute to achieving SDG 6.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ABOUT THE SANITATION CHALLENGE FOR GHANA (SC4GH)

SC4Gh is a component of the Ideas to Impact Global Initiative to stimulate competition among Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and to encourage inclusive partnership for the design and implementation of liquid waste management strategies. The contest runs from November 2015 to July 2019 under the auspices of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources with funding from the UK AID.

To find out more visit: www.sanitationchallenge4ghana.org

