

PROJECT BRIEF



**ACCESSIBLE SANITATION
& WATER SERVICES TO LOW
INCOME URBAN COMMUNITIES**



Final Project Results 2015 - 2021

SCHOOL TOILETS



406 Units

Gender and disability friendly school toilets Completed and Handed over.



Benefitting
251,872
Pupils

HOUSEHOLD TOILETS

(Improved Sanitation)



34,541

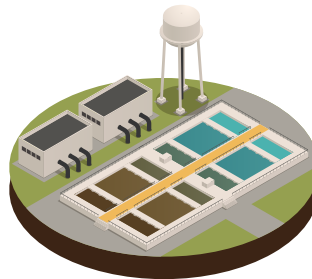
Household Toilets Constructed in Greater Accra Metropolitan Area.



272,000

Beneficiaries

SEWAGE TREATMENT



3,400m³/day

2 Plants constructed in Ashaiman and Bankuman communities with a combined treatment capacity of 3,400m³/day of effluent.



48,000

Low-income Beneficiaries

WATER SUPPLY



1040

New Water Connections



420,000

Low-income Beneficiaries

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Ghana had experienced strong and sustained economic growth over the previous years, translating into substantial socio-economic improvements. Ghana was also one of the first Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving poverty, hunger, and population without access to improved drinking water sources by 2015.

Specifically, the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area had achieved economic growth accompanied by rapid urbanization. According to the 2010 Census, 51 percent of the 24.7 million Ghanaians were living in urban areas as compared to 44 percent in 2000. The Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) is native to over 3.6 million people spread across twenty-five Metropolitan/Municipal Assemblies (MMAs).

The provision of basic sanitation and water had not kept pace with the rapid urban population growth in GAMA. This was particularly affecting the populace in low-income urban areas where entire families are crowded in single room apartments in compound

houses where sanitation coverage and water services are inadequate. As a result, most urban poor populations rely on water vendors and the use of public toilet facilities which significantly affect their economy and quality of life.

Fragmented approaches towards environmental sanitation in the GAMA had led to poor - if any - levels of access to environmental sanitation services. GAMA therefore faced serious challenges throughout the environmental sanitation chain: beginning with the



limited access to toilet facilities, limited wastewater and faecal sludge collection and transportation, lack of operational wastewater and sludge treatment facilities, inadequate solid waste collection from low-income areas, and absence of adequate solid waste

disposal facilities. It is against this background that the Government of Ghana obtained US\$150 million funding support from the World Bank to implement the GAMA Sanitation and Water Project.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES(PDOs)

The objective of the project was to increase access to improved sanitation and improved water supply in the GAMA, with emphasis on low-income communities and to strengthen management of environmental sanitation in the GAMA. To achieve these objectives, the project supported the following;

1. The provision of community water points, household water connections and toilet facilities to people in low-income areas, which required expansion and improvements of the water distribution network as well as of the waste collection, treatment and disposal services;
2. The provision of technical assistance to improve the planning, implementation and management of environmental sanitation services in an integrated

manner. Behavior change campaigns on hygiene, sanitation and safe water were undertaken through social mobilization activities, as well as social accountability and regulation to ensure the sustainability of facilities and services.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The parent project benefited at least 250,000 people living in low-income communities within GAMA, who gained access to improved sanitation 420,000 to water service; Population of GAMA in general, benefited from improved planning and sanitation services.

PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS

Key outcome indicators to measure achievement of the project development objectives, included:



PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project supported GoG's efforts to increase access to improved water supply and sanitation with emphasis on low-income communities in the GAMA. Furthermore, the project strengthened and improved planning, implementation, and management of environmental sanitation. The GAMA project developed approaches to improve sanitation systematically across whole communities.

The Project helped to build the foundation towards a coordinated approach in the provision of sanitation and water supply services to Low-Income Urban Communities (LIUCs) and the development of environmental master plans for the GAMA using existing institutions.

Technical Assistance (TA) was provided to Municipal, Metropolitan, and national institutions, including promotion of private sector initiatives. TA was also provided to enhance development of social

accountability mechanisms to ensure proper operation and maintenance, which is essential for the provision of services and their sustainability.

The Project is focused on priority LIUCs proposed by MMAs to benefit from gaining access to sanitation and water. The proposed LIUCs had to pass the 'low income' test, which is 75% of the households that live in a single room and 75% of the households that do not have access to improved sanitation.

Output Based Aid funding was included to bridge the financial gap between demand and supply in LIUCs and to support good Operation and Management (O&M) of sanitation facilities by MMAs. TA for this activity was provided by GPOBA and funding for the actual implementation was made available. This coordination allowed harmonization and strengthening capacity of existing institutions to ensure sustainability.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

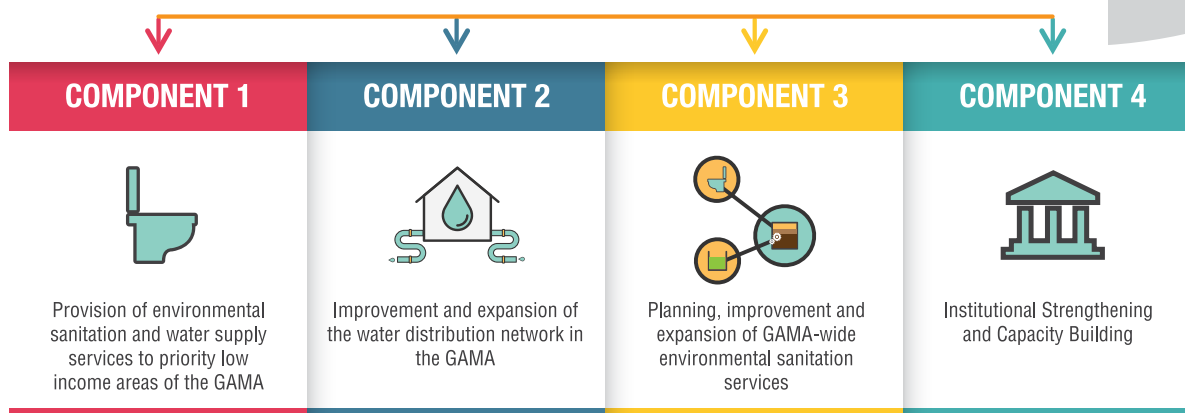
Component 1

Provision of environmental sanitation and water supply services to priority low-income areas of the GAMA.

The objective of this component was to increase access to environmental sanitation and water supply services in low-income areas of GAMA with a strong focus on liquid sanitation (excreta disposal).



GAMA SWP PROJECT COMPONENTS



The MMAs proposed priority low-income communities to benefit from the project based on an agreed selection criteria including population density, environmental health conditions, and degree of access to alternative sanitation and water services. The type and level of sanitation facilities, services and water supply was identified and agreed with each community through a participatory process.

Component 2

Improvement and expansion of the water distribution network in the GAMA. The objective of this component was to improve and expand the water distribution network in order to provide piped water to the targeted people living in low-income communities in the GAMA. The investments included the installation of transmission mains, booster pumps and any other facilities required to ensure that water reaches the targeted low-income areas. This was done within the context of an integrated water supply master plan funded by the project. This component also supported the acquisition and installation of water meters and other equipment, as well as the provision of services, aimed at improving water demand management.

Component 3

Planning, improvement, and expansion of GAMA-wide environmental sanitation services. The objective of this component was to develop integrated GAMA-wide plans for liquid and solid waste management and drainage, and to finance critical elements to improve collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater and septic sludge. The treatment facilities were sized to handle existing and newly generated waste flows that end up untreated in drains, or directly discharged into the sea. Investments supported by this component included;

- i. large septage treatment plants being planned for the GAMA, as well as small treatment plants at the community level, where no other options are available;
- ii. rehabilitation of dysfunctional local sewerage and wastewater treatment system identified as priorities under the liquid waste master plan; and (iii) assessment of greenhouse gas capturing potential for wastewater and septage treatment plants and solid wastes landfills, with a view to obtaining climate change funds to support the operation and maintenance costs.

Component 4

Institutional Strengthening.

This component provided technical assistance (TA) to municipal, metropolitan, and national institutions, including the promotion of private sector initiatives. It also supported the development of social accountability mechanisms aimed at applying pressure on those responsible for the services to ensure they are properly operated and maintained. Therefore, this component was essential to ensuring the provision of sanitation and water services and especially their sustainability. Interventions included both infrastructure and the development of local service providers and oversight mechanisms. This Component also included the development and implementation of a hygiene and sanitation behavior change campaign targeted at low-income households, and a major learning and dissemination effort aimed at informing a large-scale institutionalized approach to upgrading sanitation in low-income communities.



PROJECT EXTENSION TO GREATER KUMASI

After a successful project implementation in GAMA in 2020, where overall targets were exceeded by an average of about 50% by the end of the project, amidst recognition as the most impactful WASH project of the decade (in 2018), the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources deemed it necessary to negotiate with the World Bank for additional financial and technical support to expand it to the second most populous metropolis in Ghana – the Greater Kumasi Metropolitan Area (GKMA). The negotiations were successful and resulted in Additional Financing of US\$125 million for four additional years in both GAMA and GKMA.

ADDITIONAL TARGETS FOR GAMA BY 2024

Water:

5,000 households (75,000 beneficiaries)

Household toilets:

12,000 households (72,000 beneficiaries)

Institutional toilets:

30 schools/healthcare facilities (39,600 beneficiaries)

Other environmental sanitation interventions:

- Bio-digester sludge treatment.
- Institutional capacity development.

TARGETS FOR GKMA BY 2024

Water:

5,000 households (75,000 beneficiaries)

Household toilets:

30,000 households (180,000 beneficiaries)

Institutional toilets:

120 schools/healthcare facilities (158,400 beneficiaries)

Other environmental sanitation interventions:

- Sewerage rehabilitation and expansion,
- Water supply masterplan development.
- Institutional capacity development.





GAMASWP

For more information, contact
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