2021 Population and Housing Census Engagement with Key Stakeholders in the WASH Sector

Topic: Inside the Sanitation Module

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Concepts and definitions
- 3. Listing Form
- 4. Enumeration PHC 1A (S01-S08)
- 5. Key Messages
- 6. Take Home Figures

Introduction

- Improved methodologies Trained over 75,000 field officers to observe and record technologies
- Separate data collected on both containment and user interface
- Captured Geographic Positioning System (GPS) locations (coordinates) of all structures

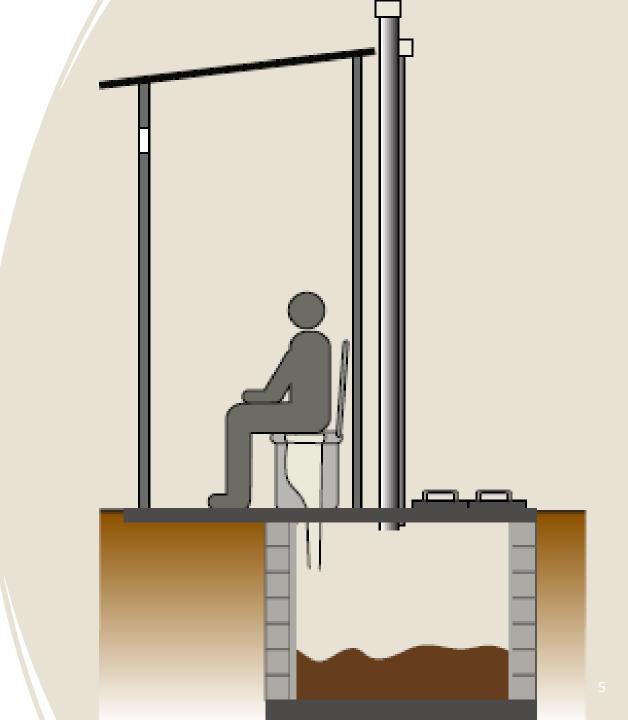




- Sanitation refers to having access to facilities for the safe management and disposal of
 - Human waste (Faeces and urine)
 - solid waste, and
 - Wastewater
- Solid waste (garbage/refuse): Refers to the range of garbage materials arising from animal and human activities that are discarded as unwanted and useless. Solid waste includes food waste, garden waste, plastic waste, scraps, and others.
- **Receptacle**: Refers to the container (waste bin) that temporarily stores waste generated.

• **Containment:** Refers to the component of the toilet where the faeces is stored

• User interface (drop hole/seats): Refers to the component of the toilet where the user sits or squats to defecate



- Basic Service: This refers to improved toilet facility that is for the exclusive use of the household.
- Limited Service: This refers to improved toilet facility that is shared with other households excluding public toilet****.
- No Facility: It is synonymous with open defecation (in the bush, at the beach, polythene bags, open field or gutter).
- Wastewater: Refers to any water that has been contaminated by human use and discarded as unwanted and useless, such as from bathroom, kitchen, laundry and others.

- Improved Toilet: It refers to toilet that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It is a facility either with connection to a public sewer or a septic system, a pour-flush latrine, a simple pit latrine with slab or a ventilated improved pit latrine with slab.
- **Unimproved Toilet:** This refers to a toilet facility that does not safely and hygienically separate excreta from human contact. It is a facility without a flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine without slab, a pit latrine without slab, a composting toilet without slab or a bucket/pan latrine.

LISTING FORM

S/N	Part	Content
1.	Part 1: LS01 - LS07	Address, GPS, Level of completion, Type of structure, Use of structure
2.	Part 2: LS08 – LS09	Toilet availability & functionality, type of toilet, number of toilet rooms
3.	Part 3: LS10 - F01	Name of HH head, sex, contact, composition of HH members

LISTING FORM

LS08a: Does this structure have a toilet facility?

- 1. Yes, currently functional
- 2. Yes, but currently not functional (Go to LS10)
- 3. No (Go to LS10)

Note that this question finds out about the availability of a toilet facility in the structure and not where people within the structure defaecate.

LS08b: Is this toilet functional?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (Go to LS10)

LISTING FORM

LS09: What type of toilet facilities are available in this structure? (MAY CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE)

Note: Observe the type of toilet facility available in the structure.

A. Septic tank (manhole)

B. KVIP/VIP

C. Pit latrine

D. Enviro Loo

E. Bio-digester (e.g. biofill)

F. Biogas

G. Bucket/Pan latrine

H. Portable toilet (e.g. Water Potti)

I. Sewer

J. Other (Specify

LS09a: How many usable toilet rooms (cubicles) are functional in this structure?

• The total number of rooms (cubicles) within an identified toilet facility/facilities that is/are functional in the structure.

OUTPUTS FROM LISTING

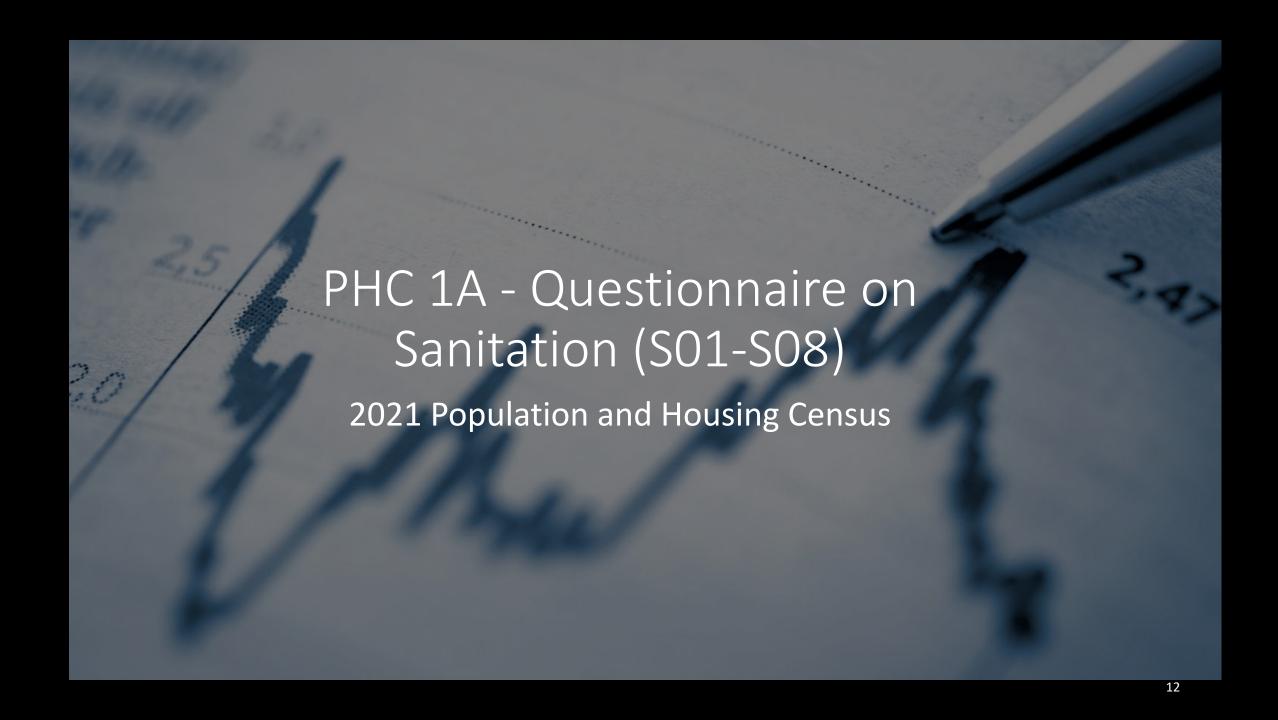
Availability and Toilet type used by Institutions/Organisations

Availability and Toilet type used by Public Toilets

Availability and Toilet type used by Hospitals

Availability and Toilet type used by Schools

GPS locations of all such toilets



Enumeration

The sanitation module covered eight questions which span:

S/N	Part	Content
1.	S01 – S02	Solid waste storage & disposal
2.	S03 – S06	Toilet facilities (type, user interface, toilet rooms, HH shared toilet)
3.	S07	Defaecation Point for Households without toilet
4.	S08	Wastewater disposal

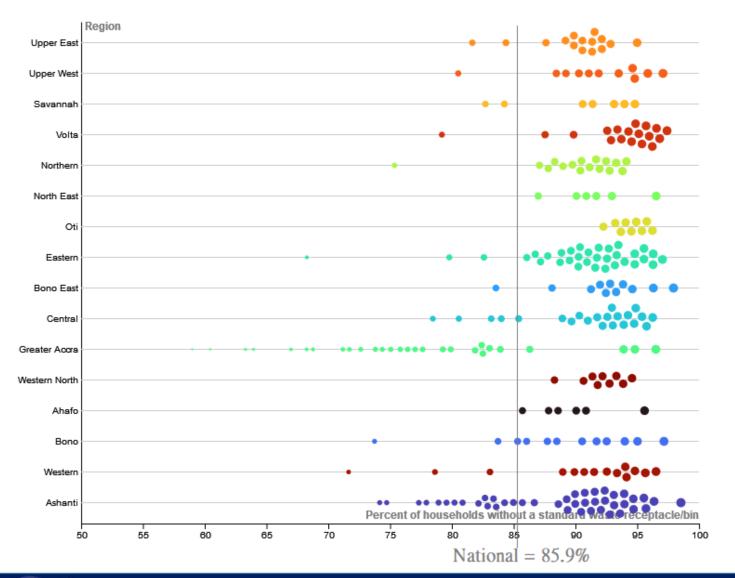
S01: What type of refuse receptacle (bin, sack, polythene, etc.) is mainly used by your household?

- 1. Covered standard waste bin
- 2. Uncovered standard waste bin
- Covered container
- 4. Uncovered container
- 5. Covered/uncovered basket
- 6. Sack
- 7. Polythene bag alone
- 8. Other (Specify)
- 9. None (No receptacle)

IMPROVISED WASTE RECEPTACLES	DISPOSABLE WASTE RECEPTACLES	STANDARD WASTE RECEPTACLES	NONE
Covered container	Sack	Covered Standard waste bin	No receptacle
Uncovered container	Polythene bag alone	Uncovered Standard waste bin	
Covered/ Uncovered basket	Other		

Solid Waste Storage	Total v	Urban	Rural
Improvised waste receptacles (Container/basket)	54.5%	47.5%	65.3%
Disposable waste receptacles (Sack/polythene/other)	20.2%	26.6%	10.5%
Standard waste receptacles/bins	14.1%	19.2%	6.3%
None (No receptacle)	11.2%	6.7%	17.8%

Standard Waste Receptacle - District Variation



			Percent of households without a standard waste
	Region	District	receptacle/bin
1	Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	98.5%
2	Bono East	Nkoranza North	97.9%
3	Bono	Tain	97.2%
4	Upper West	Wa East	97.1%
5	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	96.6%
6	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	96.5%
7	Volta	Adaklu	96.5%
8	Greater Accra	Ada East	96.5%
9	Volta	Ho West	96.3%
10	Bono East	Sene West	96.3%

S02: How does the household mainly dispose of rubbish (refuse)?

- 01. Compaction truck
- 02. Other vehicles
- 03. Tricycle
- 04. Central container
- 05. Bury in the ground
- 06. Burn
- 07. Public dump/open space
- 08. Push carts/Walk-in attendant/Bicycle/Wheelbarrow
- 09. Dumped indiscriminately
- 10. Other (Specify)

COLLECTED	UNCOLLECTED	PUBLIC DUMP
Compaction Truck	Bury in the ground	Public dump/ open space
Other vehicles	Burn	
Tricycle	Dumped indiscriminately	
Central Container	Other	
Push carts/Walk-in attendants/ Bicycle/Wheelbarrow		

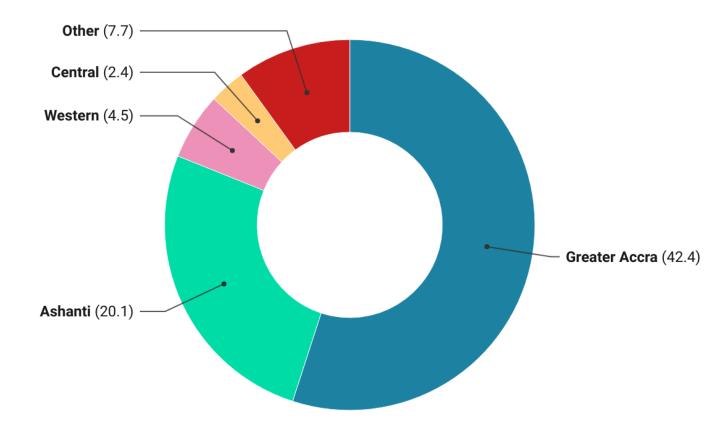
Disposal of Solid Waste

Method of Solid Waste Disposal	2010	2021 🔻	
Public dump/open space	61.5%	37.5%	
Collected	14.4%	33.4%	
Burned by household	10.7%	22.5%	
Dumped indiscriminately	9.1%	3.3%	
Buried by households	3.3%	3.1%	
Other	1.0%	0.1%	

Disposal of Solid Waste

- Tricycles accounts for 13.2
 percent of methods of solid
 waste collection and is
 mainly an urban
 phenomenon (21.4%), with
 only 0.5 percent in rural
 areas. It is most prevalent in
 - Greater Accra (42.4%) and
 - Ashanti (20.1%) regions.

[HHs using Tricycle for waste disposal]



Source: GSS · Created with Datawrapper



Toilet Facilities

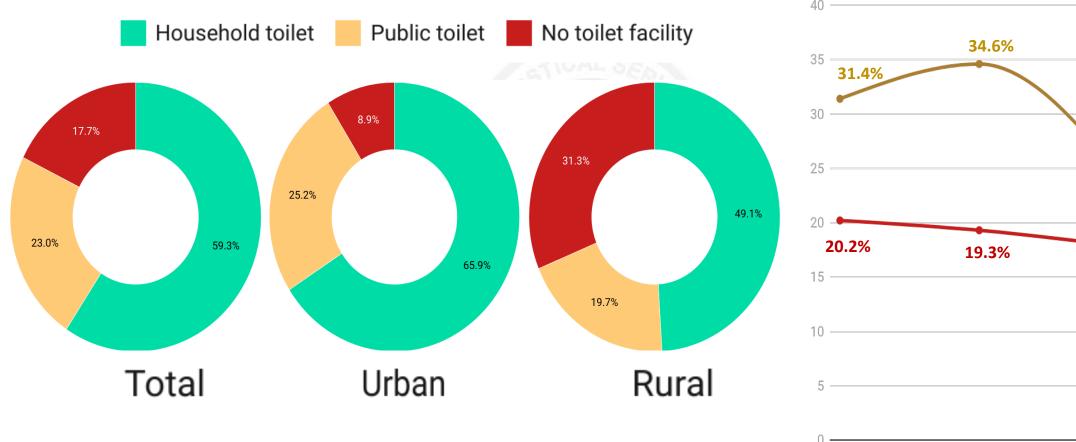
S03: What type of toilet facility is mainly used by the household?

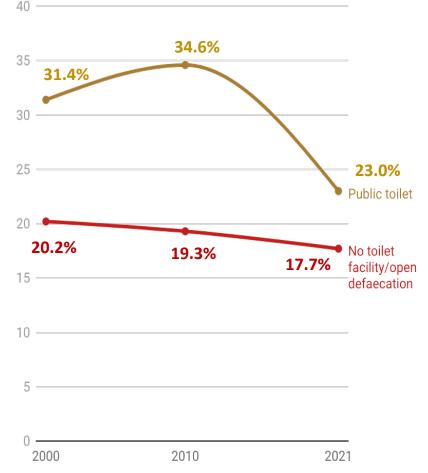
(KINDLY OBSERVE)

- 01. Septic tank (manhole)
- 02. KVIP/VIP
- 03. Pit latrine
- 04. Enviro Loo
- 05. Bio-digester (e.g. biofill)
- 06. Biogas
- 07. Bucket/Pan
- 08. Portable toilet (e.g. Water potti)
- 09. Sewer
- 10. Public toilet (GO TO S08)
- 11. Other (Specify)
- 12. No toilet facility (GO TO S07)



Access to Toilet Facilities

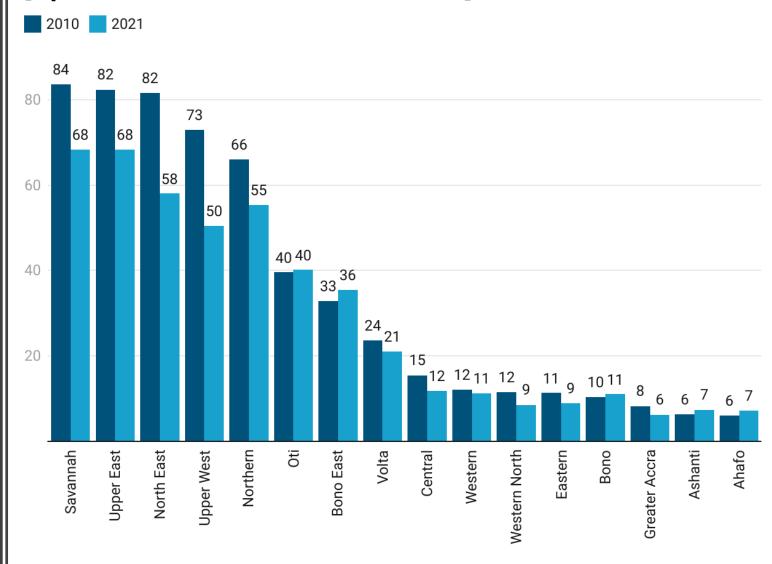




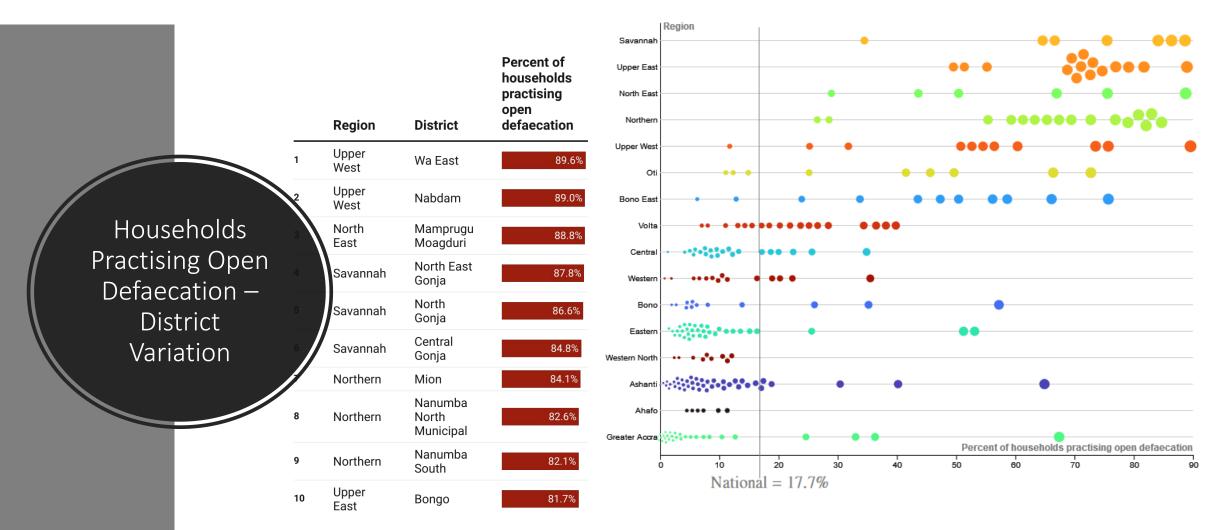
Toilet Facilities

- No region has obtained open defaecation-free status. In five regions, more than 50 percent of households practise open defaecation
- Open defaecation has reduced in all regions except Oti, Bono East, Bono and Ahafo

[Open Defecation Trend 2010 - 2021]



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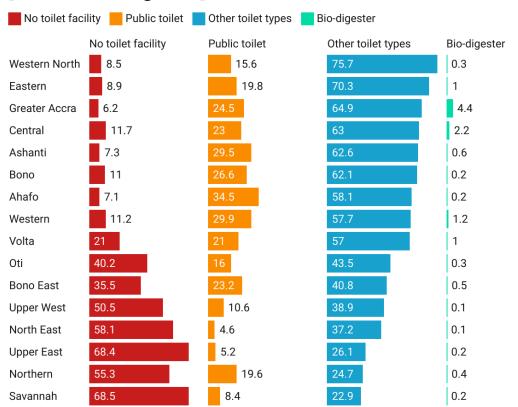
The practice varies strikingly across the districts from 0.13% in Ablekuma Central to 89.6% in Wa East

There are 107 districts above the national average



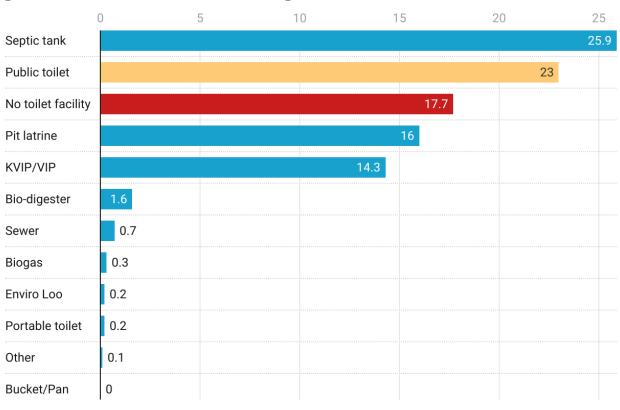
Biodigester infocus

[Share of Biodigester]



• 1.6% households use Biodigester toilets which translates to 130,251

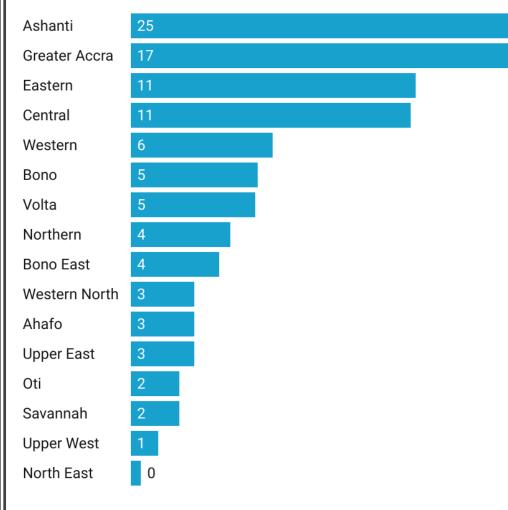
[Access to Household Toilet]



Source: 2021 PHC • Created with Datawrapper

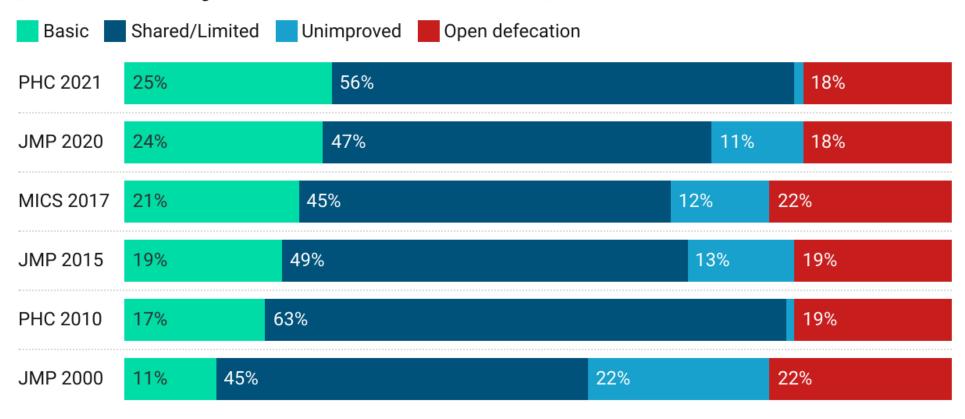
Portable toilet in-focus

• 0.2% households use Portable toilets which translates to 14,544



Created with Datawrapper

[Trend Analysis - Access to Toilet]



Source: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) • Created with Datawrapper

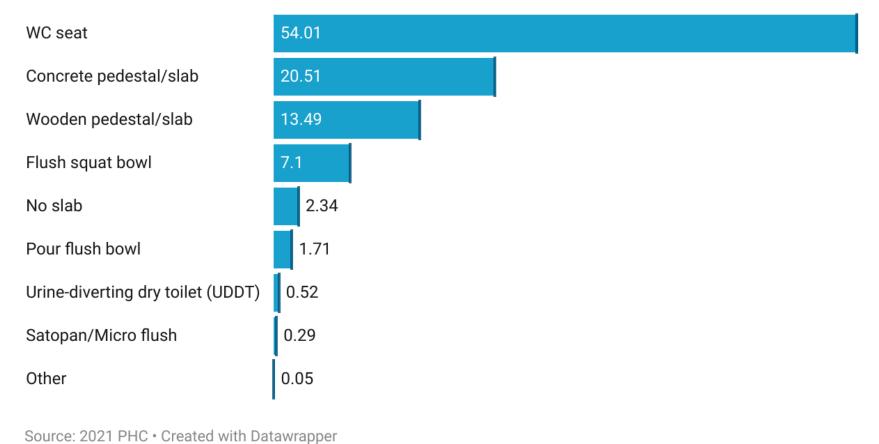


Toilet Facilities

S04: Which type of drop hole/seat is mainly used by the household?

- 1. WC seat
- 2. Flush squat bowl
- 3. Pour flush bowl
- Urine-diverting dry toilet (UDDT)
- 5. Concrete pedestal/slab
- 6. Wooden pedestal/slab
- 7. Satopan/Micro flush
- 8. No slab
- 9. Other (Specify)

[Type of Drop hole/seat]



Toilet Facilities

S05: How many usable toilet rooms (cubicles) are available to the household?

• The question seeks to find out from households the number of toilet rooms (cubicles) available to the toilet type identified. You are to record the number of rooms available.

S06: Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?

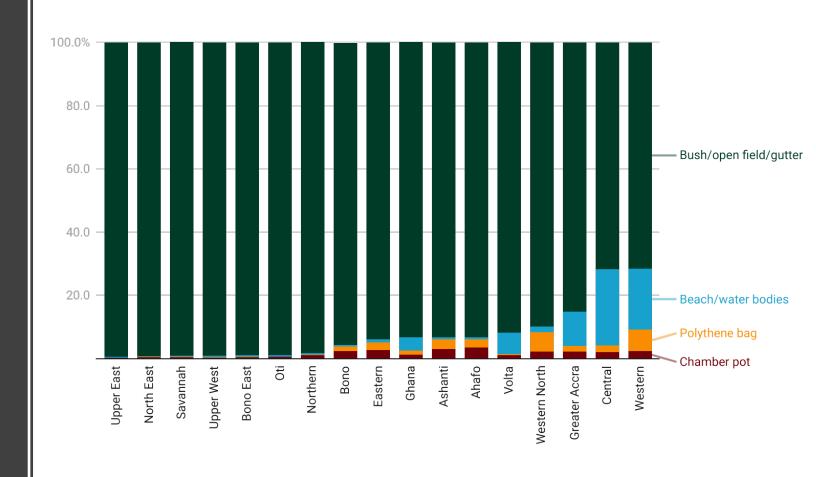
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

S07: Where do the household members mainly defaecate?

- 1. In a chamber pot
- 2. In a polythene bag
- 3. At the beach
- 4. In the bush/open field/gutter

Defaecation Points for Households with No Toilet Facilities

 Across all the regions, point of defecation for households without a toilet facility is predominantly bush/open field/gutter





Wastewater Disposal

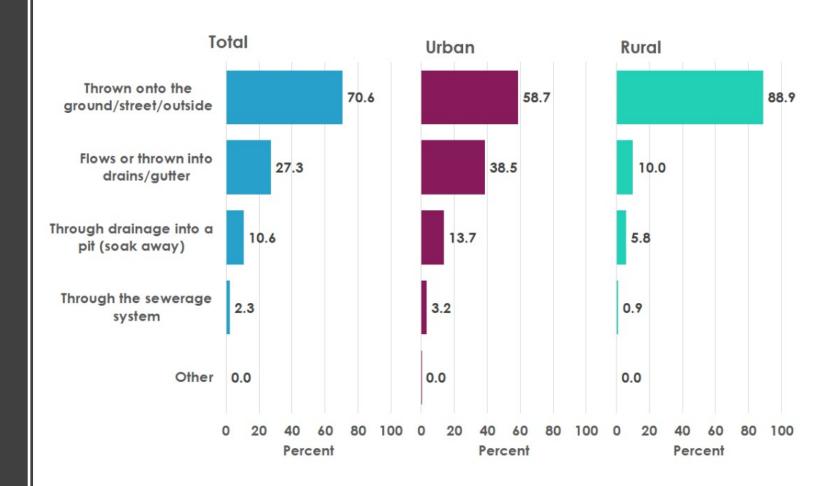
S08: How does your household dispose of wastewater (from bathroom, kitchen, laundry, etc.)?

(YOU MAY CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE)

- A. Flows or thrown into drains/gutter
- B. Through drainage into a pit (soak away)
- C. Thrown onto the ground/street/outside
- D. Through the sewerage system
- E. Other (Specify)

Wastewater Disposal

- Households use varied methods for wastewater disposal
- NOTE: The figures are from multiple responses and therefore add up to more than 100 percent.





Take-Home Figures

No.	Category	Number
1	Number of households without a standard waste receptacle/bin	7,176,644
2	Number of households without toilet facility	1,477,747
3	Number of households mainly using public toilets	1,925,906
4	Number of households using household toilets	4,823,062
5	Number of households using biodigester toilets	130,251
6	Number of households using portable toilets	14,544

Take Home Figures

Sanit	Approx. % of Households (As per 2021 PHC)	
Basic	Improved facilities which are not shared with other households	25.27
	Improved household facilities shared between two or more households	32.58
Limited	Improved communal facilities shared between two or more households (Public toilets)	23.05
Unimproved	Pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines	1.41
Open defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste	17.68

Key Messages

- 1. Levels of open defaecation dropped marginally in two decades
- 2. The figures present a substantial and intersected disparities by region, districts and type of locality
- 3. How do we classify portable toilets? Improved/Unimproved? How do we justify our decision?
- 4. What should be the Policy direction in tackling the sanitation issue? Are we to tackle it at the structure level or continue to focus on households? Or will it require a multi-faceted approach?







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