

Assessment of Public Health Risks From Unsafe Fecal Sludge Management in Accra, Ghana

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Background

- SaniPath tool assesses public health risks from unsafe FSM
- Decision making and advocacy tool for local governments and development partners
- Characterized only poor neighborhoods in Ghana, India and Mozambique





Introduction

Demand for city wide assessments by decision makers

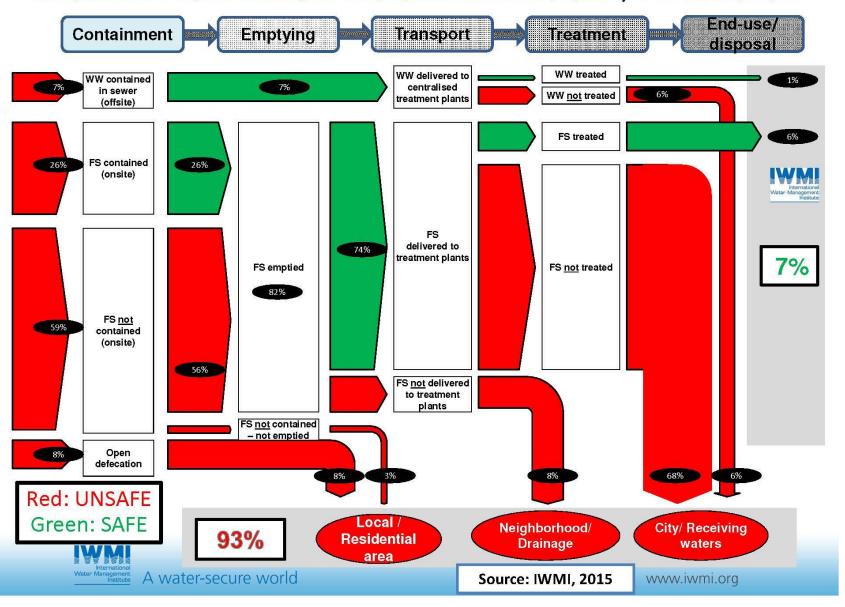
Research Question

 Can you characterize city level fecal exposure pathways using representative neighborhoods?





EXCRETA FLOW DIAGRAM: GREATER ACCRA, YEAR 2010



Methods

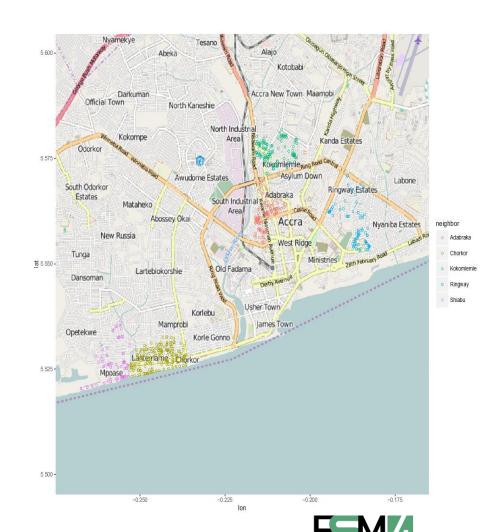
- Engaged local stakeholders from onset
- Used recommended publicly available data to select neighborhoods
- Data sources were 2010 Census data and 2010 Accra Metropolitan Authority Poverty Map
- Used income levels, population density and sanitation coverage to aggregate and rank neighborhoods
- 4 representative neighborhoods selected out of 87





Methods

Neighborhood	Ranked Sanitation Category
Ringway Estates	Good
Adabraka	Moderate
Kokomlemle	Poor
Chorkor	Very Poor





Conditions within study neighborhoods











Methods

- Data collection from April to August 2016
- SaniPath Tool Assessment took 2-4 weeks per neighborhood
 - Behavioral surveys
 - Key informant interviews and transect walks, household and community surveys
 - Environmental sampling and analysis
 - · Ocean, drains, food, water, soil, public latrines, flood





SaniPath
deployment in
4 neighborhoods
Accra, Ghana, 2016











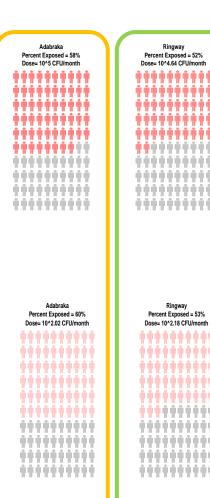


SaniPath deployment in 4 neighborhoods Accra, Ghana, 2016

Drinking Water









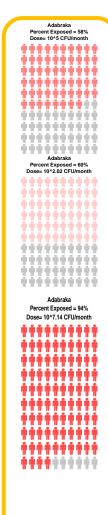


Drinking Water

Produce









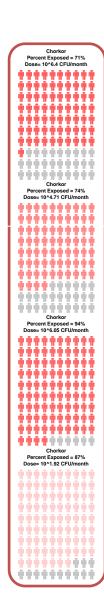


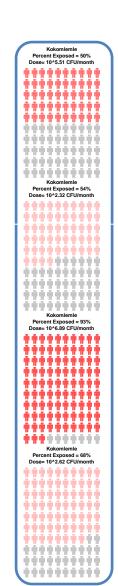


Drinking Water

Produce

Public Latrines













Summary

- Publicly available data can be used for a SaniPath city level assessment by sanitation planners and advocates
- Poor FSM in a city may lead to public exposure to fecal contamination irrespective of where you live





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Thank You

For more information visit SaniPath.org



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