TOPIC
Developing sustainable environmental sanitation: the case of A 5-STAR STREET PROJECT

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NEW PRODUCTS

NEW STRATEGIES

NEW IDEAS

ENERGY

SANITATION

TRANSPORT

TODAY’S NEEDS

NEW IDEAS

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN STRATEGIES
What do people desire?

What is technically and organizationally feasible

What can be financially viable

The solutions that emerge at the end of the Human-Centered Design should hit the overlap of these three lenses; they need to be **Desirable, Feasible, and Viable**
EARLIER SANITATION STRATEGIES

ECOSAN
Ecological Sanitation

CLTS
Community-led Total Sanitation

WASH
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
Designers are in a position to reduce the impacts by purposefully shaping behaviour towards more sustainable practices (Bhamra et al., 2008; Elias et al., 2008).
AIMS: in having a sustainable clean environment by **co-designing** and **co-creating with the community**; as a way of changing the mind set and behaviour of the citizens and thus creating a sustainable clean environment.

- Obtaining a **deeper and clearer understanding** of the factors influencing how the citizens and residents are doing and behaving the way they are currently
- Identifying and explore views on the problems/challenges and the potential benefits concerning the **development of design-thinking approach for Social Innovation**;
The motivation: awarding each street with a ‘Star’

A 3-Star Street will mean such a street - residents and all users on that street – are more environmental and sanitation conscious than a 1-Star Street.

A 5-Star Street will seem to be the ultimate pride to behold. Streets will therefore have to struggle and maintain their status since there is a possibility of a 5-Star Street being downgraded.

This way, the motivation of sustainability may be captured and imbibed with residents.
Motivation

2 Streets in a dense populated area - to mirror the two sides of the social structure and to explore and tap the social and cultural funds of knowledge.

understanding the sanitation challenges

appropriate tools for engaging in sustainable environmental sanitation.
PARTICIPATORY NETWORK

LANDLORDS

EXPERTS

TENANTS

EMPLOYEES OF RELATED AGENCIES
Framework for the knowledge conversion of the design approach (Lee, 2014)
ALWAYS SIMPLY REMEMBER  H-C-D

H  HEAR

C  CREATE

D  DELIVER

H  HEAR

OBSERVATIONS

TIME

STORIES

SOLUTION

PRODUCT

PROTOTYPE

OBSERVATIONS

TIME

STORIES

SOLUTION

PRODUCT

PROTOTYPE
CONCLUSION

The focus is to capture the ‘logic’ of the views of the research participants; residents, landlords and designers rather than seeing them through the blinkers of official educational assumptions.

The study so far has enabled us to carefully identify the variety of responses to policy, and how professionals and non-professionals cope with the situation and therefore try to understand, rather than to judge.

In conclusion, I will agree with Lee (2014) that "the ultimate goal of … design pedagogy in sustainable design is to educate fundamental values … to achieve sustainable design solutions between various contexts and organisations’."
THANK YOU