

October 29, 2015

Emmanuel Odotei
Agreement Officer Representative, USAID

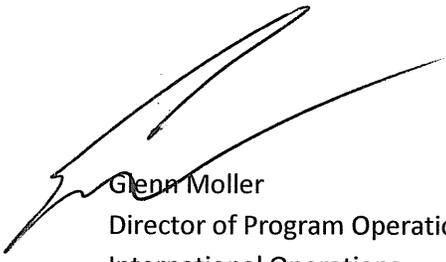
Subject: Quarterly Report for Cooperative Agreement No. EPP-A-00-09-00014—Ghana – Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Urban Poor (WASH-UP)

Dear Mr. Odotei,

On behalf of Global Communities I am pleased to submit our quarterly report for the above mentioned agreement. This report summarizes activities undertaken from July 1, 2015 – September 30, 2015.

Please do not hesitate to contact me or our Country Director, Alberto Wilde, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Glenn Moller
Director of Program Operations
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Georgette Yarboi-Quayson, USAID
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Year III – Fourth Quarter Report

Program Name/Acronym: Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene for Urban Poor (WASH-UP)

Country: Ghana

Donor: United States Agency for International Development

Award Number/Symbol: EPP-A-00-09-00014

Reporting Period: July – September, 2015

Submitted To: Emmanuel Odotei /AOR/USAID Ghana

Submitted By: Alberto Wilde



| | |
|--|--|
| Name of Project | Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene for Urban Poor (WASH-UP) Project |
| Country and regions | Ghana, Greater Accra, Central, Volta, Northern and Western Regions |
| Donor | United States Agency for International Development |
| Award number/symbol | EPP-A-00-09-00014 |
| Start and end date of project | October 2012-September 2016 |
| Total estimated federal funding | US\$ 12,168,660 |
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|--|
| BCC | Behavior Change Communication |
| BDS | Business Development Services |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CFR | Case Fatality Rate |
| CHPs | Community-Based Health Planning and Services |
| CLTS | Community-Led Total Sanitation |
| DA | District Assembly |
| EDSAM | Engineering and Development Services Administration and Management |
| EP | Evangelical Presbyterian |
| FY15 | Fiscal Year 2015 |
| GWCL | Ghana Water Company Limited |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| KVIP | Kumasi Ventilated and Improved Pit |
| LNGO | Local Non-Governmental Organization |
| LOP | Life of Project |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| SHEP | School Health Education Program |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene |
| WASH-UP | Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene for Urban Poor |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

WATSAN Water and Sanitation
WSC Water and Sanitation Committee
WSMT Water and Sanitation Management Team

Executive Summary

After the fourth quarter of the third year of implementation, a significant boost in activities occurred across all components of the project, in both urban poor and rural areas. 43-yard connections were completed in the quarter, granting 341 people access to safe drinking water. 33 additional households are waiting for their yard connections to be effected, having already registered with Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) lines. Other previously-installed, publicly-managed water supplies remain operational. Under the modification activities, 51 boreholes have been drilled; 35 done manually and 16 with machines. We have found water in sufficient quantities; pumping and water quality tests have been done, with favorable results paving the way for the construction of platforms that will be followed by the installation of hand pumps.

Efforts towards increasing access of the urban poor to safe sanitation yielded 61 new household latrines among the project communities, with a further 58 applicants' latrines under construction. The completed latrines mean an additional 857 resident have access to safe sanitation. Implementation in rural areas saw the completion of 30 institutional Kumasi Ventilated and Improved Pits (KVIPs), which were originally started in the third quarter. 18 of the latrines were constructed for basic schools, and the remaining 12 for Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPs) compounds. To boost the construction of latrines in rural areas, an additional 17 latrine artisans from Adaklu and South Dayi Districts were trained in the construction of Lined Mozambique and rectangular ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. These artisans have already started offering their services in their communities.

Under the water and sanitation (WATSAN) business development component, 39 WATSAN loans were accessed by 108 households to finance the acquisition of house/yard water connections and the construction of household latrines within the quarter. Additionally, 36 micro-enterprise loans were granted to existing WATSAN-related businesses, and two women were supported in establishing new water businesses.

75 handwashing facilities were installed in households with completed latrines. Cumulatively, 355 handwashing facilities have been distributed/installed in schools or households with latrines. Consequently, an estimated 13,390 people now have access to handwashing facilities. Following triggering activities by local non-governmental organizations (LNGOs) in the Volta, Central, and Western Regions, community members have begun constructing their own household latrines. Reports indicate a total of 35 completed latrines in the three regions, with 194 ongoing.

In response to the looming cholera outbreak, hygiene education and the distribution of water purification tablets were carried out in selected communities in the Ga South and La Dade-Kotopon Municipalities, the Accra Metropolis in the Greater Accra Region, and the

Awutu Senya East District in the Central Region. In all, 576,000 water purification tablets capable of purifying 11,520,000 liters of water (when applied properly) were distributed to households in the selected communities. Monitoring reportage on the cholera outbreak indicates that since the third week of June, for 13 consecutive weeks, no cases of cholera have been recorded in the Greater Accra Region.

Under the governance and capacity building component, the financial management training scheduled for the seven urban-based Water and Sanitation Committees (WSCs) took place after capacity assessments and a field survey of the public facilities being managed were completed. Mentoring of the WSCs remains ongoing to make the knowledge transferred during the training practical. In rural areas, consultants were engaged to facilitate the formation of WSCs, which were subsequently trained to manage WATSAN facilities that the modification phase will provide. The majority of the water and sanitation management teams (WSMTs) have been formed and trained, and are now waiting to take over the finished facilities.

Introduction

The WASH-UP Project is fashioned to respond to dire situations in selected poor urban communities in the Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolises. The program seeks to bring relief to residents of five slums through interventions in the area of WATSAN, while reinforcing hygiene behavior change messaging to promote proper hygiene.

After three years of program implementation, due largely to demands from project communities, it was deemed necessary to continue the project and scale up interventions to significantly improve conditions in the communities. Consequently, WASH-UP (phase II) was designed. Phase II maintains the original, overarching goal: increased equitable access to improved water supply and basic sanitation for urban poor communities in Ghana by improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure, behavior, and governance. The geographic scope was widened to include four more communities: one in Accra Metropolis, one in La Municipality, and two in Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis. The project has been modified to extend its geographic scope to five regions (Greater Accra, Western, Central, Northern, and Volta).

This report covers the fourth quarter of implementation in Year III (FY15), and provides an update of activities under each objective of the project across all project communities. The WASH-UP Project continued to target the selected poor urban areas of the La Municipality, Accra, and Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolises. Regarding the project's rural aspect, work continued in the eight selected districts.

Implementation Activities by Program Objective and Expected Results

The program's overall goal is to increase equitable access to improved water supply and basic sanitation for urban poor communities in Ghana by improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure, behavior, and governance. The project set up objectives and targets as benchmarks to guide implementation. The objectives as drawn from the overarching goal are to:

1. Increase household access to affordable, improved, and sustainable drinking water supply;
2. Increase household access to improved and sustainable sanitation facilities;
3. Promote innovative economic enterprises in the area of WATSAN;
4. Improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors among the urban poor; and
5. Strengthen local governance of water supply, sanitation service, and hygiene promotion.

These objectives were translated into action areas categorized under different components, with specific activities detailed in the project implementation plan. The five components of WASH-UP and their expected results in the beneficiary urban poor communities are outlined hereafter.

The first component seeks to continue expanding improved water supply coverage to communities and households through individual house connections and public water points. To realize the results under this component, the WASH-UP team worked closely with LNGOs and WSCs in the various project communities to mobilize households to access the facilities provided under the project. By the close of the project, the following are expected:

- 400 households will benefit from house (yard) water connections as a result of lower connection costs due to main extensions into their communities, providing safe water to 6,123 people; and
- Another 1,500 people will be benefiting from water supplies from public water kiosks. These are people who might not be able to connect water to their houses, and areas where water main extensions (and for that matter house water connections) are not feasible.

Activities under the second component focus on increasing household access to improved basic sanitation. This component will also tackle institutional sanitation, especially in schools, to increase school children's access to safe sanitation away from their homes. The objective will also look at improving solid waste management in communities, and continue to reduce areas exposed to flooding through varied strategies. These are a few of the many steps towards making the program comprehensive to reduce environmental health-related

diseases, and improve sanitary conditions. At the close of the project, efforts under the sanitation component are expected to result in:

- Improved access to basic sanitation for 8,800 people through the provision of family/yard/household latrines;
- Improved school sanitation in basic schools in project communities through the construction of school latrines; and
- Reduced incidence of flooding in Avenor due to the construction of about two kilometers of secondary and tertiary drains in the community.

The third component focuses on the support and establishment of small-scale private enterprises that are engaged in innovative WATSAN activities. The aim is to support private initiatives in meeting local demand for WATSAN services for the urban poor in a better and more affordable way. The component also looks at supporting households with micro-credit to access household WATSAN facilities. This component also offers mentorship to the WSCs in operating and managing public facilities provided under the project. This component sees the largely underserved economic opportunities inherent in urban poor communities with dense populations.

The fourth component uses behavior change communication (BCC) to improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors by focusing on decreasing open defecation, encouraging proper waste disposal, and increasing handwashing with soap at five critical times. Hygiene BCC will work to increase household use of improved toilet facilities provided through WASH-UP intervention, build household capacity to improve environmental sanitation, and decrease disposal of solid waste into wastewater drainage systems. Our team will work with private and public partners to increase handwashing with soap at five critical times, particularly by key population groups, such as mothers with babies and children of school-going age. These partners are Ghana Health Services, Ghana Education Service through the School Health Education Program (SHEP), the Department of Environmental Health, as well as community-based organizations (CBOs) and LNGOs overall. This component aims to reach over 63,000 people.

The fifth component seeks to improve WATSAN governance through local urban WATSAN planning processes using participatory approaches. Capacities will be built at the local level to plan for local interventions in WATSAN as well as to manage the existing facilities. The component works to expand the capacity of communities and CBOs to identify local WATSAN needs and manage resources. Under this component, the project works with WSCs and Sub-Metro WATSAN teams building their technical and organizational skills to drive WATSAN issues at their respective levels. Technical and organizational skills capacity building is also envisaged for the GWCL, the main urban water service provider delivering water services to the urban poor.

Progress Report by Program Objective or Result Areas

During the fourth quarter in the urban project communities, physical works like the construction of latrines and house/yard water connections continued. In the rural areas, work toward the expansion of safe water supplies and provision of improved institutional sanitation facilities was carried out. Details of progress toward deliverables for the year and life of project are presented in this section. The summary of indicators is presented in Appendix 1.

Component One: Increase household access to affordable, improved, and sustainable drinking water supply

During the quarter, the rate of connections more than doubled with 43-yard connections completed as compared to 21 in the third quarter. Consequently, access to safe water increased for more households. Estimates of beneficiary counts show 341 people gained access in the quarter.

Besides the completed connections, 33 other applicants are in the process of getting connected. They have had their measurements completed, estimates submitted, or have paid and are waiting for the connections to be completed by GWCL.

The Ntankoful Small Town Water Supply system continues to supply safe drinking water services to the residents of Ntankoful and adjoining communities like Kansaworodo. The mechanized borehole for the Whindo-Assakae Basic Schools is also in service ensuring pupils, teachers, and food vendors continue to have safe water for their various activities, which primarily includes handwashing.

Public water vending points in Nima, Kojokrom, Assakae, and La continue to receive water supply from the GWCL lines and offer them to residents who are unable to have house/yard connections. The table below summarizes work done up to the end of the fourth quarter of Year III.

Table 1: Summary of outputs under household water access activities

| Item | | Achieved | | | | | | Life of Project (LOP) Target | % achieved |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----|----|----|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | Up to end of Year II | Year III | | | | To date | | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | |
| House/yard connections | Completed | 158 | 21 | 38 | 21 | 43 | 281 | 400 | 70.3% |
| | Ongoing | - | - | 54 | 25 | 33 | 33 | | |
| Water vending points | Completed | 3 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 80.0% |
| | Ongoing | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Borehole sourced piped scheme | | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 100% |

Under the modification activities in the rural areas, 35 boreholes were successfully drilled manually, with another 16 drilled using machinery. The contracts for works commenced in the third quarter, and were completed in the fourth quarter. Pumping tests and water quality tests have been completed and platforms constructed. Hand pump installations have commenced and are ongoing. Tables 2 and 3 summarize progress made in the rural water intervention activities.

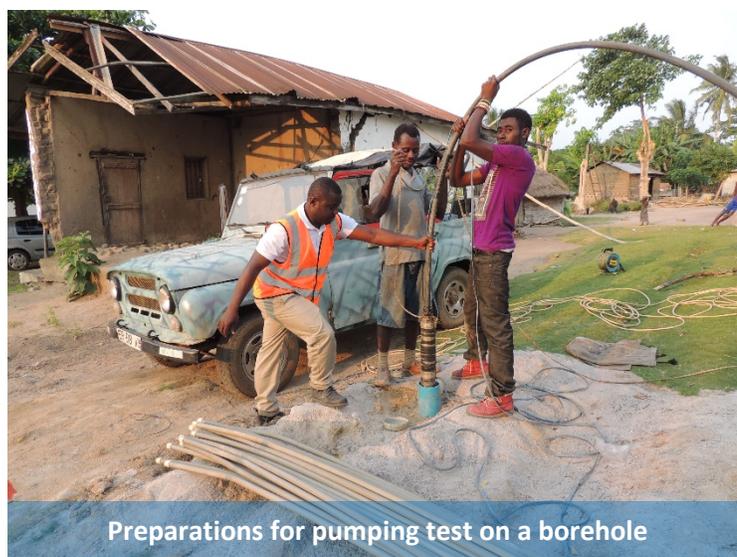


Table 2: Summary of manual well drilling

| Region | Target | Drilled | Productive | Comments |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|------------|---|
| Central Region | 17 | 17 | 17 | All platforms constructed and hand pumps supplied for installation |
| Western Region | 18 | 18 | 18 | All platforms constructed, hand pumps supplied and installation commenced |

Table 3: Summary of machine borehole drilling

| Region | Target | Drilled | Productive | Comments |
|------------------------|--------|---------|------------|---|
| Volta Region | 10 | 13 | 10 | Construction of platforms and installation of hand pumps to be done in October 2015 |
| Northern Region | 10 | 13 | 6 | Platforms constructed, contractor to install hand pumps in October 2015 |

Component Two: Increase household access to improved and sustainable sanitation facilities

To increase access to safe and improved latrines for residents in the urban project communities, construction of household latrines continued in the fourth quarter. Surpassing the progress under the water component, the rate of household latrine construction more than quadrupled from 15 to 61 new latrines with 58 other applicants (households) waiting for construction of their latrines.

A beneficiary count shows that 857 people gained access to improved sanitation facilities in the urban project communities of Nima East and West, La, Ayidiki, Assakae, Ntankoful, and Kojokrom within the quarter.

The three institutional (school) latrines in La, Assakae, and Ntankoful are still in use with no issues reported. Project staff continue to visit the schools to ascertain conditions and usage to provide any needed advice to the management committees. 2,476 pupils in all have had increased access to safe sanitation as a result of the school latrines provided or rehabilitated under the WASH-UP project.



A Biofil latrine installed at La

A summary of progress in the sanitation component over the four quarters is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Summary of sanitation facility construction

| Item | | Achieved | | | | | | LOP Target | % achieved |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----|----|----|---------|------------|------------|
| | | Up to end of Year II | Year III | | | | To date | | |
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | |
| Household/family latrine construction | Completed | 152 | 31 | 19 | 15 | 61 | 217 | 400 | 54.3% |
| | Ongoing | - | - | 60 | 41 | 58 | 58 | | |
| School sanitation improvement | Completed | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| | Ongoing | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Under the modification activities focused in rural areas, 30 institutional KVIPs started in the third quarter were completed—18 for basic schools and 12 for CHPs Compounds.¹ These latrines are meant to provide pupils in the schools with safe sanitation facilities while they are away from home, and, in the CHPs compounds, they are meant for patients and visitors to the healthcare facility. Complementing household latrine construction with institutional sanitation facilities and proper hygiene education ensures people's sanitation needs are being met most of the time, which can reduce the tendency to defecate openly. Table 5 provides details on the institutional latrines provided under the rural aspect of the project.

¹ CHPs compounds form the lowest structure of the health care delivery system. They are provide for communities or a group of communities and aim to be the first point of contact for healthcare with at least a Community Health Nurse at the post. CHPs compounds have been operational in the country for up to 10 years, but most were built without sanitation facilities.

Table 5: List of institutional latrines constructed

| S/N | Region | District | Community | Name of Institution | Institution Type |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Central | Ati Mokwa | Nyinase | Nyinase CHPs | CHPs |
| 2 | Central | Ati Mokwa | Wamaso | Wamaso CHPs | CHPs |
| 3 | Central | Ati Mokwa | Ntiamoakrom | Ntiamoakrom Basic School | Primary & Junior High School (JHS) |
| 4 | Central | Ati Mokwa | Twifo No 9 | Twifo No 9 District Assembly (DA) Primary & JHS | Primary & JHS |
| 5 | Central | Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira | Achiase | Achiase DA Primary School | Primary School |
| 6 | Central | Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira | Somnyamekodur | DA Primary | Primary School |
| 7 | Central | Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira | Shed | Shed CHPS | CHPS |
| 8 | Western | Amenfi West | Subriso | Subriso DA Primary & kindergarten (KG) | Primary School |
| 9 | Western | Amenfi West | Sika Nti No 2&1 | Sika Nti No 2&1 DA Primary & KG | Primary School |
| 10 | Western | Amenfi West | Asankragwa | Asankragwa Model Basic Schools | Primary & JHS |
| 11 | Western | Amenfi West | Odumasi | Odumasi DA Primary & JHS | Primary & JHS |
| 12 | Western | Amenfi Central | Akyekyere | Akyekyere Catholic Primary & JHS | Primary & JHS |
| 13 | Western | Amenfi Central | Hiawa | Hiawa Catholic Primary and JHS | Primary & JHS |
| 14 | Western | Amenfi Central | Obeng | Obeng DA Primary | Primary School |
| 15 | Volta | South Dayi | Tsyokpokope | Tsyokpokope Evangelical Presbyterian (EP) Primary & JHS | Primary & JHS |
| 16 | Volta | South Dayi | Abui No 2 | Abui No 2 DA Primary | Primary School |
| 17 | Volta | South Dayi | Peki Avetile | Peki Avetile DA Primary | Primary School |
| 18 | Volta | Adaklu | Avedzi | Avedzi DA Primary | Primary School |
| 19 | Volta | Adaklu | Kpatove | Kpatove DA Primary & KG | Primary School |
| 20 | Volta | Adaklu | Kpatove | Kpatove DA JHS | JHS |
| 21 | Volta | Adaklu | Afeyeyeme | Afeyeyeme CHPS | CHPS |
| 22 | Volta | Adaklu | Blidokope | Blidokope DA Primary | Primary School |
| 23 | Northern | Mion | Nadundo | Nadundo CHPs Compound | CHPS |
| 24 | Northern | Mion | Sakpei | Sakpei CHPs Compound | CHPS |
| 25 | Northern | Mion | Jimli | Jimli Health Center | Clinic |
| 26 | Northern | Mion | Kpabia | Kpabia Health Center | Clinic |
| 27 | Northern | Yendi | Oseikor | Oseikor CHPS | CHPS |
| 28 | Northern | Yendi | Kuni | Kuni CHPS | CHPS |
| 29 | Northern | Yendi | Adibo | Adobo Clinic | Clinic |
| 30 | Northern | Yendi | Malzeri | Malzeri CHPS | CHPS |

The completed latrines will be branded in October 2015 and handed over to the Education and Health Directorates of the Districts Assemblies, who are the legally mandated bodies to see to the proper use and maintenance of the sanitation facilities. Latrine artisan training was also carried out in the Volta Region. Numbering 17, the artisans were invited from communities in the Adaklu and South Dayi Districts and were taken through practical training in the construction of the Lined Mozambique and rectangular VIP latrines. These artisans are expected to provide their services for a household in these districts as they construct their household latrines, to ensure the latrines attain a certain level of safety and durability.

Component Three: Promote innovative economic enterprises in the area of water and sanitation



A water vendor tending to his business in La

Staff of the partner Youth and Social Enterprises Fund (Y-SEF), a financial non-governmental organization (NGO), visit project communities on a daily basis to carry out community mobilization and information sharing regarding the WASH-UP Project, its objectives, and its implementation strategies.

To contribute to the uptake of the WATSAN facilities without excluding the poor who cannot pay upfront, Y-SEF offers relief through micro-

loans. In the fourth quarter, 39 WATSAN loans were accessed by 108 households to finance the acquisition of house/yard water connections and the construction of household latrines.

Besides this activity, Y-SEF facilitates the establishment of WATSAN enterprises by identifying opportunities and selling them to entrepreneurs. Interested entrepreneurs are offered business development services (BDS) in the form of trainings and loans. Within the fourth quarter, 36 micro-enterprise loans were granted to existing WATSAN-related businesses to expand their activities. Out of the 36 micro-enterprises, two of the new water businesses were established by women.

Component Four: Hygiene and sanitation promotion (BCC)



A pupil of the La Anglican Cluster of Schools washing her hands

Sustainable hygiene behavior change cannot be attained overnight, but through persistent and motivated messaging. Consequently, the project approaches BCC by ensuring residents are reached consistently in their homes, worship places, healthcare centers, schools, and any other place that offers the opportunity to reach a large number of people. The message of proper handwashing at critical times is echoed time and again through flyers, posters, and stickers.

Hygiene education in schools also continued through the quarter.

In the fourth quarter, sanitation promotion continued using all possible avenues, including house-to-house interaction. Additionally, residences with household latrines continued to receive education on how to keep their latrines neat and hygienic.

During this past quarter, 75 handwashing facilities were installed in households with completed latrines. Cumulatively, 355 handwashing facilities have been distributed/installed in schools or households with latrines. Consequently, an estimated 13,390 people now have access to handwashing facilities. Additionally, the provision of 125 handwashing facilities is planned for the 30 institutions benefiting from the construction of institutional latrines, to make handwashing possible in these locations.

Under the rural aspect (WASH-UP Modification), three LNGOs continue to undertake community-led total sanitation (CLTS) activities in their respective regions. The Engineering and Development Services Administration and Management (EDSAM) Social Network, operating in the Volta Region specifically in the Adaklu and South Dayi Districts, has triggered 15 communities leading to community members now constructing latrines. A total of 30 household latrines have been completed. 49 others are under construction, with the support of latrine artisans trained within the quarter and the Environmental Health Assistant trained in the CLTS approach in the previous quarter. EDSAM has also formed two school health clubs and trained 73 school children from 2 schools that benefitted from institutional latrine provision by the project under the sanitation component. The pupils were taken through proper handwashing steps and proper use and maintenance of their school latrine. Codesult is operational in the Western Region and has so far in this quarter formed and trained 3 School Health Clubs, carried out latrine promotion activities using the CLTS approach, and reported that two households have completed constructing their latrines, with another 67 under construction. The Development Fortress Association assigned to the

Twifo-Atti-Mokwa and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira Districts has also formed and trained a school health committee, identified and trained natural leaders, and initiated them into a network to help with motivating communities to reach and sustain open defecation free (ODF) status. Within the quarter, Development Fortress has reported that three households have completed constructing their latrines and 78 others are in the process of building theirs, most of these at the substructure level.



A volunteer educates a community member on how to use the water purification tablets



A volunteer posts a handwashing poster on a community notice board

Cholera response

The cholera outbreak that started in June 2014 protracted and spilled over into 2015. By the end of 2014, a total of 28,975 cases with 243 deaths were reported from 130 out of the 216 districts in all the ten regions of the country, indicating a case fatality rate of 0.8%. At the end of June 2015, reported cases had reached 636² with six deaths, which was feared to be exacerbated by the hours-long floods on June 3rd, 2015 in the Greater Accra Region.

Backed by recommendations from the Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin of the

World Health Organization (WHO), and as done to address the 2014 epidemic, distribution of water purification tablets coupled with hygiene education was carried out in the fourth quarter. We worked with Environmental Health Officers and Assistants, residents in selected communities in the Ga South and La Dade-Kotopon Municipalities, the Accra Metropolis in the Greater Accra Region, and the Awutu Senya East District in the Central Region. The selected communities were identified as epicenters for previous cholera outbreaks. In all, 57,600 households were given 576,000 water purification tablets capable of purifying 11,520,000 liters of water when applied adequately. Residents in the communities were given directions on how to properly use the water purification tablets to ensure they remain efficacious. 2,600 posters and flyers promoting proper and regular handwashing, as well as discouraging open defecation by promoting the use of household

² [World Health Organization, Situation Report on Cholera Outbreak in Ghana, as of 21 June 2015 \(Week 25\)](#)

latrines, were widely distributed in the communities. Some of the posters were posted at vantage points in the communities to serve as constant reminders to residents. According to the WHO³, since the third week of June, for 13 consecutive weeks, no cholera cases have been recorded in the Greater Accra Region. Table six gives a summary of the outbreak in 2015 and trends.

Table 6: Cholera incidence updates

| Indicator | Week 25 | Week 30 | Week 34 | Week 38 | Weeks 1-38 |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| | June 21 | July 26 | Aug 23 | Sept 20 | Jan 1-Sept 20 |
| Cases (Nationwide) | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 683 |
| Cases Greater Accra | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 309 |
| Deaths (cumulated) | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| CFR (case fatality rate) | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

Component Five: Strengthen local governance for water supply, sanitation service, and hygiene promotion

In the fourth quarter, the previously planned training for seven WSCs took place as planned. The WSCs were trained in financial management after an initial assessment was done on their capacities. The seven WSCs are Nima East, Nima West, La Abafum-Kowe-Abese, Ntankoful, Assakae, Kojokrom, and Ayidiki. The training is aimed at creating and enhancing sound financial management structures for the adequate recording and reporting of the committee's financial transactions on the public WATSAN facilities present in their communities.

Under the WASH-UP modification activities in the rural areas, three LNGOs were engaged and tasked with the formation and training of small town WSMTs for all communities selected for the provision of boreholes and any other public facilities. The WSMTs will see to the proper operation and management of the facilities to ensure sustainability. In this direction, Comdev Consult has formed and trained all 18 WSMTs in the Western Region. Four of the WSMTs have opened a bank account to help secure revenue from operating their facilities. Rural Action Foundation has also formed and trained 17 WSMTs in the central region with one opening a bank account. EDSAM Social Network was assigned ten communities in the Volta Region, where all WSMTs have been formed and trained.

³ <http://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/situation-report-cholera-outbreak-ghana-20-september-2015-week-38>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Summary indicator table (urban communities only)

| Indicator | Total FY13 | Total FY 14 | FY 15 (Jul – Sep 2015) 4th Quarter | | Total FY 15 | LOP | Achieved to Date | % achieved |
|--|------------|-------------|--|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | Target | Actual | | | | |
| # of clean-up exercises held by residents | 34 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 54 | 53 | 98% |
| # of existing private sanitation enterprises supported | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | - | 20 | 2 | 10% |
| # of existing private water enterprises supported | 143 | 480 | 8 | 36 | 132 | 200 | 755 | 378% |
| # of handwashing facilities distributed | 93 | 94 | 39 | 67 | 160 | 400 | 347 | 87% |
| # of household WATSAN loans accessed by residents | 21 | 69 | 59 | 39 | 109 | 200 | 199 | 100% |
| # of households assessing loans for WATSAN facilities | 0 | 420 | 199 | 108 | 388 | 800 | 808 | 101% |
| # of meetings held between water committees and city authorities to articulate WASH issues | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 22 | 81% |
| # of micro-enterprise loans granted | 6 | 236 | 61 | 36 | 154 | 500 | 396 | 79% |
| # of new private enterprises in sanitation activities established | 1 | - | 6 | 0 | - | 50 | 1 | 2% |
| # of new policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements (public or private) that promote access to improved water supply and sanitation | 29 | 305 | 101 | 54 | 204 | 850 | 538 | 63% |
| # of new private water enterprises owned and managed by women | 4 | 98 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 90 | 125 | 139% |
| # of partner groups engaged in the integration of WASH activities in their activities | 5 | - | 0 | 0 | - | 5 | 5 | 100% |
| # of people receiving improved service quality from an existing drinking water source | 0 | 15,755 | 1125 | 0 | - | 9000 | 15755 | 175% |
| # of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source | 73 | 5,344 | 148 | 341 | 4,088 | 6123 | 9505 | 155% |
| # of people reached out to with handwashing messages | 11,579 | 24,862 | 0 | 8433 | 21,402 | 20,000 | 57,843 | 289% |

| Indicator | Total FY13 | Total FY 14 | FY 15 (Jul – Sep 2015) 4th Quarter | | Total FY 15 | LOP | Achieved to Date | % achieved |
|---|------------|-------------|--|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | Target | Actual | | | | |
| # of people who have gained access to an improved sanitation facility | 95 | 3,850 | 2117 | 857 | 1,514 | 8,800 | 5459 | 62% |
| # of people with access to handwashing facilities | 3,720 | 7,233 | 2,249 | 1,384 | 2,437 | 16,000 | 13,390 | 84% |
| # of private new water-related enterprises established | 5 | 81 | 7 | 10 | 32 | 100 | 118 | 118% |
| # of households with access to a water connection | 193 | 707 | 81 | 84 | 954 | 1424 | 1854 | 130% |
| % of households using an improved drinking water source | 1.6% | 7 | 7.90 | 11.04 | 11.0 | 12.00 | 11.04 | 92.02% |
| # of households with access to a sanitation facility | 85 | 666 | 126 | 138 | 317 | 1424 | 1068 | 75% |
| % of households using an improved sanitation facility | 0.70 | 6 | 6.75 | 7.04 | 7.402 | 11.70 | 7.40 | 63.27% |
| # of WATSAN-related activities carried out jointly by Assembly, communities, and GWCL | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | - | 18 | 19 | 106% |
| # of households reached with Aquatabs | 0 | 3,020 | 0 | 57,600 | 1,734,400 | 0 | 1,737,420 | - |

Appendix 2: Photo story of latrine artisans training

