



# GHANA WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) PROJECT

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT N° 641-A-00-10-00003-00

FY 2011 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2010 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2011



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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS – YEAR 2 ANNUAL REPORT – GHANA WASH PROJECT**

<b>1.</b>	<b>BACKGROUND, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRESS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>COMPONENT 1: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1.1	No. of people in target areas with access to improved water supply and sanitation as a result of USG assistance (PMP No. 1)	
4.1.2	No. of improved water supply facilities constructed and functioning (PMP No. 3)	
4.1.3	No. of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (PMP No. 2)	
4.1.4	No. of improved institutional level latrines constructed and functioning (PMP No. 6)	
4.1.5	No. of hand-washing facilities established for institutions (PMP No. 7)	
4.1.6	No. of improved household latrines constructed and functioning (PMP No. 5)	
4.1.7	No. of liters of (rain) water storage capacity provided for hygienic use (PMP No. 4)	
4.1.8	Innovation contest - No. of entities receiving awards/grants for WASH Sector innovations and improvements (PMP No. 8)	
<b>4.2</b>	<b>COMPONENT 2: SMALL GRANT FACILITY</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>20</b>
4.3.1	No. of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis, and civic engagement (PMP No. 10)	
4.3.2	No. of local artisans trained in latrine facility construction (PMP No. 11)	
4.3.3	No. of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance (PMP No. 12)	
4.3.4	Capacity Building of Stakeholders	
<b>4.4</b>	<b>COMPONENT 4: STRATEGIC BEHAVIOR CHANGE</b>	<b>29</b>
4.4.1	No. of people trained in Behavior change and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance. (PMP 14)	
4.4.2	No. of communities that have adopted Open Defecation Free (ODF) behaviors (PMP No. 13)	
4.4.3	Other Behavior Change related activities – Global Hand Washing Day celebration	
<b>4.5</b>	<b>COMPONENT 5: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP</b>	<b>33</b>
4.5.1	Support and technical assistance to existing Global Development Alliances (GDA)	
4.5.2	No. of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (PMP No. 15)	
4.5.3	Amount of resources (funds) leveraged through PPPs (PMP No. 16)	
4.5.4	PPP Challenges	
<b>5.</b>	<b>SUCCESS STORIES, LESSONS LEARNT AND VISITORS TO THE PROJECT</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>SUCCESS STORIES</b>	<b>37</b>

5.2	LESSONS LEARNT	37
5.3	VISITORS TO THE PROJECT	38
6.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	39
6.1	IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)	39
6.2	GEOTRACKING PILOT	39
6.3	TRAINING OF FIELD LEVEL STAFF ON GHANA WASH M&E FRAMEWORK	40
7.	STAFF CHANGES	40
8.	FINANCIAL REPORT	42
9.	ATTACHMENTS	42

**Appendix 1 – Examples of latrine building designs geared toward low-literate beneficiaries**

**Appendix 2 – Screen Shot of MIS**

**Appendix 3 – Ghana WASH Project Brochure for PPP Endeavors**

**Appendix 4 – Draft of PATU’s Tips for Proper Pooping (WADA/LEKMA Schools Initiative)**

**Appendix 5 – Indicator Tracking Table FY2011**

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ADRA	-	Adventist Development Relief Agency
BCC	-	Behavior Change Communication
CHPS	-	Community Health and Planning Services
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CONIWAS	-	Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation
COP	-	Chief of Party
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation
DA	-	District Assembly
DCOP	-	Deputy Chief of Party
EHA	-	Environmental Health Agent
EHSD	-	Environmental Health and Sanitation Division
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
G-WASH	-	Ghana WASH Project
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IR	-	Intermediate Result
KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LNGO	-	Local Non Governmental Organization
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
PATU	-	Pay Attention to Us (Cartoon Character)
PMP	-	Performance Management Plan
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
RFA	-	Request for Application
RI	-	Relief International
SHEP	-	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program

SO	-	Strategic Objective
SWN	-	Safe Water Network
UNICEF	-	United Nation Children’s Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USG	-	United States Government
WASH	-	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WATER NGO	-	Water in Africa Through Everyday Responsiveness NGO
WSDB	-	Water and Sanitation Development Board
WC	-	Water Closet
WHI/G	-	Water Health International / Ghana

## 1. BACKGROUND, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Ghana Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project has completed its second year of implementation. The project is complementary to USAID/Ghana's Health and Education Programs implemented in Ghana over the last decade and is aimed at maximizing health impacts in the project target areas. The immediate goal is to "improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities infrastructure for households, clinics, and schools and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impacts from this improved infrastructure."



Enthusiasm in CLTS triggering exercise in East Akim, Eastern Region

Relief International is partnering with Winrock International and ADRA International to implement the Ghana WASH Project. The project is also collaborating with other USAID strategic partners including Rotary International and The Coca Cola Company that have existing Global Development Alliances (GDA) with USAID, as well as with WaterHealth International (WHI), Safe Water Network (SWN) and other Ghanaian partners with mutual interest in improving the WASH sector in Ghana. The project covers underserved population in Ghana in five regions: Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Volta and Western.

The project has five key objectives. These are:

**Objective 1:** Increase access to improved water and sanitation infrastructure for individual households, communities, schools, and clinics in the target areas.

**Objective 2:** Assist in developing innovative modes of establishing new infrastructure.

**Objective 3:** Improve the capacity of small grant recipients to mobilize community members to actively participate in: (a) the improvement and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure and (b) local official bodies that provide support for these efforts.

**Objective 4:** Support the development of behaviors that result in: (a) WatSan infrastructure that is well utilized by target communities and (b) increased adoption of complementary hygiene behaviors that will reduce waterborne diseases.

**Objective 5:** Manage existing partnerships and potentially develop new partnerships with private sector and/or voluntary organizations committed to achieving the same results.

The attainments of these objectives are expected to contribute to achieving USAID/Ghana's health sector Strategic Objective 7 (SO7) and Intermediate Results 4 (IR4).

## 2. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

The Ghana WASH Project had set aggressive targets for the second year of operations via the Year 2 work plan. The intention was to attempt to catch up on all hardware and software deliverables during the second year so that on October 1, 2011, the project would be where it should be in terms of meeting the five objectives outlined above.

While the Ghana WASH Project has made significant strides in positioning the project to catch up on most deliverables by the end of the next dry season (end of FY2012 quarter three), catching up by the end of Year two ended up being problematic. That said, we have plans in place to complete all life-of-project (LOP) institutional and community infrastructure activities<sup>1</sup> before the end of the third year of the project.

Because of the mid-reporting year arrival of the new COP and the large number of preliminary steps that needed to be resolved to enable the Ghana WASH Project to be poised to catch up with respect to its hardware deliverables (not to mention the rainy season construction challenges), this report will detail both the total number of completed facilities as well as track the number of facilities at various stages of completion. A projection is also provided on where we intend to be on December 31, 2011. In most cases, we are about six weeks away from reporting significant deliverables as to water and sanitation facilities across the five regions of the country.



Ghana WASH Project Field Staff interact with school children during a SHEP activity

<sup>1</sup> There may be some PPP-funded water facilities to complete in year four of the project, as nine boreholes have been allocated as a target objective for the project to attain from Ghanaian private sector sources.

As such, the Ghana WASH Project will provide USAID/Ghana with a supplementary quarterly report during the first two weeks of January 2012 to lend credence to the projections that we have stated in the annual report. The three additional months of dry season efforts, both in terms of hardware and



Hand washing exercise during SHEP training in Ho, Volta Region

software provision, will detail that the project's projections were accurate and that we are moving towards meeting or exceeding most of our objectives.

In terms of behavior change communication activities, we have also made great strides in putting in place a strategic plan to address the BCC requirements of our current communities and schools and a program which methodically addresses those needs, be it in terms of IEC activities, School Health Education Program (SHEP) and school food vendor training and capacity building of our local NGO partners

and local management entities within the communities at large. In addition, we have also mapped out plans for the shift in activities at the household sanitation level, shifting from the current high-subsidy latrine provision approach to a Community Led Total Sanitation approach at the start of Year 3.

In addition, the project has also made great strides towards integrating hardware and software responsibilities, which can be challenging under a consortia arrangement. We have modified our branding and marking policy to always give equal credit to the three partners, have required integrated work plans from the regions and have conducted a series of workshops (gender mainstreaming, CLTS, BCC training for LNGOs) where both hardware and software specialists were jointly responsible for facilitation and integration of efforts. This collaborative approach has paid dividends, with tangible examples of where the partners have chipped in with their own resources to accomplish a certain task at hand. Winrock funded a rather large expenditure that was omitted from the LNGO year one contracts (per diem and transportation costs for water and sanitation committee trainings at the district level) and ADRA has provided an additional pickup truck for the past few months to allow for the Sanitation Coordinator to provide more monitoring of the facilities being constructed.

More critically, the project's shift to CLTS in year 3 is being structured in a fashion whereby a BCC approach (CLTS), implemented via our software team (Winrock), in collaboration with significant LNGO and district level support will work towards fulfilling a hardware objective (household latrines). This approach purposely blurs the lines between the teams and will require that the software specialists work with hardware specialists to reach targets for which they are jointly responsible. Reaching open defecation free status will continue to be an objective, however, it will not be an end goal in the approach the project takes to CLTS. Rather, that sense of community cohesion and competition that ODF status creates will work towards meeting our aggressive latrine building targets moving forward.

Lastly, we have made Public-Private Partnership outreach an integral and integrated component of the project, reaching out to a number of potential partners that have a stated desire to improve the Ghanaian water and sanitation sector. Thanks to these efforts, as well as preliminary cost share elements of certain facilities being provided, the Ghana WASH Project is poised to surpass the life of project (LOP) objective with respect to securing \$1,000,000 in matching funds from target family contributors and private sector partners within the first few months of FY2012.

The current Project Management has put in place an 18-month initiative to get the Ghana WASH Project catch up with respect to where it should be as a USAID Cooperative Agreement initiative. Those steps are the following:

- 1) Provide clear direction with respect to procurement and financial management authorities at the project level.
- 2) Clarify how PPP initiatives fit into the larger Ghana WASH Project.
- 3) Bring the same level of detailed planning to the BCC initiatives as that of the hardware initiatives of the project.
- 4) Realign the budget and the PMP to fulfill remaining infrastructure commitments by the end of Year 3, to bring on additional staff to support those commitments and to shift from a high subsidy to low subsidy CLTS approach in addressing household sanitation needs in target communities.
- 5) Have all relevant construction contracts signed by the end of the current rainy season (end of October 2011) so as to maximize the use of the dry season for construction purposes.
- 6) Equip all field personnel with the training and tools to shift from high subsidy latrine provision, to the low subsidy, demand-driven CLTS approach to household sanitation.
- 7) Reenergize the PPP component by providing targeted initiatives and bringing on support staff to assist the PPP Coordinator in finding private sector partners for our initiatives.
- 8) Reinvigorate targeted initiatives such as the Innovation Contest and the Small Grants Facility.

The first four steps have been addressed in the first six months of the 18 month plan. Likewise, the Year 3 approved work plan will guide the Ghana WASH Project to ensure that the next four steps will also be implemented so that the Ghana WASH Project is fully caught up on hardware and software deliverables<sup>2</sup> by the end of FY2012.

### 3. CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD



<sup>2</sup> With the notable exception of household latrine provision, which will remain behind the targeted amount as we shift between the current approach and CLTS. By completing all institutional and community hardware deliverables in Year 3, more resources will be dedicated to CLTS in year four, enabling the project to use the final year of the project to catch up on that remaining hardware deliverable.

A number of challenges were highlighted in the semi-annual report. Therefore, we will only highlight new challenges that arose during the past six months of the project.

**Improvements in internal processes** - Relief [Ga West SHEP Training – Action Plan for Dedeiman KG School](#) International made great strides during the reporting period to delegate additional procurement authority to the field and to streamline the procurement process, as well as the monthly advance funding request process. These welcome changes came during the rainy season, which situates us well for the remainder of the infrastructural deliverables, but came too late to improve our hardware outputs in Year 2.

**Managing the inherent construction delays due to the rainy season** – The Ghana WASH Project has had challenges in lining up all procurement and financing requirements to maximize the use of the dry season for construction work activities. That said, the project has now made every effort to put in place the organizational capacity to ensure that all Year 3 work will be accomplished during the dry season from October 2011 – May 2012.

**Capacity Building at the District Level** –WASH sector specialists often emphasize the critical nature of building capacity at the district levels in terms of managing WASH sector needs of their constituents. Specific examples of activities we should be doing is involving environmental health assistants and district assembly personnel in demonstrating proper procurement approaches and relying on them as much as possible for their assistance and technical expertise. Each district assembly has individuals designated to manage, monitor and support the water and sanitation development efforts in their respective areas. As outlined in their scope of work, they provide critical support for community level water and sanitation efforts. That said, most of our district level discussions revolve around ‘sitting fees’ and determining what is an appropriate amount to provide for lunch to each participant. District level civil servants are not paid high salaries and, as such, many believe that any private/NGO support that they provide is in addition to their normal workday activities, not integrated as part of their duties. Once these issues are resolved, usually in the form of establishing a per diem and transportation amounts, one can have some success in engaging the district level public sector. But the rudimentary challenges of motivating civil servants to assist on bilateral assistance projects too often seem to be dismissed, yet they are typically the largest stumbling blocks impeding implementation in the field.

**Uneven Performance of the recruited LNGOs** – The Ghana WASH Project has spent a tremendous amount of time building the capacity of the LNGO network that we created to have a presence in the 17 districts and municipalities in which we serve. Despite the efforts, we are still seeing an uneven performance on the part of our LNGOs in the field. Some have made great strides in training water



and sanitation groups and participating in SHEP trainings and school-based activities, while others continue to experience implementation delays. The Ghana WASH Project has completed our review of LNGO performance and intends to reduce the number of LNGO partnerships for year 3. This means we will work with fewer LNGOs, but we will then invest more intensively in their support. This particularly holds true for LNGOs that are expected to work in CLTS communities and produce results with respect to delivery of household latrines in years 3 and 4.

**Broadening the Responsibilities of the LNGOs and Winrock field staff** - The Ghana WASH Project needs to empower certain LNGOs, particularly in the CLTS communities to serve as the champions of latrine construction endeavours. During our first two years of efforts, we have relied on the LNGOs exclusively for software activities and have used ADRA as the sole source of management on latrine provision. CLTS, by definition, requires frequent monitoring and, as such, ADRA, Winrock CLTS and BCC staff and LNGO staff will all be responsible for latrine follow up and management in the target communities. This will increase the assistance in the field and should increase latrine building exponentially during the final two years of the project.

#### 4. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The Ghana WASH Project has made great strides in resolving all internal procurement and funding issues and has bid out, selected and issued advance payments on 31 contracts to 20 different contractors. Likewise, ADRA has an additional 150 artisans contracted and trained to build household latrines in four regions of the country. When all currently contracted works are completed<sup>3</sup>, the project will have provided the following:

- Potable water will be provided to 53,450 individuals
- Water storage capacity of 340,000 litres will have been provided to schools and clinics
- Improved sanitation will have been provided to 53,960 individuals

In many cases, construction continues to be ongoing, rather than completed, as of the reporting period. Therefore, in each section we will provide a table which details not only the number of facilities completed, but the various stages of construction for those that are not yet completed as of the reporting period. We have also provided a projection of the works that will be completed by December



Subriso (Assin North, Central) celebrates their new Borehole Installation

<sup>3</sup> These figures only account for results from current contracts which are in progress. New contracts for 15 boreholes, 20 hand dug wells and 11 four seat KVIP latrines will also be signed during the first quarter of FY2012. In addition, these figures do not include the target of 2170 household latrines to be built via CLTS approaches and through the WADA initiative.

31, 2011. We feel that this approach gives a truer picture of the strides the project has made in the last six months and gives a better indication on how activities will progress in the next twelve months of the project.

#### 4.1 COMPONENT 1: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In addition to reducing household productivity due to the time and energy expended to carry water from long distances, unsafe drinking water contributes to the high incidence of water-related diseases such as diarrhoea, bilharzia, guinea worm, cholera, typhoid, buruli ulcer and infectious hepatitis. Consequently the provision of clean and safe water through the construction of boreholes, hand dug wells fitted with pumps and small town water systems can directly improve household health outcomes. Improvements in sanitation have been shown to consistently result in better health as measured by less diarrhoea, reduction in parasitic infections, increased child growth and lower morbidity and mortality. The main objective of this component is therefore to “increase access to improved water and sanitation infrastructure for individual households, communities, schools, and clinics in the target areas”.

The following activities were earmarked to be implemented to help achieve the key objective under this component:

1. Conduct hydro-geological surveys to select sites for boreholes and hand dug wells
2. Drill boreholes and hand dug wells and pumps
3. Construct small town water systems
4. Construct rain water harvesting systems
5. Construct household and institutional latrines
6. Establish hand washing facilities

##### 4.1.1 Number of people in target areas with access to improved water supply and sanitation as a result of USG assistance (PMP No. 1)

The Ghana WASH Project made great strides in catching up to the water provision deliverables in Year 2. The project launched nine different procurements to provide boreholes, hand-dug wells fitted with pumps, small town pipe systems, surface water treatment kiosks and rainwater and potable water storage systems. The completion of these facilities will together provide access to potable water for 17,100 people in the project target communities. To date, 7,050 people in 29 communities across four regions have access to potable water. This is as a result of the completion of 18 boreholes and 11 hand-dug wells in the target communities. Given the current pace of work in the construction of improved water facilities, the project will meet the FY2011 target by end of December 2011 and also achieve the full year 3 target by end of May 2012. The table below shows the project status with respect to providing water for people in target communities.

**Table 1: Number of people with access to potable water by facility type**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	Dec. 31, 2011 - Projection	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Boreholes	15,300	5,400	15,300	19,800
Hand Dug Wells	1,800	1,650	1,650	4,800
Small Town Pipe Systems	0	0	0	5,000
Surface Water Kiosks	0	0	10,500	24,500
SWK (PPP)	0	0	14,000	14,000

<b>Total</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>41,450</b>	<b>68,100</b>
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#### 4.1.2 Number of improved water supply facilities constructed and functioning (PMP No. 3)

The Ghana WASH project planned to construct 63 improved water facilities (51 boreholes and 12 hand dug wells) for 63 target communities in FY2011. At present, the project has completed our efforts on 29 water facilities (made up of 18 boreholes and 11 hand-dug wells) In addition the project has completed 30 rainwater harvesting facilities (5000 liters capacity each) and one potable water storage facility. The remaining 33 boreholes are at the last stage of construction. The small town pipe systems and surface water kiosks, however, are still under construction. The table below is the status of the water infrastructure work at the time of the reporting period:

**Table 2: Status of Water Infrastructure work as at September 30<sup>th</sup> 2011:**

Facility	Region(s)	FY2011 Target	FY2011 Actual	Projection Dec 31, 2011	Comments
Boreholes (USAID)	Central and Western Regions	28	12	28	12 in operation in Assin North and South. 14 are capped and ready for hand pump installation. One hole caved in (and needs re-drilled) and another came up dry.
Boreholes (USAID/Rotary)	Greater Accra	20	6	20	Ga East Municipality has asked to use their resources to mechanize the six successful boreholes in their district. We are awaiting their resources for those measures. If the district does not come through with the resources, plans are in place to affix hand pumps on the capped boreholes. Three boreholes remain to be drilled, one requires hydro-fracturing to reach the water table and the other 10 are awaiting hand pumps.
Boreholes (PPP)	Greater Accra	3	0	3	Two are drilled and capped, awaiting hand pumps. One has had access issues (the rig could not reach the site without a path being cleared) and these issues have recently been resolved.
Hand Dug Wells (USAID)	Western Region	12	11	11	11 are completed as of the reporting period. One hand dug well was unsuccessful.
Rainwater Harvesting (USAID)	Central and Western Region	30	30	30	All 30 5,000 liter facilities are completed, however, the defects liability period continues and some minor repairs are being done to the facilities at present.
Rainwater Harvesting (USAID/WADA)	Greater Accra	1	0	1	All guttering is completed for the 150,000 liter water storage facility at LEKMA school cluster. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in late November 2011.
Water Storage (PPP)	Greater Accra	1	1	1	A 40,000 liter water storage facility was built at the Amasaman Buruli Ward clinic in Ga West Municipality. As of the reporting period the facility is operational.
Small Town Pipe Systems (USAID)	Western Region	2	0	0	The procurement for the design and construction of two small town pipe systems was completed in September 2011. As of October 2011 the contractor had been taken to the sites and preparatory work had begun.
Surface Water Treatment Kiosks (USAID/WADA)	Greater Accra and Volta Region	5	0	2-3	Five for WADA, of which USAID/Ghana WASH is responsible for payment on 1 ½ kiosks. Kiosks in Ga West (Mahean and Nsakina) are approaching completion at end of Oct 2011.
Surface Water Treatment Kiosks (PPP with WHG)	Greater Accra Central	4	4	4	Signed an MOU to provide BCC and M&E support to four facilities in Central and Greater Accra Regions

	Regions				
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#### 4.1.3 Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (PMP No. 2)

The target number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities for FY2011 is 21,680. This number is expected to be facilitated by the completion of construction of improved sanitation facilities in the target communities. To date, 5,696 people have had access to improved sanitation facilities facilitated by the GWASH Project. Similar to the number of people with access to potable water deliverable, the vast majority of the sanitation facility deliverables are either completed or approaching completion at the time of reporting. It is anticipated that by December 31, 2011, all year two latrine facility deliverables will be completed and will provide access to people in target communities and institutions ultimately meeting the objective under this indicator.



Completed institutional latrine and hand washing station – Kojoaba, Bia, WR

**Table 3: Number of People with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	Dec. 31, 2011 - Projection	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Institutional KVIP 4 – seat model	11,520	3,840	15,600	18,000
Institutional KVIP 6 –seat model	2,160	360	10,800	11,880
Institutional WC (12 seat)	0	0	0	720
Institutional WC (2 seat)	0	0	0	120
Household Latrines	8,000	1,496	9,360	24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,680</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>54,720</b>

#### 4.1.4 Number of improved institutional level latrines constructed and functioning (PMP No. 6)

Seventeen institutional KVIP latrines have been constructed and functioning at present. The number completed represents about 31.5% of the FY2011 target of 54 institutional latrines. Similar to the water facility deliverables, the vast majority of the institutional sanitation deliverables are either completed or approaching completion at the time of reporting. For instance, 33 institutional KVIP latrines are at the super-structure level and it is anticipated that these latrines will be completed no later than November 2011. It is anticipated that by December 31, 2011, all year two institutional latrine deliverables will be completed and we will be entirely focused on completing the remaining Year 3 objectives. To ensure that the project achieves the targets under this indicator within the project implementation period, contracts for additional 44 latrines and 1 12-seat WC (under year three targets) have been contracted out, with all eight contractors currently in the field constructing the facilities.

There will be 11 additional facilities built in Year 3, which will then complete this deliverable for the life of the Project. The 11 remaining facilities will be comprised of 10 four-seat latrines and one 2-seat WC. All will be installed at Focus/JSI Project clinics and hospitals, as requested by USAID. The plan is to close out all institutional sanitation work



Completed institutional latrines and hand washing station – Akaatiso, Bia, WR

before the end of Year 3 so that more of our efforts can shift to the provision of household latrines through the use of CLTS demand creation techniques.

**Table 4: Number of Institutional latrines Constructed**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	Dec. 31, 2011 - Projection	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Institutional KVIP 4 – seat model	48	16	65	75
Institutional KVIP 6 –seat model	6	1	30	33
Institutional WC (12 seat)	0	0	0	1
Institutional WC (2 seat)	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>110</b>

#### 4.1.5 Number of hand-washing facilities established for institutions (PMP No. 7)

Each I-KVIP constructed also has a hand-washing facility as part of the contract deliverables. As such, the indicator mirrors PMP No. 6, in that 17 hand-washing facilities have been constructed and are functioning at present. The number completed therefore represents about 31.5% of the FY2011 target of 54 hand-washing facilities for institutions with KVIPs.

**Table 5: Status of Sanitation Facilities Construction**

Facility	Region, District	Target # of Facilities	# at Sub-Structure	# at Super-Structure	Completed	Projection Dec 31, 2011	Comments
I-KVIP (USAID)	WR, Bia	22	0	5	17	22	16 4-seat and 1 6-seat latrines completed (70 latrine spaces)
	WR, Juaboso	13	4	9	0	9	
	WR, Bibiani	9	0	9	0	9	
	CR, Assin South	2	0	2	0	2	
	CR, Gomoa East	2	0	2	0	2	
	CR, Gomoa West	6	0	6	0	6	
<b>TOTAL I-KVIP</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	
I-KVIP (USAID/Rotary)	CR, Agona East	11	3	0	0	11	Contracts issued in September, 2011
	CR, Awutu-Senya	13	2	0	0	13	Contracts issued in September, 2011
	GA, Ga East	7	0	0	0	7	Contracts issued in September, 2011
	GA, Ga West	8	0	0	0	8	Contracts issued in September, 2011
12 seat WC (USAID/Rotary)	CR, Awutu-Senya	1	0	0	0	1	Contract issued in September, 2011
<b>TOTAL I-KVIP PPP</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	
1-KVIP (USAID/WADA)	GA, Ga West	2	0	0	0	2	Contract issued in September, 2011
	VR, Krachi East and Biakoye	3	0	0	0	1	
		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	

**4.1.6 Number of improved household latrines constructed and functioning (PMP No. 5)**

The target for year two (FY2011) was 1000 household latrines. At present, only 245 have been constructed and in use. Achievement under this indicator has been behind due to a variety of factors. Advanced funding issues, district-level supply constraints and rainy season impediments all played a role in tempering our results in this crucial deliverable for the project. The project has made significant progress in the last two months however, in resolving these internal administrative issues and plans are in place to complete all of our commitments to the 1000 households that were promised KVIP latrines during year two of the project. We anticipate that this work will be completed by the end of the 2011 calendar year.

**Table 6: Household Latrine Construction**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Completed	At Superstructure level	At Substructure level	Dec. 31, 2011 - Projection	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Household Latrines	1000	245	152	237	1,170	3,000

To achieve the targets under this indicator (construct 4,680 household latrines,) three additional CLTS agents will be coming on board in October 2011 and will be based upcountry and in charge of 15-20 communities within motorcycle driving distance of their base of operations. The technical advisor and other sanitation technical staff are developing low-literate friendly latrine design materials to enable families to get engaged in their own sanitation efforts and choose the latrine which is right for their family's needs and their budget (See appendix 1 for examples). The sanitation advisor has developed a training program to train district-level artisans in assistance on low-cost latrine building techniques. In addition, the project has already trained the LNGOs and district sanitation experts on CLTS and the triggering process. Once we renew some of the LNGO contracts in November 2011, we will be ready to launch our CLTS endeavors.



Completed HHL – Ohua, Gomoa West, CR

Going forward, the project will work with two teams to complete the remaining (high subsidy) objectives, using ADRA personnel, while at the same time launch CLTS initiatives in newly targeted communities with the newly hired Winrock CLTS agents, with support from Ghana WASH management. Then, once the 1000 latrines are completed, all will switch to CLTS endeavors at the household level, so as to jump start the pivot to the demand-generating approach to sanitation.

The Ghana WASH Project intends to write a lessons learned document on the challenges encountered in the first year of household latrine implementation. The project intends to build upon the positive aspects of this approach (using district level artisans, signing a simplified contract mechanism with the artisans, signing purchase orders with district level suppliers to reduce time lags in getting materials to the field, providing significant oversight to the latrine building process) and to correct the negative aspects of the Year 2 initiatives (provide significantly more advanced funding to the subcontractor and the suppliers so that more materials can be sent to the sites, assigning artisans to neighboring communities for latrine building rather than their own communities, do most preparatory work in the

rainy season so that the artisans are well positioned to maximize the use of the dry season weather). Even though the project will switch to a low-subsidy, demand created approach in Year 3, the lessons learned from year 2 activities will still be applicable moving forward.

**Table 7: Additional Details on Household latrines (KVIP) constructed – End of Year 2**

Region	# of Comm.	Target	# initiated	# at Pit Stage	# at Sub-Structure	# at Super-Structure	# completed
Central	10	200	200	78	33	24	65
Western	29	500	500	158	117	85	140
Greater Accra	12	180	198	89	59	10	40
Volta	4	120	120	59	28	33	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>245</b>

#### 4.1.7 Number of liters of (rain) water storage capacity provided for hygienic use (PMP No. 4)

The Ghana WASH Project was able to install 30 5,000 liter rainwater storage systems during the reporting period. Seven have been installed in Central Region (Gomoa West District) and 23 in Western Region (Bia, Bibiani and Juabeso Districts). As of the reporting period, the project was conducting quality checks on the work completed and in the case of any defect; the contractors will be sent back to the sites to complete any necessary repairs.

A 150,000 liter rainwater storage facility was also in the process of being completed at the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly (LEKMA) cluster of schools in Greater Accra Region. This enormous facility will collect

rainwater to enable the Coca-Cola Foundation financed Bio-Gas facility at the cluster of school to function properly. Plans are in place to complete this facility by November 2011.

Lastly, a 40,000 liter storage facility has been installed for the Amasaman (Ga West) Buruli Ward to store potable water from the city water sources available to the hospital. This initiative was part of the Public Private Partnership signed between Water in Africa through Everyday Responsiveness (WATER NGO) and their donor Sahara Oil and the Ghana WASH Project. The WATER NGO is looking to increase knowledge of debilitating buruli ulcers and has determined that bringing potable water to affected communities is the first step in determining what causes the infections.



Completed rain water harvesting – Gomoa Adam-Kyiren Basic Schools, Gomoa West, CR

**Table 8: Number of liters of (rain)water storage capacity provided for hygienic use**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	Dec. 31, 2011 - Projection	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Rainwater Storage Facility	300,000 liters	150,000 liters	300,000 liters	300,000 liters
Potable Water Storage Facility	40,000 liters	40,000 liters	40,000 liters	40,000 liters
<b>Total</b>	<b>340,000 liters</b>	<b>190,000 liters</b>	<b>340,000 liters</b>	<b>340,000 liters</b>

Once the remaining activities are completed, these outlined initiatives complete our obligations with respect to the provision of (rain) water storage facilities for the Ghana WASH Project. That said, we expect to continue to provide a few rainwater harvesting facilities in the future, reaching communities which were targeted, but are yet to be successful in terms of receiving a potable water facility. Likewise, depending on the success of the next generation BOB rainwater harvesting bags, the Ghana WASH Project may attempt to introduce the product to the Ghanaian market at some point in Year 4 of the project.



**BOB – a low cost rainwater harvesting innovation piloted by RI Uganda and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**

**4.1.8 Innovation contest - Number of entities receiving awards/grants for WASH Sector innovations and improvements (PMP No. 8)**

The Ghana WASH Project extended the innovation contest through October 28, 2011 and developed a more targeted approach to reach the rather narrow group of potential innovators that we were trying to reach and encourage them to submit proposals for cash prizes. The contest coordinator spent the entire month of September 2011 in Kumasi reaching out to low-literate artisan populations to explain the contest and encourage them to submit proposals for the cash prizes. Likewise, we hired four graduates of KNUST to serve as canvassers and proposal writing assistants, in order to make a last attempt at reaching individuals with the appropriate skills to develop innovative technologies in water and sanitation.

Prior to the push into Kumasi, the project had received approximately 50 entries for the competition. We expect to double that total and then to decide upon winners during the month of November 2011. Thereafter, if there are innovations which have the potential to be developed and eventually mass marketed, small grants facility funding will be used for that purpose.

In terms of the PMP indicator, as of the reporting period no prizes have been awarded for the innovation contest at present, but all will be awarded by the end of the first quarter of FY2012

## **4.2 COMPONENT 2: SMALL GRANT FACILITY**

### **Number of small grants awards distributed to small grant recipients (PMP No. 9)**

As highlighted in the introduction, the fourth step in the process of getting the Ghana WASH Project caught up was to realign the project budget so as to better address the current needs of the project. This involved making personnel changes, shifting additional funds from prime grantee to sub-contractors, integrating all PPP deliverables into the PMP and planning for the shift from high-subsidy household latrine provision to using a low subsidy CLTS approach to household sanitation. Likewise, we also scaled down the small grant facility from that of a public, open-ended initiative to that of a more modest, targeted initiative that focuses exclusively on communities where we have our operations or have direct oversight via an objective entity. This approach will allow for the small grant facility to directly impact our current initiatives. It can allow for a water and sanitation committee to ensure they have available resources to provide quality maintenance for their pump or KVIP facility. It will provide opportunities for water and sanitation committees and behavior change groups to have access to some resources so that they can broaden their activities to better educate their communities on proper sanitation practices. It will allow for innovative technologies to reach a broader audience thanks to the synergy between the facility and the innovation contest.

The small grant facility manual has been finalized, the small grant committee selected and it is anticipated that promotional materials for the facility will be developed and distributed to our district-level partners (LNGOs, District Assemblies and community groups) before the middle of November 2011.

No small grants have been distributed in Year 2, however, it is anticipated that as much as \$150,000 will be distributed in Year 3 of the Ghana WASH Project.

## **4.3 COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING**

The primary objective of this component is to improve the capacity of Local Non Governmental Organizations (LNGOs), staff of relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to mobilize community members to actively participate in the improvement and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and local official bodies that provide support for these efforts. During the reporting year, The Ghana WASH project built up the capacity of staff of LNGOs, District Environmental Health Assistants, District SHEP Coordinators, Teachers, and Food Vendors among others. These entities will assist the Ghana WASH Project maintain, manage, and support community entities to improve the access and quality of water and sanitation at the community level.

#### 4.3.1 Number of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis, and civic engagement (PMP No. 10)

##### LNGO Capacity Building

During the period under review, Winrock International developed a comprehensive and participatory two-part behavior change manual with background information on behavior change in the WASH sector as well as step by step training modules in areas such as: community development and mobilization processes; establishment of community profiles, WatSan Committee formation, hygiene



LNGO and Ghana WASH Project Participants in Training

promotion and behavior change message development, SHEP development, CLTS, social marketing, and participatory learning techniques. The manual was to be used by LNGOs to facilitate sessions at the community level. In order to train LNGO implementing partners on effective use of the manual, Winrock organized a five-day training in Kumasi, for 11 LNGO Directors and 32 LNGO field staff. As participants in the workshop, LNGO staff learned effective manual usage, sensitization on the dangers of fecal-oral contamination, gained exposure to the GWASH SHEP strategy, and learned usage of participatory tools for facilitating hygiene, sanitation and behavior change communication with children and communities.

Likewise, the Ghana WASH Project has adopted a CLTS approach in line with Ghanaian national policy to promote sanitation and hygiene promotion in the four latrine-subsidy free districts—Awutu Senya, East Akim, Agona East and Aowin Suaman. Additionally, CLTS pilot activities are taking place in the Volta Region to determine how CLTS would perform in a district where subsidy support and CLTS are both promoted. To ensure effective CLTS adoption and implementation, 5 LNGOs in those project districts participated in a 5-day CLTS training program. LNGO directors and 2 field staff members of each LNGO attended. Additionally, in order to build District Steering Teams' capacity and to empower them to take charge of activities at the district level after project close-out, the Works Engineer, Community Development Officers, Environmental Health Officers/Assistants, and SHEP Coordinators from the project's District Steering Teams also participated. In total, 89 participants consisting of 3 Regional Stakeholders (Western Regional Environmental Health Director, Greater Accra SHEP Coordinator and Volta Regional Environmental Health Director), 52 district assembly staff, 12 Project Technical Staff, and 22 Local NGO staff received CLTS training. The training was divided into two groups, based on region and LNGO location.

On the final day of the training for both groups, the Municipal Chief Executives (MCEs) of East Akim and Ho Municipal Assemblies participated in the activity to show commitment to their municipalities and support for communities to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. They were pleased to see community members step up as natural leaders who have taken it upon themselves to ensure that they promote sanitation by encouraging their communities to collectively take action of their sanitation needs. A total of 35 natural leaders were invited to participate in the final day of the training. As part of activities to ensure that their communities achieve ODF status, they drew action plans which they displayed and explained to the whole participants at the training declaring their intention to go ODF. At the end of the training, participants were well equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively trigger communities and to monitor them to achieve ODF status. The LNGOs and the District Assembly staff developed a variety of skills as well as created action and monitoring plans. LNGO staff and District Assembly members are responsible for tracking communities' progress towards achieving ODF status. This represents a key indicator of behavior change and progress will be reported on in the Year 3 annual report in October 2012.

The next step for the Ghana WASH Project is to hire three CLTS agents and have them based in the heart of the areas being targeted for CLTS activities (at present Agona East (CR), East Akim (ER), and Aowin Suaman (WR)), covering those three districts as well as Awutu Senya, which can easily be reached from Agona East. Interviews took place in September 2011 and it is expected that the individuals will be brought on board in November 2011. Each agent will be seconded to an LNGO office in the district and will have access to a new motorcycle as well as office equipment to facilitate their responsibilities in terms of triggering communities (along with partners at the LNGOs and at the district sanitation teams) and following up to ensure that we dramatically increase the number of latrines being built in collaboration with the project in years 3 and 4.

#### **4.3.2 Number of local artisans trained in latrine facility construction (PMP No. 11)**



Hands on training of latrine artisans – Elluokro, Western Region

Unlike the construction of institutional latrines which is quite straight forward (contracted out on a competitive-contract-bidding process to capable contractors), household latrine construction, on the other hand, requires more of a grass roots model. Despite the fact that we have been using a supply-side, high subsidy approach, it still requires considerable training of district and community-level artisans, mixed with a decentralized provision of materials in order to be successful. In addition, even with the

high subsidy approach, there is still a

considerable household contribution, in terms of labor and materials, which must be provided in order to complete the proposed facilities. In order to get started, the Ghana WASH Project Sanitation Coordinator selected and trained artisans for the construction of household latrines in project communities. While there was a target of 100 artisans for the year, the project ended up training a total of 153 artisans (masons, carpenters and steel benders) for the construction of these household latrines. The number exceeded the annual target because the artisans were selected from the local communities and trained at that level, and not in the working groups that had to be moved from community to community to carry out construction, as previously intended.

The trainings were organized in seven districts in the Central, Western and Greater Accra regions. These districts are Gomoa East, Gomoa West and Assin South (Central), Juaboso, Bia and Bibiani (Western) and Ga West (Greater Accra).

Participants at these trainings were taken through, group formation and development, roles of local artisans, social marketing/latrine promotion, latrine technologies, challenges of pit excavation, and field practicum on latrine building techniques.

In November 2011, artisan trainings will be conducted for two different projects: there is an obligation under the USAID/WADA project to provide 150 or more household latrines in the five communities of the initiative (two in Ga West, three in Volta Region). Likewise, we will also train local artisans in the CLTS target communities and districts.

#### **4.3.3 Number of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance (PMP No. 12)**

In most cases, the Ghana WASH Project has an objective of training six individuals for each water and sanitation facility. Depending on the facility in question, the level of training varies. District level pump repairers have been targeted for a training which will take place in November 2011. These individuals would then be responsible for providing support to communities which have received hand pumps (or mechanized pumps) from the project.

In addition, each community will have a few individuals who will be trained in rudimentary pump repair, so that for minor problems it will not be necessary to call upon the district level pump repairers each time a problem is encountered. This training is part of the pump provision and installation contract, and follow up trainings will be provided on an as-needed basis.

In terms of school sanitation facilities, part of the School Health Education Program (SHEP) curricula is to encourage students to form maintenance teams who are responsible for



**Tikobo (Juabeso, Western Region) Watsan Committee being trained on routine pump maintenance**

the upkeep of the facilities in question. Many schools also have a custodian who is responsible for keeping the facility clean and ensuring that there is sufficient water available for hand washing.

In terms of the Year 3 institutional KVIP construction at health clinics and hospitals, only two individuals are targeted for maintenance training, a custodian and a back up person. As these will be installed at government run facilities, it is assumed that most clinics have cleaning personnel who assist with keeping the facility clean and the new latrines will be added to their responsibilities on the project.

As part of the SHEP training and the follow on school health club trainings, basic latrine facility upkeep and maintenance was a part of the orientation.

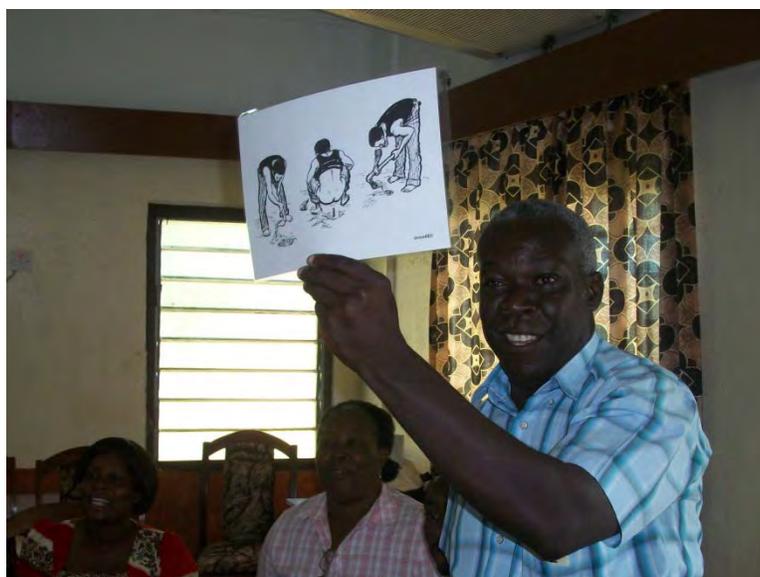
**Table 9: Number of People Trained in Facility Maintenance**

Facility	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	Projections for Year Three (Including Year Two Outstanding)	Year Four
Boreholes	306	0	396	54
Hand dug wells	72	0	192	0
Water Kiosk	0	0	66	0
Small town systems	0	0	12	0
I-KVIP (schools)	324	558	30	0
I-KVIP (Clinics)	0	0	22	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>54</b>

#### 4.3.4 Capacity Building of Stakeholders

##### SHEP Coordinators and School Based-Health Teachers

As children are very receptive to new ideas, schools are appropriate institutions for changing and influencing the behavior, mindset and habits of children in WASH-related areas ranging from open defecation to the use of lavatory facilities through motivation and education. The Ghana WASH Project sees outreach to children and youth as essential to the sustainability of the project and the community-wide adoption of satisfactory hygiene and water and sanitation practices. With this in mind, 85 schools spread across five regions of the country have been identified as needing support from the project.



SHEP teacher in Ga West uses an IEC drawing demonstrating the dig and bury method of defecation

The Ghana WASH Project under SHEP organized three-day trainings for District Level Facilitators in nine districts covering five regions of the country (Western, Central, Greater Accra, Eastern and Volta). Two

final SHEP trainings are planned in Ga East and Juabeso (WR) in October 2011 to complete the SHEP training activities. Additional follow up on SHEP initiatives continues via our LNGO support and also via the small grants facility.

School head teachers, school based SHEP coordinators, circuit supervisors, and District SHEP coordinators attended the trainings, which covered the following topics:

- Overview of the G-WASH Project
- Ghana Education Service SHEP strategy
- G-WASH SHEP strategy
- Formation of School Health Clubs (SHC)
- Operation and Maintenance of Latrines and Urinals
- Use and maintenance of School Health Materials
- Appropriate Hand Washing with soap
- Health Implications of WASH Related Diseases
- Roles and Responsibilities of SHCs
- Use of Participatory Tools and methodologies in the preparation and Implementation of SHC Action Plans
- Basic Principles in Leadership, Gender, Volunteerism, Team Work and Communications

Issues that emerged during discussions include the following:

- Action plans need to be drawn up on how to implement SHEP activities in respective schools.
- SHEP Coordinators play a crucial role in the promotion of healthy practices and need to gain recognition and support from the Assembly and health coordinators in the running of SHEP activities.
- Unfortunately, SHEP Coordinators do not have resources to move to the communities to undertake SHEP activities and also monitor their activities. Most often, the SHEP Co-coordinators only visit schools that are closer to them (walking distance) most of the time in the district capitals. They look forward to receiving support from GES, District Assembly and NGO partners so that they can monitor the activities of those who have been trained by the project. The small grants facility could also support the SHEP Coordinators' training and monitoring activities in the future, should they seek to apply for funding.
- Participants expressed their satisfaction with G-WASH's improved latrine design because to them its more child friendly as compared to some of the previous institutional latrines in their communities, in addition to this, participants expressed satisfaction on the changing room for girls' use especially during that time of the month when in their menstruation.



Ghana WASH Project and LNGO staff co-facilitate a SHEP session in Ga West

- Some of the common wiping practices run counter to promoting hygienic conditions (the use of maize cobs and stones for wiping, reusing of tissue found in garbage bins).
- Ensuring the promotion and practice of appropriate hand washing with soap under running water at all critical times.



Hand washing exercise, Ga West SHEP Training

### Food vendors

One-day trainings to food vendors were organized in association with the District Environmental Health Officers and the Ghana WASH Project for three persons each from the project beneficiary schools. Food vendor training has been completed in nine districts in Western, Central, Volta and Greater Accra Regions to date, with an additional four districts trainings planned for October 2011.

With an eye on the rudimentary education of the food vendors, participatory methodologies with adult learning skills were used to discuss topics at

the training. District Environmental Health Officers and Members on the District Health Management teams effectively participated effectively in the training sessions of the food vendors, as they also conduct food vendor trainings periodically in their districts. To them, G-WASH's contribution in organizing the training was in the right direction because it has complimented their efforts in the promotion of healthy practices in the community and among the food vendors in the school.

The following topics were discussed at the sessions:

- Brief Overview of G-WASH Project
- The need for food vendor training
- Checklist for food vendors
- Healthy eating, the ladder to good health
- Basic nutrition- main food groups
- Food hygiene and safety practices
- Food Diagram and appropriate hand washing techniques.

Participants at the food vendor training expressed joy and appreciation to the G-WASH team for the knowledge shared and promised to put all knowledge gained into practice.



Community members gain hands-on practice with CLTS tools

### **District/Municipal Assembly staff on CLTS, SHEP and on Steering Committees**

As mentioned in 4.3.1.1 above, District and Municipal stakeholders were active participants in CLTS trainings which took place in July 2011. Specifically, the works engineer, community development officers, environmental health officers and assistants and SHEP coordinators all participated in the trainings. Higher level elected officials also participated to show support for achieving open defecation free status in the communities.

10 DST members—five each from Awutu Senya and Agona East District—actively participated in a half day stakeholders’ briefing session to acquaint themselves with the WASH SHEP strategy. The outcome of the training was an action plan to undertake SHEP in their various schools.

Finally, the GWASH team continues to meet with DSTs on a quarterly basis to provide GWASH updates as well as garner support from the district and local municipalities. The collaboration of the DST is



**LNGOs will continue to work closely with GWASH schools and teachers to administer SHEP activities**

essential to the sustainability of the GWASH project, and the BCC team will continue to work closely with these groups to ensure that communities are being monitored with the assistance of the DSTs. However, the project continues to experience difficulties in garnering district level buy-in and monitoring assistance due to the perception that bilateral project work is not part of their regular duties in the district.

CLTS approach for sanitation promotion in order to meet the MDG for sanitation. In promoting CLTS, Environmental Health Assistants have key roles to play since they are in charge of sanitation in their districts. To enable them to undertake their work effectively, they requested support from the GWASH project in the form of fuel provision/ transportation for monitoring activities. The project is currently reviewing this request and is working on a budget as well as the activities that the EHAs would be involved in during the CLTS implementation.

### *Capacity Building of Environmental Health Assistants (EHAs)*

Environmental Health Assistants on the District Steering Team from all districts were trained on the



**Ghana WASH Project staff engage in role play at Gender Workshop**

### **Gender analysis for GWASH and LNGO staff**

To ensure sustainability of the Ghana WASH project outputs, the Ghana WASH Project recognized gender mainstreaming as an essential theme to be highlighted and integrated into project activities. In order to bring a gender perspective to the project, staff members of the Ghana WASH project were trained on gender mainstreaming in WASH related activities. The objective was to resource the Project staff to impart the knowledge gained to project partners and then on to communities and community based structures for operation and maintenance and behavior change activities. The entire staff of Ghana WASH participated in the training.

Topics covered included:

- Facilitation Skills – Listening and observing
- Global Trends in Gender Issues; Gender Terminology
- Community Mapping / Transect Walk (Walk of Shame)
- The Inter Agency Standing Committee Framework
- Analyzing Gender Differences in WASH
- Presentation 1 Power Mapping
- Presentation 2 Access and Control
- Presentation 3 Gender Based Violence (GBV) and WASH

### **Capacity Building for WatSan Committees and Behavior Change Groups**

Previous WASH programming in Ghana has indicated that the successful formation and capacity building of community level WatSan groups promotes the sustainability of infrastructure and behavior change programming. These findings are the basis of the WASH project and what sets it apart from other related projects in which WatSan Committees were not effectively trained and supported. The emphasis on behavior change and capacity building of LNGOs and communities ensure the sustainable use and maintenance of WASH project infrastructure as well as the adaptation of healthy and hygienic practices and decisions made by communities that receive our interventions.

The successful formation of WatSan Committees in all project communities is an integral aspect to the behavior change component of the WASH project. LNGOs and the Behavior Change Communication team worked closely with all communities in the period under review to guide communities in establishing the WatSan groups after which their capacities would be built in the effective management of both hardware facilities and the promotion of software activities such as the creation and delivery of behavior change messages to promote healthy water and sanitation practices. Over 100 communities have either formed WatSan Committees or had their pre-existing committees strengthened by the GWASH project. Members were nominated by their peers, elected, or chosen by the community leaders to represent them. Communities were encouraged to promote women's participation and leadership in the committees, and women comprise part of the membership.

During this period, LNGOs trained WatSan Committees on facility management and maintenance, community animation, bookkeeping, accountability, teambuilding and health promotion and delivery of messages, action planning, behavior change promotion, gender issues in water and sanitation, hand

washing, and monitoring and evaluating water and sanitation activities. Additional trainings will be held on pump maintenance and sanitation of the facilities provided to the communities.

#### **Financial training for LNGO staff**

Introductory financial management training was held with the LNGOs in January 2011 to train project accountants and directors in becoming accustomed to project forms and in submitting proper receipts for expenditures. This training was conducted by the Financial and Administrative Manager of the Ghana WASH Project. In all, 10 NGO accountants/finance officers participated in the training.

In May 2011, refresher trainings were held with eight of the eleven LNGOs during field visits by the Chief of Party. The initial financial quarterly reports were reviewed and improvements suggested so that their reporting could comply with necessary guidelines in proper financial reporting by the project and for the donor. A total of 24 staff members were trained during this visit.

In addition, additional one-on-one trainings have been held in Accra and also in the field in order to improve the submissions from the LNGOs. In September 2011, the financial officer was sent to Awutu-Senya district to work with the Impact LNGO to improve their overall submissions and to train a new project accountant. In October 2011, the financial and administrative manager will visit nine LNGOs to meet with the accountants and continue to demonstrate what is required to promote a smooth review process for the quarterly reports. This trip is also a means to do an assessment in overall performance as an additional measure of evaluation on each LNGOs performance to determine if we will continue to collaborate with them in Year 3 of the project.

#### **4.4 COMPONENT 4: STRATEGIC BEHAVIOR CHANGE**

The Ghana WASH project sees strategic behavior change as the key foundation for the success of the project and is combining a variety of behavior change approaches which will support the development of good behaviors and practices in infrastructure usage as well as the increased adoption of complementary hygiene behaviors that will reduce waterborne diseases. This component cuts across all activities of the project and serves to ensure much-needed project sustainability for years to come. Likewise, our LNGO partners have a large role to play with respect to our efforts in this domain. As such, we've provided a brief summary of their efforts to date.

As much of Year 2 has been dedicated to Component 3: Capacity Building amongst LNGOs, SHEP coordinators and others, the Year 3 initiatives will begin to directly target community members to promote strategic behavior change. There is a three-pronged approach which will lead to success with this objective: Standard BCC in current target communities, CLTS, and SHEP. The vast majority of relevant training has been conducted and materials provided in Year 2. Year 3 activities will now filter down to the targeted population to promote positive changes in behavior.

Strategic Behavior Change involves two PMP indicators:

##### **4.4.1 Number of people trained in Behavior change and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance. (PMP 14)**

#### 4.4.2 Number of communities that have adopted Open Defecation Free (ODF) behaviors (PMP No. 13)

##### *Community Awareness of Water and Sanitation*

The Ghana WASH project baseline study and the community profiles developed during the initial community entry activities served as a basis to assess WASH related issues in each of the communities. The community profile illustrates social, economic and cultural situations in the community, education, water supply and sanitation, including behavior/practices with respect to water and sanitation and factors which influence the behaviors. The information was analyzed, compiled and used to facilitate the design and implementation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities at the community level. This helps in creating messages with the assistance of the community members.



A natural leader shares what he has learned from other communities

Although this activity was organized in almost all communities during the first quarter of the year, the team saw the need to revisit the profiles of the communities and use that as a reference material in terms of how best to manage these communities. In sensitizing communities, a great deal of emphasis was made on the need to stop open defecation. Hand washing with soap was stressed through practical demonstrations with focus group meetings and community durbars. In cases where there is no soap, the groups were encouraged to use ash.

##### *Experience Sharing Workshops*

An experience sharing workshop was held at the Municipal Assembly Hall in Kibi in East Akim, Eastern Region for all the WatSan Committees from the communities and institutions within the East – Akim Municipality. Forty eight participants, made up of 44 men and 4 women, attended the experience sharing workshop. Notable attendees included the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Coordinating Director and the Ghana WASH Project Regional Field Officer.

Communities and stakeholders exchanged information and best practices on water and sanitation during the workshop, including the development and dissemination of behavior change messages through channels such as mass media broadcasting (radio and television), group channels (meetings, festivals, performances, natural meeting places), individual discussions between sanitation facilitators and a mother, father, teacher, school children, and public address systems available in most



A youth in Trebakope, Ga West, demonstrates correct hand washing techniques

communities.

In terms of the integration of CLTS efforts as a means of achieving ODF status and increasing the number of latrines built via the Ghana WASH Project interventions, progress towards achieving these goals will be reported in the Year 3 annual report in October 2013.

### **LNGO Contributions to Behavior Change Communication Efforts**

The Ghana WASH project engaged 11 local non-governmental organizations active in the water and sanitation sector to implement projects across five regions and 16 targeted districts to deliver outputs.

Presently, the LNGOs are undertaking specifically defined and agreed activities at the community level in over 170 communities located in 16 districts across the 5 project regions.

### **LNGO field work summary**

#### ***Quarter 1: December 2010 to February 2011***

The initial period of field work, spanning a period between December 2010 and February 2011 was strategically used to identify deprived water and sanitation infrastructure communities and to hold initial meetings with the leadership and entire community members of these identified communities. This period was also used to develop community profiles to establish the actual water and sanitation situation and the background of each of the targeted communities with regards to water and sanitation access and hygiene behavior practice. LNGO field staff assisted community members to analyze the results of their respective community profiles and develop action plans to address identified issues. These action plans served then served as a yard stick with which the progress or lack thereof is being monitored at the community level.

#### ***Quarter 2: March to June 2011<sup>4</sup>***

The second quarter was used to assist targeted communities identify community minded persons to constitute management teams normally referred to as water and sanitation committees. The watsan committees' major role is to ensure the sustainability of installed facilities employing a well defined operation and maintenance mechanism. The committees also have an important role in ensuring that community members adopt good hygiene practices so as to maximum the health impact from the facilities installed.

LNGO field staff also assisted communities to identify community members in each community to be trained as Behavior Change Groups (BCC group) specifically targeting, community hygiene promotion. These corps of community spirited people will be trained by the LNGO field staff and supported to carry on the projects' behavior change activities. This approach is to ensure that hygiene promotion activities in particular continue even with the cessation of the project. The BCC group and the watsan committee

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<sup>4</sup> The Ghana WASH Project modified the LNGO contracts during the second quarter to update a number of target communities, provide additional funding and add an additional month to the reporting period. This allowed for the LNGOs to be on the same reporting period as the project, submitting quarterly reports in sync with our reporting requirements.

constitute a two pronged approach to ensure that project activities are sustainable in all targeted communities. BCC groups have only been established in a few of the targeted communities at present, as a trial experiment.

In the course of the period also, the project carried out a capacity building of the LNGO field to enable them employ participatory techniques in training all watsan committees, as detailed in the Component 3 update above. So far, over 160 watsan committees have benefitted from a first phase of training. Women constitute two thirds of these committees. In some instances in the Volta and Western region in particular, where two communities will have a small town pipe system installed in Year 3 of the project, LNGO field staff have assisted these communities to constitute water and sanitation development boards (WSDB) and undertaken the capacity building of these groups.

### ***Quarter 3: July to September 2011***

The LNGOs carried out most of the capacity building of the watsan committees during the period, July to September 2011. Some of the key aspects of the capacity building carried out by the LNGOs were:

- The active involvement of women in decision making with regards to the facility.
- A discussion of community specific innovative ways of raising funds for the operation and maintenance of water facilities.
- Managing funds accrued from the water facility for any possible expansions.
- Ways of ensuring that the watsan committee keeps the entire community adequately informed on a regular basis with regards to its activities.

Furthermore during the period, the LNGOs carried out routine follow-ups to communities to either support watsan committees in carrying out activities, undertake active promotion of household latrines and assist communities in following and addressing issue identified in the respective community profiles.

In the area of the school health education program (SHEP), LNGO field staff actively partners with project regional field staff to build the capacity of school-based SHEP Coordinators and also assist in establishing school health clubs. In all Ghana WASH project districts, LNGOs have effectively assisted in ensuring the presence of fully functioning SHEP clubs. The object in establishing these clubs is to use them as role models and catalysts in changing behavior, especially proper hand washing with soap, first, at the school environment and then at the broader community level where they can influence their parents and other out of school youth.

**Table 10: SHEP and Food Vendor Training**

Date	Region	District	Activity	Number of People Trained		Total
				Male	Female	
May 16 – 18, 2011	Eastern	East Akim	SHEP Training	34	27	61
Sept. 14-16, 2011	Western Region	Bibiani	SHEP Training	13	4	17
Sept. 17, 2011			Food Vendors Training	6	17	23
Oct. 17-21, 2011		Juaboso	SHEP Training	3	25	28
Sept. 24, 2011			Food Vendors Training	9	30	39
Oct. 3 - 7, 2011		Bia	SHEP Training	3	25	28
Oct. 8, 2011			Food Vendors Training	14	32	46
Sept 21. - 23, 2011		Central Region	Gomoa West, Gomoa East, Assin South, Assin North	SHEP Training	27	16
May 9 – 11, 2011	Agona East		SHEP Training	17	11	28
June 1 – 3, 2011	Awutu Senya		SHEP Training	8	16	24
Jun. 10, 2011	Assin North		Food Vendors Training		8	8
Jun. 11, 2011	Assin South		Food Vendors Training		6	6
Jun. 11, 2011	Gomoa East		Food Vendors Training		6	6
Jun. 13, 2011	Gomoa West		Food Vendors Training		18	18
Oct. 21, 2011	Agona East		Food Vendors Training	1	27	28
Sept. 14-16, 2011	Volta Region		Ho Municipal	SHEP Training	18	11
Sept. 17, 2011		Ho Municipal	Food Vendors Training	6	12	18
Oct 4-6, 2011	Greater Accra	Ga West	SHEP Training	19	18	37
Oct. 7, 2011		Ga West	Food Vendors Training	4	30	34
Oct. 7, 2011		Ga East	Food Vendors Training	5	24	29
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>187</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>550</b>

The LNGO field staff members have also been in the forefront of the project’s household latrine delivery and the community led total sanitation (CLTS) efforts by using participatory techniques, (ie, picture posters to generate discussions) to encourage the adoption and use of household latrines. They have also effectively triggered communities in the Eastern and Volta regions in anticipation of full blown efforts planned for year three to obtain open defecation free status while encouraging household latrine construction.

#### 4.4.3 Other Behavior Change related activities – Global Hand Washing Day celebration

The Ghana WASH Project helped to support the Community Water and Sanitation Agency’s piloting of Global Hand Washing Day celebrations by providing support for a hand washing intervention in the Jamestown area of Accra. Likewise, on October 15, the COP and DCOP participated in National Commemoration of Global Hand Washing Day at the Tema Station in Accra. This activity shines a light on what should be a routine and rote practice by all Ghanaians as a way to reduce diseases and

diarrheal infection. Global Hand Washing Day's theme was 'More Than Just a Day – Making Hand Washing with Soap a Daily Practice'.

#### **4.5 COMPONENT 5: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

##### **4.5.1 Support and technical assistance to existing Global Development Alliances (GDA)**

The Ghana WASH Project had significant success in Year two in moving forward on USAID Global Development Alliances with Rotary International and with Coca-Cola, and also was successful in broadening the reach of the project through the establishment of three additional Public Private Partnerships during the reporting year.

All hardware activities under both GDAs are in progress, with contractors in operation in the field. This includes the following:

- Rotary GDA - 20 boreholes, 39 institutional latrines and one 12 seat WC at Bawjiase lorry park.
- Water and Development Alliance (WADA) includes: one rainwater harvesting facility, five water treatment kiosks (of which USAID provided funding for 1 ½ of the facilities), five institutional latrines and 150 household latrines. For additional details, please see Tables 1 and 2 from Component 1 of this report.

With respect to household latrine provision, the WADA initiative is serving as an interim step between the former supply-oriented household latrine approach and the future demand-oriented CLTS approach. By this, the project has increased the host-family contributions to their latrines (reducing the subsidy from the initial block of 1000 household latrines) and has promoted three different models which have a progressively more expensive level of contribution on the part of the families. The three models are the Mozambique pit model, the standard KVIP and the septic KVIP (which has a fully sealed sub-structure and two latrines in operation at once).

In the WADA initiative, the Ghana WASH Project is field testing latrine model kits (flip charts) which enable low-literate populations to rapidly comprehend the cost-share elements of the models selected and encourages families to choose a model which best fits their sanitation needs and their own resources. (Examples of the designs are included in Appendix 1 of this report). Assuming that this approach is successful, the project intends on using a similar approach when canvassing CLTS communities to determine the model of latrine that individual families wish to build. Because the subsidy will be significantly less than the original or even the WADA models, the latrine model options under CLTS will also be more rudimentary. That said, it will still move targeted communities towards ending open defecation in their communities by mobilizing their enthusiasm and resources to improve the situation on the ground. Once target families show commitment, we will then provide support to help them expedite the latrine building process, particularly with respect to the sub-structure and slab building components.

In terms of the provision of BCC support, the project has also made considerable progress, particularly with respect to school based SHEP training. Part of the requirements to handing over the institutional latrine facilities was that SHEP teachers needed to be trained and school clubs formed so that students

were made aware and instructed on proper use and maintenance of the facilities. As of the end of the reporting period, SHEP trainings have been conducted in all relevant Rotary communities and the facilities in Volta Region and Eastern Region have been handed over the schools for use by the school children.

As part of the WADA GDA, Ghana WASH Project is collaborating with Solutions Africa and our local NGO GrassRoots Africa to develop a 16 page comic book which uses a cartoon parrot named PATU to teach toilet sanitation practices for the LEKMA cluster of schools bio-gas facility. (A sample of the materials is provided as Appendix 4 of this report). The facility is being installed by Coca-Cola Foundation, with the 150,000 liter rainwater harvesting system that provides water for the facility being installed by the Ghana WASH Project. The comic book is written in such a way that the themes will be transferable to more rural settings which are benefitting from institutional KVIP latrines, and as such, will likely be reproduced to share with other school based hygiene clubs around the country.

#### **4.5.2 Number of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (PMP No. 15)**

In terms of new Public Private Partnerships, the Ghana WASH project is pleased to report that three PPP agreements have been established, which together provide a cost share of \$789,000. The three partners that have signed agreements with the Ghana WASH Project are:

1. Water in Africa Through Everyday Responsiveness (WATER NGO)
2. Water Health Ghana
3. Safe Water Network / Hilton Foundation

##### **Water in Africa Through Everyday Responsiveness (WATER NGO)**

The Ghana WASH Project signed a contract with the WATER NGO in June 2011 in the amount of \$29,000 USD to provide three boreholes and one water storage facility in Buruli Ulcer endemic areas of Ga West. WATER NGO received funding from Sahara Oil to provide the water facilities and the NGO sought out a partnership with the Ghana WASH Project in order to collaborate on the initiative. As of the reporting period, two boreholes have been successfully drilled and capped and the 40,000 liter water storage facility has been installed at the Amasaman Buruli Ward in Ga West. One borehole still needs to be drilled, as access to the site (Dedieman) was difficult for the drilling rig.

The goal of the partnership is to provide potable water to areas where Buruli ulcer has been reported and to enable WATER NGO to establish a surveillance program so that they can better determine the causes of this mysterious ailment. The support provided by WATER NGO enabled us to provide hardware facilities and to provide basic community entry support. The WATER NGO is providing complementary software support for this initiative.

##### **Water Health Ghana**

In September 2011, the Ghana WASH Project signed an MOU with Water Health Ghana to provide behavior change communication, promotion and monitoring and evaluation support to four communities with surface water treatment kiosks that have been provided outside the scope of the

WADA GDA. These four communities are Afuaman (Ga West), Adeiso (West Akim), Pakro (Akwapim South) and Zenu-Ashiaman (Ashiaman). Water Health has four surface water treatment kiosks in these communities, thanks to support from Diageo and Coca-Cola, as well as from their own donor sources, however, the project is looking for additional promotional and awareness raising support to increase demand for the water from their facilities. Likewise, they have little monitoring and evaluation capacity in house, and as such, are looking to the Ghana WASH Project for support in that regard as well. A partnership action plan will be due at the end of October 2011 to get started on the activities of the partnership.

### Safe Water Network / Hilton Foundation

In August 2011, the Hilton Foundation had approved the first year of a three year proposed initiative to conduct a feasibility and market study and to develop two pilot sites which will provide low-cost surface water treatment facilities in the Volta and Central Regions of Ghana. The first year's initiatives will cover necessary baseline surveys as well as the feasibility assessment. Likewise, each partner is contributing resources to build the pilot sites, provide appropriate behavior change communication to the communities and to disseminate the findings from the first year's activities. The hope is that a low cost model for surface water treatment will be developed that will enable the scaling up of the initiative in the years to come. The first year's activities hope to reach 10-15,000 individuals with potable drinking water.

#### 4.5.3 Amount of resources (funds) leveraged through PPPs (PMP No. 16)

In terms of funds leveraged, the Ghana WASH project through the 3 PPPs have been able to achieve more than half of the project target cost share contribution of US\$1,000,000. To date, the 3 PPPs have contributed in total, US\$ 789,000 in cost share for several water and sanitation facilities in PPP targeted areas. The amount leveraged include US\$29,000 from the WATER NGO PPP, US\$350,000 from the Hilton foundation funded Safe Water Network/GWASH collaboration and US\$410,000 from the WaterHealth/GWASH collaboration. The project is continuing with its search for possible PPPs and anticipates exceeding the Life of Project target by about US\$ 800,000 to a LOP total of US\$ 1,800,000.

**Table 10: PPP Funds Leveraged by the Ghana WASH Project**

Activity	Year Two Target	Year Two Actual	LOP Target	Year Three Cumulative Projection
Resources Leveraged through PPP	\$789,000	\$789,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,800,000 <sup>5</sup>

#### 4.5.4 PPP Challenges

<sup>5</sup> This amount assumes a second-year of activities with Safe Water Network and the Hilton Foundation, which will depend on the possibility of incremental funding from USAID as a cost share component to the agreement. If the second year of SWN activities falls through, the results of PMP No. 16 will be estimated to be \$1,000,000 cumulative at the end of year 3.

**Hiring of a Technical Advisor** - One of the challenges identified in Year two is that the Ghana WASH Project lacks the institutional capacity to develop attractive and informative materials so as to sell PPP collaboration to potential private sector partners. We have developed a couple of templates as well as a brochure giving basic details (provided in Appendix 3), but they remain rudimentary when compared to the materials that private sector entities can provide for their initiatives and products.

As such, the Ghana WASH Project has added a technical advisor position to year 3 of the project. The shortlisted candidates were given a technical assessment assignment which gauged their creative writing, graphic art and design skills. Several quality candidates were identified and the project decided to bring on board an individual who was resident in Ghana and available to start immediately. The technical advisor will work closely with the PPP coordinator to tailor materials to the appropriate private sector audience, developing proposals that will enable us to have more success in collaborating with private sector firms in the future.

**Pending Proposals** – PPP has several proposals outstanding with potential private sector partners. We have pitched partial sponsorship of the two small town pipe systems in Western Region to Nestlé (as the communities are cocoa-growing areas), sent a proposal to Tullow Oil to provide boreholes in Axim, (a beachfront community that is near their off-shore facilities in the Gulf of Guinea), and have sent out similar collaborative requests to Poly Tank and a Cocoa Growers consortium based in Kumasi. We hope that with a more professional approach to private sector proposals, we will have more success in finding partners who wish to collaborate on certain initiatives.

## **5. SUCCESS STORIES, LESSONS LEARNT AND VISITORS TO THE PROJECT**

### **5.1 SUCCESS STORIES**

A technical advisor has been recruited and began work on October 24, 2011. One of her main responsibilities is researching how the facilities and activities are impacting the lives of the beneficiaries. The Ghana WASH Project will submit the results of her initial interactions with stakeholders as part of the supplementary quarterly report in January 2012.

### **5.2 LESSONS LEARNT**

**Catching up on deliverables** – The project was overly optimistic that it could catch up on project deliverables (both hardware and software) by the end of Year 2. A complicated project that requires so much subcontracting and construction work would have to have all of the systems in place to allow for an expeditious approach to tendering, contracting, and monitoring of the contractors in terms of hardware provision. Likewise, in many cases, software provision is organized around the provision of the hardware, meaning that hardware delays create software delays, further setting back the project. As we approach Year 3, and have an entire dry season in front of us, the approved Year 3 work plan will guide the project on catching up on all institutional and community infrastructure (as well as the complementary software provision). We are not without hurdles to overcome, but with additional patience on the part of the donor, the Ghana WASH Project is poised to complete all institutional and

community hardware deliverables in Year 3, which will then allow us to focus all of our Year 4 efforts on the remaining household latrine objectives, PPP initiatives, as well as BCC, CLTS and capacity building in order to ensure the sustainability of the infrastructures and initiatives moving forward.

**Consortia Management** – Each partner brings expertise in certain areas to the partnership. We are grateful for the expertise brought into the Ghana WASH Project by the three international partners, not to mention the eleven LNGO partners. However, the lack of a unified administrative structure can present challenges in managing equity issues on areas such as employee performance, leave policies, salaries and benefits. We have done what we can, via the realigned budget, to address some of these critical issues so as to increase the level of harmony within the project, however, there remain outstanding managerial challenges that require additional coordination between the partners so that we can all be pointing in the same direction in Year 3 as we catch up on all of our activities going forward. The willingness is there, particularly at the project management level, and frequent communication between the COP and the decision makers at all three partners has helped resolved a vast number of issues, and we look forward to continuing working collaboratively to resolve any of the few internal roadblocks which remain.

### **5.3 VISITORS TO THE PROJECT**

**Relief International** – During the last six months RI sent two staff members to visit the project. Patricia Thomson, Chief Operating Officer (COO) of RI, visited the project in July 2011 after the RI International Meeting which was held in Italy in mid-July. Ms. Thomson visited a WaterHealth International facility and met with USAID members to discuss the past year’s activities and the progress that the Ghana WASH Project had made to that point in catching up on its deliverables. She also met with staff members to discuss HRM issues and answer any questions that they had.

At the same time, Jon Naugle, Technical Director, visited the Ghana WASH Project to fill in as acting COP during the absence of Sean Cantella. Mr. Naugle filled in admirably and brought some necessary improvements to the approach being taken with the innovation contest. He also assisted in continuing to complete procurements so that the project was well suited to be shovel-ready on a number of contracts at the start of the dry season.

**Winrock International** – Carol Michaels O’Laughlin, Group Vice President, Empowerment and Civic Engagement, visited the project in June to review the partnership and program progress and monitor behavior change communication activities. During her trip, she met with the COP and Winrock BCC team and conducted a two-day field visit to the Central Region, where she visited several community and school beneficiaries, a District Steering Committee (DSC), and 3 local NGOs.

An additional trip was organized in August for Cecilia Banks, Program Associate, to follow up on Carol’s visit. In addition to participating in weekly GWASH meetings, Cecilia met with the COP to discuss the need to complete older BCC activities as well as BCC and CLTS agents working directly with communities to serve as examples for LNGO staff facilitators. Cecilia also conducted field visits to review BCC activities. While in the Trebakope community in the Greater Accra Region, she attended a BCC meeting geared towards children. Local community members, leaders, and WatSan Committee members were

also in attendance, along with and LNGO and GWASH staff. During a meeting at Ga West Municipal Assembly, LNGO partner Rural Action Foundation presented program updates, and the Assembly highlighted the importance of good communication between the GWASH team and the Assembly.

**ADRA** – Ed Baber – Senior Program Finance Manager visited the project in May 2011 to meet with Ghana WASH Project and ADRA/Ghana staff. Issues addressed during his visit were challenges identified in the institutional and household latrine procurement process, pivoting to a low subsidy CLTS approach for latrine provision at the community level and improving financial billing issues between the partners.

**Rotary International** – In our monthly meetings with Rotary International, the Ghana WASH Project hosted a number of Rotarians interested in finding out more about the progress of our joint collaboration. Willie Keteku, Adotei Brown, Ako Odotei and Dr. James J. Yarmus all visited during the reporting period to discuss various aspects of the collaboration.

## 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

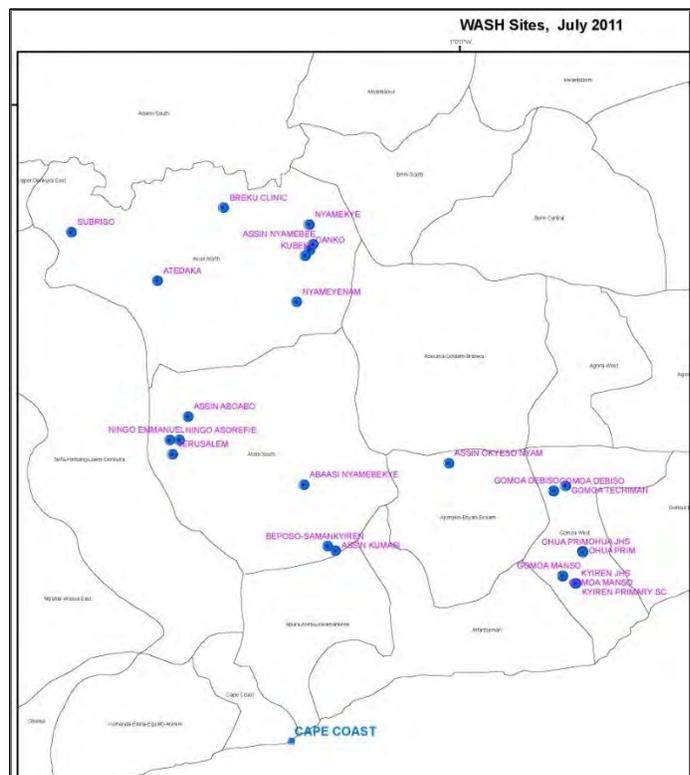
### 6.1 Implementation of management information system (MIS)

The Ghana WASH Project now has three operational MIS which track water infrastructure, sanitation infrastructure and behavior change communication activities at the community level. Each MIS sheet has tabs that track the different types of infrastructure or initiative being spearheaded by the project. The various steps and sub-steps needed to complete a particular activity have been defined and labeled as column headings and as drop down menus, respectively. In some cases, GPS coordinates have also been uploaded into the MIS to facilitate the eventual mapping of the facilities by district and region.

Plans are in the works to organize and integrate the project’s photo bank so that the most recent photos are linked to the community information. This will increase transparency and follow up and will enable all technical team members to have access to the same data for report writing and for liaising with contractors and partners. A print screen example of the MIS tracking sheet is provided as Appendix 2 in this report.

### 6.2 GEOTRACKING PILOT

To demonstrate accountability and transparency in project implementation, the Ghana WASH Project initiated a geo-tracking activity with the objective of geo-referencing project deliverables (water



and sanitation infrastructure). The Project therefore procured 7 GPS enabled Samsung cameras to aid data collection. Prior to deploring the pilot GIS data collection exercise, the USAID/Ghana Mission M&E/GIS Specialist, Edwin Afari, built the capacity of Ghana WASH Project staff to collect interim data for the pilot. The pilot GIS data collection covered water and sanitation infrastructure (boreholes, rainwater harvest systems and institutional latrines) in 4 districts (Assin North, Assin South, Gomoa West and Gomoa East) of Central Region. Initial maps have been created by the Mission GIS Specialist and have been submitted to the Ghana WASH Project for use. Data collection is ongoing in other regions and districts with the ultimate objective of mapping all Ghana WASH Project infrastructure sites.

### **6.3 Training of field level staff on Ghana WASH M&E framework**

The initial Ghana WASH Project's PMP was approved in November 2010 (first quarter of FY2011). To ensure quality data is collected to aid reporting, two training sessions were conducted in FY2011 with the objective of building the capacity of data enumerators (most staff of Local NGOs subcontracted to implement field level activities). The first training covered the project results framework, the data collection plans, data capture tools, GWASH plans to assure data quality and project reporting mechanisms. Participants were also taken through how to conduct community profiles with the objective of resourcing them to collect community baseline data before the project starts activities in the target communities. The initial two days training covered 26 LNGO staff and 7 Ghana WASH Project staff.

The second training, which was undertaken in June 2011, was a refresher one with the objective of "filling in gaps" indentified in the utilization of the data capture tools. This was necessary because field activities had peaked and data enumerators experienced some challenges in utilizing some of the forms. The training session afforded the project team to review some of the data capture tools to ensure that the forms aid in collecting data that are attributable to the project activities. Participants (34) were drawn from the LNGOs and the Ghana WASH Project field team.

## **7. STAFF CHANGES**

During the past six months, three staff members left the project and two new full-time positions and a part-time position was created.

- A Behavior Change Communication Agent (Kenneth Danuo) resigned in April 2011 to take a position with JSI. He was replaced by Dominic Dapaah, who had previously worked for Afram Plains Development Organization in Tamale, Ghana.
- The IT Specialist (Michael Dakwah) resigned in July 2011 and was replaced by Gloria Addo-Aryitey in August 2011.
- The M&E Specialist (Saaka Adams) provided his resignation letter in September 2011 in order to take a position with the Louisiana State University/University of Cape Coast Joint Monitoring Evaluation and Technical Support Service (METSS) Project under the USAID/Ghana Economic Growth Office. Recruitment for a replacement is ongoing.

- An expatriate Technical Advisor position was added to the project for FY2012. As a result of the realigned budget, the project will be bringing in a technical advisor to jump start the writing of lessons learned and success stories, as well as provide coordination of our knowledge management trove of information, photos and other materials. This individual will also spearhead the generation of maps using GPS coordinates and will link these various items to our MIS.
- An additional Finance and Procurement Support Officer was brought on board to assist in the critical areas of financial management and procurement facilitation.
- An intern will join the project in December. Ms. Avery Doninger will be studying at the University of Ghana and will work as an assistant to the technical advisor in the coming months to improve our knowledge management and communication capacities. Ms. Doninger has significant emergency relief assistance including a number of stints in Haiti during the past two years.

## **8. FINANCIAL REPORT**

The financial report will be submitted under separate cover.

## **9. ATTACHMENTS**

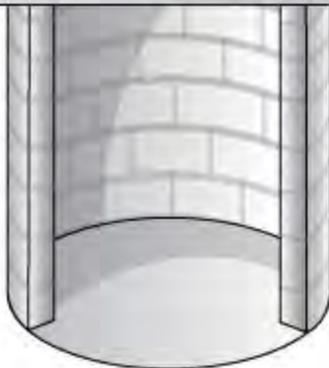
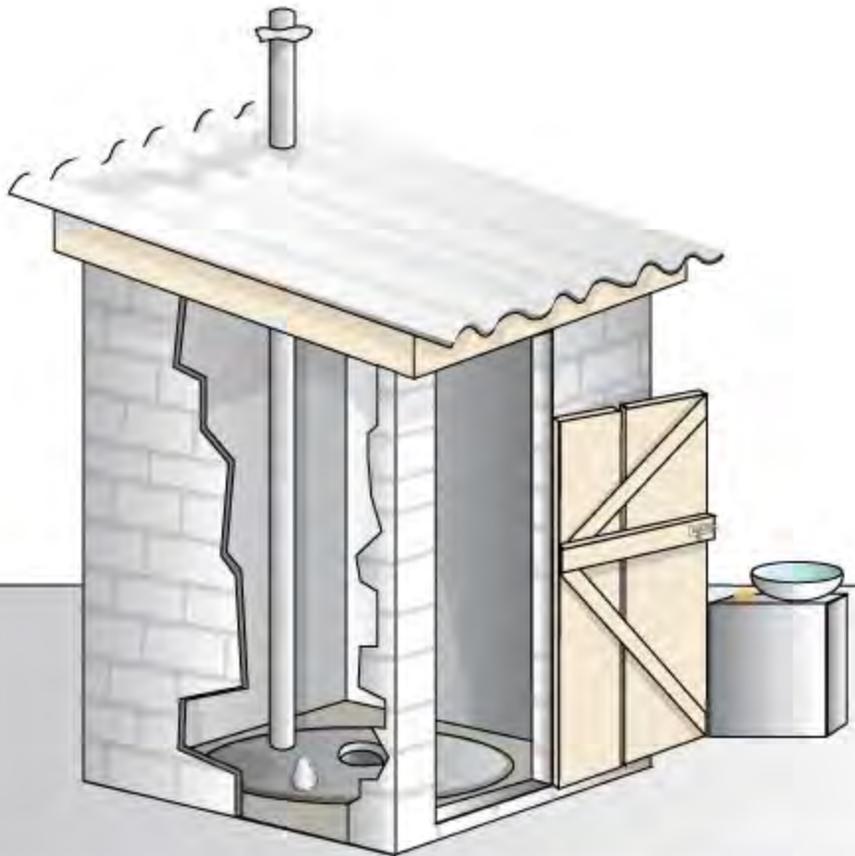
Appendix 1 – Examples of latrine building designs geared toward low-literate beneficiaries

Appendix 2 – Screen Shot of MIS

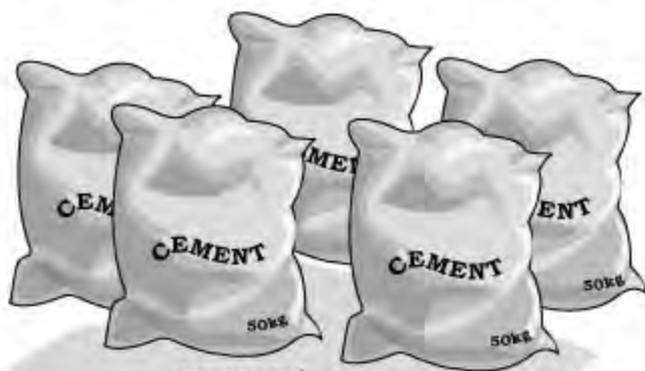
Appendix 3 – Ghana WASH Project Brochure for PPP Endeavours

Appendix 4 – PATU’s Tips for Proper Pooping

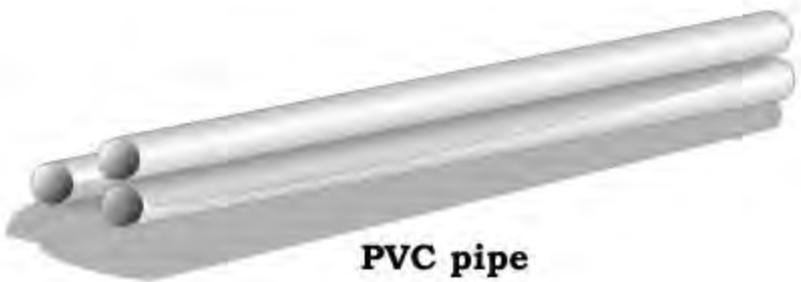
# MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD LATRINE – COMPOSITE DRAWING



# MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD LATRINE – GWASH MATERIALS CONTRIBUTION



**cement**



**PVC pipe**



**hard wood**



**roofing sheet**

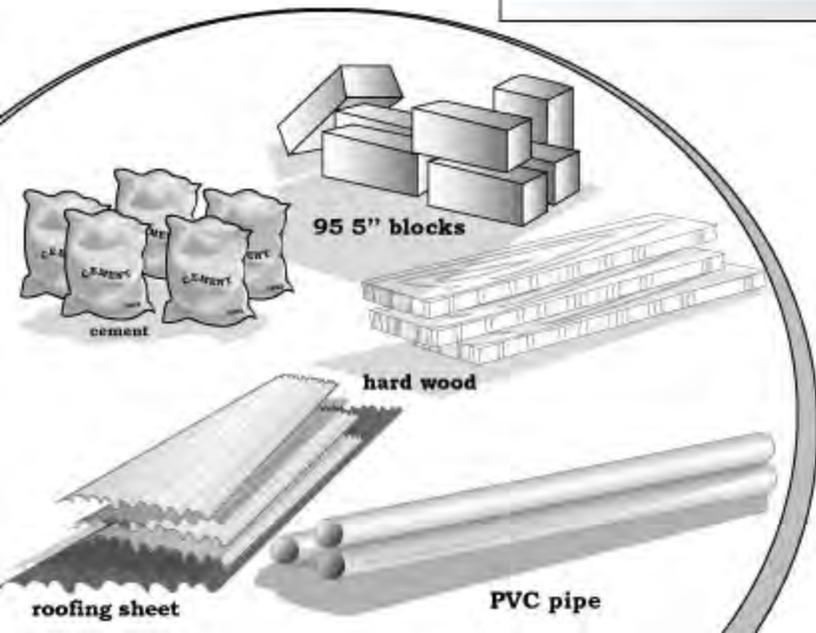
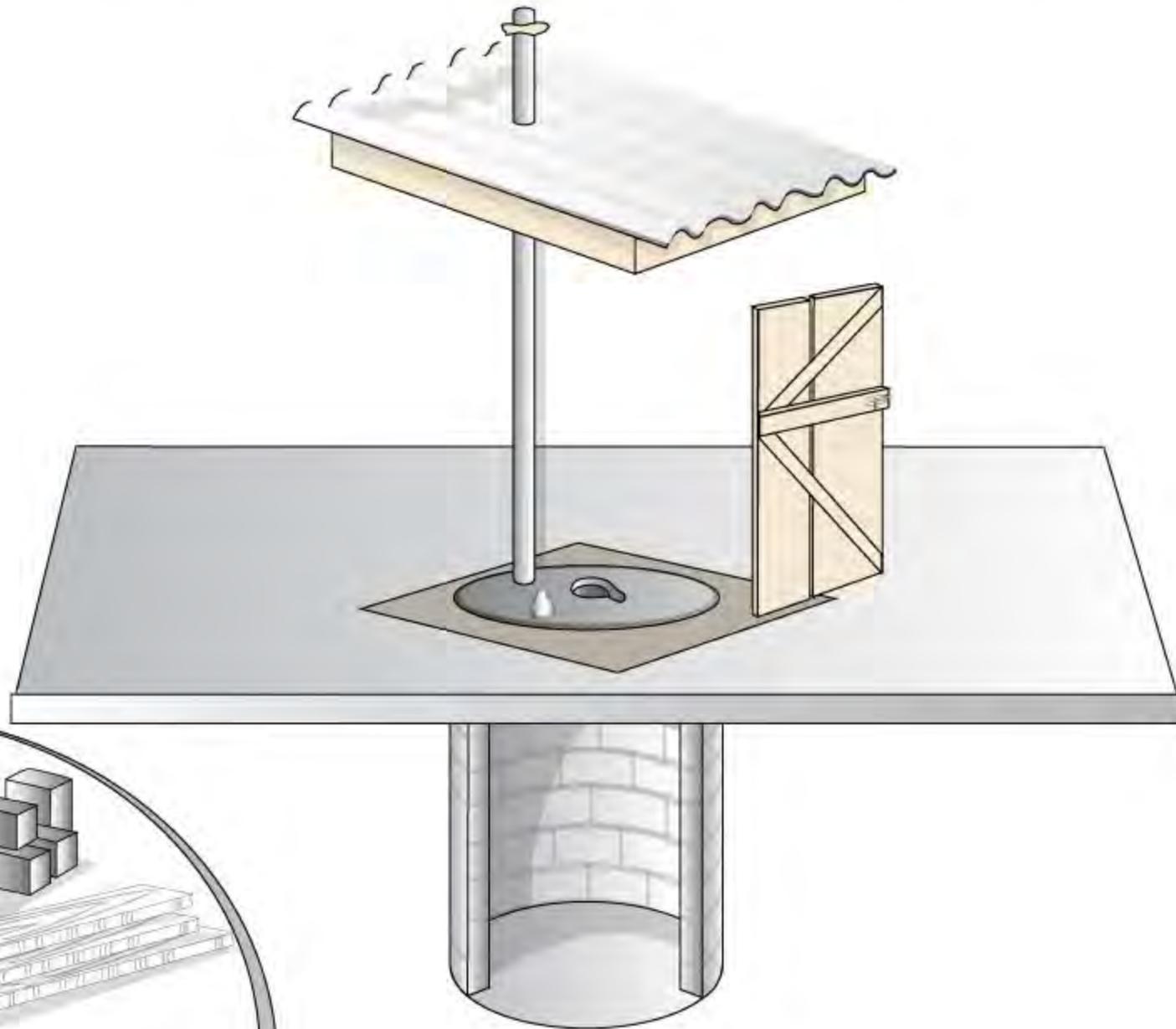


**95 5" blocks**

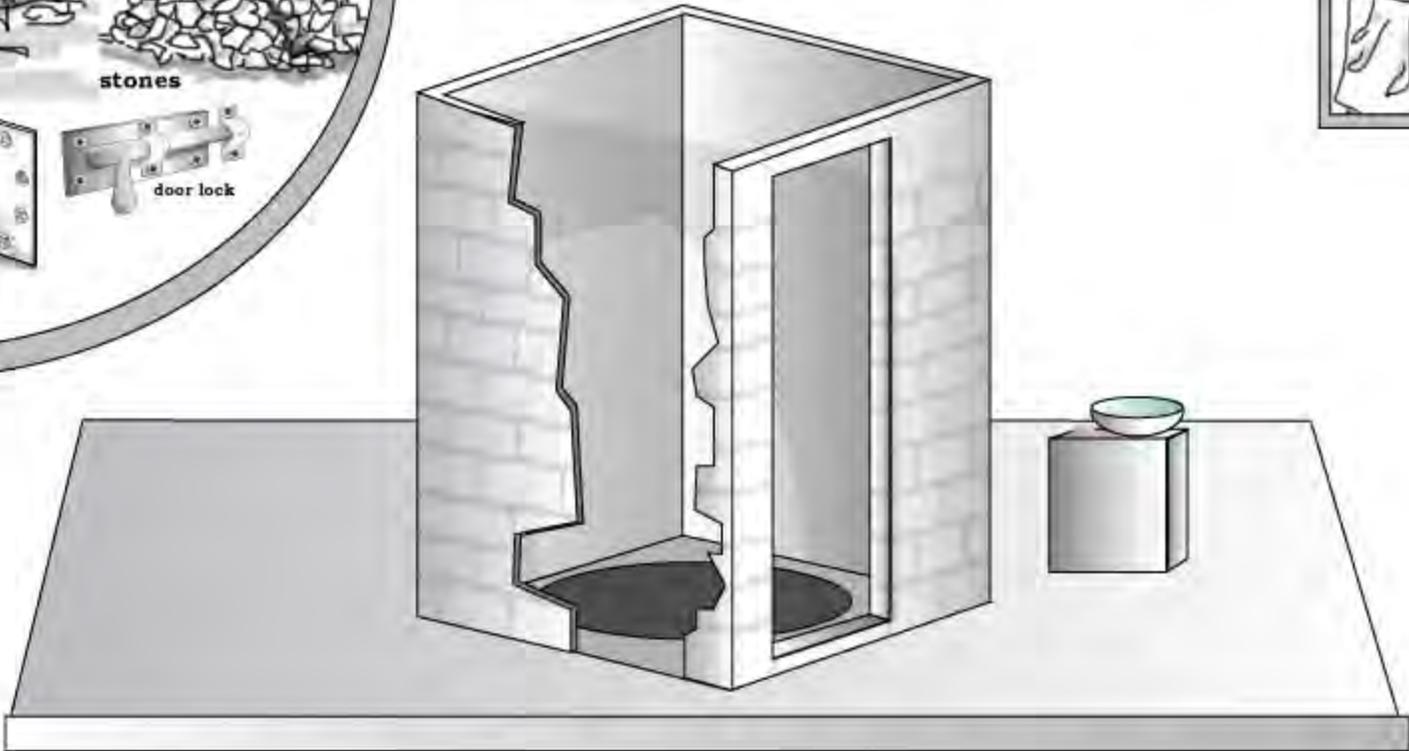
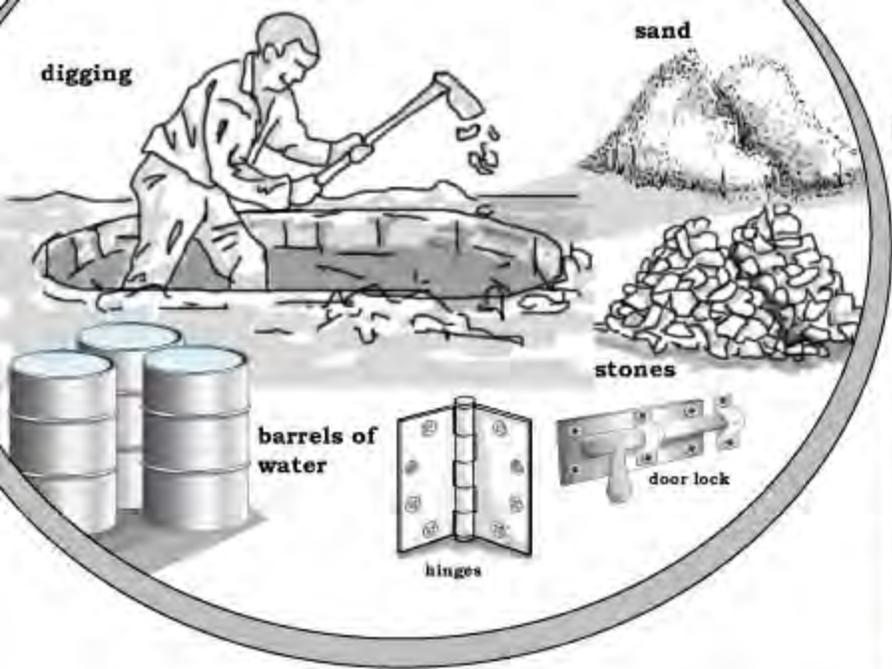
# MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD LATRINE – HOUSEHOLD BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION



# MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD LATRINE – GWASH MATERIALS CONTRIBUTION



# MOZAMBIQUE HOUSEHOLD LATRINE – HOUSEHOLD BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION



# APPENDIX 2 – PRINT SCREEN OF GHANA WASH PROJECT MIS FOR WATER FACILITIES

1: Gh\_WASH\_Water\_Infrastructure\_MIS\_DO\_October10\_2011\_Updated (2) - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat

Normal Page Layout Page Break Preview Custom Views Full Screen

Gridlines Headings

Zoom 100% Zoom to Selection

New Window Arrange All Freeze Panes

Split Hide

View: Show/Hide Synchronous Scrolling

Save Workspace Switch Windows

Macros

J9 Capped

1	A	B	C	D	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
2	Sl No	REGION	DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	Construction Phase	Pump Test Results	Water Quality Test Results	Concrete Pad	Hand Pump Tendering Process	Hand pump Installation	Pump Type	Contractor Handing	Handing over to Communit	Latitude	Longitude	GPS COORDINATES	
3	1	Central	Assin North	Akropong Nyamebekyere	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°41'28.38"	1°12'24.12"		
4	2	Central	Assin North	Atedeka	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°45'22.1"	1°25'35.3"		
5	3	Central	Assin North	Breku Clinic	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°51'32.85"	1°19'58.53"		
6	4	Central	Assin North	Danko	Capped	Low Yield (10 to 15 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°47'58.3"	1°12'41.1"		
7	5	Central	Assin North	Kuber Kro	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°47'58.41"	1°12'41.00"		
8	6	Central	Assin North	Nyamekye	Capped	Low Yield (10 to 15 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°50'07.30"	1°12'43.93"		
9	7	Central	Assin North	Nyameyenan	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°43'35.42"	1°13'46.19"		
10	8	Central	Assin North	Subriso	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Completed	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°49'29.2"	1°32'52.9"		
11	9	Central	Assin South	Assin Aabaasi N	Not Started Starts 4 Drills 4 Dry Holes Drills 4 Wet Holes	Not Analyzed	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°28'08.8"	1°13'09.5"		
12	10	Central	Assin South	Assin Ochoiso N	Not Started Starts 4 Drills 4 Dry Holes Drills 4 Wet Holes	Not Analyzed	Does Not Meet Standard - Can be Rectified	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°29'59.2"	1°06'05.2"		
13	11	Central	Assin South	Aboabo CHPS	Not Started Starts 4 Drills 4 Dry Holes Drills 4 Wet Holes	Not Analyzed	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°33'54.6"	1°22'59.7"		
14	12	Central	Assin South	Jerusalem	Dead Line Low Output Hydrofracture Caused In	Not Started	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°30'44.5"	1°24'17.2"		
15	13	Central	Assin South	Ningo Asorefie	Capped	Low Yield (10 to 15 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°31'56.1"	1°23'43.0"		
16	14	Central	Assin South	Ningo Emmanuel	Capped	Low Yield (10 to 15 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°31'57.0"	1°24'32.2"		
17	15	Greater Accra	Ga East	Adenkrebi	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use				5°46'44.4"	0°12'11.1"		
18	16	Greater Accra	Ga East	Kponkpo	Capped	Low Yield (10 to 15 litres/min)	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
19	17	Greater Accra	Ga East	Atomic Energy Quarters	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
20	18	Greater Accra	Ga East	New Adoteiman	Low Output Hydrofracture	Not Started	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
21	19	Greater Accra	Ga East	Dwarifa	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
22	20	Greater Accra	Ga East	Alporman	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
23	21	Greater Accra	Ga East	Taifa Burkina Market	Capped	Medium Yield (15 to 60 litres/min)	Meets WHO Standards	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
24	22	Greater Accra	Ga West	Abensu	Not Started	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
25	23	Greater Accra	Ga West	Adjelman Alafia	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
26	24	Greater Accra	Ga West	Adom	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
27	25	Greater Accra	Ga West	Ahansowudie/ Ebenezer	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
28	26	Greater Accra	Ga West	Akotoshie	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
29	27	Greater Accra	Ga West	Atsiato #2	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
30	28	Greater Accra	Ga West	Ayikai Doble	Low Output Hydrofracture	Not Started	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
31	29	Greater Accra	Ga West	Dome Sampaman	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
32	30	Greater Accra	Ga West	Gatsikope	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
33	31	Greater Accra	Ga West	Kuntunse West	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
34	32	Greater Accra	Ga West	Ntafafa	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
35	33	Greater Accra	Ga West	Tetteh Asafoa	Not Started	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							
36	34	Greater Accra	Ga West	Trebakope	Capped	Not Analyzed	Not Analyzed	Not Started	Contract Awarded	Installed and in use							

Borehole, Dug Well Construction Small Town Pipe System Rain Water System

Ready

5:18 PM 10/20/2011

## GHANA WASH PROJECT

*If your company is looking for a partner for corporate outreach initiatives in the water and sanitation sector, we hope that you will consider contacting us to explore collaborative opportunities.*

*Our consortium of Relief International, Winrock International and Adventist Development and Relief Agency provides a wealth of expertise in the hardware, software and organizational aspects of water and sanitation programs.*

*We have a flexible approach with respect to meeting our private sector partners' geographical and impact-oriented requirements. Please call Mr. V. Ate Ofosu-Amaah for additional details.*

## A CONSORTIUM OF RI, WI AND ADRA

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## GHANA WASH Project



## GHANA WASH Project



A CONSORTIUM  
OF RI, WI AND  
ADRA

**Bringing Innovation and Entrepreneurship together to achieve Community WASH Solutions in Ghana**



# GHANA WASH Project - A Partner in Attaining Corporate Social Responsibility Objectives

## What is the GHANA WASH Project?

The Ghana WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) project is a 4-year \$13 million USAID-funded \$13 million community development water, sanitation and hygiene program in Ghana.

Ghana WASH assists in the achievement of Ghanaian



**School Latrine under Construction in Gomoa West**

national WASH goals through focused and comprehensive work at the community-level in 5 regions, 16 districts, and more than 160 communities. Using direct interventions as well as harnessing the synergies of public-private partnerships, Ghana WASH strives to expand the reach of this important and innovative program to broaden our impact and better meet your corporate social responsibility objectives in the communities that you serve.

The Ghana WASH Project currently has three major private sector partners—Rotary Club International and the Coca-Cola Foundation, and Water Health International and these initiatives are allowing us to provide innovative solutions to chronic water, sanitation and hygiene problems in areas which have been targeted by our private sector partners.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Ghana

The Ghana WASH Project assists communities with the provision of high-quality boreholes, hand dug wells, small-town piped water systems and surface water treatment facilities to rural and peri-urban areas in five regions of Ghana. In addition, we are also building institutional latrines, rainwater harvesting systems and hand washing stations in scores of schools and clinics across the country.



**Water Health Surface Water Treatment Facility**

What makes our project unique, however, is that we also provide considerable follow up and support to the communities in which we serve. Our behavior change communication and training activities include formation of local water and sanitation committees, training of local artisans to promote proper maintenance of the facilities provided and our implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation initiatives which will lead to the provision of almost 5000 household latrines by the end of the project in August 2013.



## School Health Education Program

In addition to our community activities, the Ghana WASH Project is also an active partner with primary and secondary schools throughout our intervention zone. We are currently providing water, sanitation and hygiene education support to 69 schools in 11 districts.



**Kyiren Primary School Children  
(Gomoa West District)**

In our collaboration with the Coca-Cola Foundation and USAID we are undertaking an ambitious project targeting 9000 students at the Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal Assembly (LEKMA) South and North cluster of schools. As a result of this initiative, Coca-Cola Foundation and USAID will provide sanitation facilities, a bio-gas waste treatment system, a 150m<sup>3</sup> rainwater harvesting system and significant hygiene educational support including educational comic books, school health club support, guidance and outreach.



**APPENDIX 5: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE - FY2011**

Indicator	FY10 Target	FY10 Actual	% FY10 Actual vs Target	FY11 Target	FY11 Actual	% FY11 Actual vs Target	Jan 2012 Projected	% LOA Projected vs LOA Target	LOA Target	LOA Actual	% LOA Actual vs Target
<b>Project Goal:</b> Improves access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation infrastructure for schools, clinics and households and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact from this improved infrastructure.											
<b>Component 1:</b> Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Development – to enable communities, schools and clinics access adequate safe water and sanitation											
<b>IR:</b> Improve access to improved water and sanitation infrastructure for individual households, communities, schools, and clinics in the target areas											
1. Number of people with access to improved water supply as a result of USG assistance (M)	0			17,100	7,050	41.2%	41,450	68.7%	60,300	7,050	11.7%
2. Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (M)	0			21,680	5,696	26.3%	35,760	52.5%	68,160	5,696	8.4%
3. Number of improved water supply facilities constructed and functioning (M)	0			63	29	46.0%	69	59.0%	117	29	24.8%
4. Number of liters of rainwater storage capacity provided for hygienic use (M)	0			190,000	190,000	100.0%	340,000	100.0%	340,000	190,000	55.9%
5. Number of improved household latrines constructed and functioning (M)	0			1,000	245	24.5%	1,170	25.0%	4,680	245	5.2%
6. Number of improved institutional level latrines constructed and functioning	0			54	17	31.5%	93	84.5%	110	17	15.5%
7. Number of hand-washing facilities established for institutions (M)	0			54	17	31.5%	93	84.5%	110	17	15.5%
<b>Component 2:</b> Small Grants Facility – links with sustainability issues on structures under component 1 in facilitating establishment of institutions that can make delivery of water and sanitation services sustainable											
<b>IR 2:</b> Assist in developing innovative modes of managing new infrastructure											
8. Number of entities receiving awards/grants for WASH Sector innovations and improvements (M)	0			0.0	0.0	0.0%	9	100.0%	9	0	0.0%
9. Number of small grants awards distributed to small grant recipients/entities	0			0.0	0.0	0.0%	20	13.0%	154	0	0.0%
<b>Component 3:</b> Capacity Building Support – efforts aimed at enhancing the skills of individuals and institutions to make delivery of water and sanitation services affordable and sustainable											
<b>IR 3:</b> Improve the capacity of small grant recipients to mobilize community members in actively participating in: (a) the improvement and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure; and, (b) local official bodies that provide support for these efforts.											
10. Number of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis, and civic engagement.	0			1,174	785	66.9%	1739	107.2%	1,622	785	48.4%
11. Number of local artisans trained in latrine facility construction	0			100	153	153.0%	350	116.7%	300	153	51.0%
12. Number of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance	0			702	558	79.5%	972	73.7%	1,318	558	42.3%
<b>Component 4:</b> Strategic Behaviour Change Interventions – believed to be a catalyst to the adoption of good practices and in the sustainable use of safe water and adequate sanitation											
<b>IR 4:</b> Support the development of behaviours that result in: (a) water and sanitation infrastructure that is well utilized by target communities and (b) increased adoption of complementary hygiene behaviours that will reduce waterborne disease.											
13. Number of communities that have stopped Open Defecation (OD) behaviours (M)	0			0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	112	0	0.0%
14. Number of people trained in behaviour change and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance (M).	0			99,200	550	0.6%	82,700	58.1%	142,400	550	0.4%
<b>Component 5:</b> Public-Private Partnerships – to link private sector to the development of water and sanitation and integrate their efforts in the project work											
<b>IR 5:</b> New partnerships developed to ensure sustainability of the WASH project											
15. Number of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (M)	0			2	3	150.0%	4	80.0%	5	3	60.0%
16. Amount of resources (funds - US\$) leveraged through PPPs annually (M).	0			789,000	789,000	100.0%	\$ 1,000,000	100.0%	1,000,000	789,000	78.9%