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Enhancing WASH Activity

QUARTERLY REPORT

April 1 to June 30, 2023

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ACTIVITY INFORMATION

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| Name(s) of Subcontractor(s)/Subawardee(s) | Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO) Aquaya Institute Be Girl Deloitte Safe Water Network The Manoff Group Total Family Health Organization (TFHO) Water4 WaterAid, Ghana World Vision |
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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| BCC | Behavior Change Communication |
| CHPS | Community-based Health Planning and Services |
| CLTS | Community-Led Total Sanitation |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| COVAX | Covid-19 Vaccination |
| DA | District Assembly |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DICCS | District Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation |
| EHA | Environmental Health Assistant |
| EHO | Environmental Health Officer |
| EMMP | Environmental Mitigation and monitoring plan |
| ENA | Essential nutrition actions |
| EPI | Expanded Program on Immunization |
| EWA | Essential WASH actions |
| GC | Global Communities |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |
| HIO | Health Information Officer |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MHM | Maternal Health Management |
| MMDA | Metropolitan, Municipal District Assembly |
| MMDCE | Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives |
| MSWR | Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources |
| NL | Natural Leaders |
| OD | Open defecation |
| ODF | Open defecation free |
| PPP | Public-private partnership |
| RICCS | Regional Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation |
| SBCC | Social and Behavior Change Communication |
| TMG | The Manoff Group |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| W4H | WASH for Health |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene |
| WASH FIT | Water Sanitation and Hygiene Facility Improvement Tool |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WSMTs | Water and Sanitation Management Teams |
| WTP | Willingness To Pay |
| WV | World Vision |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Association |

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the third quarter, the USAID Enhancing WASH Activity continued to progress in all result areas building up on earlier interim achievements, from the community level to the district level. Capacity building activities for MMDAs coupled with expressed commitment from the assemblies translated into data collection on WASH preceding WASH Investment plan preparation, commencement of activities to provide communities safe water, completion of other water systems to provide safe water for healthcare facilities (HCFs), communities ascending the sanitation ladder and reaching open defecation free status, training of artisans to help households construct and use safe latrines, reaching communities with various latrine technology options and products as well as ramping up social mobilization and uptake of Covid-19 vaccines.

As part of **Result 1** activities, 65 staff from 10 MMDAs had their capacities built to co-lead in the preparation of WASH Investment Plans. Further, support in the form of laptops and tablets was given to 16 MMDAs to close WASH ICT capacity gaps identified earlier in FY22. Additionally, 124 staff member from 16 MMDAs were trained to improve revenue mobilization and data management all geared towards improved planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and efficiency in spending for WASH activities. 51 staff drawn from the Works Department of 17 MMDAs were trained how to sample water for testing to enhance water safety. Preparatory meetings to institute the proposed Boabab WASH award scheme commenced, as an incentive for MMDAs to improve WASH conditions in their districts.

Contributing to **Result 2**, information was gathered on microfinance institutions that may lend to WASH SMEs in En-WASH districts in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions. Complementarily, a brief focusing on improving creditworthiness of SMEs in northern Ghana was prepared. In the past quarter, 36 new VSLA groups were formed and 168 members of VSLAs in Oti, Savannah, Upper West and North-East Regions trained.

In respect of **Result 3**, a total of 4,328 citizens gained access to 541 improved basic household latrines they constructed in project communities during the quarter under review. Also, district facilitation teams in West Gonja, North Gonja, Wa Municipal, Wa West, Bongo and Binduri were oriented on igniting behavior change. The teams, together with Ghana Education Service's district and school-based health coordinators were trained in the use of communication materials to facilitate menstrual hygiene education in schools and communities. The Tilli Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) compound in Bawku West District was provided a limited solar mechanized water system connected to all service delivery points to facilitate hand washing under running water with soap by health workers and clients. The system was also extended to the community school with population of 209. Construction of a 4.5m³ double-chamber incinerator started and is currently ongoing in Zebilla District Hospital in Bawku West district. Processes commenced for construction of H2OME water stations and 3 water systems for 3 communities all in the North-East Region. A pre-intervention assessment was carried out in three Health Care Facilities in Tempene for the installation of WASH infrastructure.

En-WASH collaborated with the District Health Directorate to organize Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) training for health workers and supervisory staff in the Bawku West district. The District Director of Health Service (DDHS) and supported by WASH FIT/Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) regional experts, monitored progress on WASH FIT action implementation in Garu and Tempene Districts. The monitoring teams in both Tempene and Garu districts identified several challenges related to the absence of water facilities, incinerators, and the lack of sufficient veronica buckets and dustbins in the healthcare facilities, which posed obstacles to the implementation of their WASH FIT plans. The team developed communication materials to address inadequacies in health workers and clients' hand hygiene practices. They also created jingles in English and Kusal.

Activities contributing to Result 4 included training of 217 latrine artisans in the Zebilla, Garu, Sagnarigu, Nanton, Mion, Karaga, Gushiegu, Yendi, and Tempene districts on the installation of Digni-Loo and SaTo Pan range of products; and other improved latrine technologies. 26 additional entrepreneurs /distributors were recruited and scheduled for training to stock sanitation products like the Digni-Loo and Sato products.

I.1. Activity Description

The En-WASH Program aims to facilitate access to sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services, financing, and governance of WASH facilities and instructions in northern Ghana. En-WASH works in 30 districts across six regions in Ghana (Northern, North-East, Upper East, Upper West, Savannah, and Oti), including USAID/Feed the Future zone of influence (ZOI), comprising 17 districts in four regions (implementation is suspended in Bawku Municipal). Global Communities is spearheading En-WASH with ten other partners with technical expertise in WASH, namely Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO), Aquaya Institute, BeGirl, Deloitte, Safe Water Network (SWN), The Manoff Group (TMG), Total Family Health Organization (TFHO), Water4, WaterAid, and World Vision (WV).

The consortium is working together to achieve four main results, which form the core of the En-WASH Activity Project.

Result 1: The Government of Ghana (GoG) and Metropolitan, Municipals, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) efficiently and effectively plan, budget, implement, and monitor water and sanitation services.

Result 2: GoG and other actors improve the enabling environment for private sector participation in the WASH sector.

Result 3: Citizens and institutions adopt and sustain improved WASH practices; and

Result 4: WASH service providers adopt improved management, operational, and finance model products in target districts.

All strategies are designed to collaboratively prioritize, fund, and implement with the GoG to achieve key behavioral changes and outcomes and ensure sustainability.

It is anticipated that, at the end of the En-WASH project, 300,000 people will gain access to basic sanitation services, and 250,000 people will gain access to basic drinking water services. In addition, En-WASH will support MMDAs to enable 70 percent of target communities to be certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 60 percent of households to adopt and sustain improved WASH practices, including through the transformation of household/community gender roles and norms.

I.2. Consortium Organizations, Geographical Scope and Activities Implemented

Global Communities (Contributing to Results 1, 2, 3, and 4)

Global Communities is the lead implementer with expertise across all the four results areas and working in 29 districts across all the six project regions. SBCC and MHM activities are carried out across all the 6 regions and leads CLTS implementation in Upper East, Upper West, North-East, Savannah and Oti Region; leads water provision in across the six regions with focus on Upper East, North-East, Northern, and Oti Regions; the implementation of WASH-IPC in all the regions except Upper East; and Lead M&E activities in all the regions. Global Communities also plays supervisory roles in the activities undertaken by the

consortium partners. These are the major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Worked with the district facilitators to promote behavior change in the project regions.
- Trained artisans on the construction of durable latrine technologies.
- Formed 96 VSLA groups in 7 districts across the project regions.
- Facilitated construction of household latrines across the project regions. 764 latrines were completed in Q2 giving access to 6,112 people.
- Carried out hydrogeological survey, siting of boreholes and drilling of high yielding boreholes for the two Small Town Pipe Systems in Nanton and Gushiegu Districts and completed the design and drawings for the systems.
- Carried out drilling of boreholes for CHPS compound and communities in Northern, Savannah and Upper West Regions.
- Started work on the WASH improvement for five (5) high volume hospitals in Northern and North-East Region.
- Carried out WASH-IPC activities in Upper West and Savannah Regions.
- Trained district facilitator on MHM implementation.
- Completed the baseline studies.
- Collected data into CommCare and BaSIS and carried out data audit for quality assurance.

Afram Plains Development Organization – APDO (Contributing to Results 1, 2 and 3)

APDO has extensive experience in community-based WASH interventions. Under the En-WASH project, they contribute to the implementation of WASH in the Nanton, Gushegu, Sagnarigu and Karaga Districts in the Northern Region. These are major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Facilitated VSLA training for 168 people in the Oti region, Savannah, Upper West North-East Regions.
- Formed 36 VSLA groups in their project districts.
- Held monthly meetings with DICCS/ MICCS in the four districts to discuss progress of activities.
- Trained 16 persons of the sanitation management teams in Nanton and Sagnarigu districts in collaboration with the (RICCS) on the use of BaSIS application.
- Trained 253 natural leaders from 60 communities.
- Organized a review meeting with DICCS/ MICCS and field facilitators to assess the work progress of the FY22 communities.
- Constructed 433 household latrines access their project communities.
- Assisted in the ODF verification of 28 communities by DICCS.

Aquaya Institute (Contributing to Research and Learning)

Aquaya is leading the research and learning arm of the En-WASH Project and their activities cut across all the six regions. Aquaya's work will help the other consortium member to

improve implementation and help share learnings with the sector. These are significant activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Started preparation towards the economics of rural water supply studies.
- Trained enumerators that will collect data for the willingness to pay studies for water services.
- Identified 24 districts for the implementation of the incentive research by Deloitte and TFHO.
- Pre-tested and trained five field staff in preparation for the revealed willingness to pay (WTP) study focusing on the Digni-Loo.
- Completed the baseline studies for En-WASH.

Be Girl (Contributing to Result 3)

Be Girl has vast experience in Menstrual Hygiene Education and products development. They contribute to menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and education under the project with a long-term goal of establishing a supply chain for the Be Girls reusable period panties and pads. They undertook the following activities this quarter:

- Developed market research plan for poor-inclusive menstrual market in Ghana.
- Had active social media campaigns to demystify the myths about menstruation and developed guide for radio discussions on MHM.

Deloitte (Contributing to Result 2, and 4)

Deloitte's role in the consortium is to use their years of experience in developing financial models to help the project beneficiary access funds for WASH products. They will also investigate factors that could help the private sector to increase sales of WASH products. Their focus is on the ZOI districts, and the project will replicate their models in all the regions. They undertook the following activities this quarter:

- Drafted a brief, focusing on improving creditworthiness of SMEs in northern Ghana.
- Reached out to GHAMFIN and MCAG to gather data on microfinance institutions who may lend to WASH SMEs in En-WASH districts in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions.
- Prepared an incentive program budget and implementation materials.

Safe Water Network (Contributing to Results 2 and 3)

Safe Water Network is one of the leading enterprises providing water to the underserved communities. Their role is to provide water to communities in the Northern East Regions and build capacity of MMDAs to manage life cycle costing and monitor water quality in their districts. These are significant activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Completed the procurement process to engage a consultant for hydrogeological studies and siting of borehole for Water Systems in three communities in Northeast Region.
- Prepared and signed BOOT agreement with East Mamprusi Municipal Assembly for the construction of H2OME.

The Manoff Group (Contributing to Results 1, 2, 3, and 4)

The Manoff Group is leading the behavior integration (BI) and social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) under the project. En-WASH is being implemented using the behavior first approach and the role of TMG is to ensure the partners and other stakeholders such as MMDAs, GHS, Ghana Education Service (GES) and project communities adopt and address behaviors that will lead to long term sustainability of gains. These are significant activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Trained district facilitation teams, WASH Officers and relevant GES staff on the use of communication materials to promote MHM in the schools and communities.
- Oriented district facilitation teams in West Gonja, North Gonja, Wa Municipal, Wa West, Bongo and Binduri District Facilitation Teams on igniting behavior change with communities and their leaders.
- Continued to facilitate and support the 240 FY22 communities and their Leaders in 16 districts in the ZOI in prioritizing and planning for their WASH needs.

Total Family Health Organization (Contributing to Result 4)

TFHO is a social enterprise promoting the sales of WASH products. Their role in the consortium is to ensure family have access to sanitation products across all the project regions. These are major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Signed an MOU with GEA to undertake a joint capacity building for sanitation entrepreneurs, (distributors) who have been recruited to stock, promote, and sell SATO brands, and Digni-Loo sanitation products in two regions.
- Trained 217 latrine artisans in the Zebilla, Garu, Sagnarigu, Nanton, Mion, Karaga, Gushiegu, Yendi, and Tempene districts on the installation of Digni-Loo and SaTo Pan range of products; and other improved latrine technologies.
- Recruited 26 additional entrepreneurs (distributors) to be trained to stock sanitation commodities.
- Developed a brand strategy for Digni-Loo promotion.

Water4

Water4 working through its subsidiary, 4Ward West Africa, is one of the private entities providing water to rural communities in Ghana. They work closely with the MMDAs and CWSA to target all the communities in the districts they operate in. They work towards district-wide water coverage to complement the sanitation. They are currently focusing on the districts in Upper West and Savannah Regions with plans to expand to Northern Region under the project. These are major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- Signed service delivery agreement with Nadowli Kaleo and Daffiama Bussie Issa Districts to extend delivery of water services to communities.
- Carried out water quality test for community water points.
- Completed 10 water systems in Upper West Region.

WaterAid (Contributing to Result 3)

WaterAid with experience and expertise in WASH-IPC is leading the WASH improvement for HCFs in the Upper East Region. Their role is to work closely with GHS, and the MMDAs, to train health workers on the use of the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT), and Clean Clinics tools to build capacity in the infection prevention and control. Additionally, they are to provide WASH facilities to HCFs to improve access to health care. These are major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- completed construction of an integrated limited solar mechanized water scheme for Tilli Community Health Planning & Services (CHPS) in Bawku West District. This scheme provides running water to all service delivery points to facilitate hand washing under running water with soap by health workers and clients. The facility served a population of 8,108 people made up of 4,216 women and 3,892 men. The water facility is also extended to the community school serving a school population of 209 comprising 114 girls, 95 boys, and 20 teachers made up of 8 males and 12 teachers.
- Conducted a pre-intervention assessment in three Health Care Facilities in Tempane for the installation of WASH infrastructure.
- Led by the District Director of Health Service (DDHS) and supported by WASH FIT/Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) regional experts, monitored progress on WASH FIT action implementation in Garu and Tempane Districts. The monitoring teams in both Tempane and Garu districts identified several challenges related to the absence of water facilities, incinerators, and the lack of sufficient veronica buckets and dustbins in the healthcare facilities, which posed obstacles to the implementation of their WASH FIT plans.
 - In the Tempane district, the monitoring team visited 26 out of the 37 structured HCFs. All structured HCFs conducted assessments using the WASH FIT tool and developed actionable plans, which were then collated and submitted to DHD. The team reported that 21 out of the 26 HCFs have been taking steps to implement their action plans.
 - In Garu, the monitoring team visited 27 out of 29 HCFs. The draft report indicated 71% of the facilities have been implementing their action plans.
- Collaborated with the Tempane District Health Directorate to organize a three-day Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) training for health workers and supervisory staff in the Bawku West district in support of the National Guidelines on Infection Prevention and Control. The training aimed to strengthen the capacity of health workers in IPC practices to minimize healthcare facility-associated infections in the provision of quality healthcare services. 58 (27 females and 31 males) healthcare facility staff, participated in the training. Additionally, four healthcare supervisory staff and two Environmental Health Officers were also in attendance.
- The team developed communication materials to address inadequacies in health workers and clients' hand hygiene practices. They also created jingles in English and Kusal, the dominant local language in the target area. Leveraging WaterAid's extensive interpersonal hygiene behaviour change campaign, the En-WASH Activity team is preparing to launch a mass media-based hygiene campaign called the "Radio-based hygiene campaign" to reinforce hygiene behavior change in health care facilities (HCFs), community settings, among health care workers (HCWs) and clients.

World Vision (Contributing to Result 1)

World Vision with their experience in advocacy and institutional strengthening, is working with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) and MMDAs to improve access to WASH delivery. Their core mandate is to work with these two institutions to budget for WASH services, track the budget utilization and plans to increase WASH budget in the ZOI. They are working in 16 out of the 29 districts. These are major activities carried out during the quarter under review:

- With the support of NDPC and Regional Economic Planning Officers, trained 65 (54 males and 11 females) staff of 10 MMDAs to co-lead WASH data collection, analyses, investment prioritization, stakeholder consultation and validation of WASH Investment Plans they are preparing. The staff were Municipal/District Coordinating Directors, Development Planning Officers, Environmental Health and Sanitation Officers, Budget Analysts, and Works Engineers.
- Built the capacity of the same MMDA staff to develop marketing strategies for their WASH Investment Plans.
- 148 enumerators from 10 MMDAs were trained to use the *mWater* App for asset mapping and WASH data collection and have since started work towards the preparation of the WASH Investment Plans.
- Built the capacity of 124 (111 males, 13 females) key staff from 16 MMDAs in 4 Regions on Resource Mobilization and WASH Data Management in a four-day capacity building workshop. It was aimed at strengthening the abilities of MMDAs to manage data for planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring for efficiency in spending for improved WASH.
- Equipped 16 MMDAs with 24 laptops and 16 android tablets for data collection, storage and analyses based on findings from WASH ICT infrastructure and data management gap assessment carried out in FY22.
- Trained 51 key staff (males- 47 and females 4) of the Works Department from 17 MMDAs (including Binduri which replaced Bawku Municipal) to conduct site visits to water facilities, water sampling for water quality testing and routine disinfection of water sources.
- Began the process of instituting the Baobab WASH Awards Scheme for districts that excel in tackling WASH issues. The maiden Planning Committee meeting was held with Attah Arhin (World Vision) appointed Chair, Mr. Kweku Quansah (Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources) appointed Co-Chair, and Ms. Patience Ampomah (National Development Planning Commission) appointed Secretary to the Committee. The meeting focused on the awards selection criteria and the indicators. A 3-member task team was tasked to develop award protocols and review the indicators under 3 broad categories:
 - Performance in project specific indicators,
 - WASH planning and budgeting, and availability and use of data information systems
 - Performance in national assessment such as the District League Table (DLT) and the ODF League Table.

2. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Below is a summary of key accomplishments for FY23 (Table 1) and LOP (Table 2):

Table 1: Accomplishment for FY23 Q3

| Key Outputs | FY23 Target | FY23 Results | | | Q3 TARGET | % Achieved for Q3 | FY23 Total Results | % Achieved for FY23 |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | | | | |
| Household Latrines Constructed | 8,750 | 603 | 764 | 1043 | 2,500 | 42% | 2411 | 28% |
| Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation services | 70,000 | 4824 | 6112 | 8340 | 15,000 | 56% | 19280 | 28% |
| Number of communities verified as ODF | 135 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 95 | 75% | 71 | 53% |
| Number of people benefitting from safely managed sanitation facility | 3,200 | 32 | 2,784 | 1504 | 1,000 | 150% | 4320 | 135% |
| Community Water Facilities installed (boreholes/ water systems) | 34 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 73% | 15 | 44% |
| Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services | 75000 | 2112 | 7419 | 40087 | 55000 | 73% | 42199 | 56% |
| Number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services | 4000 | 0 | 2,608 | 2488 | 2000 | 124% | 5096 | 127% |
| Number of health facilities and schools gaining access to basic drinking water services | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 150% | 3 | 100% |
| Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors | 1200000 | 90658.9 | 158971 | 52682 | 300000 | 18% | 302312 | 25% |
| Water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services | 17 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 100% | 17 | 100% |

Table 2: Achievement for LOP

| Key Outputs | LOP Target | Yearly Results | | | | | Achievement to date | % Achieved for LOP |
|---|------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | Year 1 | Year 2* | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | | |
| Household Latrines | 37,500 | 1,417 | 2411 | - | - | - | 3828 | 10% |
| Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation services | 300,000 | 11,336 | 19280 | - | - | - | 29,904 | 10% |
| Number of communities verified as ODF | 1350 | 0 | 71 | | | | 71 | 5% |
| Number of people benefitting from safely managed sanitation facility | 9,600 | 32 | 4,320 | - | - | - | 4,352 | 45% |
| Number of community Water Facilities installed (boreholes/ water systems) | 215 | 7 | 15 | - | - | - | 22 | 10% |
| Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services | 250,000 | 15,326 | 42199 | - | - | - | 57525 | 23% |
| Number of people with access to safely managed drinking water service | 4,800 | 320 | 5096 | - | - | - | 5416 | 113% |
| Number of health facilities and schools gaining access to basic drinking water services | 30 | 0 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 10% |
| Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors | 6,000,000 | 1557050 | 302312 | - | - | - | 1859362 | 116% |
| Water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services | 30 | 12 | 17 | - | - | - | 17 | 57% |

* Results as of Q3.

2.2 Activity Progress

Result 1 *The Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), effectively and efficiently plans, budgets for, implements, and monitors Water and Sanitation Services and Policy.*

During the third quarter, the project facilitated a MICCS/DICCS meeting in the Sagnarigu, Nanton, Gushegu and Karaga districts to evaluate the WASH performance in the district. Field facilitators and social mobilization teams were trained to collect, upload and update data onto the BaSIS. This will enable them accurately track progress of communities in WASH.

The SBC team embarked on ‘helping-hands’ visits to assist communities and leaders analyze their WASH needs and prepare Action Plans to adopt improved WASH behaviors.

Three new WASH Officers in Garu, East Mamprusi and Mamprugu Moagduri Districts and the respective MMDAs were assisted by the project to promote improved WASH behaviors in the community to ensure behavior integrity.

The team continued to provide technical support to the District Facilitation Teams (DFTs) in assisting communities and their leaders adopt their prioritized WASH behaviors, and on the use select GES/GC communication materials to promote and roll out MHM campaign in schools and communities.

Result 2 *That Government and other actors improve the enabling environment for private sector participation in the WASH sector.*

The team has developed an enabling environment training outline for MMDAs. The team also developed brief on borrowing, lending, and creditworthiness in Northern Ghana. The brief identified barriers to borrowing and lending and provided recommendations to improve access to finance including an exploration of financial mechanisms to reduce the cost of borrowing. Similarly, the SBC Team collaborated with the Business, Marketing and Private Sector Manager (BMPSM) team to incorporated behavior angles in the training guides to assist MMDAs create an enabling environment for Private sector participation in WASH.

The team also interviewed SMEs and financial institutions in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions to collect additional data on the current borrowing and lending environment and financial institutions’ perception of lending to the WASH sector. They also met with the MSMEs Director of GEA to discuss GEA’s existing tools for SME business planning and mapping of financial products available in Northern Ghana. A mapping of financial products in northern Ghana was therefore developed based on field interviews.

The team commenced plans to train the 130 VSLA groups across the project districts.

Result 3 That citizens adopt and sustain improved WASH practices.

Sanitation

The construction of household latrines continued in the quarter under review with the support of latrine artisans in project communities. In the quarter, 4,328 citizens had access to 541 improved basic household latrines constructed in project communities. Since the inception of the En-WASH project, a total of 3,325 household latrines have been completed through CLTS and IBC activities, and 26,600 citizens in project communities in the Oti, Upper West, Upper East, North-East, Northern and Savannah Regions now have access to improved basic latrines. Field Officers continued to capture household latrines into both CommCare and BaSIS. All the 3,325 completed latrines have all been captured into CommCare.

Assessment of communities by both DICCS and RICCS for ODF started in the quarter under review. With data on communities captured into BaSIS, the DICCS in some project Districts in the Northern Region assessed some communities for ODF which was followed by RICCS verification and certification. As a result, 55 project communities were declared ODF by the RICCS. There are also 20 communities which have been assessed by the DICCS and declared ODF by the DICCS and 33 communities which have been self-assessed and are waiting for DICCS assessment followed by RICCS certification.

In the quarter under review, latrine artisans were trained in the Mion in the Northern Region and West and North Gonja in the Savannah Region. In all these trainings, a total of 48 latrine artisans were trained to support the construction of latrines. The artisans were trained on technologies such as lining pits with 4" trapezoidal block, pits lining with stones, Mozambique latrines, the Digni-Loo and pour flush latrines. As part of the training, EHAs were invited and were also trained to provide technical support during the activities of the EHAs. The training became necessary since the technology is affordable and stones are readily available in communities.

On the EnWASH Project, Natural Leaders, serve as sanitation volunteers who encourage behavior change among community members towards the achievement of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) goals. For natural leaders to effectively carry out their roles and responsibilities to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in their communities, a 3-day natural leader's training was organized for Natural Leaders in remaining FY23 project communities. The Natural Leaders were organized and trained in all the project Regions. A community league table has been established in the Nanton, Gushegu, Karaga and Sagnarigu districts to track WASH progress in the various communities, motivate communities that top the league table and challenge other communities to do better.

Water Access

Throughout this quarter, internal routine testing has shown between 96%-100% of water points are free from E. coli and 98% of the fetching points of mechanized schemes have residual chlorine between 0.2 and 2 mg/L. The residual chlorine helps in continuous disinfection of the distribution network.

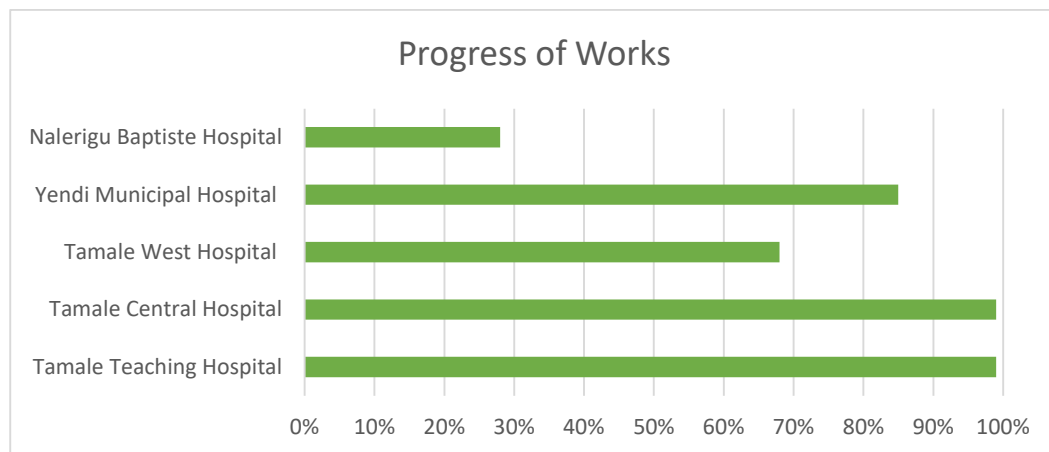
Hydrogeological studies, siting and drilling of high yielding boreholes were completed for the proposed Small Town Pipe Systems in Northern and North East Regions. The first round of

drilling were successful in Nanton and Gushiegu where high yielding aquifers were encountered with the average yield of the boreholes exceeding 250 L/m. The consultant use this pumping test yield to finalize the transmission and the distribution network for the two systems. Contractors have been selected for the construction to begin in the next quarter.

However, drilling were not successful in the first attempt in Langbinsi, Nagboo and Gbintri in the North East Region. With better understanding of the geology from the first attempt, another consultant was engaged to carry out expansive hydrogeological studies to determine fractures with high potential of carrying water in large quantities. Based on the results obtained by the consultant, second drilling attempts were made Langbinsi, Nagboo and Gbintri with good results. Pumping test will be done on the four drilled boreholes and water samples will be sent to the laboratory for water quality analysis.

Also, hydrogeological studies and siting of additional 29 boreholes in Upper West, Savannah, and Northern Regions for HCFs and communities were completed. 21 out of the 29 boreholes were successful with yields ranging between 15 L/m and 120 L/m. 7 out of the 21 will be mechanized for HCFs, and all maternity wards will be connected and hand washing basin will be provided. Other areas that need constant flow of water will also be connected for good housekeeping. 5 boreholes in the Savannah Region, all for communities, will receive handpump. The team is currently analysing the data on the 7 boreholes in the Northern Region to determine the best approach to serve the beneficiary communities.

In line with the project’s WASH-IPC strategy, five high volume hospitals in Northern Region (Tamale Central, Tamale teaching, Tamale West hospital, Nalerigu Baptiste hospital and Yendi hospital) will receive WASH improvement with emphasis on water supply. Procurement has been completed and contract has been awarded to five contractors M/S Joissam Ghana, M/S Nakwab trading, M/S Geocoast Engineering and Benghazy Development Ltd. The progress of work in these hospitals is presented below.



Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

The project continue to get support and guidance from the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource (MSWR). During the quarter under review, the MSWR embarked on monitoring visits to communities in the Nanton and Gushiegu districts on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS). In Nanton, five communities (Moya, Golori, Tahakpamo, Looni,

and Zali) were visited by the team, and in Gushiegu Municipal, the team visited four project communities and one non-project community. The four project communities visited includes: Bogu, Pushegu, Nateli and Zanteli communities under the En-WASH activity and to a non-project community Bulugu. They were generally impressed of uptake of latrines and advised the project to work with the poor and vulnerable households to construct durable latrines.

Hygiene

During the quarter, the SBC team continued to facilitate and support the 240 FY22 communities and their Leaders in 16 districts in the ZOI in prioritizing and planning for their WASH needs. The SBC and WASH in HCF teams developed a hand hygiene animated video, hand hygiene jingles and clean community campaign manual. The materials have since been pretested twice and will be adopted for use in the next quarter.

A road map for MHM Campaign in Basic schools and communities has been drawn with suitable GES and W4H communication materials to promote MHM in schools and communities. The team oriented District Facilitation Teams, WASH Officers and relevant GES staff on the use of the materials for MHM promotion.

The SBC and MHM teams have also initiated an MHM radio campaign to address the societal taboos and stigmas surrounding menstruation and to emphasize the importance of practicing good menstrual hygiene as a means of enhancing WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) across four regions (Oti, Savannah, Upper West and Northern) selected under the project. The radio stations such as Dreams FM, Yagbon Radio, Zaa FM, and Radio Wa were carefully chosen based on their extensive reach and listenership, ensuring a wide audience across districts within the four regions. The panel members participating in these discussions included influential queen mothers from traditional areas, Ghana Education Service SHEP Coordinators, and representatives from Global Communities and Be Girl. Despite the prevailing belief that menstruation-related topics were not typically discussed on radio, the feedback received during the live streaming of the discussion in the Upper East Region, specifically on Facebook, clearly highlighted the urgent necessity for increased communication and advocacy regarding menstrual health management.

“Indeed we need to do more advocacy and education to counter the myths surrounding issues of menstrual health as a lot of young girls are suffering and the people who are supposed to help them do not have the knowledge to do that” - A Facebook user.

During the reporting period, the teams capitalized on Be Girl’s experience of using this tool in Mozambique and we have contextualized Be Girl’s Radio Novellas (an engaging tool using drama to reach out to the larger population) material to be fully adapted to the Ghanaian context. This activity aims to reach out to the primary actor (i.e. girls and women and also to the broader community members, boys, men, teachers, and community leaders in order to empower them to adopt hygienic practices and reduce menstruation-related stigma. The Radio Novellas intervention includes the production of a 7- episode radio novella focused on menstrual health management with focus on menstrual hygiene and creating an enabling environment which reduces period stigma.

The MHM team conducted a market research to identify customer-preferred features regarding Be Girl’s menstrual products, capacity to pay, and the willingness of the Ghanaian consumer to change from their current menstrual products to Be Girl products. The research also sought to identify the psychographic and behavioral data for Be Girl’s Ghanaian consumers as well as understand the current state of menstrual health and current shopping trends for period products. During the reporting period, Be Girl began the market research by conducting four focus group discussions with 101 women between the ages of 18 and 35 in urban areas of the Greater Accra region as well as Mayera, a peri-urban community also in Greater Accra Region, Kpassa in Oti region, Tampion and Tamale in the Northern region. Following a product test survey, Be Girl conducted the data analysis, processed using Survey Monkey, while the qualitative data from the focus group discussions were examined and interpreted by consolidating notes and voice recordings into a concise report.

WASH in Health Care Facilities (WinHCFs)

During the quarter, processes leading to the construction of a 4.5m³ double-chamber incinerator were started. Works on the medical waste incinerator is currently ongoing in Zebilla District Hospital in Bawku West district.

Request for Proposals were sent out to contractors who specialize in the construction of Incinerators to submit priced bids for 6 units of Medical Waste Incinerators as indicated below:

| Name of Facility | District | Region |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Walewale Hospital | West Mamprusi | North-East, |
| Langbensi Health Center | East Mamprusi | |
| Sakogu Health Center | East Mamprusi | |
| Bole Hospital | Bole | Savannah |
| Damongo Hospital | West Gonja | |
| Issa Polyclinic | Daffiama Bussei Issa | Upper West |

Construction will begin in quarter 4.

Result 4 WASH service providers adopt improved management, operational, and finance models.

The Project, led by TFHO, in collaboration with GEA provided a 3-day training to sanitation entrepreneurs, building their capacity in business development and management principles. They were also taken through introduction to procurement, bookkeeping techniques, stocks management and other business financing skills. GEA National and Regional officers were involved in the trainings which were concurrently carried out from June 19th to 21st in the Upper East, Upper West, and Northern regions. In all, a total of 39 Entrepreneurs were trained; 13 from Upper East, 14 from Upper West, 3 from North-East and 9 from the Northern Region.

Artisans Training: In collaboration with District Environmental Health Officers, TFHO has trained a total of 194 latrine artisans in the Northern and Upper East regions in this quarter to support the sanitation marketing.

Digni-Loo Brand Strategy: As part of the sanitation marketing approaches, the team has developed brand strategy for the Digni-Loo. This was reviewed during the quarter and questions were addressed and other relevant information fine-tuned to the benefit of all members of the consortium. As follow into the brand strategy, promotional materials that incorporate both Digni-Loo and Sato products were developed to help increase sales of the two products. These documents are ready and will be rolled out in the next quarter.

Training of MMDAs on Contracting Procedures for Concession & Delegated Management Models

The capacity of 49 staff of MMDAs, made up of Engineers, Planners and Environmental Health Officers, were built on Contracting Procedures for Concession & Delegated Management Models. Other participants included representatives from Global Communities (GC), The Manoff Group, Total Family Health Organization and World Vision International.

The training sought to improve participants' understanding of water service delivery models, and the policy and legal framework for structuring and executing contracts under the delegated management model (public private partnerships).

The training sparked discussions on the benefits and drawbacks of the various management models, specific behaviors that may have influenced outcomes of the various service delivery models and specific opportunities for piloting delegated management models that leverage the resources and capabilities of the public and private sectors.

Participants shared key challenges related to the ownership and management of water systems, such as the lack of clarity on the ownership/oversight of all water systems within their jurisdiction, limited community participation in the maintenance of water systems and political and chieftaincy interference in service delivery. Participants were encouraged to obtain and review the Facility Management Plans (FMPs) of the various water systems to gain an improved understanding of ownership of their water systems.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL)

During the quarter, the MERL undertook the following activities:

- **Research stream 1: Economics of rural water supply**
 - The MERL team started developing a research protocol to study the financial performance of rural, piped water services. This study will involve a collaboration with USAID's REAL-Water project.
 - Four enumerators were trained to collect additional data on willingness to pay for water supply in 9 En-WASH districts.
 - The team collected and analyzed WTP data on water supply and an on-premises water connection from 17 En-WASH districts (163 communities).
- **Research stream 2: Open defecation-free sustainability**
 - No updates
- **Research stream 3: Market-based sanitation**

- The team trained five field staff collected data for the revealed WTP study focused on Digni-Loo slabs and 4 complete toilet facilities. The Aquaya team analyzed the data that was collected within 163 communities in 17 En-WASH districts.
- The team collected baseline data on the sales incentive study from TFHO's entrepreneurs, who will receive the matching fund and brand promotion incentive.
- **Learning and dissemination**
 - The team organized and facilitated the second En-WASH webinar series (which focused on WTP for improved water and sanitation).
- **Consortium-wide baseline data collection**
 - The team presented baseline results at a half-validation workshop in Ghana, discussing the results with consortium partners and government stakeholders.
 - The team completed the final baseline report and revised it based on comments from consortium partners.
 - The team also compiled the final data and codebooks files for DDL submission.

2.3 Implementation Activities

WASH Commemorative Days Observed

Menstrual Hygiene Day

- The team initiated a month-long Menstrual Hygiene Management Campaign on social media to create awareness ahead of Menstrual Hygiene Day, on May 28th. Other week-long activities, including school sensitization, route march and live radio discussions, were held in the Upper East, Upper West, Northern and North-East Regions. Marginalized Basic schools such as Wa Methodist School for the Blind and Wa School for the Deaf were sensitized and given items including sanitary pads, medicated soaps and stationery, to manage their periods.

High Profile Visits/Conferences/Workshops

- Dr. Lynne Cogswell, Senior Advisor, Institutional and Behavior Change for the Manoff Group made a short-term visit from 26th March to 6th April, 2023 to provide technical assistance to the BI/SBC/SBCC work.
- The Honorable Katherine T. Lankono, the District Chief Executive of Nadowli-Kaleo District, along with local Chiefs and various community leaders and members, attended the commissioning of NUMA water infrastructure in Jang community, Upper West Region.
- The Municipal Chief Executive of Kperisi, Hon. Alhaji Tahiru Issahaku, led the commissioning of the new NUMA water system in Kperisi in June. Customers provided excellent feedback after this commissioning, letting 4WardWA know that they had gone beyond expectations.

- The MERL team organized CommCARE trainings for the field officers (SMTs) across all project districts. The workshop was aimed at equipping participants with the data capturing and data management skills.
- Global Communities Senior Director for Africa, Mrs. Pamela Bowen, paid a visit to two districts health centers, Gushegu and Nanton.

2.4 Global Vax Project Implementation

The purpose of the CoVAX project is to provide implementation support to the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to accelerate the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines in the eight implementing regions, namely, North East, Northern, Oti, Savannah, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, and Greater Accra regions. The activity was jointly planned and implemented with GHS at national, regional, district and sub-district levels to fulfill emergency requirements of the COVID-19 infectious disease outbreak. The goal of the activity/project was consistent with the goal of the *U.S. COVID-19 Global Response and Recovery Framework*, intended to end the pandemic.

The Global Vax project came to an end in June. The cumulative data can be found in the annex.

To increase the vaccination uptake, demand generation was very important. For that reason, social mobilization and behavior change communication was intensified.

Table 1: Social Mobilization Indicators, April – June, 2023

| Region | Number of staff and volunteers trained on COVID-19 vaccine-related topics with USAID support | Number of healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers trained on risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) | Number of vaccination sites established as a result of USAID direct support | Number of MSM vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of FSW vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of PLHIV vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of TB patients vaccinated with USAID direct support |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| North East | 27,654 | 78 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 36,608 | 126 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oti | 73,751 | 99 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Savannah | 40,765 | 56 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper East | 32,911 | 66 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper West | 55,188 | 84 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Volta | 77,106 | 137 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greater Accra | 189,752 | 520 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 533,735 | 1,166 | 1,994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 213,494 | 466 | | | | | |
| Female | 320,241 | 700 | | | | | |

The monthly report shows that, 533,735 staff and volunteers (213,494 males and 320,241 females) were trained on COVID-19 vaccine-related topics with USAID support. 1,166 healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers (466 males and 700 females) were trained on risk communication, and community engagement. 1,994 vaccination sites were established through USAID direct support.

Activity Implementation

- **Objective 1: To train 111 districts and Regional Data officers to provide onsite training to vaccination teams on data capturing and synchronization.**

All District and Regional Data officers were trained to provide onsite training to vaccination team on data capturing and synchronization.

The district DHIS data capturing teams were set up at the district level and provided with good internet access locations. There was weekly discussion of report updates, and agreed actionable points were relayed to sub-districts and vaccination teams.

At the regional level, Regional EPI officers and Health Information Officers (HIOs) reviewed district data captured into DHIS to ensure data accuracy devoid of discrepancies.

The COVAX team worked with the National, Regional, and District Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) Officers to validate data daily and at the end of the NID exercises.

All the vaccination team were trained and tasked to enter data daily to reduce data backlog. The vaccination team were encouraged to capture data on DHIS online mode. The vaccination team met daily, weekly, and monthly to review performance to improve vaccination outcomes.

- **Objective 2: To reach all eligible population (58%) in the 111 districts of the eight implementing regions with hard to find in an identified geographical location**

All the regions and districts under them engaged in the vaccination campaigns. Below table shows the regional performance.

Table 2: COVAX Update April-June ,2023

| Region | Total Doses Administered | No. Fully Vaccinated | No. Receiving at least One Dose | No. Receiving First Booster Dose | No. of Pregnant Women Vaccinated | No. Fully Vaccinated (%) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| North East | 29,511 | 8,895 | 0 | 20,616 | 34 | 4 |
| Northern | 77,613 | 25,950 | 8,352 | 43,311 | 635 | 3 |
| Oti | 60,322 | 18,331 | 3,823 | 38,168 | 180 | 6 |
| Savannah | 28,924 | 7,959 | 3,535 | 17,430 | 189 | 3 |
| Upper East | 45,738 | 9,285 | 11,297 | 25,156 | 217 | 2 |
| Upper West | 26,654 | 8,123 | 2,202 | 16,329 | 565 | 2 |
| Volta | 85,308 | 39,491 | 6,123 | 39,694 | 103 | 6 |
| Greater Accra | 152,654 | 79,858 | 12,630 | 60,166 | 786 | 4 |
| Total | 506,724 | 197,892 | 47,962 | 260,870 | 2,709 | 4 |

The above table 2 indicate that 506,724 total doses were administered for the period under consideration. 197,892 people were fully vaccinated. 47,962 people received at least first dose. 260,870 people received the first booster dose. In all, 2,709 pregnant women were vaccinated.

According to the national performance league table as of June 30, 2023, all the eight (8) implementing regions increased in COVID-19 coverage. The total Doses Administered amount to 11,779,311. The total people fully vaccinated was 5,027,095 representing 62%.

- **Objective 3: To reach all eligible population (58%) in the 111 districts of the eight implementing regions with hard to vaccinate through various approaches for vaccine acceptance**

The CoVAX team supported the SBCC sensitization activities a week before the NID in the 8 regions and 111 districts in the month of April -June 2023. The team also supported High-level national, regional, and district monitoring exercise during the period to ensure that vaccination exercise was effectively carried out.

There was continuous SBCC activities in all the eight (8) implementing regions. The team addressed the concerns of special populations (youth, pregnant women, students, the aged, etc.) in respect to the vaccination campaigns.

As part of strategies deployed, was the use of community volunteers and champions before, during and after the vaccination campaigns.

Logistics and Transportation

- Timely Fuel provision for all teams at all levels
- Lunch allowance for all teams and supervisors
- Provision of tablets, and award-winning plaque to deserving districts and regions during performance review meetings
- Boats hired for vaccinators to islands.
- Vaccine Vans fueled to transport vaccines from regional capital to other districts to restock vaccine during vaccination campaigns if needed.

Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

- National, regional, and district supportive supervision was supported during GC-NID
- Continuous Joint Field visits carried out by GC & GHS staff in all Regions.
- Regional performance review meetings and capacity building were held to empower operational staff in the Ghana Health Services to increase COVID-19 demand generation.

Disaster Management

None at this time

3. Deviation Narrative

In Q3, the project recorded noticeable increases in basic sanitation access, safely managed sanitation access and the latrine coverage, ODF status, new funding mobilized and water coverage in communities and institutions. The details are as follows:

Number of people gaining access to basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance

Household latrine construction continues to surge in the ZOI districts. Over the years Global Communities' sanitation component has thrived on a combination of strategies - CLTS, behavior-led approaches, vigorous sanitation marketing approached and direct project implementation through the MMDAS.

Within the quarter, 1,043 latrines were constructed to benefit 8,340 people. With a target of 15,000 people, a little over half the target (56%) was achieved. The project has additional 600 latrines completed. However, these cannot be counted until latrines are duly verified and captured in the project database system.

All the same results from Q1, Q2 and Q3 shows a swelling interest in household latrines. The project will therefore continue to reinforce its strategies to achieve the target for the year.

Number of Communities verified as ODF as a result of USG assistance

A key tenet of the En-WASH project is to ensure the uptake of improved latrines translates into ODF status. In Q3, fifty-five (55) communities were declared ODF by RICCS. This represents 58% of the set target for the quarter (95). The ODF verification protocol has been revised by the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources. To certify a community as ODF, latrines are to be captured into the national data management system. BaSIS, from beginning of construction till it is completed. Capturing data using the BaSIS system follows a tall order. Additionally, with the large amounts of data being captured nationwide the system has its own operational issues. Nonetheless the team is putting in great efforts to get more communities captured into BaSIS for verification. Currently, 39 communities have passed DICCS verification with 34 yet to be verified. With the 73 communities in the continuum, the project is sure to achieve at least 90% of the annual target (135) by the end of Q4.

Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation facility

Safely managed sanitation facilities are improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and human excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. This quarter saw an increased use of safely managed toilet facilities with the majority being Biofill and WCs. In Out of a target of 1,000 approximately 1,504 people were counted using safely managed facilities. Biofills and WCs are widely used in the peri-urban communities. Although they

are more expensive than the other technologies they are preferred even among the poor for their modernism and resiliency. With the heightened interest, targets may need to be revised.

Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.

In this quarter, eleven boreholes were completed: ten from Water4; one from Water Aid. Water4 completed ten additional Numa Systems (boreholes) for ten communities with a total population of 38,287 people. Water Aid on the other hand mechanized an existing community borehole for the people of Tilli in the Upper East region with a population of 1,802 (879 males and 923 females). Altogether these systems serve approximately 40,000 people which represents 73% of the target for this quarter (55,000 people).

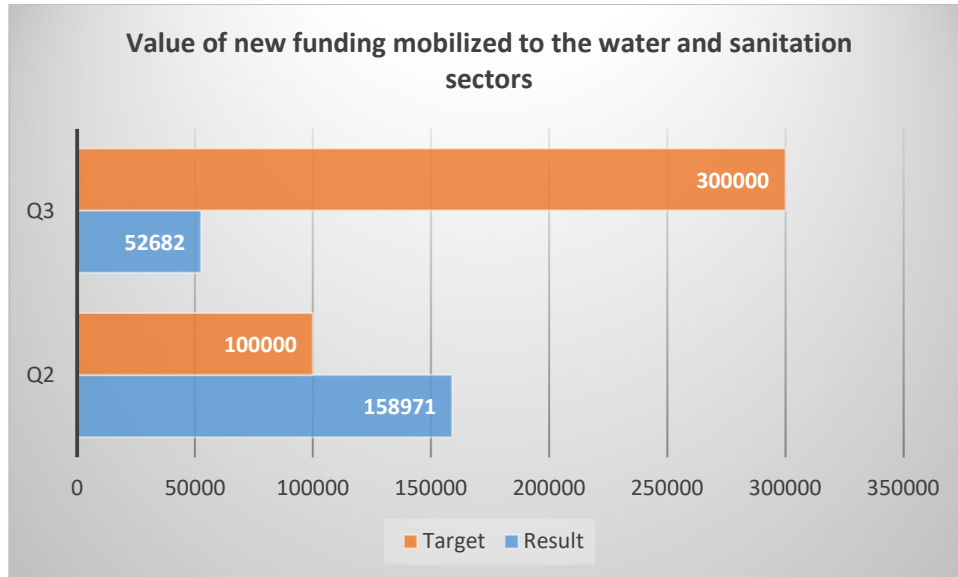
The project has several water systems and boreholes under construction which are expected to be completed by the 4th quarter to provide water access to over 30,000 people.

Number of people gaining access to safely managed drinking water services

This indicator counts the number of people with water connections on their premises. In the first quarter the project did not anticipate any result hence did not set a target for the quarter. In that quarter 320 people connected water to their homes. In Q2, the project set a target of 533 and ended with 2,928 people gained access to water on their premises. In Q3, out of a target of 2,000 people, 2,488 people connected water to their homes. These are mainly connections facilitated by Water4 as part of their Numa systems. The performance of the indicator can only be attributed to interest. More and more people are beginning to appreciate private household facilities including water.

Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance (USD)

In Q3, En-WASH generated USD52,682 as cost share contribution towards the project. This constituted donated use of materials, facilities, and equipment by APDO, Water4, WaterAid, and World Vision. To date over 1.8 million cost share has been raised out of the 6 million target. With three more years to go the project is hopeful to stay on target.



Water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services

In Q3, the capacities of 17 MMDAs were built to development WASH investment plans. Water resource management plans were developed as part of the plans. These plans will be integrated into MMDA's Medium Term Development Plans through the annual action plans for implementation.

4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

4.1. Gender and Inclusion Mainstreaming

During the third quarter, the Gender and Social Inclusion team carried out the following activities under the En-WASH project:

Gender and inclusion strategy

- For effective integration of Gender and Inclusion in the En-WASH project, a Gender and Inclusion Strategy detailing how gender and inclusion will be mainstreamed in the project was developed. The strategy defines the approach to gender and inclusion mainstreaming

and the means to learning important lessons for continuous improvements in the project and beyond. Two objectives will be pursued under the gender and inclusion strategy. These are: to increase the participation of women, youth (boys, girls), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable groups in WASH (decision making, leadership, WASH employment and private sector WASH) and to increase access to inclusive WASH facilities and services for women, youth, PWDs and other vulnerable groups.

- Consultations were made with project Component Leads (CLs) during the development of the strategy to discuss the major activities under the four main result areas, and how gender and inclusion can be mainstreamed under each result area. The major themes covered under the gender and inclusion strategy include: Stages in the Gender and Inclusion Integration Process; Gender and Inclusion in the Project Result Areas; Gender and Inclusion Sensitive Communication; Working with non-GC/Implementing Partners; and Gender and Inclusion in GC Ghana team. The draft gender and inclusion strategy has been shared with Component Leads for their input and revision of the Strategy. Findings and recommendations from the GESI analysis will also feed into the strategy. The final strategy will constitute a blueprint for gender and inclusion integration under the En-WASH project.

Recruitment of consultant to support gender analysis report writing.

- Having collected and analyzed data for the gender and inclusion analysis, an experienced consultant in gender (including gender analysis) was engaged to support the writing of the gender and inclusion analysis report as well as the development of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan. Four candidates were shortlisted and interviewed and Chala Britt a renowned consultant with vast experience in gender and inclusion analysis was selected. Charla was the lead author of the USAID Ghana gender analysis of 2020.

Dissemination of Preliminary Findings of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Analysis.

- The Gender and Youth Specialist under the ENWASH project worked with the gender consultant to disseminate and validate preliminary findings of the GESI analysis conducted on the ENWASH project. In attendance was the DCOP of Global Communities, 10 component leads from Global Communities, 8 other project Implementing Partners, 1 representative from the MSWR, 20 gender focal persons: 4 from Regional Coordinating Councils and 16 from MMDAs in the project's ZOI. In total 40 participants comprising 27 females and 13 males participated in the dissemination workshop which was held on the 19th June 2023 in Tamale. The workshop was successful as the objective of obtaining feedback from participants to finalise the GESI report was achieved. As next steps, a draft GESI report is being developed for review and finalisation.

GESI Action planning

- Having disseminated and validated preliminary findings of the GESI analysis, a GESI action planning session followed. The objective of the GESI action planning session was to identify opportunities and entry points for mainstreaming gender and inclusion issues in the project. This plan will mirror the project's results framework and include gender-specific project components, gender-responsive targets and indicators, timelines, assigned responsibilities, and implementation arrangements which will be reviewed yearly. CLs and

project Implementing Partners (IPs) were engaged in a working session to co-create the gender and inclusion action plan. The plan will reflect the findings and recommendations of the GESI analysis, capture the views of TLs and IPs as they relate to the 4 result areas of the project, as well as win their commitment and support towards the operationalization of the plan. The GESI action plan will be shared with TLs and relevant IPs for validation, adoption and subsequent integration into planned activities. This meeting took place on the 20th of June 2023 in Tamale with 20 participants (7 males and 13 females) in attendance.

Training of district facilitation team on menstrual hygiene management

- As part of activities to promote good Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in schools and communities, an orientation and training of district facilitation team was undertaken together with the BCC team in the Bongo district. The training which took place on the April 19th was to orient the district facilitation team on MHM materials to be used to roll out MHM sensitization in schools and communities in the district.

4.2. Science, Technology, and Innovation

- None at this time

4.3. Environmental Compliance

- Water systems constructed under the project partially/fully use solar power (renewable energy) and consequently reduces carbon emissions.
- Contractors selected for the construction of water facilities were taken through the project EMMP to ensure the construction will not have negative impact on the environment. The contractors were encourage to plant tree to serve as windbreaks around the facilities.

5. STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

4.1. Collaboration and Coordination with Other Key Stakeholders

- Partnerships with GBC, Ghacem, Duraplast, and Goldfields are ongoing, to sustain the improved WASH behaviors and interventions in project communities.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

5.1. Challenges and Relevant Solutions to Activity Implementation

| Challenges | Relevant Solutions |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapse of latrines due to rainfall in Saguli | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of APDO latrine models by the WASH Officers and the SMTs |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of water in a number of communities slow down latrine construction. (Santugu, Saguli and Batanyili) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of zana-mat to fence the lined pit. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the frequent rainfalls, latrine construction has slowed down in communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After engagement with community members, they will start constructing the latrines when the rains subside |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dearth of information on available water services infrastructure, location and ownership of these assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMDAs that participated in the training programme were encouraged to obtain copies of all Facilities Management Plans and maintain a record of all water infrastructure (assets) that are owned and managed by MMDAs in partnership with communities. • In the longer term, it is expected that MMDAs will be assisted to create and maintain a database (along with mapping information) on all water services infrastructure within their respective areas of jurisdiction in order to enhance planning and monitoring of water services. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the Artisans and Entrepreneurs in the north double-up as farmers, and so when the rains set in, it is difficult to get | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFHO is focusing on other demand creation activities like radio and TV talk-shows, market |

| Challenges | Relevant Solutions |
|---|--|
| their attention, causing further delays in the implementation of activities | storms etc. to improve demand for the various sanitation commodities |

a. Lessons learned or best practice

- Assemblymen taking part in community leadership ignition.
- Staff of TFHO joints triggering session at Kogni and introduced as one of the 11 members of the consortium implementing the En WASH project.
- The zeal, commitment and community-led initiative as a self-triggered community in Karaga for sustained hygiene and sanitation practices
- Presentation of the league table was a way of igniting behaviors of community members, chiefs and assembly members toward to take action towards improving their WASH practices.

a. Innovative Practices

- Products were delivered to the doorstep/communities/districts of artisans who needed it. This innovation served as an incentive to them and reduced the cost of transportation to the artisans, and distributors. TFHO is reviewing ways of improving the distribution channel so as to cut down on cost to the Entrepreneurs and Artisans
- APDO’s innovation to introduce Household water treatment and safe storage (HWTS) by using Aquatabs in all project communities.
- Clustering of communities based on proximity to aid cross-learning, reduce fatigue, and improve exchange visits for enhanced sanitation and hygienic behaviors in the communities.
- The adoption and practicing of communal labor to help households construct and use latrines in Salamba, Batanyili, Santugu, Saguli and Kulaa east and west in Sagnarigu Municipal
- The involvement of Assembly members and influential people in general community meetings is key in achieving project results.

b. Sustainable Practices

- Linking APDO-trained latrine artisans to other partners (TFHO) for further capacity building on other latrine modules and sanitation business is key in project sustainability.
- Engagement of Assemblymen, chiefs, and opinion leaders is prudent in ensuring project sustainability.
- Bringing together community leaders, assembly members, and other key stakeholders to take the frontline of WASH activities ownership and implementation.

b. *Opportunities to raise the visibility of the project.*

- Engagement with the Sagnarigu Naa to seek his support in the project communities.
- Periodic joint quarterly monitoring of activities with stakeholders (Assembly, MICCS, partners) at the district level
- Launch the ODF league table of project communities towards enabling community leadership to take front line in WASH activities.
- The assessment of VSLA groups is platform to enlighten members on the project.
- In May, the section of the team participated in the IRC-WASH conference. It served as an opportunity to meet with current and prospective partners and to share updates on the Enhancing WASH project.
- In June, a section of the team attended the ICM Poverty and Religion Part 2 Conference.

7. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Result 1: The GoG (MSWR And MMDAs) Effectively and Efficiently Plans, Budgets For, Implements, And Monitors Water And Sanitation Services And Policy

- Continue to work with WASH Officers and District Facilitation Teams to ignite behavior change in project communities / Leaders and support them prioritize, plan for, and adopt improved WASH practices.
- Hold monthly coordination meetings with relevant government partners.

Result 2: Government And Other Actors Improve the Enabling Environment for Private Sector Participation in the WASH Sector

- Update the water and sanitation market potential factsheet based on findings from the willingness to pay study.
- Advance the enabling environment training for District Assemblies; and
- Update the Lending, Borrowing, and Creditworthiness brief.
- Support the Private Sector Lead to undertake orientation of MMDAs in creating enabling environment to attract Private Sector to provide WASH products and services.
- Develop blended session with the BMPS teams for igniting behavior change with the private sector.
- Organize VSLA training for the formed VSA groups.

Result 3: Citizens Adopt and Sustain Improved Wash Practices

- Conduct DICCS/RICCS verification of potential ODF for ODF.
- Training of latrines artisans in the North-East Region to support the construction of household latrines in project communities.
- Capture data on household latrines in project communities onto CommCare and BaSIS.
- Print and distribute latrine posters to WASH Officers in the various En-WASH project Districts.
- SmartCycle[®] MHH intervention. Two Training of Trainers that will be followed up with workshops will be conducted with the participation of the En-WASH IPs. The intervention is supposed to take place in the Northern region.
- Through this activity, we will pre-test the adapted educational materials and generate evidence on the impact of the SmartCycle[®] training methodology.
- Radio Novelas. This intervention is an essential part of Be Girl's SOW, where we establish a "Period-Positive" Marketing and Communication Strategy to fight stigma and influence social/behavioral change regarding menstruation-related taboos and practices. In addition, it will infuse its cutting-edge marketing platform with messages and promote healthy behaviors, challenge gender norms in thoughtful ways, and support the public health agenda.

- Commence the construction of the two STPS in Nanton and Gushiegu and complete mechanization for HCFs and communities.
- Commence community engagement in selected communities and work to ignite behavior change, in collaboration with The Manoff Group. Also, we will commence construction of the water stations, following feedback from Global Communities, on our EPANET mapping.
- Continue to work with District Facilitation Teams to support communities / Leaders to prioritize, analyze, and prepare action plans to adopt improved WASH practices.
- Organize Quarterly DICCS/MICCS meetings to discuss and share WASH information with MMDAs.
- Train Implementing partners, Government and other relevant stakeholders on the use of the reorganized En-WASH communication package.
- Continue to roll out the MHM Campaign in Basic schools and communities with the help of the District Facilitation Teams and GES/SHEP.
- Install solar mechanized and handpump boreholes at HCF and communities.

Result 4: Wash Service Providers Adopt Improved Management, Operational, And Finance Models

- Release the application and recruit entrepreneurs for participation in the incentive program.
- Recruit for and hire a Program Manager for the pilot of the incentive program; and
- Coordinate with THFO and GEA to develop training materials on good business practices for sanitation entrepreneurs in Deloitte districts.
- We will undertake a training of 51 participants from 16 MMDAs on Preventive Maintenance Protocols in Tamale.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL)

- Monitor WASH infrastructure works.
- Conduct annual survey to measure outcome indicators.
- The market research data report will fall under Be Girl's MERL approach to give informative data regarding the Ghanaian market.
- The TOT pilot activities will be a pre-test of the adapted educational materials and generate evidence on the impact of the SmartCycle[®] methodology, in addition to gathering learning information on how the material can be better utilized within the Ghanaian context.
- **Research stream I: Economics of rural water supply**
 - finalize the research protocol on the financial health of rural, piped water services and submit for IRB approval after addressing partner feedback.

- host four regional meetings (Northern, Savannah, Upper West, North-East), ideally through the Regional Coordinating Councils to introduce the financial performance study to key stakeholders.
- begin data collection for the financial performance study, in collaboration with USAID's REAL-Water project. Data collection will involve interviews, surveys, and lifecycle costing with rural water suppliers (WSMTs, CWSA, Water4).
- **Research stream 2: Open defecation-free sustainability**
 - N/A
- **Research stream 3: Market-based sanitation**
 - draft a research study protocol on implementing the incentive strategies.
 - collect baseline data for the sales incentive study within Deloitte districts and analyze the data.
- **Learning and dissemination**
 - develop research briefs summarizing the findings from the two willingness to pay studies on sanitation technologies and water supply.
- **Consortium-wide baseline data collection**
 - present the final baseline results at a virtual webinar.

COVAX

- Timely Provision of fuel, lunch, tablets, boats, and funds to implementing regions, districts, sub-districts, and vaccination teams.
- Timely Provision of fuel, lunch, tablets, boats, funds to implementing regions, districts, sub-districts, and vaccination teams.
- Continuous SBCC activities.
- Adequate monitoring and supportive supervision at national, regional, district and sub-district.
- Addressing the concerns of special populations (youth, pregnant women, students, the aged, etc.)
- Review meetings.
- Capacity building.

8. APPENDICES

I. Success Stories and Press Coverage

- None at this time

II. Financial Information

- To be submitted separately.

III. Grants and Contracts

Contract Management:

- Construction of 2 Small Town Water Supply Systems: The process to engage Contractors for the construction of the systems commenced and has been completed. The contract has been sent to HQ for signage given the high contract amount. Project is scheduled to commence in the coming quarter.
- Contracting processes for the refurbishment of water and sanitation facilities in 5 High Volume Hospitals: The work is steadily ongoing and it is scheduled to be completed in the coming quarter. Contractors are on schedule and on the average all works are about 90% completion.
- Contracting processes for the Siting, Drilling and Construction of 29 Boreholes: The award process was finalized and works on the construction of the 29 Boreholes are currently on-going. All drilling and construction works are scheduled to be completed in coming quarter.

Grants Management:

- Sub Awardees continued to receive periodic advances and reimbursements for their various project activities during the period under review. There is always constant review of partners' financial reports and invoices to ensure that funds expended are well managed and utilized for the intended purposes. Sub Awardees' burn rate is commendable. Constant monitoring is on them to ensure compliance and for them to work towards set implementation plans for the FY.

IV. Activity Oversight & Technical Assistance Support

TABLE 1: MONITORING VISITS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

| Date of Site Visit | Monitoring Team Members | Site(s) visited | Significant observations and/or findings from site visits (<i>Concise bullet points</i>) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| May 1 to 7 th , 2023 | Irene Lartey | Gushegu and Karaga | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artisans Training – Artisans were upbeat and very eager to be advocates of putting an end to open defecation. They were eager to have stocks on hand for retrofitting or construction of new latrines |

TABLE 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) PROVIDED DURING REPORTING PERIOD

| Organization and/or person(s) who provided | Type of TA | Purpose of TA | Dates of TA |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| The Manoff Group/Dr. Lynne Cogswell (Senior Advisor, Institutional & Behavior Change) | Short Term Technical Assistance | <p>Technical support to the Core SBC Team in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize materials to “print as is” Finalize the SBC Demand and Use Plan Revise Guides for IBC with Private Sector and CBOs Revise and complete all Year 2 behavior profiles, including those that were sub-behaviors to IR 3.5 Review the IBC process with Communities and their leaders and defined the Fanning Phase process and activities <p>Carry out Helping hand visits to communities and MMDAs</p> | March 26 – April 7, 2023 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be Girl’s Global Impact Director and Acting Country Director – Ghana | Technical and operational support. | Basically, supporting the in-country team within the project interventions related to the product registration and the on-ground implementation, work plans, and partners and | April – June |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Girl’s Co-Founder and CEO • Chief Growth Officer | | stakeholders meetings. In addition, to the Market Research data analysis. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deloitte team | Provided feedback on training based on leading practices for design of an enabling environment training | To design a training for MMDAs to improve the enabling environment for private sector participation in the WASH sector | June 30, 2023 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deloitte team | Technical assistance on the design of a results-based grant incentive program | To pilot an innovative strategy to increase private sector sales | Mar – Jun 2023 |

TABLE 3: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

| Name of traveler(s) | Purpose of international travel | Destination | Travel dates |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | |

V. M&E Issues

Indicator and/or Target Adjustments

- Project Indicators are yet to be finalized.

VI. Management and Administrative Issues

Administrative Updates

- None at this time

Staff Changes/Updates

Recruitments

- None at this time

Departures

- The Operations and Finance Manager for the Ghana Team of Be Girl left the organization to pursue new opportunities in his career journey.

Security concerns/developments

- None at this time

Procurement

- Four (4) Ford Ranger Pickups and twenty-four (24) Yamaha AG125 Motorbikes purchase for GHS under the CoVAX program.

Budget Issues

- None at this time

Issues with Collaborators and Other Stakeholders

- None at this time

Other

Vehicular Incidents

- None at this time

| A/COR comment/recommendation from the previous reporting period and/or relevant evaluation/research recommendation | Brief Description of Follow-up Action Taken | Date Action was taken or is planned to be taken |
|---|--|--|
| NONE | NONE | NONE |

VII. Tables

CoVAX Project Implementation- March 2023 – June, 2023

Table 3: Social Mobilization Indicators, March 2023 – June, 2023

| Region | Number of staff and volunteers trained on COVID-19 vaccine-related topics with USAID support | Number of healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers trained on risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) | Number of vaccination sites established as a result of USAID direct support | Number of MSM vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of FSW vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of PLHIV vaccinated with USAID direct support | Number of TB patients vaccinated with USAID direct support |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Northeast | 294,052 | 5,012 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern | 2,024,433 | 20,163 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oti | 829,378 | 8,871 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Savannah | 766,970 | 7,065 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper East | 1,684,858 | 17,395 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper West | 1,154,789 | 12,852 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Volta | 166,827 | 3,179 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greater Accra | 233,306 | 2,195 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 7,154,613 | 76,732 | 1,994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male | 2,861,845 | 30,693 | | | | | |
| Female | 4,292,768 | 46,039 | | | | | |

The monthly report shows that, 7,154,613 staff and volunteers (2,861,845 males and 4,292,768 females) were trained on COVID-19 vaccine-related topics with USAID support. 76,732 healthcare workers and non-healthcare workers (30,693 males and 46,039 females) were trained on risk communication, and community engagement. 1,994 vaccination sites were established through USAID direct support.

- **Objective 1: To train 111 districts and Regional Data officers to provide onsite training to vaccination teams on data capturing and synchronization.**

All District and Regional Data officers were trained to provide onsite training to vaccination team on data capturing and synchronization.

The district DHIS data capturing teams were set up at the district level and provided with good internet access locations. There was weekly discussion of report updates, and agreed actionable points were relayed to sub-districts and vaccination teams.

At the regional level, Regional EPI officers and Health Information Officers (HIOs) reviewed district data captured into DHIS to ensure data accuracy devoid of discrepancies.

The COVAX team worked with the National, Regional, and District Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) Officers to validate data daily and at the end of the NID exercises.

All the vaccination team were trained and tasked to enter data daily to reduce data backlog. The vaccination team were encouraged to capture data on DHIS online mode. The vaccination team met daily, weekly, and monthly to review performance to improve vaccination outcomes.

- **Objective 2: To reach all eligible population (58%) in the 111 districts of the eight implementing regions with hard to find in an identified geographical location**

All the regions and districts under them engaged in the vaccination campaigns. Below table shows the regional performance.

Table 4: COVAX Update March 2023 – June, 2023

| Region | Total Doses Administered | No. Fully Vaccinated | No. Receiving at least One Dose | No. Receiving First Booster Dose | No. of Pregnant Women Vaccinated | No. Fully Vaccinated (%) |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| North-East | 361,028 | 143,700 | 86,228 | 131,100 | 3,348 | 56.8 |
| Northern | 1,070,931 | 588,097 | 283,332 | 199,502 | 6,827 | 70.2 |
| Oti | 381,001 | 159,175 | 109,861 | 111,965 | 1,305 | 48.9 |
| Savannah | 433,974 | 161,682 | 71,559 | 200,733 | 1,912 | 63.3 |
| Upper East | 753,470 | 213,695 | 257,042 | 282,733 | 3,966 | 38.8 |
| Upper West | 342,032 | 159,605 | 54,913 | 127,514 | 2,059 | 41.4 |
| Volta | 166,235 | 89,227 | 19,214 | 57,794 | 362 | 13.2 |
| Greater Accra | 152,654 | 79,858 | 12,630 | 60,166 | 2,579 | 3.5 |
| Total | 3,661,325 | 1,595,039 | 894,779 | 1,171,507 | 22,358 | 28.8 |

The above table 2 indicate that 3,661,325 total doses were administered for the period under consideration. 1,595,039 people were fully vaccinated. 894,779 people received at least first dose. 1,171,507 people received the first booster dose. In all, 22,358 pregnant women were vaccinated.

According to the national performance league table as of June 30, 2023, all the eight (8) implementing regions increased in COVID-19 coverage. The total Doses Administered amount to 11,779,311. The total people fully vaccinated was 5,027,095 representing 62%.

- **Objective 3: To reach all eligible population (58%) in the 111 districts of the eight implementing regions with hard to vaccinate through various approaches for vaccine acceptance**

The CoVAX team supported the SBCC sensitization activities a week before the NID in the 8 regions and 111 districts in the month of March 2022 – June 2023. The team also supported High-level national, regional, and district monitoring exercise during the period to ensure that vaccination exercise was effectively carried out.

There was continuous SBCC activities in all the eight (8) implementing regions.

The team addressed the concerns of special populations (youth, pregnant women, students, the aged, etc.) in respect to the vaccination campaigns.

As part of strategies deployed, was the use of community volunteers and champions before, during and after the vaccination campaigns.

Logistics and Transportation

- Timely Fuel provision for all teams at all levels.
- Lunch allowance for all teams and supervisors.
- Provision of tablets, and award-winning plaque to deserving districts and regions during performance review meetings.
- Boats hired for vaccinators to islands.
- Vaccine Vans fueled to transport vaccines from regional capital to other districts to restock vaccine during vaccination campaigns if needed.

Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

- National, regional, and district supportive supervision was supported during GC – NID.
- Continuous Joint Field visits carried out by GC & GHS staff in all Regions.
- Regional performance review meetings and capacity building were held to empower operational staff in the Ghana Health Services to increase COVID-19 demand generation.

SUMMARY ON CLTS ACTIVITIES IN PROJECT DISTRICTS

| S/N | DISTRICT | INTERVENTIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Communities | STATUS | | | | | | | HOUSEHOLD LATRINES | | |
| | | | Pre-triggered | Triggered | Post-triggered | Passed Self-assessment | ODF Basic by DICCS | ODF by DICCS | ODF by RICCS | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Current Week | Cummulative | Beneficiaries |
| NORTHERN REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | KARAGA | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 64 |
| 2 | NANTON | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 80 |
| 3 | SAGNARIGU | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 48 |
| 4 | GUSHEGU | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 96 |
| 5 | MION | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 408 | 3264 |
| 6 | YENDI | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 56 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 210 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 6 | 451 | 3608 |
| NORTHEAST REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | EAST MAMPRUSI | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 672 |
| 8 | MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 72 |
| 9 | WEST MAMPRUSI | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | MAMPRUGU NAKPANDURI | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 60 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 744 |
| OTI REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | NKWANTA NORTH | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1051 | 8408 |
| 12 | NKWANTA SOUTH | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | KRACHI EAST | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 325 | 2600 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1376 | 11008 |
| SAVANNAH REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14A | STK-TUNA KALBA | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 200 |
| 14B | STK-Tuna Zone | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 784 |
| 15 | BOLE | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 475 | 3800 |
| 16 | WEST GONJA | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | NORTH GONJA | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 62 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 598 | 4784 |

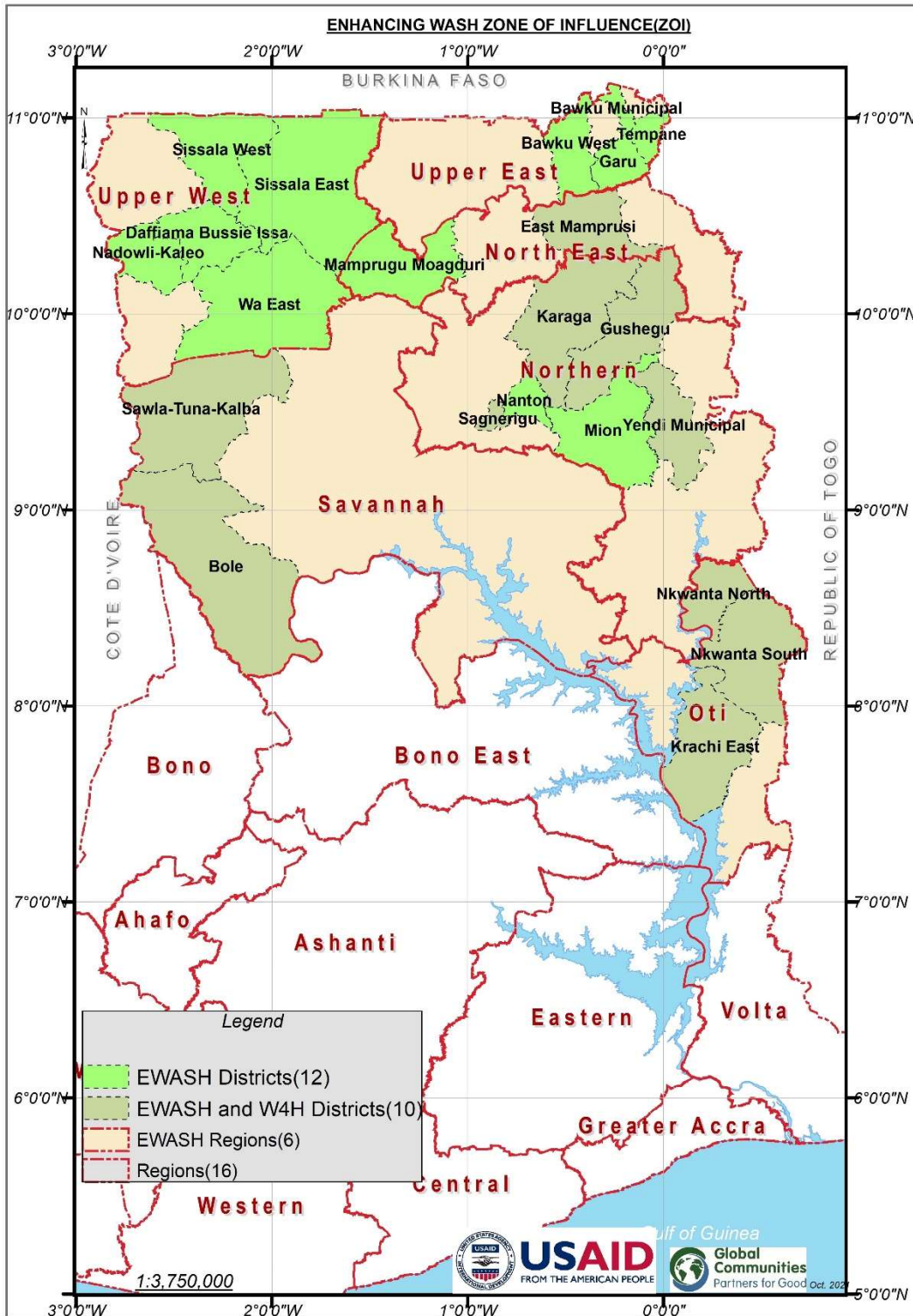
| S/N | DISTRICT | INTERVENTIONS | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | | Communities | STATUS | | | | | | | HOUSEHOLD LATRINES | | |
| | | | Pre-triggered | Triggered | Post-triggered | Pass Self-assessment | ODF Basic by DICCS | ODF by DICCS | ODF by RICCS | Completed | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Current Week | Cumulative | Beneficiaries |
| UPPER EAST REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | BAWKU WEST | 45 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 1304 |
| 19 | BAWKU EAST | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | GARU | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 87 | 696 |
| 21 | TEMPANE | 45 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 232 |
| 22 | BONGO | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | BINDURI | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 135 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 279 | 2232 |
| UPPER WEST REGION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | NADOWLI-KALEO | 45 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 53 | 159 | 1272 |
| 25 | DAFFIAMA BUSSIE ISSA | 45 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 130 | 1040 |
| 26 | SISALA WEST | 30 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 248 |
| 27 | SISALA EAST | 30 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 264 |
| 28 | WA EAST | 30 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 149 | 1152 |
| 29 | Wa West | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Wa Municipal | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SUBTOTAL | 210 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 502 | 4016 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 734 | 554 | 554 | 524 | 23 | 0 | 13 | 55 | 142 | 3,325 | 26,600 |
| | | | | | | | | % of ODF comms | 10.1 | | % of beneficiaries | 8.86 |

SUMMARY OF WATER ACCESS ACTIVITIES IN PROJECT DISTRICTS

| Regions | Districts/Municipalities | Communities | No. of Boreholes |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Lot 1 | | | |
| Upper West Region | Wa East | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naaha Health Centre • Kundungu Health Centre • Tuosa CHPS | 3 |
| | Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samambo CHPS • Jinpensi CHPS • Wogu CHPS • Kamehego CHPS | 4 |
| Lot 2 | | | |
| Upper West Region | Nadowli Kaleo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duong CHPS • Kpazie Health Centre • Charisombo CHPS • Bamaraa CHPS • Goli CHPS | 5 |
| Savannah Region | Sawla Tuna Kalba | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kante Kura • Egyile Kura • Echiiyiri • Orumeh • Dagbigu No. 2 | 5 |
| Lot 3 | | | |
| Northern Region | Nanton District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looni • Zali • Digu • Gushei | 4 |
| | Gusihiegu District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pushegu • Pumo-Nayili 1&2 • Nalanbong • Chiboni | 4 |
| | Sagnarigu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boakurugu • Kukpehi • Bokpomo • Sanguli | 4 |
| Total Number of Boreholes | | | 29 |

| S/N | District | Community | Population | # of boreholes drilled | Completed (Yes/No) | # of Standpipes /Kiosks | # of Household Connections (october 2022 to June 2023) | # of Household Connections (Overall) |
|-----|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Wa West | Nyoli | 3500+ | 2 | Yes | 4 | 55 | 103 |
| 2 | Wa West | Ga | 2000+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 42 | 43 |
| 3 | Wa West | Poyentanga | 2500+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 59 | 61 |
| 4 | Wa West | Kandeu | 1700+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | Tuna | 8500+ | 3 | Yes | 14 | 128 | 134 |
| 6 | Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | Kulmasa | 1500+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 33 | 33 |
| 7 | Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | Gindabour | 3000+ | 1 | Yes | 3 | 17 | 17 |
| 8 | Sawla-Tuna-Kalba | Blema | 800+ | 1 | Yes | 5 | 24 | 24 |
| 9 | Wa East | Loggu | 2500+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 32 | 32 |
| 10 | Wa Municipal | Boli | 2000+ | 1 | Yes | 2 | 11 | 11 |
| 11 | Daffiam-Bussie-Issa | Issa | 9281 | 1 | Yes | 1 | 61 | 61 |
| 12 | Daffiam-Bussie-Issa | Bussie | 7043 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 40 | 40 |
| 13 | Daffiam-Bussie-Issa | Fian | 3281 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 53 | 53 |
| 14 | Daffiam-Bussie-Issa | Kojokperi | 6500 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 18 | 18 |
| 15 | Daffiam-Bussie-Issa | Tabiesi | 2110 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 16 | Nadowli-Kaleo | Naro | 2865 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 36 | 36 |
| 17 | Nadowli-Kaleo | Jang | 2502 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 35 | 35 |
| 18 | Wa Municipal | Jonga | 1562 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Wa Municipal | Kperisi | 1712 | 1 | Yes | 2 | 16 | 16 |

VI. Map of Project Activity Sites/ Facilities by District



VIII. Photos

Water Access



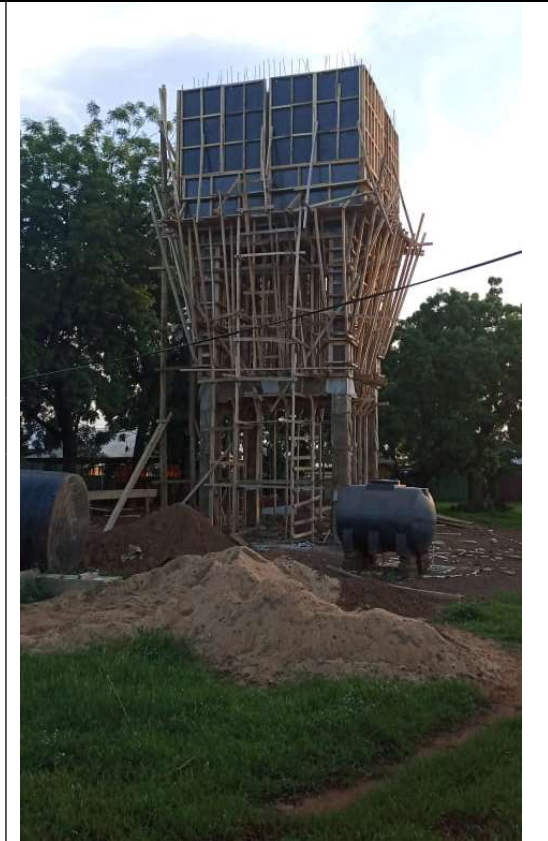
Construction of elevated tank starter columns



Compaction of foundation base at Tamale West Hospital



Drilling of borehole at Kpazie CHPs compound



Construction of overhead tank at Tamale West Hospital

Latrine Artisan Training



Training of Latrine Artisans in the installation of the Digni-Loo, Satopan and Satostool

Menstrual Hygiene Month Commemoration



Radio discussion on Menstrual Hygiene Management issues with Learners at Info Fm studios



Sensitization of learners at the Wa Methodist School for the Blind on Menstrual Hygiene Management



Education of learners from Mangu Methodist JHS, Limayiri JHS and Fallahia JHS at the Wa Regional Library, Upper West Region.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion(GESI) Training



A presentation being delivered on findings of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Assessment



Presentation by a breakout Groups on the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of applying the GESI approach in En-WASH implementation



WASH in HCF Trainings



Assessment of WASH conditions in various Healthcare Facilities in the Upper West Region using the WASHFIT tool.