



# GHANA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) PROJECT

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

FY 2013 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT  
OCTOBER 1, 2012 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2013



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS – YEAR 4 ANNUAL REPORT – GHANA WASH PROJECT**

1.	BACKGROUND, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
2.	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS .....	5
2.1	Innovations in the Rural Water Sector (Manual Drilling and Borehole Repairs) .....	6
2.2	CLTS Activities and Household Latrine Building .....	8
2.3	Open Defecation-Free Certification Process for Project Communities .....	8
2.4	BCC and Sustainability Related to Facility Management.....	9
2.5	Public-Private Partnerships.....	9
2.6	Expanding Our Impacts through the Small Grants Facility .....	10
3.	CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD .....	11
3.1	Delays in Household Latrine Facility Construction .....	11
3.2	Complications Associated with the Coca-Cola WADA Partnership.....	12
3.3	New Protocols for ODF Community Verification and Certification.....	13
3.4	Manual Drilled Boreholes and Borehole Repairs Issues .....	14
3.5	Small Town Piping Systems Delays .....	14
3.6	Shortage in Funding for Software Activities .....	15
4.	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS.....	15
4.1	COMPONENT 1: Infrastructure Development.....	16
4.2	COMPONENT 2: Small Grant Facility.....	23
4.3	COMPONENT 3: Capacity Building.....	24
4.4	COMPONENT 4: Strategic Behavior Change .....	31
4.5	COMPONENT 5: Public Private Partnership .....	37
5.	SIX-MONTH EXTENSION, SUCCESS STORIES, LESSONS LEARNT, VISITORS TO THE PROJECT.....	39
5.1	Six-month Extension Initiatives .....	39
5.2	Success Stories .....	42
5.3	Lessons Learnt.....	43
5.4	Visitors to the Project .....	43
6.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	45
6.1	Geotracking .....	45
6.2	Update on PCV Contributions .....	45
7.	STAFF CHANGES.....	49
8.	FINANCIAL REPORT .....	51
9.	LINKS.....	51

Appendix 1: Revised PMP Indicator Table

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRA	-	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BCC	-	Behavior Change Communication
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CONIWAS	-	Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation
COP	-	Chief of Party
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DCOP	-	Deputy Chief of Party
DEHO/MEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer/ Municipal Environmental Health Officer
DICCS	-	District Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
DST	-	District Steering Team
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Committee
D/MWST	-	District and Municipal Steering Team
EHA	-	Environmental Health Agent
EOP	-	End of Project
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GAVERS	-	Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance
GETF	-	Global Environment and Technology Foundation
GWASH	-	Ghana WASH Project
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
I-KVIP	-	Institutional Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
IR	-	Intermediate Result
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LEKMA	-	Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly
LNGO	-	Local Non Governmental Organization
LOP	-	Life of Project
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MICCS	-	Municipal Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
MWST	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Committee
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
PCV	-	Peace Corps Volunteer
PMP	-	Performance Management Plan
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
RFA	-	Request for Application
RI	-	Relief International
SHEP	-	School Health Education Program
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SWN	-	Safe Water Network
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USG	-	United States Government
WADA	-	Water and Development Alliance

WASH	-	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WATER NGO	-	Water in Africa through Everyday Responsiveness NGO
WSDB	-	Water and Sanitation Development Board
WC	-	Water Closet
WHC	-	WaterHealth Center
WHI/G	-	Water Health International / Ghana

## **1. BACKGROUND, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The immediate goal of the Ghana WASH Project (GWASH Project) is to “improve access to safe and adequate water supply and basic sanitation facilities infrastructure for households, clinics, and schools and promote complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impacts from this improved infrastructure.”

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

The project has five key objectives. These are:

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

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

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

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

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

The attainments of these objectives are expected to contribute to achieving USAID/Ghana’s health sector Strategic Objective 7 (SO7) and Intermediate Results 4 (IR4). During the performance period the Performance Management Plan (PMP) was modified and approved by USAID/Ghana. The revised PMP update is included in the annual report as an appendix.

## **2. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS**

FY2013 was an extremely successful and active year for the GWASH Project, both in terms of hardware and software provided to beneficiary communities. We continued to build on the gains we made in

FY2012, and the GWASH Project team continued to evolve; experienced managers, technical officers and administrative support staff took on new responsibilities and activities to complement the team in the field. We made strong gains in our hybridized low-subsidy approach, using the tenets of Community-Led Total Sanitation to increase demand for sanitation solutions in rural areas. We also continued to tackle the sustainability side of the project by reaching out to tens of thousands of beneficiaries (both adults and schoolchildren) to encourage them to take responsibility for their sanitation needs into their own hands. Through our partnership with the US Peace Corps Volunteers (PCV), we maintained our permanent field presence in rural communities, although we saw a reduction in the number of our seconded volunteers. That said, we expanded our partnership with the PCVs through our Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and Small Grant Facility endeavors.

Our success in meeting the targets of our accelerated construction calendar from the previous year (FY2012) was critical to pivoting us toward our next step in the project. This year, we were able to focus our attention on our new initiatives, namely, manual drilling and borehole repairs, CLTS and household latrine building, using behavior change communications (BCC) as a mechanism to drive community ownership and responsibility, with the goal of rendering the entirety of the facilities we provide more sustainable, pushing forward the open defecation free (ODF) certification process for project communities, continued Public-Private Partnership (PPP) collaboration, and expanding our impacts through the Small Grants Facility.

It can be said that the GWASH Project was largely successful in achieving most all of its deliverables during FY2013 to enable institutional and community facilities to be constructed, new initiatives launched, and new local capacities supported, placing the project on a solid path for the final six months.

**2.1 - Innovations in the Rural Water Sector (Manual Drilling and Borehole Repairs)** – In this fourth year, the GWASH Project made extensive gains in improving community water access through our two innovative initiatives in Central Region: manual drilling and borehole repairs.

Overall, the manual drilling and borehole repair initiatives in Central Region have been extremely successful. Relief International's Enterprise Works division has a wealth of experience in teaching businesses the techniques of manually drilling boreholes, though less experience in Ghana until this year. Manual drilling techniques can permit a trained business to reach depths equivalent to a machine drilled borehole, and can far exceed the depth reached via the hand dug well digging process. The GWASH Project brought Relief International's EnterpriseWorks' technical staff in to support training teams to manually drill a total of 40 boreholes by hand in Assin North and South during the fourth year of the project. As of now each of the 40 boreholes are equipped with 40 Afridev hand pumps installed, and follow-ups on the facilities suggest that 39 are in good shape. We have discovered that one borehole is experiencing water shortage problems, and we have already worked with the contractor, who will return to the community to drill another well.

Our initiative to repair and rehabilitate boreholes was also extremely successful. The origin of this idea to repair existing broken-down boreholes came about after GWASH Project conducted a successful pump mechanics training in Western Region in 2012. We had discovered that communities were going months without access to their borehole because no one could repair the pump or no committee was functional to the point where they had raised money to make any repairs. While not shocking for anyone who works in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector, what was unsettling was the fact that no one in the sector was working towards any concrete solutions to pump breakdowns, as though the incentives for the projects ended at the installation of a pump, rather than the proper maintenance of a pump for a certain duration of time.

Additionally, most of these boreholes had serious problems and the communities lacked the financial capacity to cover the costs of repairs. The GWASH Project launched an outreach campaign to work with communities to identify, repair and leave behind functional WatSan Committees so that there are far fewer broken-down boreholes, especially in the pilot communities. We selected the same districts as the manual drilling activity purely for logistical purposes, to promote economies of scale for the Water Coordinator and his team who headed up both of these innovative initiatives.

In addition to repairing the boreholes, the project provided the necessary software to enable the communities to raise levies for the upkeep of their borehole. We provided behavior change and WatSan Committee support in the forms of education awareness and formation and trainings for the committees; when necessary, new WatSan Committees were formed; existing committees received training and capacity building support. These activities have been lead by Lambert Konlan Behavior Change Agent for the Central Region. However, Anita Agyei was relocated to the Assin Foso during the year to continue to support the software efforts for the these new initiatives.

Over the past year, we repaired 43 boreholes that required minor and major repairs. GWASH has provided the initial repair to get the pump back into good working order. The project also implemented a 'hotline' type of approach, where each community has the phone number of a trained borehole mechanic, so that communities can reach a borehole repairer in their area who can help with their repairs (as well as trigger the GWASH software team into action about rendering the borehole management more sustainable after the repair has been made). As well, the District Assembly has the full contact list of all borehole mechanics trained by the project in their geographic scope. Thus far, this system has proved effective, but sustainability will depend on the engagement of both the community and the district assembly leadership.

Through these two innovative activities, we estimate that we reached an additional 23,700 beneficiaries with sustainable potable water solutions. Perhaps more importantly, in the case of the manually drilling method, the project passed on new technologies to southern Ghanaian water drillers so that they are able to promote these approaches in the private sector in the years to come.

**2.2 - CLTS Activities and Household Latrine Building** – In this fourth year, the project fully pivoted away from the high-subsidy approach to sanitation that characterised the initial phase and moved toward the hybridized low-subsidy approach based in the tenets of CLTS. GWASH pushed forward this year in the siting of facilities in collaboration with district assembly representatives, supplying materials and constructing household latrines to meet our project objectives, achieving a total of 4,598 household latrines constructed over the life of the project. This achievement puts us just shy of the project target of 4,680 household latrines constructed by the end of the project.

While the Government of Ghana policy is “pure” CLTS, GWASH has trained and provides per diem and transportation allowances to the Environmental Health Agents (EHAs) for their support in monitoring and BCC efforts in GWASH communities. With help from the EHAs in project municipalities and districts, all phase 2 household latrines were sited in communities for construction. The latrine siting was done to ensure environmental compliance as recommended by the donor (USAID); it also maintained an important point of collaboration between the project and District and Municipal Assemblies staff with designation over our target communities.

The supply of materials for the construction of household latrines was also fairly smooth, with one exception. Materials were distributed to beneficiary communities in eight municipalities and districts in the Central, Eastern, Western, Volta and Greater Accra Regions, with challenges that cropped up in Greater Accra. Due to challenges with a material supplier, supply could not be exhausted in the Ga West Municipality; we are already addressing this issue to see this completed well before the close of the extension period.

In total over the past year, we targeted for the construction of 2030 CLTS household latrines in Central, Western, Eastern and Greater Accra, and we were able to meet and exceed that target, achieving construction of 2,848 over the past year. This includes closing out latrine construction under the USAID/Coca-Cola Water and Development Alliance (WADA) partnership (231 household latrines across five communities in Greater Accra and Volta Regions), which started in the FY2012 period, and completed this year.

**2.3 - Open Defecation Free Certification Process for Project Communities** – In line with our project target to promote and achieve 50 ODF communities by the close of our project, the GWASH project has been working towards getting communities to attain ODF using certain indicators. These have now changed, and the revised protocol has thus introduced new indicators at a very late stage of our project. Despite this challenge, we are up to the task.

In the past year, GWASH expended substantial time, technical support, and collaboration to get the national ODF verification and certification protocol validated and finalized. After receiving a copy of the finalized protocol, our CLTS Coordinator coordinated trainings organized for District Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (DICCS) and Municipal Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (MICCS) members, EHAs, Municipal Water and Sanitation Teams (MWST) and District Water



and Sanitation Teams (DWST) and natural leaders on the use of the protocol. The verification and certification processes have been thoroughly discussed, to ensure strong understanding across all stakeholder groups. That said, training is still outstanding for Ho and arrangements have been made for these activities in late October 2013.

The EHAs and DWSTs have been coached to support natural leaders to conduct self assessments. The DICCS/MICCS (District Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation/Municipal Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation) have also been supported and guided in carrying out verification. This process is now in motion in all the districts. At the moment, 36 of our project communities that have “passed” the GWASH-designed community self assessments and have requested for verification by the District Assemblies; 24 of these have been verified.

**2.4 - BCC and Capacity Building Related to Facility Management** – During the period under review the project’s field team continued to focus on strengthening the capacity of the WatSan Committees and Water Boards in the GWASH communities through experience sharing workshops. The experience sharing workshops create a platform for learning and idea sharing among members of WatSan Committees from various communities, and allow them to better assess their own performance in the management of their water facilities and related sanitation issues. For sustainability purposes, the workshops were expected to enhance the functionality of these community structures. The Peer Review exercise was interactive and participants themselves, with the aid of the Performance Assessment Tool developed by GWASH, ranked the performance of WatSan Committees in their respective communities. It was an opportunity to compare how well the various communities were doing and this challenged the communities that were not doing so well to develop actions plans for their improvement.

**2.5 - Public-Private Partnerships** – Over the past year, the GWASH Project continued to leverage PPPs as avenues for impacts in the WASH sector. The project secured and implemented partnerships with both local and international private sector partners.

GWASH fulfilled its commitments for the Coca-Cola WADA initiative by the close of FY2013. Through the Coca-Cola WADA partnership, there were two WaterHealth Centers constructed, funded through USAID and the Coca-Cola Africa Foundation through the Gloabl Environment Technology Foundation (GETF); rainwater harvesting systems and storage were provided to the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly (LEKMA) North and South Cluster of Schools in Greater Accra; 231 household latrines were constructed; 12 individuals were trained on facility maintenance and some of the same latrine artisans that trained through GWASH efforts supported latrine construction in WADA communities; five institutional latrines at schools in Greater Accra and Volta Regions were constructed; five handwashing stations were installed in schools. The project provided complementary BCC activities in all communities in which we worked. GWASH also lead community mobilization, monitoring and evaluation efforts across all project activities.

The project established a partnership with the advisory firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Ghana Limited to provide boreholes and behavior change support to Akonfudi and Breku schools, located in Assin North District in Central Region. In each school, the GWASH Project's Behavior Change Agent in the Central Region lead School Health Education Program (SHEP) club trainings. The trainings included participants from a total of six schools: primary and junior high schools in Breku, Akunfidi and the district assembly primary school. Participants included six SHEP teachers (one from each school), as well as 120 pupils from the different SHEP clubs, marking an exciting opportunity to expand project reach outside of targeted community schools. The SHEP trainings took place in November 2012, and the boreholes were commissioned at the two schools in December 2012.

On World Water Day 2013 (in March), the GWASH Project, together with Safe Water Network, commissioned a water treatment center utilizing SWN's open-source technology (modular slow sand filtration system) at Aveme, in Volta Region. The facility, comprised of a main kiosk and two vantage points, was provided to the Aveme community thanks to support from Safe Water Network's funders, the Conrad H. Hilton Foundation and CSR Development. The partnership also supported the construction, completion and handing over of two additional full-scale facilities during the reporting period, in Akateng and Gbefi communities, both in Eastern Region. Unfortunately, despite the success of the partnership, budgetary constraints and priorities during the extension period have forced GWASH Project to discontinue the partnership.

In August 2013, the GWASH Project established a partnership with the cocoa and chocolate manufacturing firm Barry Callebaut to provide sanitation, water improvements and behavior change training in two schools, two 4-seater Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP) latrines at Nana Korkor D/A Junior High School in Kukurantumi in East Akim Eastern Region, and two 4-seater KVIPs at Amasie West Junior High School, in Odaho, in Ashanti Region. The schools in Odaho will also receive an additional rainwater harvesting and storage facility. At both schools, the project will provide behavior change support in the form of SHEP and food vendor trainings. Pending receipt of funds from Barry Callebaut, GWASH expects to start activities in November 2013.

**2.6 - Expanding Our Impacts through the Small Grants Facility** – In the past year, the Small Grants Facility has taken off, demonstrating the demand for local WASH solutions when funding is accessible and tailored to local community needs. Although the initial concept of the Small was to emphasize software supports, the result has rather been quite a bit of funding going to support hardware facilities, due to the high volume of infrastructure-related requests received by organizations, committees and Peace Corps Volunteers. Rather than reject applications on the basis of our own expectations, we sought to address the need demonstrated by these communities and at the same time make sure to reinforce the essentiality of software activities (hygiene education, behavior change communications and messaging) in our funded activities. We therefore required all hardware requests to incorporate supporting software elements, to support the sustainability of each and every intervention.

The Small Grants Facility received an overwhelming response from WatSan Committees, Peace Corps volunteers, thanks in large part to our work to disseminate the opportunity as widely as possible. Over the past year, the Facility funded 37 applications, including six software-only applications, totalling \$250,000 in funding. During the extension period, we plan to make at least \$75,000 available for the Small Grants Facility to continue its work in funding local and sustainable community initiatives for WASH. The Small Grants Committee is hard at work evaluating proposals for borehole repairs, rainwater harvesting systems, small town piping schemes and additional software activities. We look to mostly fund those applications we'd received and approved in the first round but had to keep on file due to funding shortfalls.

At the same time, reporting was an integral follow-up element to the completion of funded activities, which we executed through our applicants, as well as our Local NGO (LNGO) partners and field staff. Overall, we have received positive reports of the impacts of these activities.

### **3. CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

As summarized above, there have been appreciable results to report for this period. Nevertheless, there were some implementation challenges, which are also highlighted below.

**3.1 – Delays in Household Latrine Facility Construction** – When most of the materials were supplied in project communities, we were already in the rainy season, and the intermittent rains affected our progress in latrine construction. In addition, the construction progress of outstanding Phase 1 latrines (FY 2012) was slow because some beneficiaries were still not forthcoming with their materials. The at times non-cooperative nature of the beneficiaries themselves was also an issue in some communities; for example, beneficiaries may partially contribute their household portion of materials, allowing construction to reach a certain level, but then fail to complete their requirement. At that point, we depend on the household beneficiary, and are unable to move forward without their action. To resolve this, we intensified our activities with regular monitoring of latrine construction to ensure that household beneficiaries provided their materials and in a timely manner so that the latrine artisans can continue their work.

The project also experienced difficulty with one particular supplier in the Ga West Municipality who could not supply all materials during the year under review. At the time of this report, the communities still awaiting supplies of materials are Nsakina, Havorkokpe and Dedeiman. The delay has been the cause of frustration for the household beneficiaries, such as in the case of Havorkokpe, where they expressed frustration to our BC agent who visited to carry out monitoring activities. The beneficiaries expressed dismay, believing they had been deceived by the project, since no materials had followed the triggering that had been done. In addition, the trained latrine artisans were left without work.

We suspect that the supplier experienced financial issues and had underbudgeted for the prices of material supplies. To resolve this, we are presently working with the supplier during the extension phase to ensure that all materials are supplied to enable timely construction to continue our project communities in Ga West Municipality. At present, ADRA the project is tabling the option of supplying the materials directly to beneficiaries in the communities in question and then forcing the supplier to refund the money back.

**3.2 – Complications Associated with the Coca-Cola WADA Partnership** – Our WADA partnership has highlighted the importance of tailoring strategies, technologies and efforts to local WASH sector conditions, needs and stakeholders abilities. Based upon our experiences in the different WADA communities, different strategies should be designed for rural areas and for peri-urban communities. The participation of communities in project implementation, attendance at community meetings and support and interest in behavior change activities were, across the board, higher in the more rural areas than in the peri-urban areas targeted by this partnership.

In the case of LEKMA South, the problems which have arisen may be a combination of a sophisticated design and lack of adequate supervision of the facility by the school authorities. However, it may also stem from the fact that the project was attempting to encourage a public school facility to assume ownership for a sophisticated facility immediately upon completion, rather than developing a long-term (or even medium-term) maintenance contract as part of the project's budgeted costs. The private sector mentality of maintaining infrastructure because doing that adds to one's bottom line did not translate to the public sector school, particularly one which has benefitted so greatly in the past from other donations (such as the Irish NGO that rebuilt South LEKMA's campus some years back). In the case of less well funded North LEKMA campus, sustainability will depend on North LEKMA valuing their facility and making an honest effort to maintain it properly. In future, there should be a clear indication of a beneficiary being in a position to provide adequate maintenance. Otherwise, the donor should consider making this provision as part of the project funding.

The project design was premised on the assumption that the school would undertake the appropriate operation and maintenance procedures of the bio-gas plant. Unfortunately neither the staff nor the pupils have demonstrated the required ability and the essential commitment for the appropriate operation and maintenance. In addition, the Municipality promised to support the school after the project was launched, but there has been little support from the Municipality. Indeed at a stakeholders meeting which was held in March 2013 at the Municipality to discuss the problems the LEKMA South bio-gas plant was facing, the Municipal Chief Executive promised some specific actions to improve operation and maintenance of the plant. As at September 2013, none of these promises have been fulfilled, and most recently, that Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) has now been replaced, rendering those promises null. The lesson is that before a sophisticated system is put in place, it should be discussed by all stakeholders – representatives of beneficiaries, Local Authority and the designers/implementers. There needs to be a strategy for the operation and maintenance of the system, with roles, responsibilities and commitments outlined in place before the construction is put in place.

The reality is that if there is very little or no support from the District Assembly authorities in the operation of projects, then less sophisticated technologies (requiring little maintenance) should, therefore, be implemented in public sector environments.

In our WADA communities, it was clear that the supply of household latrines was insufficient for the communities. As well, we found out that the allocation of household latrines was done on the basis of relationships and patronage, rather than a focus on clustering, which would support sustained sanitation and hygiene improvements.

It proved very difficult for GWASH, a rural sanitation project, to be fused with a WaterHealth Center surface water treatment system project, targeted at larger-sized communities. Frankly, the very communities that have great potential as viable WaterHealth Center (WHC) communities are far too large to have an effective CLTS intervention. The result was a restricted supply-oriented approach to household sanitation and then that commodity becomes a benefit for those connected to the District Assemblies (whom the project collaborates with at the local level to encourage ownership in the project) rather than those most in need of sanitation in the communities. Rural sanitation cannot be an afterthought in future WASH projects and if the commitment remains to bring sanitation to the surface water treatment communities, a much larger budget needs to be allocated so that thousands, rather than tens, of household latrines can be allocated in those communities.

In the construction of household latrines, getting the cooperation of beneficiaries in the provision of materials which they had promised was not always easy, and this again points to the fact that the Districts did not provide these facilities to people who needed them so much as to people who were connected to them. (The GWASH Project has had much greater success in getting beneficiary contributions in poorer rural communities where we conducted CLTS initiatives than we had in the WADA communities. One theory is that the greater success is because it was a collaborative effort to fulfill a need, rather than a patronage contribution). This led to artisans being ready to work when beneficiaries had not made materials available as planned. This also led to artisans sometimes not being ready when materials of beneficiaries were ready. Future projects should take account of this in project implementation. As much as possible, all beneficiaries should provide all their materials before project materials are supplied. This was applied towards the end of the project.

**3.3 – New Protocols for ODF Community Verification and Certification** – For the past 4 years, the GWASH Project has been working towards assisting communities in attaining ODF status using project indicators, which were adapted from those set by the Government of Ghana. The Government of Ghana has developed a new protocol for determining ODF, which has new indicators. certain indicators. For example, while the previous ODF protocol focused on the absence of fecal matter visible to the eye (allowing the widespread community practice of “dig and bury”), the new protocol emphasizes access to improved latrines for at least 80% of the households, proper disposal of anal cleansing materials, and existence and enforcement of local sanctions and defecation action plans.

The revised protocol introduces these new indicators at a very late stage of our project. Additionally, the entire ODF verification and certification process and most of the indicators are new to our field staff, as well as the district assembly representatives and our LINGO partners we work with. Although the GWASH CLTS Coordinator is conducting trainings with these groups on the protocol, it will be a challenging task for the EHAs and our partner LINGO staff to provide guidance to all the communities on the protocols and to prepare them for assessment within the limited project time remaining. The GWASH Project has adapted its project indicators to integrate these new Government of Ghana indicators as much as possible.

GWASH, with approval from USAID, had decided on how to assess and declare communities ODF in view of these challenges. We will use the old criteria whereby communities are declared ODF once open defecation has stopped, and there are no visible feces, irrespective of other indicators. The project will build the capacities of the EHAs as part of a sustainability strategy to promote the continuation of their work guiding the communities to reach the highest level of ODF status. Finally, we will strongly link our latrine construction efforts to attainment of ODF.

**3.4 – Manual Drilled Boreholes and Borehole Repairs Issues** – In the area of manual drilling, the main challenge we faced was how to repair and reproduce the drilling tools. It took us some time to work with staff of a machine shop in Assin South District to be able to reproduce the tools, which had to be imported from Niger because of the substantially lower price point available.

In the area of borehole repairs, access to some of the communities to conduct repair operations proved difficult. In some instances, the contractor's track was unable to make it to the community due to road and other conditions, and communities members had to carry the drilling tools and materials. This, however is the advantage of manual drilling the tools can be transported to places where large rigs cannot go.

For the repair works, the main challenge continues to be ensuring that communities have sufficient commitment and capacity to maintain their boreholes. Some of the WatSan Committees will require constant monitoring and training, but the DWST in both Assin North and Assin South districts have demonstrated their lack financial logistics capacity to carry out these kinds of activities. In addition, pump mechanics also complained of instances when they repaired boreholes, but the communities were unable to pay them; it has become apparent that in some communities the watsan account is what the whole community depends on for their funeral, travel and other costs. To address this, we will do what we can: We will continue to meet with the community leaders and elders to emphasise the need for the funds to be set aside for repairs and maintenance only.

**3.5 – Small Town Piping Systems Delays** – Getting to completion stage for our two small town piping systems in Bokabo and Elluokrom in Western Region has been a serious challenge for our project, but our strategies to speed up funding for work are proving successful overall.

In general, there were two factors that contributed to the delay of these activities. First, the contractor took contracts from the government and diverted some of our money into executing those contracts with the hope that government would pay him in a timely manner so he could put the money toward the costs of completing our contract agreement. When the payment from government delayed, the contractor lacked sufficient cash flow. In order to make sure that this doesn't happen again, last year we decided to institute a payment guarantee with him so that if he decided to divert the money, we could go to his banker for the money directly. The second issue was weather. Because of the challenging road network in this area of Western Region, the contractor was unable to make serious progress during the rainy season, which delayed progress. To maximize outputs during the dry season, we have changed the strategy, providing the contractor with enough money to buy and transport the materials needed for the project to both sites during the dry season.

This strategy has proved successful: The small town piping system at Elluokrom is now complete. As at the end of September 2013, they had finished all the construction works and all that remaining to be completed is the fencing of the tank and the pump house. The contractor has sent a letter to us requesting for final inspection for formal handing over. At Bokabo, as at September end the contractor had completed the pipe laying works and part of the overhead tank, and construction has reached the decking stage.

**3.6 – Shortage in Funding for Software Activities** – A challenge faced during the reporting period of July to September 2013 was the lack of adequate funds to implement planned activities on the software side of the project. With the original end of project date of September 30<sup>th</sup> 2013, the last quarter of FY2013 should have been dedicated to closeout activities. However, due to the anticipated six-month extension with additional deliverables, the project chose to press forward with activities during this period, although very few funds available. In the future, it will be beneficial to receive approval for a cost extension earlier on during the life of the project to avoid the project grinding to a halt before restarting again and getting up to full speed again in the extension period.

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

By the start of the fourth year of operations, we had largely completed most institutional and community facilities for the life of the project. Speeding up the calendar in the third year of the project was a means of allowing us to moving beyond standard deliverables so that we would have a year to provide more innovative solutions to WASH sector problems in rural communities.

We feel strongly that GWASH has continued to move in the appropriate direction and will close out the project in a way which will far exceed many of the targets set out at the project's outset.

#### 4.1 COMPONENT 1: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

- Conduct hydro-geological surveys to select sites for boreholes
- Drill boreholes and hand dug wells and install pumps
- Construct small town water systems
- Construct rain water harvesting systems
- Construct household and institutional latrines
- Establish hand washing facilities

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

To date, GWASH has completed its water facilities to benefit 97,800 beneficiaries, which amounts to 162% of the Life of Project (LOP) total. With the six-month extension, we will continue ongoing innovative practices in the water sector and complete planned facilities, including 20 repaired boreholes, and 20 manually drilled boreholes, in addition to a number of Small Grant-related initiatives, scheduled for the extension period. Indeed, we feel that GWASH has been efficient and effective in maximizing the impact USAID has on rural Ghanaians.

The first indicator in the PMP provides a measurement via the number of beneficiaries reached.

**Table 1: Number of people with access to potable water, by facility type (PMP No. 1)**

Facility	Beneficiaries per facility	LOP Objective	FY2013 Completed	Cumulative Completed	LOP % Reached
Boreholes	300	22,500	27,600	48,600	216%
Hand Dug Wells	150	4,800	600	5,700	119%
Small Town Pipe Systems	2,500	5,000	2,500	5,000	100%
Surface Water Kiosks	3,500	28,000	7,000	38,500	138%
Limited Mechanization Systems	1,500	0		-	N/A
<b>Total</b>		60,300	37,700	97,800	162%



#### 4.1.2 Number of improved water supply facilities constructed and functioning (PMP No. 3)

As PMP No. 3 indicator provides similar information based on the facilities delivered, Table 2, below, provides a summary of that information.

**Table 2: Number of facilities provided by the GWASH Project**

Facility	Beneficiaries per facility	LOP Objective	FY2013 Completed	Cumulative Completed	LOP % Reached
Boreholes	300	75	92	162	222%
Hand Dug Wells	150	33	4	38	115%
Small Town Pipe Systems	2,500	2	1	2	100%
Surface Water Kiosks	3,500	8	2	11	137%
Ltd Mechanization Scheme	1,500	0			N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>108</b>

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

GWASH made a full transition to a low-subsidy hybridized CLTS approach to household latrine construction. The pivot meant that beneficiaries had to more than double their material contributions to their own latrine building activities, and while that has offered its own set of challenges (as outlined in section 3.1), this shift has still yielded positive results, with 2,848 household latrines constructed over the past year, a huge increase over subsequent periods of the project, and a push that has allowed us to close in on our project deliverable of 4,680 household latrines constructed (we have constructed 4,598 over the life of the project).

We were able to build community demand through triggering and re-triggering sessions, coordinate household materials contributions with supplier distributions of materials and latrine artisans' work, for the most part, and make excellent use of the dry season for construction activity. As was the case in FY2012, our project results have proven that the project has the capacity to trigger communities into taking responsibility for their sanitation needs, then pushing that triggering process along through low subsidy support for those efforts.

We met our institutional latrine targets and received additional requests for institutional latrine facilities (and the accompanying software) through the Small Grants initiative, and approved a number of those

requests. Moving forward into the extension period, our sanitation focus can now be concentrated on our new objective of 765 more household latrines to be constructed during the extension period.

**Table 3: Number of People with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (No. Facilities in parentheses)**

Facility	Beneficiaries per facility	LOP Objective	Completed (FY2013)	Completed (Cumulative)	LOP Reached %
Institutional KVIP 4 – seat model	240	18,000	1,680	19,680	109%
Institutional KVIP 6 –seat model	360	12,240	2,880	15,120	123%
Institutional WC (12 seat)	720	720	1,440	1,440	200%
Household Latrines	8	37,440	22,784	36,784	98%
<b>Total</b>		<b>68,400</b>	<b>28,784</b>	<b>73,024</b>	<b>106%</b>

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

As mentioned above, GWASH has completed all institutional sanitation facilities. That said, we have received a score of Small Grant applications from DWSTs, PCVs and other local stakeholders to provide additional school and clinic latrines (and the accompanying software) in communities not currently targeted by the project. We provided guidance to the applicants, particularly with PCVs, to cluster their activities as practical and feasible so that an intervention in a certain area has the opportunity to increase its impact and also be managed efficiently within the time remaining on the project. In the past year, we have made substantial progress in constructing these facilities.

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

Facility	Beneficiaries per facility	LOP Objective	Completed (FY2013)	Completed (Cumulative)	LOP Reached %
Institutional KVIP 4 – seat model	240	75	7	82	109%
Institutional KVIP 6 –seat model	360	33	8	42	127%

Institutional WC (12 seat)	720	1	2	2	200%
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>114%</b>

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

Each Institutional KVIP (I-KVIP) constructed has a hand-washing facility as part of the contract deliverables. As such, the indicator is mirrored by PMP No. 6. In total, 129 hand-washing facilities have been constructed and are functioning at present, surpassing our project target of 110 hand-washing facilities. The number completed therefore represents about 117% of the LOP target.

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

In terms of household latrine activities, 4,598 household latrines have been completed to date; this figure practically triples the 1,563 that we constructed during the FY2011 year, our first year of household latrine building. Having achieved our institutional latrine targets early on in the reporting period, we shifted more personnel from the community and institutional efforts to working full time on our CLTS and household latrine building initiatives. This has clearly reaped benefits.

Over the past year, we have successfully constructed 2,848 household latrines, demonstrating that GWASH, from its slow start at the beginning stages, fully came back on track in terms of this objective to end just shy of the project target of 4,680 household latrines constructed and functioning.

In the extension period, we are projecting to construct even more household latrines to meet the still existing demand for sanitation improvements, clustering activities to keep our field staffs' activities smooth and leveraging the demand at the community level.

**Table 5: Household Latrine Construction**

Facility	LOP Target	Completed to Date	Remaining high subsidy HHLs (under construction)	CLTS – Extension Target	LOP% Reached
Household Latrines	4,680	4,598	0	765	98%

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

During the reporting period, GWASH revised upward the rain water storage capacity targets in the PMP to rectify the fact that all institutional KVIP rainwater storage capacity was omitted from the original PMP. At the end of the FY2013 reporting period, GWASH had reached 100% of the LOP objective for rainwater harvesting storage capacity.

That said, GWASH also completed a few rainwater harvesting projects during year four:

1) **LEKMA South and North Cluster of Schools, Teshie, Greater Accra Region** – Under the WADA initiative, due to budgetary constraints, no rainwater harvesting facility was planned for the second biogas treatment facility being built with Coca-Cola resources. The GWASH Project and USAID/Ghana found that to be unacceptable. A 150,000 liter rainwater harvesting facility was constructed and is in use at the South LEKMA campus. At LEKMA North, a rainwater harvesting system was also needed, despite the school’s funding challenges. While not budgeted for in the original project proposal, it became obvious that the sustainability of the North LEKMA facility would be unlikely if the school was required to buy trucked-in water as the exclusive avenue for providing water for toilet flushing and feeding into the bio-gas treatment plant.

GWASH Project made the decision to use Small Grants Funding as a means of correcting this oversight and providing additional funds so that there was a higher likelihood of success through the collection and storage of rainwater at the LEKMA North facility.

The budget supports a 120,000 liter underground storage system and used more rudimentary guttering technology than did the LEKMA South facility (due to the fact that the LEKMA South schools are more basic school buildings and do not have proper eaves which would allow for the hanging of aluminum gutters like at LEKMA South). The rainwater harvesting portion of the work is complete. However, it came to the attention of G-WASH that there is a serious design flaw in the facility, with the treated toilet water being routed through the hand washing facilities. USAID, Beta Construction Engineers, Limited, the site consultant, and GWASH (with approval from Coca-Cola) met on Wednesday, August 14, 2013 at USAID to resolve this issue and come up with a new design that will create new freshwater (rainwater and purchased water) storage for the hand washing facilities, and then will allow for that gray water to flow (one way) into the bio-gas filters for treatment.



Beta Construction Engineers has submitted the estimates to USAID/Coca Cola. The GWASH Project has originally intended to support the additional works through its Small Grants Facility, but in view of the reduction in funding for the facility for the extension period, the GWASH Project is not likely to fund the modification at LEKMA North.

The underground geodesic dome (foreground) and above ground water storage (background) provided to the State School for the Deaf at Adjei Kojo.

2) **State School for the Deaf, Adjei Kojo, Greater Accra Region** – Dr. Elias Aklaku won an innovation award for his use of geodesic weight bearing technology in the building of an underground water storage facility. To expand on his innovation, GWASH worked with Dr. Aklaku to put his

award-winning idea into operation in Ga West. Lindsey Hanson, a PCV who works at the Accra School for the Deaf in Adjei Kojo, Ashiaman Municipality, submitted an application for a Small Grant to improve the water situation at her school. Unfortunately, the school sits in an area where the conditions have been unfavorable in hitting potable water via borehole drilling (as the groundwater in those areas has been found to be highly saline). We assisted the school by piloting Dr. Aklaku’s rainwater harvesting project. The system includes two underground geodesic domes capable of storing a total 60,000 gallons of water, rain gutters and conduit pipes. Construction was complete in August 2013, in time for the start of the school term this year.

3) **Additional I-KVIPs via the Small Grant Facility** – The project continued to build a modest number of institutional KVIPs via the Small Grant Facility mechanism (20 across Western and Volta Regions, many in the Cape 3 Points area through our partnership with Peace Corps Volunteers). As our I-KVIP models all contain rainwater harvesting as part of the model, these facilities will also add to the deliverables under Indicator 4 of the PMP. For more information on these KVIPs constructed with Peace Corps Volunteer support and funded through the Small Grants Facility, please see section 6.2.3 on Additional PCV Collaborations through the Small Grants Facility.

**Table 6: Number of liters of (rain)water storage capacity provided for hygienic use**

Facility	LOP Objective	Completed to Date	LOP% Reached
Stand alone Rainwater Storage Facility	300,000 liters	510,000 liters	170%
Potable Water Storage Facility	40,000 liters	40,000 liters	100%
Institutional KVIP rainwater storage capacity	154,000 liters	180,600 liters	117%
<b>Total</b>	<b>494,000 liters</b>	<b>730,600 liters</b>	<b>147%</b>

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

During FY2013, we focused on developing pilots of the technologies conceived by the Innovations Contest winners. We funded two activities, providing a rainwater harvesting facility in the School for the Deaf in Adjei Kojo, Greater Accra Region, and providing a disabled toilet for a handicapped beneficiary in Afuaman, also in Greater Accra Region. These pilots were implemented via the funds available in the Small Grants Facility.

**Table 7: Full List of Contest Winners, by Category**

CATEGORY	AWARD	INNOVATION	AWARD WINNER	STATUS
Water Technology –Hand Pumps	1st Prize - \$8,000	Trapezoid Model Rope Pump	Rexford Kwadwo Fosu – Sakofs Engineering Kumasi	No Funded Pilot Activity – Experimental pump technologies are not welcomed by GOG partners in Ghana.
Water Technology – Hand Pump	2nd Prize - \$3,000	Aziz Hand Pump	Aziz Adam Ventures – Kumasi	No Funded Pilot Activity – Experimental pump technologies are not welcomed by GOG partners in Ghana.
Water Technology – Rainwater Harvesting	1st Prize - \$8,000	Fixed Dome Reservoir for Rainwater Harvesting	Dr. Elias Delali Aklaku – BioGas Engineering Ltd.	Funded Activity – Design implemented for rainwater harvesting and storage system at State School for the Deaf, Adjei Kojo, Greater Accra Region
Sanitation Technology – Household Latrine	1st Prize - \$8,000	Three in One VIP Latrine Design	Ernest Tay Awoosah	Funded Activity – Design implemented to create a disability- friendly toilet for community beneficiary in Afuaman community, Greater Accra Region
Sanitation Technology – Household Latrine	2nd Prize - \$3,000	Trench Latrine System with Waste Water flushing	Dr. Elias Delali Aklaku – BioGas Engineering Ltd.	No Funded Pilot Activity – As two prizes were won by Dr. Aklaku, it was determined that his rainwater harvesting idea had greater potential to assist our beneficiaries.
Sanitation	3rd Prize - \$1,000	Disability VIP	Felix Kofi Gyau,	No Funded Pilot

Technology – Household Latrine		Latrine	Kumasi	Activity – Project provided pilot of alternative disability-friendly latrine (above).
--------------------------------	--	---------	--------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### 4.2 COMPONENT 2: SMALL GRANT FACILITY

##### Funds allocated to small grant recipients

The GWASH Project launched the Small Grants Facility in November 2011. In order to facilitate better comprehension of the process, a brochure was developed providing detailed guidance on the facility. Likewise, a template was also designed and distributed in order to standardize submissions for funding. A significant amount of marketing and outreach was undertaken to make rural stakeholders aware of the Small Grant Facility and encourage them to come up with coherent ideas and apply for funding. In the past year, the Small Grants Facility has provided \$250,000 in funding to approved 37 applications on local WASH interventions.

In sum, including the past year, the Small Grants Facility received 60 applications, 37 have been approved and funded, and 20 have been rejected. The Small Grants Facility has received 10 applications in its second round of funding for the extension period, and is currently evaluating these proposals for funding.

The approved applications demonstrate the innovative activities which will expand GWASH’s reach.

Some examples of approved completed activities over the past year include:

- 1) Borehole repairs, maintenance and revitalization and training of the WatSan Committee, Jumbo, Nkwanta North, Volta Region
- 2) School latrine and handwashing project, Adupri Primary and Junior High School, Western Region
- 3) Borehole repair initiatives in a number of communities
- 4) Rainwater harvesting and storage system, State School for the Deaf, Adjei Kojo, Ashaiman Municipality, Greater Accra Region
- 5) Clustering of 17 institutional latrine facilities in the Cape 3 Points area of Western Region, thanks to collaborations with Peace Corps Volunteers

With the six-month extension of the project, the Small Grant Facility received \$75,000 in funding to support additional applications for WASH activities. The new funds were a boon to support the old applications received that were highly qualified for support, but put on hold due to funding issues.

The committee continues to meet regularly to review all pending applications, and to give instructions and guidance to staff and applicants alike to move the requests for assistance into actual interventions. The committee, which is comprised of V. Ate Ofosu-Amaah (PPP Coordinator), Avril Kudzi (DCOP), Victoria Okoye (Communications Manager), Theodora Idun (Executive Assistant) and Benjamin Arthur

(CONIWAS Executive Secretary) has been productive and efficient in moving ideas into actions that expand the GWASH Project’s impact and also add to the hardware and software deliverables being provided to USAID/Ghana.

**Table 8: Small Grant Facility Update (pending PMP No. 9)**

Fiscal Year	Approved to Date
FY2012	\$90,700
FY2013	\$159,300

#### 4.3 COMPONENT 3: CAPACITY BUILDING

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

##### 4.3.1 Number of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis, and civic engagement (PMP No. 10). Number of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance. (PMP No. 12).

**Table 9: Capacity Building Indicators (PMP No. 10 and 12)**

Indicator	Component 3	Total to date	Target	LOP %
10	Number of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis and civic engagement	2,234	1,439	155%
12	Number of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance and management and have a facility management plan in place	1,845	1,372	134%

In terms of specific capacity building endeavors, please see the box below:

Activity Title	Status
<b>Component 3: Capacity Building</b>	
Capacity Building for WatSan Committees and Community Based Hygiene Promoters	Continued focus on strengthening the capacity of the WatSan Committees and Water Boards in the GWASH communities with particular emphasis on funds mobilization and management.



(CBHPs)	<p>Various meetings and sessions were held with WatSan Committees in GWASH communities to discuss the water payment system in use, the advantages and disadvantages of the system, as well as to check their financial records and the level of funds the committees had mobilized. Issues related to the household levy system were highlighted and discussed.</p> <p>Conducted monitoring visits to encourage the recently formed WatSan Committees to utilize their newly acquired knowledge to effectively manage the water facilities provided. The GWASH staff also encouraged the new WatSan Committees without bank accounts to open their bank accounts where necessary.</p>
Capacity Building for Schools	<p>GWASH, in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service and the School Health Education Program (SHEP), launched a hand washing essay contest, targeting seven schools in the Ga West Municipality of Greater Accra to raise awareness on the importance of hand washing among the school children. It is expected that this contest will generate discussion among school children and their teachers on the importance of hand washing and the proper way and critical times to wash hands. The three best essays will be awarded with GWASH-branded prizes.</p> <p>Conducted user education for SHEP clubs at GWASH schools on how to use and maintain the institutional latrines in their schools. The sessions sought to emphasize the importance of proper use and maintenance to ensure the facilities are functional over the long term.</p>
Capacity Building of District Steering Teams (DSTs) and Environmental Health Agents (EHAs)	<p>Worked closely with the District Steering Teams (DST) and EHAs to monitor activities. The field staff provided support with the development of workplans with specific deliverables to enable the DSTs and EHAs to prioritize activities. The goal of this collaboration is to empower the district officials to take ownership of the facilities, provide oversight of the community structures, and to ensure the functionality of the facilities after GWASH ends.</p> <p>During this reporting period, GWASH CLTS field staff collaborated with the EHAs and the DST members to support the communities to conduct ODF assessments in the GWASH CLTS districts. These sessions were very informative because planning meetings were held before the assessments to review the ODF protocol. At the end of the assessment, feedback sessions were held to discuss findings and how</p>

	the communities which did not meet the criteria could be assisted.
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------

**4.3.1.1 - LNGO Capacity Building**

The GWASH Project continued to provide support and coaching to all remaining partner LNGOs. The field team worked closely with LNGO field staff to provide support during field activities as well as with work plan development and reporting. The Field team set aside one day every month to work with each LNGO in the Districts in order to go through the activities that were implemented, review the work plans and reports as well as cross check and match the GWASH data collection forms with the reports in order to update the project-level MIS. The DCOP and Field Coordinator also reviewed the LNGO reports and provided feedback on the reports for continued monitoring and support. This has improved the LNGOs ability to present a high quality report. This process has generally improved the capacity of LNGOs with regard to reporting on their progress towards meeting the targets and we have also seen and improvement in the quality of their report writing.

Due to constant coaching and support from field staff, LNGO field officers have become more confident holding community meetings, sensitizing the communities on good hygiene practices and talking about culturally sensitive subjects such as open defecation and fecal oral transmission.

Timely reporting continues to be a challenge for LNGOs. In year 4, field staff continued to provide support to the LNGOs to help them meet the reporting deadlines. The GWASH team found that conducting onsite monthly meetings have proved to be part of an effective strategy when scheduled at the end of the month when LNGOs are finalizing their reports.



Meeting with WatSan Committee in Mempeasem in Assin North District of the Central Region

**4.3.1.2 - Capacity Building for WatSan Committees and Community-Based Hygiene Promoters**

During this reporting period the GWASH Project continued to focus on strengthening the capacity of the WatSan Committees and Water Boards in the GWASH communities with particular emphasis on funds mobilization and management. Various meetings and sessions were held with WatSan Committees in GWASH communities to discuss the water payment system in use, the advantages and disadvantages of the system, as well as to check their

financial records and the level of funds mobilized. Issues related to the household levy system were highlighted and discussed as well.

Funds mobilization continues to be the main challenge for the WatSan Committees especially for those that are using the household monthly levy or annual levy system. WatSan Committees have quickly realized that once the community members have access to the water and begin to use it they are very reluctant to pay for it afterwards.

This could be attributed to enforcement and the fact that sanctions are not enforced for defaulters. The sticky issue is that when such defaulters are denied access to the clean water they revert back to using the unhealthy water source because it is free and available. Field staff continue to encourage the communities to implement the “pay as you fetch” system as this has proved to be more effective in ensuring constant flow of funds for maintenance and repair. The funds needed for the repairs range from approximately GHC 50 for minor repairs to more than GHC 400 for major repairs. The pay as you fetch system enables the WatSan Committee to make immediate repairs if there is a breakdown of the facility instead of waiting until the household levy is collected which could be a month or more depending on the farming season. Nevertheless, this system also has its challenge and requires a trustworthy pump attendant who is accountable to the community for the monies collected. GWASH will continue to work with the committees to identify which system works best for their situation and to find solutions to any challenges.

To support the new GWASH borehole repair and manual drilling initiatives in Assin North and South Districts, monitoring visits were conducted to encourage the newly formed WatSan Committees to apply the recommended practices and approaches covered during the trainings to effectively manage the water facilities provided. During the monitoring, the key issues that were discussed included regular funds mobilization, accurate record keeping, and proper hygiene and sanitation issues at the community level.

The monitoring visits revealed that about 70% of the new committees had opened bank accounts and were holding meetings, however two key issues were identified that cut across all communities, accurate record keeping and community sensitization on good hygiene behaviors. As a result of these issues, the committees were encouraged to record all meetings and activities in the record books provided. In some communities, field staff held community wide meetings to sensitize the community on the roles and responsibilities of the WatSan Committees. The opportunity was also used to discuss hand washing and proper hygiene behaviors with the community members. Follow-on visits will be undertaken during the next quarter to provide support and mentoring for the WatSan Committees.

#### **4.3.1.3 - Capacity Building for Schools**

GWASH builds the capacity of schools to promote good hygiene behaviors, and encourages the School Health Education Program (SHEP) Clubs to act as change agents in their schools by organizing activities

to educate and promote good hygienic practices in their schools and communities. During this reporting period the software team monitored usage and maintenance of the institutional facilities, and conducted user education in schools where the facilities were not being used properly.

The GWASH Project, in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service and the SHEP, launched a hand washing essay contest in the Ga West Municipality of Greater Accra. For this creative writing and hygiene education exercise, GWASH is holding the competition at its targeted schools which are municipal assembly government schools in peri-urban Accra: Omanjor M/A Basic, Adusa M/A Basic , Bodumase Primary, Opah M/A Basic, Achiaman M/A Primary, Nsakina JHS and Manhean M/A Basic Schools.

Students were asked to respond to the following question in no more than 200 words: *“You have observed that Ghanaian school children do not practice proper hand washing with soap. Write an article, in your own handwriting, for publication in a national newspaper to encourage all schoolchildren to practice proper hand washing.”*

**USAID** FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
**WINKROCK**  
**RELIEF INTERNATIONAL** ALMSA

**GHANA WASH PROJECT**

**2013 HAND WASHING ESSAY CONTEST**

**YOUR ESSAY TOPIC**  
You have observed that Ghanaian school children do not practice proper hand washing with soap. Write an article in your own handwriting for publication in a national newspaper to encourage all school children to practice proper hand washing.

**WORD LIMIT**  
No more than **200** words.

**DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION**  
**20th September, 2013**  
Submit to your school's head teacher

**PRIZES**  
The best three (3) essays will be awarded prizes for both the student author and the school.  
Every student who submits an essay will be recognized.

Eligible entrants are students who attend the following schools only:  
Manhean M/A Basic School, Nsakina M/A JHS, Omanjor M/A Basic School, Opah M/A Basic School, Adusa M/A Basic School, Bodumase M/A Primary School, Achiaman M/A Primary School

**REMEMBER:** For truly clean hands, ALWAYS wash your hands with soap under running water!

Poster developed for the hand washing essay competition

Hand washing with soap is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to prevent diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections, which are responsible for the majority of infant and child deaths. Yet despite its life saving potential, hand washing with soap is seldom practiced and not always easy to promote. Indeed most Ghanaians especially children are not in the habit of washing hands. This hand washing essay contest therefore aims to reemphasize the importance of hand washing among the school children. It is expected that this contest will



Field Staff conducting User Education at Opah M/A School in Ga West

generate discussions among school children and their teachers on the importance of hand washing and the proper way and critical times to wash hands. It is also hoped that the impact of the contest will expand to the household level, as the children pass on the hand washing messages to their friends, families and their neighbors within their communities. The three best essays will be rewarded with GWASH branded prizes.

Field staff have also conducted user education for SHEP clubs of beneficiary schools on how to use and maintain their institutional latrines in their schools. The sessions sought to emphasize the importance of proper use and maintenance to ensure the facility is functional over the long term.

#### **4.3.1.4 - Capacity Building of District Steering Teams and Environmental Health Agents**

The GWASH project builds the capacity of the District and Municipal Steering Teams (D/MST) and the EHAs to monitor activities of community structures such as the watsan committees and water boards in the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities provided under the project. The D/MST supports the GWASH team in monitoring the implementation of activities in the communities. Additionally, the EHAs are responsible for the site selection of the sanitation facilities and monitoring the construction of these latrines. GWASH collaborates with the M/DST and EHAs to encourage ownership of the project and to ensure sustainability when the project ends. One of the mandates of the M/DST is to facilitate and encourage households to have their own household latrines. The government has rolled out a CLTS strategy which the districts are required to implement. The collaboration with GWASH therefore serves as training ground for the M/DST to become fully equipped to implement the government strategy. It is expected that the D/MST will continue to support WASH objectives and encourage the communities to operate and maintain these facilities following the completion of the project.

The field team works closely with the DSTs and EHAs in the monitoring of GWASH activities especially with the CLTS activities. The goal of this collaboration is to empower the district officials to take ownership of the facilities, and provide oversight of the community structures, and to ensure the functionality of the facilities after GWASH ends. The knowledge and experience gained will be useful as they implement the CLTS strategy the country has adopted.

During this reporting period, GWASH CLTS field staff collaborated with the EHAs and the District Officials to support the communities to conduct ODF assessments in the GWASH CLTS districts. These sessions were very informative, as planning meetings were held before the assessments to go over the ODF protocol. At the end of the sessions feedback meetings were held to discuss findings and how the communities which did not meet the criteria could be assisted.

It is important to note that the EHAs are still visiting the communities and supporting them to attain the ODF status regardless of GWASH's inability to support their transport costs in the month of August and September due to lack of funds. This can be attributed to the close collaboration and knowledge transfer from GWASH that has motivated the EHAs to perform even without GWASH support.

Additionally, EHAs have been encouraged by communities' commitment to improving their sanitation practices and behaviors to achieve ODF status. This attitudinal shift amongst communities has also served as a motivating factor for EHAs to provide closer support and monitoring of communities.

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

**Table 10: Capacity Building Indicators (PMP No. 11)**

<b>Component 3: Capacity Building</b>	<b>No. of people trained to date</b>	<b>LOP Target</b>	<b>Percentage Achieved to Date</b>
11. Number of local artisans trained in latrine facility construction	332	300	110%

A total of 32 latrine artisans were trained during the reporting period, bringing the total number of artisans trained by the project to 332. There was a variety in the models promoted and techniques used to conduct the trainings, mostly focusing on two model types – the Mozambique VIP and the KVIP latrine, both with iron roofs and cement or brick superstructures.

We continued to experience the problem this year where artisans trained under the GWASH Project fail to build any latrines after the initial training. Also, the attrition rate of artisans in some areas was high. As we mentioned in the previous report, this situation lead to significant delays in certain communities, it also forced the project to overburden those artisans interested in sticking with the project.

There was also the additional challenge we had with some artisans who are unable to stick to the agreed upon building schedule, yet are loath to share the efforts with additional artisans sent to assist, due to the fact that they would then forfeit the revenue made on the latrines that they did not build. This issue arose in some of the WADA communities, which was our final foray into the supply-side high subsidy approach to latrine building efforts.

To address these issues, we focused our artisan trainings in areas where the number of artisans was not enough to construct latrines. We therefore focused our artisan trainings in Ga West Municipality in the Greater Accra Region and in Ho Municipality and Nkwanta South District in Volta Region.

Over the past year, we took seriously the lessons we learned from previous efforts, and put new strategies into practice to push forward latrine construction. Some of these strategies are:

- 1) Allowing for performance bonuses based on the successful completion of latrines during a fixed period of time;
- 2) Inserting clauses in artisan contracts which allow us to reduce their HHL quota if they are unable to meet building target times;

- 3) Training more artisans than will be needed, particularly in areas with *galamsey* (informal gold mining) opportunities, as we are unable to compete with those efforts in terms of the amount paid for services rendered;
- 4) Increasing the number of HHLs provided in previously targeted communities, with the assumption being that current artisans will be able to add to their efforts without logistical challenges of moving to other communities;
- 5) Ensuring that provision of materials and availability of artisans are more in synchronicity than they have been during the first phase of CLTS efforts.

We are happy to report that our efforts were successful and as a result, we were able to complete construction of all household latrines in the WADA communities. The household latrines are now in use and being maintained.

#### 4.4 COMPONENT 4: STRATEGIC BEHAVIOR CHANGE

**Table 11: Strategic Behavior Change Indicators (PMP No. 13, 14 and 15)**

Indicator	Component 4	Total to date	Target	LOP %
13	Number of communities/schools that have adopted Open Defecation Free (ODF) behaviors	32	50	64%
14	Number of people trained in behavior change and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance	93,464	78,387	119%
15	Number of people (students) reached through BCC and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance	21,031	10,900	193%
	<b>COMBINED TOTALS FOR INDICATOR 14 and 15</b>	<b>114,495</b>	<b>89,287</b>	<b>128%</b>

The GWASH project sees strategic behavior change as the key foundation for the success of the project and continues to combine a variety of behavior change approaches to support the development of good behaviors and practices in infrastructure usage as well as the increased adoption of complementary behaviors that will reduce waterborne diseases. This component cuts across all activities of the project and serves to ensure much needed project sustainability for years to come.

<b>Component 4: Strategic Behavior Change</b>	
Community Awareness of Water and Sanitation	<p>During the period under review, user education on household latrines and institutional latrines were intensified to reinforce proper facility use. House-to-house visits were conducted for beneficiaries of HHLs and group sessions were held for beneficiaries of institutional facilities in all GWASH communities. User education was also conducted for schools to emphasize the proper use of the facilities.</p> <p>Video shows were held in communities to encourage adherence to</p>

	<p>proper facility user-practices and the operation and maintenance of the HHLs and wells to encourage good hygiene and sanitation practices. Photos and videos were used to generate discussions on bad practices and to promote good hygiene behaviors.</p>
<p>Development of Behavior Change Messages</p>	<p>GWASH printed 5000 copies of the “My Health, My Wealth: The WASH Funtivity book” for the children in GWASH schools which has been distributed to targeted schools. Orientation sessions were held with the SHEP Club to introduce the different activities in the book to the students.</p> <p>The project printed branded t-shirts and caps with hygiene messages to be distributed to community volunteers such as the natural leaders and the community based hygiene promoters. During this reporting period t-shirts and caps were distributed to Natural leaders and community volunteers to serve as a motivation for these community volunteers to continue their efforts to promote good hygiene practices and support the CLTS efforts. The messages printed on the t-shirts and caps also promote positive hygiene behaviors.</p>
<p>Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)</p>	<p>CLTS activities during the quarter focused on community exchange visits to motivate and encourage weaker communities to emulate the good practices of model communities and to develop better strategies towards the achievement ODF. Additional activities included facilitating communities’ self-assessment of their ODF status. The main objective was to assist all the ODF target communities to identify their strengths and weaknesses regarding indicators for attaining ODF status.</p> <p>Training sessions were organized for the EHAs, DICCS and MICCS members on ODF verification and certification protocol.</p> <p>WI staff members conducted follow up visits to communities that had previously passed their self-assessments and were awaiting DICCS verification to encourage them to maintain the ODF status and to improve upon their current status so they could move to the next level on the ODF protocol.</p>



#### 4.4.1 - Community Awareness of Water and Sanitation

During this period, GWASH worked steadily to increase community awareness of water and sanitation practices continued with user education of institutional and household latrines. Our strategy aimed to combat past experiences where facilities were unusable or in poor condition due to lack of community knowledge on facility use and maintenance. The field staff intensified user education during this quarter through house-to-house visits of HHL beneficiaries and institutional facilities in all GWASH communities.



User-education for household latrine beneficiaries at Jumbo in Volta Region

With the aid of visual tools the field staff explained the proper use of the latrines. For example, the need to shut doors at all times, drop all used anal cleansing material into pit, and hand washing with soap under running water were presented as important practices. GWASH recognizes the power of peer pressure, and when possible some user education sessions were done in clusters to enable the beneficiaries to learn from the good practices of their neighboring households and communities. The field team posed various questions and scenarios which sparked a discussion to elicit answers from the community members. This approach to user education was found to be effective as the beneficiaries perceived it as a safe space to share their beliefs and experiences with some admitting that they had previously contravened some of the appropriate practices, especially the act of dropping used anal cleansing materials into the pit.

GWASH efforts to increase community awareness of water and sanitation practices continued with user education of institutional and household latrines during this reporting period. Our strategy aimed to combat past experiences where facilities were unusable or in poor condition due to lack of community knowledge on facility use and maintenance. The field staff intensified user education through house-to-house visits of HHL beneficiaries and institutional facilities in all GWASH communities.

The use of video shows by GWASH in the hybrid CLTS communities as part of triggering the communities to stop open defecation has yielded positive results and GWASH is continuing to employ this strategy to support its user education efforts.

During this reporting period video shows were held in communities to encourage adherence to proper facility user-practices and the operation and maintenance of the household latrines and wells to encourage good hygiene and sanitation practices. Both photos and videos were used to generate

discussions on bad practices and promote good hygiene behaviors. The attendance of 480 community members (270 adults and 210 children) was indeed impressive as it represents about 70% of the community participating. The session stimulated community members themselves to advise each other to strictly adhere to the principles discussed. Beneficiaries expressed appreciation for the initiative as well as the complementary efforts to promote appropriate user-practices.

#### 4.4.2 - Development of Behavior Change Messages

Behavior change messages have been developed and used by GWASH to promote hygienic practices and to trigger a change in behavior in our project communities. In this reporting period, T-shirts and caps with key hygiene messages were distributed to natural leaders and community-based hygiene promoters to serve as a motivation for these community volunteers to continue to promote good hygiene practices and support with the CLTS efforts. T-Shirts were also distributed to some active chiefs and opinion leaders whose communities showed commitment to the ODF process by ensuring that required documentation was complete and accurate, and by requesting the self-assessment. Additionally EHAs and DICCS members were also given the T-shirts to help enable community members to identify them. The messages printed on the T-shirts and caps will also serve as a constant reminder of good hygiene behaviors to people in the community who will read the messages.

GWASH developed a WASH Activity book entitled “My Health is My Wealth: A WASH Funtivity Book.” Five thousand copies of the activity books were printed and distribution began in earnest. Discussion sessions were held with the SHEP Clubs in GWASH schools to introduce them to the



Page 24 of the WASH Funtivity Book, where children learn appropriate handwashing behavior and a song to sing while washing their hands with soap and water.



Pupils of Manhean MA Basic School in Ga West Municipal discussing the Activity Book

various WASH themed puzzles, poems, and songs in the book. The clubs were also sensitized on how to use the WASH Funtivity books to promote good hygiene and sanitation practices both in their schools and communities. As the students work through the Funtivity book, they will discover hygiene messages and practices which are intended to trigger behavior change and reinforce positive WASH behaviors. The sessions with SHEP Clubs proved helpful to the students as they became familiar with the content of the activity book and noted areas of WASH related messages in the word puzzles, poetry and coloring activities. The school children were particularly excited and kept singing the hand washing song on page 24 of the book.

The GWASH Project also printed branded t-shirts and caps with hygiene messages to be distributed to community volunteers such as the Natural Leaders and the community based hygiene promoters. These t-shirts will not only serve as a motivation for these community volunteers to continue to promote good hygiene practices but also the messages printed on them will serve as a constant reminder of good hygiene behaviors to people in the community. One thousand t-shirts and caps have been printed and will be distributed in the next reporting period and will act as a continued discussion point on safe behaviors related to water and sanitation.

#### **4.4.3 – Hybrid Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)**

The GWASH project is using a hybrid approach to CLTS to promote hygiene and healthy water and sanitation practices in its communities. Under this approach, communities are encouraged to play an active role in their water and sanitation health by taking steps such as digging pits and gathering materials to contribute to building their own latrines. The GWASH Project has been implementing the

low subsidy CLTS approach since the beginning January 2012. The objective of this approach is to help achieve both ODF communities and household latrine targets by the end of the project in September 2013.



Meeting between opinion leaders and facilitators during the ODF Self assessment at Abutia Agove, in Volta Region

CLTS activities during the quarter focused on facilitating communities' self-assessment of their ODF status. The main objective was to assist all the ODF target communities to identify their strengths and weaknesses regarding the indicators for attaining ODF status on the protocol. Community led ODF self-assessments were conducted by target

communities in all four GWASH CLTS districts. Prior to the assessments the field team assisted the communities to develop and revise their defecation maps, update their records, and demolish or cover unimproved latrines as these are all criterion in the new GoG protocol. To date a total of 30 communities have passed the basic level<sup>1</sup> for the ODF status. Visits were also made to communities that had previously passed the self assessment and are awaiting DICCS verification to encourage them to maintain the ODF status and make further improvements to their communities' hygiene and sanitation practices.

The GWASH project is using a hybrid approach to CLTS to promote hygiene, and healthy water and sanitation practices in its communities. Under this approach, communities are encouraged to play an active role in their water and sanitation health by taking steps such as digging pits and gathering materials to contribute to building their own latrines. The GWASH Project has been implementing the low subsidy CLTS approach since the beginning January 2012. The objective of this approach is to help achieve both ODF communities and household latrines targets by the end of the project in September 2013.

CLTS activities during the quarter focused on the community exchange visits to motivate and encourage weaker communities to emulate the good practices of model communities and to develop better strategies towards the achievement ODF. Model communities were selected from those who had achieved ODF status and a subsequent visit was planned for weaker communities to visit the model community(ies). The visits involved chiefs, natural leaders and focal persons from the various communities. During the exchange the visitors walked through the model host community and discussed ideas on increased community participation and the enforcement of sanctions. Following these visits, some chiefs and other community stakeholders from the visiting communities pledged to



Community members exchanging pleasantries during the exchange visit in Adansemanse in Agona East District

enforce proper laws and regulations, and support the Hygiene and Sanitation Monitoring Task Force to ensure good sanitation practices towards ODF achievement. GWASH will be monitoring how effective these exchange visits are in terms of any change in behaviors by the visiting communities and this will then be replicated on a larger scale in the CLTS communities.

During the reporting period training sessions were organized for the EHAs, DICCS and MICCS members on ODF

<sup>1</sup> Basic level means there are no visible feces in the community.

verification and certification protocol. The role of the DICCS or MICCS is to oversee and coordinate the overall sanitation related programs, projects and activities in a particular district or municipality. The committee is therefore supposed to monitor and advise all stakeholders on all sanitation issues.

With regards to CLTS, the MICCS or DICCS, headed by the District Environmental Health Officer/ Municipal Environmental Health Officer (DEHO/MEHO), is the body or committee that has the mandate to verify and certify the ODF status of communities at the district/municipal level and report to Regional Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation (RICCS). These training will enable participants to understand how to conduct the assessment, verification and certification of ODF status of communities using the set protocol. This is in preparation of the general assessment of the ODF status of all GWASH target communities so the project is able to determine how many communities will attain ODF status by end of the September 2013. A field practice session was conducted as part of the training to demonstrate how to use the protocol for assessment.

The general view of the participants in both district trainings was that although the protocol is a good guide, it will be very difficult for most communities to attain the ODF status level without external subsidy support such as the GWASH project model. This is because of the emphasis placed on the construction and use of improved latrines which many poor households cannot afford to construct without outside support. An appeal was also made to the DEHO/MEHO that were present at the meeting that communities which are able to attain the ODF basic level should be assisted with a subsidy as a reward for their efforts and to encourage them move up the ladder to attain the full ODF status.

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

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

GWASH fulfilled its commitments for the Coca-Cola WADA initiative by the close of FY2013. Through the Coca-Cola WADA partnership, there were two WaterHealth Centers constructed, funded through USAID and the Coca-Cola Africa Foundation through GETF; rainwater harvesting systems and storage were provided to the LEKMA North and South Cluster of Schools in Greater Accra; 231 household latrines were constructed; 12 individuals were trained on facility maintenance and some of the same latrine artisans that trained through GWASH efforts supported latrine construction in WADA communities; five institutional latrines at schools in Greater Accra and Volta Regions were constructed; five handwashing stations were installed in schools. The project provided complementary BCC activities in all communities in which we worked. GWASH also lead community mobilization, monitoring and evaluation efforts across all project activities.

Thanks to that partnership, GWASH expanded on the idea of the comic book during the fourth year of operations and developed a 32 page activity book to be used with school children, teaches them more about proper hygiene and sanitation in the school and home settings.

#### **4.5.2 Number of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (PMP No. 16)**

The project secured and implemented partnerships with both local and international private sector partners, as well as implemented activities for PPP agreements already in place. In terms of new Public-Private Partnerships, GWASH added onto existing PPP agreements. The three partners that have signed agreements with GWASH in the past year are:

- 1) Safe Water Network/Hilton Foundation
- 2) PricewaterhouseCoopers Ghana Limited
- 3) Barry Callebaut
- 4) Ernst & Young – GHC 500

#### **Safe Water Network / Hilton Foundation**

SWN finished construction of two surface water kiosks in Aveme, South Dayi District, in Volta Region and Akateng, Upper Manya-Krobo District, in Eastern Region. GWASH provided support on all monitoring and evaluation efforts and also on mobilization, capacity building and behavior change communication efforts in the communities. We are excited that this partnership could represent a rare synergy in the water sector, whereby a private sector entity and a publicly funded initiative could work hand-in-hand to increase the effectiveness of a joint project. We feel this project represents the embodiment of the objectives of USAID's Global Development Alliance initiatives.

On World Water Day 2013 (in March), the GWASH Project, together with Safe Water Network, commissioned a water treatment center utilizing SWN's open-source technology (modular slow sand filtration system) at Aveme, in Volta Region. The facility, comprised of a main kiosk and two vantage points, was provided to the Aveme community thanks to support from Safe Water Network's funders, the Conrad H. Hilton Foundation and CSR Development. The partnership also supported the construction, completion and handing over of two additional full-scale facilities during the reporting period, in Akateng and Gbefi communities, both in Eastern Region. Unfortunately, despite the success of the partnership, budgetary constraints and priorities during the extension period have forced GWASH to discontinue the partnership.

#### **PricewaterhouseCoopers Ghana Limited**

The project established a partnership with the advisory firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Ghana Limited to provide boreholes and behavior change support to Akonfudi and Breku schools, located in Assin North District in Central Region. In each school, GWASH's Behavior Change Agent in the Central Region lead SHEP club trainings. The trainings included participants from a total of six schools: primary and junior high schools in Breku, Akonfidi and the district assembly primary school. Participants included six SHEP teachers (one from each school), as well as 120 pupils from the different SHEP clubs, marking an exciting

opportunity to expand project reach outside of targeted community schools. The SHEP trainings took place in November 2012, and the boreholes were commissioned at the two schools in December 2012.

### **Barry Callebaut**

In August 2013, the GWASH Project established a partnership with the cocoa and chocolate supplier firm Barry Callebaut to provide sanitation, water improvements and behavior change training in two schools, two 4-seater KVIPs at Nana Korkor D/A Junior High School in Kukurantumi in East Akim Eastern Region, and two 4-seater KVIPs at Amasie West Junior High School, in Odaho, in Ashanti Region. The schools in Odaho will also receive an additional rainwater harvesting and storage facility. At both schools, the project will provide behavior change support in the form of SHEP and food vendor trainings. Pending receipt of funds from Barry Callebaut, GWASH expects to start activities in November 2013.

### **Ernst & Young**

GWASH also received modest funding from Ernst & Young to construct 20 handwashing stations at area schools. The handwashing stations will serve as prizes for some of the winning schools of the Handwashing Essay Contest, to be awarded November 2013.

### **4.5.3 Amount of resources (funds) leveraged through PPPs (PMP No. 17)**

In terms of funds leveraged, GWASH through its PPPs has been able to surpass the LOP target of \$1,000,000. To date, the PPPs have contributed in total, US\$ 1,700,702 in cost share for several water and sanitation facilities in PPP targeted areas. The amount leveraged includes US\$129,904 generated in the FY2013 period. Overall, we have received US\$8,000 from PricewaterhouseCoopers, US\$29,000 from the WATER NGO PPP, US\$ 46,392 from Barry Callebaut, US\$485,364 from the Hilton foundation/Safe Water Network/GWASH collaboration and US\$500,022 from the WaterHealth/GWASH collaboration.

**Table 12: Amount of resources (funds) leveraged through PPPs (PMP No. 17)**

Activity	LOP Target	Present Total	Percentage Achieved
Resources Leveraged through PPP	\$1,000,000	\$1,700,702	170%

## **5. SIX-MONTH EXTENSION INITIATIVES, SUCCESS STORIES, LESSONS LEARNT AND VISITORS TO THE PROJECT**

### **5.1 SIX-MONTH EXTENSION INITIATIVES**

**Additional 20 Borehole Repairs and 20 Manually Drilled Boreholes** – Given the immense success of this approach, we are targeting additional communities in the same regions of Assin North and Assin South in Central Region to improve water access. During the six-month extension period, we will be targeting 20 additional communities for support, 10 in Assin North communities and 10 in Assin South communities.

We have successfully drilled and constructed 6 boreholes in the following communities (all in Asikam-Odoben-Brakwa District of Central Region) as of October 2013: Kramokwa, Dwenedanba, Akwakrom, Asomdweyede, Besease and Saviour Town.

**Construction of 765 Household Latrines in 3 Regions** – Our low-subsidy household latrine building efforts have yielded some impressive results, with over 2000 latrines being built since we started the initiative in March 2012. That said, the reality is that our efforts have triggered a ‘second wave’ of demand in many of our communities.

During the extension phase a total of 765 new household latrines will be constructed in project communities in seven districts in Greater Accra, Central, Eastern and Western Regions. These latrines will go to 3 of the project regions. The table below gives a draft of the initial breakdown of these 765 household latrines among project districts:

#	Region	District	Latrines Allocation
1	Western	Aowin Suaman	200
2	Western	Bibiani	100
3	Western	Sefwi Wiaso	100
4	Central	Agona East	122
5	Central	Awutu Senya	40
6	Eastern	East Akim	123
7	Greater Accra	Ga West	30
8	Volta	Ho	50
<b>Total</b>			<b>765</b>

These plans will provide more coverage, focusing on existing project communities, by supporting those registered but unreached beneficiaries due to lack of resources the last time around. GWASH will continue to work as a primary partner assisting the District Assemblies with the hybrid but low subsidy CLTS concept to address environmental sanitation challenges in the country.

**Construction of Institutional Latrines in Central, Western and Eastern Regions** – GWASH will continue its efforts to improve sanitation through the additional construction of 18 institutional latrines in primary and junior high schools in two regions.



For the purposes of keeping our operations efficient through clustering, these activities will be focused primarily in two districts, Assin North District in Central Region, where we plan to provide six institutional latrines in different community schools, and Aowin-Suaman District in Western Region, where we plan to provide eight institutional latrines. In the Aowin Suaman District, for example, many of the sites for institutional latrines are in communities where we have previously provided water and sanitation facilities, allowing us to deepen our impact. This is an important response to a critique brought up in the Chemonics external evaluation : Providing a “deep” intervention, by providing the range of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in each community, is our best approach for synergizing our interventions for improved health outcomes in our targeted communities. In our six-month extension period, bringing these needed institutional latrine facilities to communities we already have worked in provides an opportunity to tailor our project activities to this valuable criticism.

In addition, through our recently confirmed partnership with Barry Callebaut, we will be providing two institutional latrines in Odaho Junior High School, located in Amasie West in Ashanti Region. We will also be providing one institutional latrine facility in Eastern Region, at the Nana Korkor Junior High School in Kukurantumi, in East Akim, Eastern Region.

The project will of course provide the necessary software to enable the communities to build their demand for water and sanitation improvements, leadership and management capacity, and overall, sustainability of these facilities.

**Provide BCC Support for Extension Period Deliverables** - To ensure sustained access to and use of services, behavior change becomes a central core guiding framework and not a peripheral add-on. This guiding framework will be applied to all interventions to be promoted and implemented at various levels, i.e. individual, household, school, community, and district. This includes in conducting triggerings to stimulate demand for improved sanitation, user education for the effective use and management of HHLs in CLTS communities, monitoring and user education with School Health Management Committees and SHEP clubs.

**Monitoring Open Defecation-Free Status in 80 Priority Communities** – GWASH CLTS staff will continue to work to achieve the project target of ODF officially recognized ODF communities. Work will continue with watsan community members, natural leaders, opinion leaders and community chiefs and EHAs to deepen understanding of the new ODF protocols. Staff will continue trainings for MICCS/DICCS members, EHAs, M/DWSTs and natural leaders on the use of the protocol. The EHAs and DWSTs will continue to receive coaching to support natural leaders to conduct self assessment.

GWASH also worked with USAID to agree on how to assess and declare communities ODF in view of these challenges. Together, we ultimately decided to move forward by counting the communities that based the basic stage on the protocol, provided we are documenting the process.

**Lessons Learnt Documents on Local NGO Partnerships and Innovative Activities** – The GWASH Project will develop two major documents assessing our impacts with our local NGO partners and looking at the impact of our innovative activities, including the Small Grants Facility, our hybridized CLTS approach, and our manual drilling and borehole repair initiatives.

The first lessons learnt document will examine the effectiveness of our partnerships with the LNGOs in executing our activities. We will look at central questions such as the LNGO selection process, building LNGOs’ technical and management skills in the WASH sector, building sustainable relationships at the community and district level with relevant stakeholders and the smoothness of collaborations between our LNGO partners and our own team staff.

The second lessons learnt document will examine the effectiveness of our innovative activities. We will look at how these strategies and facilities are innovative, how well they address communities’ WASH needs, how our innovative facilities has compared with previous “non-innovative” facilities, the enthusiasm and community ownership of our facilities, the challenges encountered and/or anticipated in terms of facility performance, usage and sustainability and how well equipped communities are to address future challenges they will encounter.

At the time of this report, we are planning fieldwork to include surveys and interviews with USAID, GWASH team staff, our LNGO partners, community leaders (WatSan Committee members) and district-level representatives (MWST and DWST members and other district assembly representatives) in each of our five regions. We envision the first lessons learnt document will be complete by the end of December 2013, and the second by February 2014.

## **5.2 SUCCESS STORIES**

The GWASH Project developed four success stories over the past year, thanks to the efforts of the Communications Manager and Communications Assistant. As these documents have been shared with USAID as produced, they will only be listed below:

- 1) GWASH and U.S. Peace Corps Ghana Partnership
- 2) Women’s Leadership in Water and Sanitation in the Ofankor Market Association
- 3) Promoting Community Development through WatSan Committees
- 4) USAID and Coca-Cola WADA Partnership

In addition, the GWASH Project had the good fortune to receive coverage from BBC Afrique on its work at the community level to improve water and sanitation. The five-minute radio emission (in French with English translation) can be found at the GWASH website:

- <http://ghanawashproject.org/gwash-on-bbc-afrique-radio/>

Finally, the GWASH team has also developed a short video of the project's impacts in photos, using still photography from various activities in the field. The video can be found at the following website:

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V4KhJJReOoU>

### 5.3 LESSONS LEARNT

**Strategizing to Provide Protective Gear For Cleaning Institutional Latrine Facilities** – One key aspect of maintaining the institutional KVIPs in the schools is keeping the facilities clean. A solution is that school children in the beneficiary schools are tasked by the schools to clean the facilities, however, these students need to be provided with protective gear they are not exposed to health hazards when cleaning the facilities and not all the schools have a provision to ensure this happens. Rural projects that provide institutional facilities to schools need to discuss and include a strategy to ensure protective gear is provided and available to the students who clean the facilities. Since most rural schools do not have access to funds to provide protective gear they should be encouraged to explore creative ways to ensure student safety such as making gloves out of plastic bags,

**Using Community Self-Assessments to Motivate Sanitation Improvements and ODF** – Significant environmental improvements have been seen in communities in the Volta Region. According to EDSAM, the LNGO based in this region, this can be attributed to the self-assessment that was conducted a month ago as it helped both the EDSAM staff and communities to better understand the assessment/verification process. It also exposed their strengths and weaknesses as they relate to the indicators of the ODF status. Moving forward, communities should be encouraged and supported to conduct the self-assessments regularly, as these assessments motivate communities to improve their sanitation and move up the ladder in the ODF continuum.

### 5.4 VISITORS TO THE PROJECT

**USAID Official Visit to Adaa, Gomoa West, Central Region** – In February 2013, Emmanuel Odotei USAID WASH Specialist, Alicka Samuel-Lamprey, USAID Knowledge for Health Outreach and Monitoring Manager, and Peter Hobby, Knowledge for Health Advisor and Knowledge Management Specialist with Management Sciences for Health visited the community of Adaa, which was targeted by GWASH for sanitation improvements through household latrine construction. The visitors met with household latrine beneficiaries, GWASH-trained latrine artisans and verified the enumeration process piloted by GWASH to track household individual latrine construction.

**Justice Abbey and Tony Mainoo** – The ADRA Ghana Senior Officers, Justice Abbey and Tony Mainoo, accompanied our Western Region field team member to meet with materials suppliers for household latrines and follow-up on supply of materials between the suppliers and household beneficiaries.

**Vincent Bertholon** – The principal backstop on the project, Vincent Bertholon of Relief International, also made a visit to provide coverage during the absence of the COP for his family vacation. Vincent worked on a number of issues, primarily providing guidance in the follow-up on necessary deliverables and financial issues.

**Dr. W. Y. K. Brown** – The Country Director of Ghana of ADRA, Dr. Brown, visited the project in order to follow-up on ADRA field officers' work in the communities, accompanying field staff on their monitoring trips in Volta Region, inspecting completed facilities and levels of user education, and cross-checking our numbers for household latrines between our reported numbers and the facilities in the field.

**Denison Grellmann** – Mr. Denison Grellman, Senior Program Manager at ADRA International paid a monitoring visit to the G-WASH project in January 2013 and visited project communities in Greater Accra and Volta Regions. He accompanied the field staff on monitoring trips, examined completed facilities and observed user education practices. His visit provided an opportunity to do a budget re-alignment to ensure that the ADRA funds were adequate funds to complete the remaining targets, taking into consideration the number of latrines constructed and under construction, the number of latrines constructed under Public-Private Partnership (PPP), and the number of septic latrines constructed and under construction.

**Jon Naugle** – Relief International/EnterpriseWorks Technical Director Jon Naugle, in addition to manual drilling specialist Ahmed Boubacar, visited the GWASH Project to support the training of a team of manual drilling artisans in Assin North and Assin South, in Central Region, in preparation for the project's manual drilling exercise in these districts. Through this training, the project built the capacity of 18 participants (including 4 participants who work with our LNGO partners). This initiative borrowed technology sourced from EnterpriseWorks, a partner agency of Relief International, and PRACTICA, who successfully practiced this method in Senegal. The training focused on the method of jetting as a manual drilling technique. This is appropriate for the types of sediment and rock found in the region, and can be used to drill through these layers and to drill deeper holes (in the case of jetting, up to 40 meters) than traditional methods. The GWASH Project has now successfully constructed 40 boreholes using the manually drilled method during FY2013, and is constructing more manually drilled boreholes during the six-month extension period.

**Carolyn O'Donnell** - The Winrock Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Carolyn O'Donnell, visited the GWASH Project to support Cudjoe Azumah to settle into his new role as the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. During the 4-day visit, Carolyn worked with Cudjoe to review and understand the USAID monitoring and evaluation requirements and protocols. Carolyn also assisted in reviewing proposals and the tools and instruments for data collection submitted for the internal performance evaluation of the project undertaken in April 2013. She also provided assistance for preparations towards the external evaluation of the project, in June 2013.

**Julie Barton Vanrijkel** - The Winrock Program Officer, Julie Vanrijkel was in Ghana March 8th - 14<sup>th</sup> to work with the Winrock Software team. Whilst in Ghana Julie met with the then COP, Sean Cantella, to discuss preparation for project evaluation. She then worked with the Winrock team on BCC activity planning and budgeting. Julie also worked with Dominic Dapaah, CLTS Coordinator to come up with a strategy for implementing CLTS activities in the light of the challenge of communities achieving ODF. Finally she took the opportunity to visit 4 CLTS communities in Agona East to monitor their progress towards achieving ODF.

## **6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **6.1 GEOTRACKING**

The GWASH Project continues to rely on its mapping capabilities to validate and verify the efforts being made across the country. About 85% of all facilities (including incomplete facilities such as partially-built household latrines) have already been mapped. The mapping exercise has provided significant tangible benefits, essentially serving as a one-stop site to demonstrate a great level of detail on each facility provided.

Facility Map – <https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S43866787Vi>

CLTS Community Map – <https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S442573bXxT>

### **6.2 UPDATE ON PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS**

#### **6.2.1 GWASH Seconded PCVs**

Since the time of the last report, three of the seven Peace Corps Volunteers seconded to our project have either terminated their service or moved site, ending our individual partnership agreements. The seventh seconded PCV completed her service in April 2013. We now have three PCVs residing in targeted CLTS communities.

For the three PCVs in CLTS communities, each charged with software and hardware support in a varying number of communities that they can reach by bicycle. As each PCV has different interests and opportunities, supported the evolution in the way in which each PCV defined his or her role with GWASH and their support to the project. Some recent examples of their efforts:

Hardware monitoring – many of the PCVs provide monthly updates on the state of the latrine building efforts in their target communities. This involves canvassing the communities and visiting each of the compounds where HHLs are being built. In particular, Ryan Amico, our seconded volunteer in Abutia Teti in the Ho Municipality of Volta Region, has been an essential asset to our project, collecting photos,

GPS and updated beneficiary information on our household latrine process, providing essential information for us as we sought to verify the construction status of high-subsidy and low-subsidy HHLs. Over the August and September period, Ryan canvassed 13 of our CLTS communities in the Ho Municipality, providing field information on more than 300 HHLs.

Youth Club Efforts – Paul Michaels, based in Adjomoku, East Akim, Eastern Region, has focused some of his outreach efforts through youth club hygiene sessions, and collaborating with our field staff to support video sessions to support the ODF community status in his host community of Adjomoku and surrounding areas.

With respect to the efforts of our now formerly Accra-based PCV Monica Jeannormil, please see additional details on her efforts in section 7.

### 6.2.2 PCVs Collaboration on Household Latrine Building

In the past year, the GWASH Project has worked with a number of PCVs to fulfill requests to improve the household sanitation situation in the PCVs' host communities. Working with Peace Corps Volunteers on HHL building efforts has been an overwhelmingly positive experience, for the project, for the PCV as well as for the beneficiary communities. Together, we saw the successful construction of 757 household latrines in this fourth year of the project.

A key advantage for us in working with the PCVs is their constant presence at the community level (as opposed to LNGO or direct hire personnel who only visit the sites from time to time) and their support in keeping tabs on both the hardware and software efforts. These elements have been essential to successfully completed initiatives. For details on these initiatives, please see the chart below:

PCV	Communities	# of HHLs	Status
David Fields	Mokwa-Bremang, Sebenso (Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira, CR)	144	Completed in FY2013
Danielle Dunlap	Ahwiam, Krobo, Watreso (Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira, CR)	190	Completed in FY2013
Katie Woodruff	Odumasi/Abrafo (Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira, CR)	101	Completed in FY2013
Linda Smittle	Jumbo, (Nkwanta South, VR)	100	Completed in FY2013
Bob Forrester	Obrachire, (Awutu Senya, CR)	70	Completed in FY2013
Kristi Moses	Damanko, Baduli, Ogyiri, Pibilla (Nkwanta North, VR)	104	<i>Completed in FY2012</i>
Steve Burgoon	Sefwi Nkonya (Sefwi Wiawso, WR)	48	<i>Completed in FY2012, with another round of latrine</i>

			<i>building during the six-month extension period</i>
		757	

### 6.2.3 Additional PCV Collaborations through the Small Grants Facility

In FY2012, the GWASH Project made several trips to Kumasi during the reporting period to meet with PCVs participating in their In Service Trainings (ISTs). In FY2013, the project continued its PCV outreach, successfully working directly with US Peace Corps Ghana’s Associate Director to continue to inform the PCVs of funding opportunities through the Small Grants Facility. GWASH advertised the Small Grants Facility through the PCV newsletter on two occasions, and this outreach has paid dividends. In the past year, applications have come in from PCVs requesting funds to improve water and sanitation environment in the communities where they serve. The committee approved 17 applications requesting funding for a variety of WASH activities, but especially institutional latrine facilities in schools, hand-dug wells and boreholes in communities, and support for school health and hygiene clubs. FY2013 was a busy and extremely productive time for the Small Grants Committee, which approved, funded, coordinated field support and oversaw the construction of facilities to see the majority of requested activities completed and constructed.

PCVs enthusiasm for the Small Grants Facility has been huge, and is a key area where this collaborative partnership has taken off. The Small Grants Facility has allowed us to expand our collaboration with US Peace Corps beyond the volunteers seconded to our project, and beyond those who we have partnered with to construct household latrines. We have been able to support 17 funding applications from both these groups, as well as other PCVs living in communities of need. For example, Lindsey Hanson, a PCV who was based at the School for the Deaf in Adjei Kojo in Greater Accra Region, reached out to us for support in improving water access at her school. Through the Small Grants Facility, the GWASH Project funded a rainwater harvesting and storage system (which also incorporated the geodesic underground dome structure developed by Dr. Elias Aklaku, a contest winner from the project’s Innovations Contest We). The entire system was completed by the end of August 2013, just in time for the start of the current school term.

### Sanitation Facilities Provided through Small Grants Facility in Partnership with Peace Corps Volunteers

Facility	Institution/Community	Location	Status
6 Seater KVIP	Abutia Agorve EP Schools	Abutia Agorve, Ho Municipality, Volta Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Abutia Agorve EP Schools	Abutia Agorve, Ho Municipality, Volta Region	Completed
6 Seater KVIP	Adupri D/A Prim. & JHS	Adupri, Bibiani, Western	Completed

		Region	
6 Seater KVIP	Sefwi Nkonya Primary School	Sefwi Nkonya, Sefwi Wiaso, Western Region	Completed
6 Seater KVIP	Sefwi Nkonya JHS	Sefwi Nkonya, Sefwi Wiaso, Western Region	Completed
6 Seater KVIP	Adjakaa Prim & JHS	Adjakaa, Aowin-Suaman, Western Region	Completed
6 Seater KVIP	Abochia Primary	Abochia, Aowin-Suaman, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Abochia JHS	Abochia, Aowin-Suaman, Western Region	Completed
6 Seater KVIP	Akwidaa Primary	Akwidaa, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Akwidaa JHS	Akwidaa, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Busua Kindergarten	Busua, Ahanta West, Western Region	Construction in progress (at Super-Structure level)
8 Seater KVIP	Busua Primary and JHS	Busua, Ahanta West, Western Region	Construction in progress (at Super-Structure level)
6 Seater KVIP	Cape 3 points Primary	Cape 3 Points, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Cape 3 points JHS	Cape 3 Points, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Funtunfuneeffu Clinic	Cape 3 Points, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
8 Seater KVIP	Nana Hemi Dekyi Primary	Dixcove, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
4 Seater KVIP	Princess Town Health Centre	Princess Town, Ahanta West, Western Region	Completed
8 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Atuabo JHS	Atuabo, Ellembelle, Western Region	Construction in progress (at Sub-Structure level)



### Water Facilities Provided through Small Grants Facility in Partnership with Peace Corps Volunteers

Facility	Institution/Community	Location	Status
Hand dug well (2)	Adjakaa Community	Aowin-Suaman, Western Region	Completed
Borehole (5)	Jumbo	Nkwanta South, Volta Region	Completed
Rain Water Harvesting System and Storage	Adjei Kojo, State School for the Deaf	Ashaiman Municipality, Greater Accra Region	Completed

### Hygiene-Only Activities Supported through Small Grants Facility in Partnership with Peace Corps Volunteers

Facility	Institution/Community	Location	Status
School Hygiene Project	Opembo	Awutu Senya, Central Region	Completed
Community Health Club	Adjomoku	East Akim, Eastern Region	Completed

## 7. STAFF CHANGES

During the past year, a number of staff changes occurred. Specific changes are listed below:

- After Sulemana Ibrahim, Project Finance Manager, resigned from GWASH with one-month notice in October 2012, the project hired Muhammad Sarwar, who was working with Relief International in Afghanistan and then Pakistan, to fulfil the role. Muhammad joined the project in November 2012, just in time to provide essential support for the Relief International audit that took place at the beginning of the 2013 calendar year. Muhammad has been essential in improving financial management processes for the project and in supporting our transition from start-up mode to full speed ahead.
- Joyce Aidoo, the Financial Assistant, returned from her four-month maternity leave in December 2012. Aaron Okyere, Financial and Administrative Support Assistant, had assumed Joyce's role for the period of the maternity leave; upon Joyce's return, he resumed his previous duties. Emmanuel Akakpo, who had been hired as Junior Financial Assistant to fulfil Aaron's role at that time, was kept on staff and now supports the financial team by completing scanning, processing payments and other duties.
- Michael Okpoti Sowah, Project M&E Specialist, was involved in a road accident while on official GWASH business in Volta Region in January 2013. He died as a result of his injuries.

- Cudjoe Azumah, originally hired to the project as Field Coordinator, assumed the duties of Project M&E Specialist for the remainder of the project after the death of our colleague. As Field Coordinator, one of Cudjoe's responsibilities had been liaising with GWASH seconded PCVs to troubleshoot their issues in the field, and Victoria Okoye, Communications Manager, took over this role for the remainder of the project.
- Zachary Aggrey, Project Driver, was driving at the time of the road accident in Volta Region in January 2013. He survived the incident but did not return to work. His contract was allowed to expire shortly afterward.
- The project hired Joshua Nsiah in May 2013 to support our field activities in the Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions (GAVERS). Our current GAVERS field officer, Evelyn Cofie, took advantage of the opportunity to complete a Masters course, and requested to reduce her time with the project from full-time to part-time. Joshua was brought on board to support Evelyn in her activities. Evelyn will resume her full-time status beginning November 2013, and Joshua will also stay on staff to continue support latrine construction and other activities in the GAVERS regions.
- Monica Jeannormil, a Peace Corps Volunteer seconded to GWASH, completed her one year of service and her role with the project in April 2013. Monica had served one year as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Mali before being evacuated due to the recent coup d'état in March 2012. Monica assisted the M&E Specialist with verifying all of the facilities, mapping more than 1,200 facilities during her short tenure with the GWASH Project. She also contributed writing and reporting for the project success stories. Monica developed and piloted a HHL numbering plan to streamline our tracking of individual household latrines, which has allowed the project to better track individual construction of household latrines.
- Danielle Dunlap, a PCV and one of our HHL construction collaborators in Central Region, died after a short illness in April 2013. Danielle worked with the project on a hybrid CLTS initiative in Krobo, Watreso and Ahwiam communities in the Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira District. Thanks to Danielle's efforts, the project built 186 household latrines in the three communities.
- Richard Amoah Mickson, project driver for the Greater Accra Region, passed away of natural causes in June 2013.
- Eddie Ackom was hired in September 2012 as a full time temporary driver. In April 2013, his contract was upgraded to permanent status.
- The GWASH project in this reporting period focused on the new initiatives of Manual Drilling and Borehole repairs in Assin North and South districts. To support these efforts, our local NGO New Nation network is focusing its efforts in this area; however as New Nation Network is not one of our strongest LNGOs, Anita Agyei, the Behavior Change Agent in Western Region, was reassigned to Assin Fosu in the Central Region to provide support to the LNGO. This has worked very well because Anita has led the BCC efforts and working closely with the LNGO focused on capacity building or the community management structures.
- In October 2013, Behavior Change Agent for the GAVERS Region Lawrence Ofori-Addo tendered his resignation from the project. Rather than try to hire a short-term person to fill the position,

the project will work with existing staff to fill in any necessary gaps to ensure smooth activities through the extension period.

## **8. FINANCIAL REPORT**

The financial report will be submitted under separate cover.

## **9. LINKS**

GWASH Promotional Video

<http://youtu.be/KK9G6JmfYb8>

GWASH Household Latrine Instructional Video –

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FYGjODuaWkU&feature=youtu.be>

Completed Facility Map –

<https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S43866787Vi>

CLTS Community Map –

<https://www.google.com/fusiontables/DataSource?snapid=S442573bXxT>

APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TRACKING TABLE - FY2013

Indicator #	Name of Indicator	Method of Calculation	Target Inputs	Unit	No. FY2011	FY2011	No. FY2012	FY2012	No. FY2013	FY2013	No. LOP	LOP	PMP No LOP	PMP Bene. LOP	%								
1	Number of people in target areas with access to improved water supply as a result of USG assistance (M)	Count of people in target areas that gained access to <u>any one of the water sources</u> described as improved and facilitated by RI	Boreholes	300	18	5,400	52	15,600	92	27,600	162	48,600	75	22,500	216%								
			Hand dug wells	150	11	1,650	23	3,450	4	600	38	5,700	32	4,800	119%								
			Small town systems	2500		-	1	2,500	1	2,500	2	5,000	2	5,000	100%								
			Surface Water Kiosks	3500		-	9	31,500	2	7,000	11	38,500	8	28,000	138%								
			Limited Mechanisation Schemes	2000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!							
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>7,050</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>53,050</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>37,700</b>		<b>213</b>		<b>97,800</b>		<b>117</b>		<b>60,300</b>
2	Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (M)	Count of people who gained access to any one of the improved sanitation facilities facilitated by RI.	Household latrines	8	187	1,496	1,563	12,504	2,848	22,784	4,598	36,784	4,680	37,440	98%								
			2-seater institutional latrines	120		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120	0%							
			4-seater institutional latrines	240	16	3,840	59	14,160	7	1,680	82	19,680	75	18,000	109%								
			6-seater institutional latrines	360	1	360	33	11,880	8	2,880	42	15,120	33	11,880	127%								
			8-seater institutional latrines	480		-	-	-	3	1,440	3	1,440	-	-	-	#DIV/0!							
			12-seater institutional WC / Aquapri	720	0	-	-	-	2	1,440	2	1,440	1	720	200%								
<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>				<b>5,696</b>		<b>38,544</b>		<b>30,224</b>		<b>4,727</b>		<b>74,464</b>		<b>5,024</b>		<b>68,160</b>		<b>109%</b>					
3	Number of improved water supply facilities constructed and functioning (M)	Count of all improved water facilities constructed by Ghana WASH project.	Boreholes	1		18		52		92		162		75	216%								
			Hand dug wells	1		11		23		4		38		32	119%								
			Small town systems	1		0		1		1		2		2	100%								
			Surface Water Treatment Kiosks	1		0		9		2		11		8	138%								
			Limited Mechanisation Schemes	0		0		-		-		-		-	-	#DIV/0!							
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>				<b>29</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>213</b>		<b>117</b>		<b>182%</b>						
4	Number of liters of rainwater storage capacity provided for hygienic use (M)	Sum of storage capacity of all water systems established by the Ghana WASH project.	5,000 l Rainwater Harvest	5,000	30	150,000	-	-	-	-	30	150,000	30	150,000	100%								
			40,000 l Storage Facility (Potable)	40,000	1	40,000	-	-	-	-	1	40,000	1	40,000	100%								
			150,000 l Rainwater Harvest	150,000	0	-	1	150,000	-	-	1	150,000	1	150,000	100%								
			120,000 l Rainwater Harvest	120,000	0	-	-	-	1	120,000	1	120,000	-	-	0%								
			90,000 l Rainwater Harvest	90,000	0	-	-	-	1	90,000	1	90,000	-	-	0%								
			1,400 l RWH with I-KVIPs	1,400	17	23,800	93	130,200	19	26,600	129	180,600	110	154,000	117%								
<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>48</b>		<b>213,800</b>		<b>94</b>		<b>280,200</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>236,600</b>		<b>163</b>		<b>730,600</b>		<b>142</b>		<b>494,000</b>		<b>148%</b>
5	5. Number of improved household latrines constructed and functioning (M)	Sum of improved household latrines constructed and functioning in collaboration with beneficiaries	Household latrines			187		1,563		2,848		4,598		4,680	98%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>187</b>		<b>1,563</b>		<b>2,848</b>		<b>4,598</b>		<b>4,680</b>		<b>98%</b>							
6	6. Number of improved institutional level latrines constructed and functioning	Sum of improved institutional level latrines constructed and functioning	Institutional latrines			17		92		20		129		110	117%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>17</b>		<b>92</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>129</b>		<b>110</b>		<b>117%</b>							
10	Number of people trained in effective communication, community profile analysis, and civic engagement	Count of all people who have attended fully or at least 80% of the complete module under this category of training.	Watsan / LINGO / CBHP	No. People		182		1,135		917		2,234		1,439	155%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>182</b>		<b>1,217</b>		<b>917</b>		<b>2,234</b>		<b>1,439</b>		<b>155%</b>							
11	11. Number of local artisans trained in latrine facility construction	Count of all people who have attended fully or at least 80% of the complete module under this category of training.	Latrine Artisans	No. People		153		147		30		330		300	110%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>153</b>		<b>147</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>330</b>		<b>300</b>		<b>110%</b>							
12	12. Number of people trained in water and sanitation facility maintenance and management and have a facility management plan in place	Count of all people who have attended at least 80% of the complete module under this category of training.	People Trained			558		640		647		1,845		1,372	134%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>558</b>		<b>640</b>		<b>647</b>		<b>1,845</b>		<b>1,372</b>		<b>134%</b>							
13	Number of CLTS communities / schools which have adopted Open Defecation Free (ODF) behaviors	This is the number of communities that have been declared ready for "ODF Basic" certification by District Authorities as per the 2013 ODF Protocol.	Communities Reached					9		17		26		50	52%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>					<b>9</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>26</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>52%</b>							
14	14. Number of people trained in behaviour change and hygiene messages as a result of USG assistance (M).	This is calculated by counting all individuals (adults) who have listened to a message fully from beginning to end.	People Reached			550		21,541		67,276		89,367		78,387	114%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>550</b>		<b>21,541</b>		<b>67,276</b>		<b>89,367</b>		<b>78,387</b>		<b>114%</b>							
15	15. Number of people (students) reached with BCC and hygiene messages as a result of USG funding	This is calculated by counting all individuals (students) who have listened to a message fully from beginning to end.	People Reached			0		12,659		8,290		20,949		10,900	192%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>12,659</b>		<b>8,290</b>		<b>20,949</b>		<b>10,900</b>		<b>192%</b>							
16	16. Number of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) established (M)	This is calculated by counting the number of partnerships the GWASH Project have with private sector entities.	Partnerships Engaged			3		1		2		6		6	100%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>100%</b>							
17	17. Amount of resources (funds) leveraged through PPPs annually.	This is calculated by calculating the cost share of all private sector partners (exclusive of Rotary International and Coca-Cola) contributed to joint initiatives.	Amount Leveraged			\$ 789,000		\$ 782,798		\$ 128,904		1,700,702		1,000,000	170%								
			<b>Annual Target (sum)</b>			<b>789,000</b>		<b>782,798</b>		<b>128,904</b>		<b>1,700,702</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>		<b>170%</b>							