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WASH FOR HEALTH PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021

Submission Date: October 15, 2021

Agreement Number: AID-641-A-15-00005

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ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Activity Title	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for Health
Agreement Number	AID-641-A-15-00005
Name of Prime Implementing Partner	Global Communities
Name(s) of Subcontractor(s)/Subawardee(s)	The Manoff Group Obooman Rural Action Program Community Management for Sustainable Development (COMDEV) Savana Integrated Rural Development Aid (SIRDA) EDSAM Social Network Adsen Consult Links Centre for Sustainable Development Jaksally Youth Group Beza-Lel Water and Agro Services Ltd Hope for new Generation (HFFG) Services EE&E Construction Keldem Ltd. Hydronomics Ltd. Joisssam GH Ltd. Bizgeo Ltd. Medeboa Ltd. EAK Sir Charles Dougan Company Ltd. Benghazi Development Company Ltd. Sebb-Say Company Ltd. Jonakot Construction Ltd. Asamoah Construction and Electrical Works Nakwab Trading Enterprise Ltd. Three J's Construction Ltd. Taurus Emporium Company Ltd. Philbek Enterprise Ltd. Bremmed Company Ltd. Country Services Ltd. Ayidiki Water and Sanitation Organization (AWSO) Rural Development Network (RUDNET) Type Company Limited
Activity Start Date	February 06, 2015
Activity End Date	September 30, 2021
Reporting Period	October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
AWSO	Ayidiki Water and Sanitation Organization
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CDO	Community Development Officer
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
COMDEV	Community Management for Sustainable Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DICCS	District Interagency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EAWAG	Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology
ESDM	Environmentally Sound Design and Management
EHA	Environmental Health Assistant
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FY16	Fiscal Year 2016
FY17	Fiscal Year 2017
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area Sanitation and Water Project
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GHACEM	Ghacem Limited
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOG	Government of Ghana
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HPNO	Health, Population and Nutrition Office
IE&C	Information, Education, and Communication
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated and Improved Pit
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIS	Management Information System
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLs	Natural Leaders
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PDT	Performance Data Table
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RI	Rotary International
RICCS	Regional Interagency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation

RING	Resiliency in Northern Ghana
RUDNET	Rural Development Network Ghana
SBCC	Social Behavior Change Communication
SG Fund	Small Grant Fund
SHEP	School Health Education Program
SIRDA	Savana Integrated Rural Development Aid
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally
STMA	Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
TA	Technical Assistance
TAF	Technology Applicability Framework
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WHI	Water Health International
WHO	World Health Organization
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every project aims to impact people's lives that are serving by achieving all its targets, and the final year of the WASH for Health project has proven that. We welcomed a local NGO, Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO), to assist in the project implementation in the Northern Region. Subri and Huniso, two mining communities, have access to improved sanitation, water, and hygiene through a partnership signed with Tarkwa Gold Fields. Residents in Tinjase and Kalba have access to safe water due to the commissioning of two additional small town water systems. The project also began to adopt the behavior-led approach to implementation. The year finally came to an end with the completion of two small-town water systems that supply residents in Bonakye and Mandari with safe water. Overall, the project has been able to achieve the annual and LOP targets.

The provision of improved household sanitation led to over 20,000 people practicing the appropriate sanitation behaviors in their households. These achievements would not have been possible without the assistance of Environmental Health officers, APDO, and funds from the Tarkwa Goldfields partnership. Through these collaborative efforts, an additional 74 communities have attained ODF statuses in FY21. The practice of appropriate sanitation behaviors cannot be complete without access to safe water.

The residents of Tinjase in the Oti Region and Kalba in the Savannah Region currently have access to safe water for domestic purposes. The project has provided them with one small water system each. Many non-functional boreholes have been rehabilitated, and new ones have been drilled to ensure that Ghana's communities in the remotest part of the project districts have access to safe water. With the outbreak of Covid-19, the availability and accessibility to safe water have contributed to curbing its spread. But for the behavior-led approach of SBCC activities, the achievements under the water and sanitation components would not have been sustained.

The novel behavior-led approach of implementing activities refocused the course of the project. Premium has since been given to behavioral change among beneficiaries through the implementation of essential WASH interventions. The SBCC team continued to influence residents, pupils, and staff of basic schools to adopt key hygiene behaviors through periodic trainings, workshops, and sensitization. Their efforts have been more pronounced during the pandemic as handwashing has become a norm in most of our project communities. As a result of the menstrual hygiene sensitization activities in basic schools, adolescent girls can better manage their periods. The male counterparts have been enlightened, and their guardians have supported these adolescent girls. For effective and widespread behavior change among the people of Ghana, WASH radio spots and discussions have been adopted to complement interpersonal sensitizations.

Cholera outbreaks have become a thing of the past, partly due to the quarterly disinfection exercises embarked on throughout FY21. Hope has also been restored to flood victims in the Upper West and Nort East regions due to the provision of relief items under the project.

The project welcomed another private sector partner, Tarkwa Goldfields Foundation, who has in partnership with the project committed resources to provide safe water and improved sanitation. All other partners, including Duraplast and Ghacem, have supported the project to give access to safe water and sanitation to residents in the project communities.

Basic schools and Health care facilities have not been excluded from the life-changing impact of the program. Water sourced from the small town water systems has been extended to these institutions to make water accessible for practicing hygiene behaviors such as handwashing and cleaning medical

equipment. In partnership with Water4, health facilities have been positively influenced to practice existing WASH standard operation procedures in their facilities. Thanks to the program, some maternity wards have access to safe water and electricity to cater to expectant mothers' needs. WASH-related diseases have also been curbed.

As the project ends this year, we believe the legacy behind this program will remain sustained to serve posterity.

1.1. Activity Description

The WASH for Health project was developed in response to the health effects of inadequate or nonexistent WASH services for people across Ghana. Health effects are more profound in some regions than in others. Districts in the Northern, Central, Western, and Volta Regions were poorly served in potable water coverage, averaging about 65% according to the rural water supply coverage statistics published by the Community Water and Sanitation Authority (CWSA).

Regarding sanitation, virtually all regions were faring very poorly. However, poor sanitation was more pronounced in the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West Regions, with nearly 75%[1] of all households lacking access to basic sanitation and practicing open defecation. Therefore, it is unsurprising that water and sanitation-related diseases were the top outpatient issues at healthcare centers in these areas. In recent years, the scourge of cholera has been devastating, taking the lives of over 240 people and infecting almost 30,000 Ghanaians between 2014 and 2015 in eight regions[2]. Cholera can be prevented by the use of basic improved sanitation facilities, the provision and use of safe drinking water, and good hygiene practices.

The goals of the WASH for Health project are to accelerate sustainable improvement in water and sanitation access and to improve hygiene behaviors in target districts. These goals will be achieved through six mutually reinforcing objectives (components), which are listed below:

1. Increased use of improved household sanitation;
2. Improved community water supply services;
3. Improved sector governance and policies;
4. Expanded key hygiene behaviors;

[1] GSS (2013), 2010 PHC Report, page 391.

[2] http://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/situation-report-cholera-outbreak-ghana-20-september-2015-week-38 accessed 11th January 2016; http://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/situation;http://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/situation-report-cholera-outbreak-ghana-30-august-2015-week-35report-cholera-outbreak-ghana-30-august-2015-week-35.

5. Leveraged public-private partnership (PPP) investment to magnify the impact of the United States Government (USG) funding
6. Improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure for schools and health facilities

Global Communities is the lead organization responsible for project management and administration and implementing water and sanitation infrastructure development and CLTS implementation. The Manoff Group, a sub-recipient on the project, is responsible for promoting Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), mainstreamed throughout the above-listed project components.

Other project partners include Rotary International (RI), a USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA) partner. Rotary International is extending project activities into a sixth region (Eastern Region) and is working with the CWSA as a consultant/implementing partner. WASH for Health will match one-to-one funding in the already selected areas across six regions for Water and Sanitation projects with Rotary.

WASH for Health engaged LNGOs as sub-recipients to support community mobilization, sensitization, household latrine promotion, and hygiene education promotion for the WADA project. Water and Sanitation Management Team (WSMT) formation and training were done by project field staff. The project is also being implemented in collaboration with other USAID-funded projects.

The project's six objectives were translated into components as action areas, with particular activities detailed out in the project implementation plan. Through activities being implemented in five regions (Volta, Central, Western, Northern, and Greater Accra), the degree and amount of activities are varied depending on any other previously existing interventions (i.e., existing water and sanitation coverage, prevailing health issues or interventions or other related projects present in the communities). WASH for Health worked in the Eastern Region this FY to complement the implementation of partnership activities with Rotary International. The planned activities and expected results, and the outputs realized from the various components are presented below.

Component One: Increased Use of Improved Household Sanitation

WASH for Health proposed a comprehensive approach that laid the foundation for effective, demand-led CLTS. The strategy focused on building strategic alliances with local government counterparts, improving CLTS facilitation skills, and developing an efficient sanitation market that offers low-cost technologies for toilet construction and financing options before triggering demand for toilet acquisition. Over the project's life, 19,100 household toilets were expected to be constructed in project communities, including toilets that the poorest of the poor have support to build.

Component Two: Improved Community Water Supply Services

The water supply activities were implemented alongside sanitation activities to maximize our health indicators' outcomes and create a sustainable impact on project deliverables. Sanitation and increased access to water supply complement each other by reinforcing the outcome of improved health. The availability and proper use of safe water and basic sanitation eventually protect water sources from contamination that results from poor hygiene practices, like open defecation. Improvements in water supply services promote good hygiene practices, as water is made available for bathing and handwashing.

Community water supply interventions were planned in collaboration with local government institutions and stakeholders, including the regional CWSA, the District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) of the District Assemblies (DAs), and other relevant organizations. DWSTs and CWSAs handle long-term support to WSMTs. Both the DWST and the WSMTs provided oversight. Their involvement in all aspects of WASH for Health interventions promoted national-level recognition of the CWSA and the DWST as service authorities and community resources in the future. By the end of project implementation, the following targets for water supply facilities were expected to be achieved:

- 180 machine-drilled boreholes fitted with hand pumps;
- 50 existing, non-functional boreholes rehabilitated; and
- One small town water supply system developed.

Component Three: Improved Sector Governance and Policies

Using participatory approaches to rural and peri-urban WASH planning and implementation, the WASH for Health project helped strengthen Ghana's WASH sector governance and policies by delivering successful programs derived directly from existing policies. The CLTS approach adopted for rural sanitation delivery derives from the National Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy. Simultaneously, the project's BCC strategy borrowed from the Urban WASH BCC Strategy for Ghana. These approaches conform to the National Community Water and Sanitation Program and strategies for WASH delivery in Ghana.

WASH for Health also aimed to create a WASH environment at the community level by building the capacity of communities and community-based organizations to identify local water and sanitation needs and adequately manage WASH resources. The project has formed and train WSMTs and build the DWSTs' capacities to monitor project implementation and conduct post-project monitoring for sustainable WASH services. WASH for Health extended its support to the line ministries: the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Health, and its allied agencies in policy formulation, review, and dissemination (if it is deemed necessary).[3]

Component Four: Expanded Key Hygiene Behaviors

By considering the local context in which a change occurs, Global Communities' approach to communication for social and behavior change helps our projects achieve lasting impact. The specific behavior change goals established by the WASH for Health team helped guide all project components' implementation and leading decisions. WASH for Health works closely with statutory government entities like the CWSA and the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate (EHSD) within the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources.

Component Five: Leveraged PPP Investments to Magnify the Impact of USG Funding

Global Communities has facilitated the partnership between state and non-state actors. Especially the private sector, unlocking synergies that complement and extend WASH interventions' span to promote good health. Under this component, WASH for Health partners with Rotary International and Coca-Cola—both USAID GDA partners—and expects to work with one more GDA to support WASH interventions in selected communities in the six regions by the end of the project.

Component Six: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure for Schools and Health Facilities

Providing water and sanitation infrastructure in schools and health facilities has an immediate positive impact on patients, healthcare workers, students, and teachers, all while reinforcing the CLTS process and WASH for Health hygiene messaging. This component addressed an issue revealed by a World Health Organization (WHO) 2014[4] report indicating that neglect of WASH in schools and healthcare facilities undermines a country's capacity to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks. Beneficiary schools and health centers have been selected in close coordination with USAID, local authorities, other USAID-funded projects, and government institutions. Conforming to Ghana's national institutional toilet facility delivery policies, WASH for Health has provided both disability-friendly and gender-sensitive toilet facilities.

[3] The current administration in Ghana has eliminated the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The new ministry is the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources.

[4] http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/glaas_report_2014/en/ accessed 18-09-2015.

[5] ODF is defined as ODF self-assessment, ODF Basic by DICCs, and ODF certification by DICCS.

Toilets have separate entrances for men and women. All the institutional toilet facilities have handwashing facilities in the form of rainwater harvesting tanks with water taps and washbasins, Veronica buckets, or other appropriate technologies, depending on water resources and drainage availability capacity. By the end of the project, the following are expected to be achieved under this component:

- Provision of 40 institutional water supply facilities; and
- Provision of 190 institutional toilets.

1.2. Summary of Key Accomplishments during the reporting period

The following have been accomplished during FY21

- **165 new communities were triggered for CLTS activities,** with a total of **1,525 communities triggered** to date since the start of W4H in 2015.
- **118 communities** reached **ODF** status by the RICCS, with a total of **900** communities in the ODF continuum[5] since the start of the W4H project in 2015.
- **2,988 household latrines were completed in the year,** providing additional **23,904 people** access to safe sanitation facilities. A total of **24,021 latrines** have been constructed since the start of the W4H in 2015.
- **1,919 Digni-Loos** were installed during FY21.
- **Two Small Town Water Systems** were constructed to provide clean and safe water to over 9,000 residents of Mandari, Bonakye, and Asuogyaman

Accomplishment Under the Behavioural Integration Approach

- In households with children under five, the practice of behaviors related to the safe storage and proper retrieval of drinking water increased by **13% and 39%**, respectively, from Baseline to Endline.
- The use, maintenance of improved household latrines and proper disposal of child's feces increased by more than **25%, 14%, and 15%,** respectively, from Baseline to Endline
- Handwashing with soap under running water at two critical times (before eating and after defecating) improved by more than **40% and 38%**, respectively, from Baseline to Endline

1.3. Summary of Major Challenges and Lessons Learned

Though successful, FY21 has had its fair share of seasonal challenges and the COVID-19 pandemic. The seasonal challenges predominantly change rainfall patterns, which thwarts the construction of household latrines and boreholes. This challenge has taught the team and community members to use any spare time to construct latrines in and out of season.

Indicator	Target	Actual	% Achieved	Deviation Narrative
Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG Assistance	32,000	23,904	75%	In the year under review, Global communities continued to use the Rural Sanitation Model (CLTS) to increase access to basic sanitation and move more communities to certified Open Defecation Free status. FY21 ended with 23,904 additional people gaining access to basic sanitation, which fell short of its target of 32,000 by 25%. The plunging result may be attributed to the latrine saturation in project communities as the project intensified its CLTS activities latrine construction and use increased. For communities entered from 2016 to 2020, latrine uptake
Male	*15,680*	*11,713*	*75%*	
Female	*16,320*	*12,191*	*75%*	

				could go as high as 100%. The total number of latrines recorded is drawn from both new and existing communities for every given year. When latrine uptake increases to 100% in the old communities, very little or, no latrines are recorded from these communities. W4H may only record new latrines from new communities, which may be half the expected results.
Number of communities certified as Open Defecation Free	100	118	118%	FY21 ended with 118 ODFs out of a target of 100. The continuous rise in the number of ODFs results from several factors 1) the continuous increase in latrine uptake, which has significantly reduced open defecation sites in project communities. The use of improved household latrines plays a pivotal role in the attainment of ODF. During assessments, communities gain points on two levels: the presence of household latrines and the reduction in open defecation sites as a result of the use of improved latrines, and 2) The collective efforts of natural leaders, government officials, and Global Communities in CLTS implementation can also not be overemphasized. Through the combined efforts of all players, there is timely project implementation every year, from triggering to post triggering to DICCS and RICCS verifications.
Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance	48,100	62,600	130%	27,500 people gained access to improved water sources this year by installing two water systems at Bonakyi and Mandari, 30 new boreholes and 30 rehabilitated boreholes. In FY 21, W4H set out to rehabilitate 25 boreholes. The project saved enough to rehabilitate five more boreholes to serve an additional 1,500 people during the implementation. The Bonakyi water system was designed based on the community's estimated population of 4,500 people. After construction, the yield of the system was enough to serve neighboring communities. As a result, the water was extended to Asougya, a neighboring community with an estimated population of about 2,000 people. The year's result increased by 3,500 as a result of the extension of the water supply from Bonakyi to Asuogya and the rehabilitation of additional boreholes. Over the project's life, Rotary provided 87 boreholes with hand pumps and installed two community water systems. These installations were done at different points in time in the life of the project. However, W4H was able to record them in FY 21. Altogether Rotary has provided water access to 35,100 people out of a target of 23,100. The surplus was made possible through savings made during construction as well as the high drilling success rate on the field, i.e., drilling more successful/wet boreholes than anticipated Together 62,600 people gained access to improved water supply in FY21. With a target of 48,100, the project exceeded the target by 30%.
W4H	25,000	27,500	110%	
Rotary	23,100	35,100	152%	

Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance (USD)	351,405	463,245	132%	At the end of the fiscal year, W4H was able to raise an additional USD 463,245. This constitutes cash and in-kind support from the private, public sector. To date, the project has raised USD 3,417,844 out of a target of USD 3,306,000. At the end of FY20, W4H had raised USD 2,954,599 with a balance of USD 351,405 to complete the cost-share amount. This was therefore set as the target for FY21. Based on interactions with partners at the beginning of FY21, it was anticipated that the project will raise USD 624,500, mainly from the Hilton Foundation, Grundfos, Goldfields Ghana, Unilever, GBC, and Tuton. In the year, the project was not able to raise the expected funding. Some partners did not make financial commitments as expected, while others could not commit the projected amounts. Compared with the balance of USD 351,405, the project has exceeded the target by 32%.
Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources	7,500	9,000	120%	In FY21, 30 boreholes were rehabilitated to serve 9,000 people, exceeding its target of 7,500 by 20%. Twenty-five (25) boreholes were initially targeted for rehabilitation for the year. During construction, the project was able to make savings enough to rehabilitee five additional boreholes estimated to serve 1500 more people.
Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.	23	25	109%	Out of a target of 23 institutions to benefit from 23, 25 institutions ended up benefitting. 16 instead of 14instituions benefitted from W4H provided boreholes, while nine (9) institutions benefitted from Rotary-provided boreholes.
W4H	14	16	114%	
Rotary	9	9	100%	

2. ACTIVITY PROGRESS

Component One: Increased Use of Improved Household Sanitation

With the objective of increasing the use of improved household sanitation facilities, The WASH for Health continued to use the three-pronged approach to sanitation promotion under CLTS. The strategy involved the following;

a) capacity building and training of trainers for triggering and post-triggering activities,
b) triggering communities
c) sanitation marketing using innovative approaches.

Capacity building and training

In the year under review, the project built the capacities of Natural Leaders (NLs) in project communities to support post-triggering activities to get communities to ODF. The NLs were taken through a three-day training to support latrine construction, tippy tap construction, community clean-ups, community self-assessment, etc. They were taken through the construction of simple latrine technologies such as slabbing with wood and mud, lining pits with local materials such as old barrels and used car tires, etc. These activities are all aimed at getting communities ODF. The project also organized training for latrines artisans in the Nkwanta North, Nkwanta South, and Krachi East Districts to support the construction of household latrines. The latrine artisans were trained on latrine technologies such as; KVIP, Pour Flush, VIP Rectangular, VIP Circular, Digni-Loo, and Sanplat slab. The training lasted six days. Participants for the training were drawn from Project small towns where most of the latrines would be constructed. They were given tools such as footrest mold, squat hole mold, and the Mozambique arc template to support them in their work. They include.

Triggering/Post-Triggering

The Project continued with both direct and indirect implementation of CLTS in the project communities with support from the District Assemblies, Environmental Health and Sanitation, and Community Development officers. The indirect CLTS implementation was done with the support of APDO in the Northern Region. Cumulatively, the project has worked in 1,694 triggered communities in collaboration with Environmental Health Unit staff and 7,150 Natural Leaders. Five Hundred and Seventy-Nine (579) of these Natural Leaders were trained in the year under review. These Natural Leaders and Environmental Health Officers have helped project communities work through the CLTS process of triggering, post-triggering, and re-triggering activities.

In FY21, 169 new communities were entered, 169 communities were triggered, with 167 entering the post-triggering phase. The WASH for Health project supported the construction of **2,988** household latrines for a cumulative LOP total of **24,021** household latrines constructed, providing improved sanitation to approximately 192,272 people.

In the year under review, a total of **74** new communities were declared ODF by the RICCS, which brings the total number of ODFs achieved by the project to **900 ODFs** in the life of the project.

Sanitation Marketing

To ensure that households could construct latrines of their choice, latrine building materials were made available for households to construct latrines. The project continued to promote primary latrine technologies in target communities using latrine posters developed earlier in the project and distributed to all WASH Officers, Environmental Health Assistants, Latrine Artisans, and Natural Leaders.

Additionally, partnerships with private sector companies to facilitate latrine construction materials such as cement and vent pipes through existing distribution depots to project communities remained in place throughout FY21. These materials helped in the stabilization of latrine pits and provided ventilation for household latrines. The WASH Officers monitored the purchase and use of these materials for latrine construction purposes.
Additionally, the Digni-Loo latrine continued to penetrate the sanitation market in project regions as households, communities, and leaders are buying into the Digni-Loo idea. Efforts continued around promoting the Digni-Loo as another latrine technology option, especially in communities already declared ODF. The trained Digni-Loo entrepreneurs have been supplied with the product. At the end of FY21, **1,919 Digni-Loo** have been distributed. In total, **32,521 Digni-Loo** have been sold to date.

Supply and installation of the Digni-Loo to residents in communities already ODF continued as part of support to the poor. Communities in the Ada West district have been validated, have received, and have installed 100 Digni-Loos. USAID pays for these Digni-Loos through the WASH for Health Project funds. These beneficiaries are identified, registered, and validated using the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Program criteria and the Pro-poor Guidelines. The entire process is carried out in partnership with the beneficiary communities' leadership,

As part of our sustainable measures to promote sanitation marketing, new entrepreneurs have been trained in FY21. Additional entrepreneurs are being identified and trained to continue product sales after the end of the project.

Digni-Loo promotion initiatives have rolled out in FY21, including:

- A sequel to the existing Digni-Loo advertisement was produced and rolled out on three television stations with nationwide reach.
- Introduction of Digni-Loo to the new districts Central Tongu and Ketu North. The process of engaging new promoters and entrepreneurs also commenced. In Ketu North, a list of 49 persons have been submitted to be trained on the Digni-Loo and its features. Among those to be trained are 16 material suppliers/business operators, 24 sales promoters, and some Management team members whose mandates relate to sanitation promotion, public education, and business development.
- The follow-up on existing Sanitation Entrepreneurs in Nkwanta North and South Districts.
- To identify new vendors, an exploration tour has been embarked on to Kasao in the Central Region, Ashaiman, and Afariwa (in Greater Accra Region). 7 potential vendors were identified, including 3 volunteers from Dansoman, Afienya, and Somanya (in Greater Accra and Eastern respectively). Following this, training was organized to equip them to sell effectively. The completed assessment forms are yet to be received for further processing.
- Some people across the country have shown interest in the Digni-Loo after watching its advertisement that is currently running on three TV channels. Those who are ready to buy have been connected to the nearest entrepreneurs. Similarly, WhatsApp groups have been created to coordinate activities between all existing Entrepreneurs in the Northern, Western, Western North, Oti, Volta, Greater Accra, and Central and Eastern Regions. Via these platforms, weekly follow-ups are made to check on sales. This will help pass information across to all existing Entrepreneurs and to address emerging concerns.
- A partnership agreement with FAFAA FM in Ketu North Municipality of the Volta Region has been successfully signed for two-month Digni-Loo promotional adverts on their airwaves. The advert currently runs between 6 am-8 pm from Mondays to Fridays, including live presenter mentions (LPMS) and BCC jingle.
- Feedback has been solicited from some active entrepreneurs on product patronage, assess their performance with sales in the Ketu North District.
- The inspection process for the Digni-Loo product with Ghana Standard Authority has been successful. A new certificate has been issued, valid from July 29, 2021, to July 28, 2022.

Component Two: Improved Community Water Supply Services

At the end of FY21:

Small Town Pipes Systems

The two small-town pipe systems in Mandari in Bole District and Bonakye in Nkwanta South District in the Savannah and Oti Regions have been completed. All the systems have been tested and handed over to the WSMTs of the various communities. Prolific aquifers were encountered during drilling at Bonakye, and the pipe system has been extended to Asougya, a nearby community.

Pipe Network

A total of 24 kilometers of pipes of various sizes have been laid for transmission and distribution: Bonakye is 14.6 kilometers, and Mandari is 9.4 kilometers long

Public Standpipes

Eighteen (18) public standpipes have been constructed at vantage points within the communities. As part of the sustainability and revenue mobilization plan, the project has installed SmartTAPs water dispensers on all 18 standpipes. With this system, the WSMTs give free water to the poor and vulnerable people in the communities every month. The liters per household are loaded on a token for the smart taps. This will ensure that all people in the communities have access to potable water. Also, 60 houses and 6 HCFs and schools have been connected to the system.

Pump Houses – All the four pump houses have been completed, including the wellheads. For the first time, the primary source of power to the pumps is photovoltaic, and the national grid serves as a backup. This will reduce the O&M cost and ensure the systems are sustained.

Water & Sanitation Management Team (WSMT) Office – WSMT offices have also been completed and furnished.

Elevated Storage Tank (100,000L) - the 100 cubic meters reinforced elevated storage tank is completed and serves the communities. Mandari system uses the fill-and-draw mode of access, and the Bonakye/Asuogya system is the floating mode of access to help boost the pressure in the distribution lines.

Drilling of Boreholes

The construction of platforms for boreholes in Sagnarigu and the installation of hand pumps for boreholes drilled in Karaga have been completed. Drilling activities for communities' boreholes are completed. In all, 38 attempts were made, and 30 were successful. Ghana Modified India Mark II (GMIMII) hand pumps were installed on 26 boreholes, and the remaining four were mechanized. All the facilities have been handed over to the communities, and they are under the management of the WSMTs.

Rehabilitation of Non-functional Boreholes

30 non-functional boreholes have been rehabilitated and handed over to the communities. 15 of them were rehabilitated in Sefwi Wiawso, hand pumps were installed on 13 of them, and two have been mechanized for two communities with a population of over 1,000 each. 15 communities in Krachi East have their non-functional boreholes rehabilitated, with two of them mechanized. Most of these boreholes are located in ODF communities to help adopt improved behaviors such as handwashing.

Component Three: Improved Sector Governance and Policies

- The MSWR was supported to carry out nationwide dissemination of the Pro-poor guides, which aim at providing sanitation services to the poor and vulnerable groups. The participants were drawn from the RICCS and DICCS members of the various regions and the media. A total of 214 officers participated in the workshop, and each presented with a copy of the document. Additional copies were also donated to the Regional Environmental Health offices.
- Additionally, the ministry also carried out another nationwide training for Environmental Health Officers and staff from the Schools of Hygiene on properly conducting a dignified burial for a COVID 19 infected corpse. A total of 190 staff were trained
- Supported the MSWR in the review of the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS)

Component Four: Expanded Key Hygiene Behaviors

Adoption of the Behaviour Integration Approach

In its sixth year of W4H, it became necessary to realign the program to the new USAID CDCS, which is outcome-driven. W4H applied an approach to behavior-led programming called Behavior Integration to all project objectives. Following the selection of prioritized behaviours and indicators, a baseline was commissioned to establish the current situation for every indicator and base against which progress can be measured. Evidence was gathered through behaviorally focused formative research to confirm the selected priority behaviors and to map pathways to changing these behaviors. Nine months after, a follow-up study (midline) was carried out to assess the impact of Behaviour Integration on behaviors. Sixteen months after another follow-up study(endline) was carried out further to measure the impact of the approach on behaviors. Results from the studies is presented below.

W4H Behavioral Outcome Indicator Summary Table

Behavioral Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Midline	Endline	Variance from baseline to endline
Result 1: Improved storage and retrieval of drinking water in households of children under five				
% of caregivers of children under five who observably store drinking water safely	74	87	87	13%
% of caregivers of children under five who observably retrieve stored drinking water safely	43	73	82	39%
Result 2: Better maintenance and use of improved household latrines in households of children under five				
% of caregivers of children under five who properly maintain their household latrine	41	59	66	25%
% of caregivers of children under two who report safely disposing of their children's feces within the last 24 hours	48	59	62	14%
% of caregivers of children under five who use improved household latrines	52	56	67	15%
Result 3: Increased handwashing with soap under running water at two critical times in households of children under five				
% of family members in households with children under five who report washing their hands with soap under running water after defecating	31	57	69	38%
% of family members in households with children under five who report washing their hands with soap under running water before eating	17	54	57	40%

Capacity building

- Community entry activities have been initiated in all FY21 CLTS communities in the seven W4H Cost Extension regions.
- We organized WASH Facilities User Education Training for Twelve (25) RI/USAID beneficiary schools in the Kwaebibirem, Ayensuano, and Shai Osudoku districts. Altogether, One Hundred and Five (105) participants comprising Head Teachers, School-based Health Coordinators, SMC/ PTA Representatives, Circuit Supervisors, District SHEP Coordinators, District Training Officers, Girl Child Coordinators, Environmental Health Officers and Works Department officers from the MDAs were trained for effective operation and maintenance of the School WASH facilities.

- Seven schools were trained in the Ajumako Enyan Essiam district in the Central Region in WASH Facility User Education involving Thirty Head Teachers, School-based Health Coordinators, PTA/SMC Reps, Circuit Supervisors, and Office staff.
- Distributed Behavior Change Communication packages to relevant partners (from GES, GHS, and DAs) in the Cost Extension Regions.
- 208 partners were trained from GES, GHS, EHAs, and CDOs from four W4H Districts in the Western and Western North Regions in the use of the BCC Package to promote the prioritized W4H behaviors in Communities, Schools, and Health facilities.
- The WASH Game was distributed to 248 beneficiary schools to promote uptake and practice of improved WASH behaviors among basic school pupils and the school community. Altogether, over 1,200 teachers and GES staff were introduced to the use of the WASH Game to promote the uptake and practice of improved WASH behaviors among the school pupils.
- Organized 3-tier WSMT trainings for all FY21 Borehole communities for effective operation and maintenance and to ensure the sustainability of the WASH interventions.
- Supported the organization of the W4H staff Close Out Mini-Workshop on 24th June 2021

Behavior Change Communication Materials Development

- Repackaged the WASH Game and printed 350 copies to promote SHEP activities and adopt improved WASH behaviors in the basic schools.
- Spearheaded the development of Behavior Profiles as part of the EWASH Technical Proposal work.

Surveys

- With support from the M&E Team;
- Conducted BCC Midline survey in the Northern, Savannah, Oti, and Greater Accra regions to provide the needed quantitative data to finalize the WASH for Health Behavior Change Learning Brief.
- Conducted Baseline survey for the new USAID CDCS Cost Extension Indicators.
- We conducted an end-line survey of W4H Behavioral Outcomes in the Savannah, Northern, Oti, and Greater Accra Regions.
- We conducted an internal evaluation of the SBC/SBCC works with W4H staff.
- A survey was carried out to select Partners on their perception of the W4H SBC/SBCC work.

Airing of Behavior Change Messages

- With support from the Communications Team;
- We renewed agreements with three (3) Radio Stations in Oti Region for airing behavior change messages.
- We signed new agreements with 6 Radio Stations to air behavior change messages in Shai Osudoku, Ada West, Sefwi Wiawso, Sefwi Bodi, Asankrangwa, and Wassa Akropong districts with the support of the Communications Officer.
- We continued to liaise with GTV and affiliate Radio Stations to air BCC messages.

Support broad engagement in the WASH sector

- Prepared and published a Research and Learning Brief on the W4H SBC work by The Manoff Group. The Paper has been updated with results from the End-line survey for publication.
- We presented the W4H Research and Learning Brief findings to USAID in a virtual meeting on 18th May 2021.
- Supported the USAID/ Ghana Design Team to introduce Behavior Integration to the 4 RING II RCCs and their 17 MMDAs and helped align their Workplans to the RING II Behaviors.
- Commemorated the 2020 Global Handwashing Day with community events in Tinjanse and Kalba in the Oti and Savannah Regions.

- We actively participated in the marked World Toilet Day in Sefwi Wiawso in the Western North Region and Sanayiri in the Nanton District in the Northern Region.
- Our team participated in BASIS training in Dodowa from 1st to 3rd December 2020.
- We trained 39 Peace Corp Volunteer Counterparts in the use of the WASH Behavior Change Package.

Cholera Response

Cholera prevention activities commenced in the Central Region during the fourth quarter of FY17 continued until the end of the project. In FY21, cholera activities in the Cape-Coast metropolis span from October 2020 to September 2021, targeting households, festival grounds or gatherings, beaches, health facilities, soccer activities, food vendors, churches, mosques, and market centers, including butchers.

Global Communities continues to conduct awareness through the media and other platforms by raising activities to educate the public on cholera and prevent another outbreak from occurring.

Menstrual Hygiene Management

- Carried out MHM education among girls in 37 public schools in the Oti Region. The total number of girls reached with the education summed up to 2,304, and each of these girls received Be girl reusable panties, educational materials on MHM, and smart cycles (tool for calculating one's menstrual cycle)
- 743 basic schoolboys also received MHM education and reading materials on menstruation
- Various BCC materials(posters) on MHM were distributed to all beneficiary schools
- Participated and exhibited Be girl materials during the 2021 MH day activities
- Donated about 500 BeGirl panties to flood victims in the North East Region as part of the WASH in Emergency(WinE) support.

Component Five: Leveraged PPP Investments to Magnify the Impact of USG Funding

Coca-Cola Water and Development Alliance (WADA)

The seven institutional latrines in the five schools were continually monitored throughout FY18, and all were reported to be functional.

Rotary International

As part of our GDA, the following achievements were reached

Completion Of Works On The Installation Of Mechanized Borehole Water Supply Systems (Oct – Nov 2020)

- Completing the construction works on the Installation of three (3) mechanized borehole water supply systems at Achiase & Denyase CHPS Compounds in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality of the Central Region and Old Ntronang in the Kwaebibirem Municipality of the Eastern Region. The 3 completed water supply systems will provide reliable water supply services to the two (2) Healthcare Facilities and the 1,100 inhabitants of the Old Ntronang community
- Completing the construction works on installing mechanized borehole water supply systems at Balagonno CHPS Compounds in the Ga South Municipality of the Greater Accra Region. The completed water supply system will provide reliable water supply services to this Healthcare Facility serving a total estimated population of 2,800 persons within its catchment area.

Completion Of Works On The Construction Of Institutional Toilets (December 2020)

- Completion of the construction works on 2 No 3 –Seater Institutional KVIP Toilets at Nkwantanang Primary School in the Amenfi Central District in the Western Region.

Infrastructure Works Completed Within The Period January – March 2021

- Install a Mechanized Borehole Water Supply System at Osudoku SHS in the Shai Osudoku District in the Greater Accra Region.

- Completion of the construction works on an 8 –Seater Institutional Micro-flush Biofil Toilet at Dodowa Presby "B" Basic School in the Shai Osudoku District of the Greater Accra Region.
- We installed an Iron Removal Plant (Mwacafe Type) on one of the project boreholes at Hobor in the Ga South District of the Greater Accra Region. The problem of a relatively high level of Iron in the borehole had been reported.
- Completion of works on the construction of a Small Town Piped Water Supply System at Dokrochiwa in the Ayensuano District of the Eastern Region.
- Completion of works on the construction of a Small Town Piped Water Supply System at Nkakaa in the Amenfi Central District of the Western Region.

Rotary Inaugurates A Small Town Water Supply System At Dokrochiwa In The Ayensuano District Of The Eastern Region

- The Dokrochiwa Small Towns Water Supply System was formally inaugurated on Friday 21st May 2021 by the then-District Governor of Rotary District 9102, DG Yvonne Kumodji Darko, supported by the HOC of the RI-USAID Partnership & the collaborating Club, the RC of Accra Labone.

Rotary Advocacy Activities

- An Advocacy review meeting was organized for 18 Rotary Advocacy Volunteers from 18th – 20th June 2021 at Hill View Guest Centre at Abokobi in Accra

Others

- During the year under review, Rotary & GC commissioned a sustainability assessment of Ghana's RI-USAID Partnership Phase II Intervention. The study was conducted in seven Project Districts in six Regions by Aqua Consult in partnership with their local partner Maple Consult from September 2020 – March 2021. The final study report has been submitted.
- A virtual Project Review Meeting via Zoom involving representatives from all the participating Rotary Clubs was organized on 19th December 2020. The agenda was to review the project's implementation status, outstanding activities, challenges, and the way forward.

Other Partnerships

***Conrad Hilton Foundation (Water4 Project)*- Cost Share**

- Supported HCFs to update action plans on WASH activities
- Developed and distributed BCC materials to improve WASH in HCFs
- Trained DHMT members to effectively monitor WASH in HCFs
- Facilitated the DHMT to integrate WASH indicators in their existing monitoring checklist

Safe Water Network

- An inception meeting was held with the Ghana Team on the new partnership
- Conducted WASH baseline and end-line surveys using the WASHFIT 20 HCFs in four Regions

Other Partnerships

Partnerships and collaborations between Global Communities and other organizations remain. The partnership with Unilever is still on course. Previous projects under this partnership were monitored in FY21. Work on phase III facilities has ended.

Ghacem and Duraplast have continued to support the W4H project. Cement for the construction of household latrines has been supplied at subsidized prices for various construction activities.

Additionally, a five-year partnership between Goldfield Ghana Foundation and Global Communities has been established to implement WASH activities in communities where the foundation operates.

Component Six: Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure for Schools and Health Facilities

Sanitation

- The 12 WC toilets for HCFs in Karaga, Sagnarigu, and Nanton have been completed and handed over to the Ghana Health Service (GHS). Each toilet has four privy rooms with handwashing basins.
- Teachers, PTA/SMC representatives, and Circuit Supervisors of seven schools that have been provided with water and or toilet facilities under the RI/USAID partnership were taken through user training to equip them to guide the pupils to use the toilet and water facilities hygienically and sustainably. A total of 42 participants, including officials from the Ajumako Enyan Essiam Education Directorate, were present at the two-day training.
- Two health care facilities in the Upper Denkyyira East Municipal provided with mechanized boreholes under the RI/USAID partnerships had their Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) formed and trained to manage and operate the water facilities.
- The WSMTs of two schools in the Oti Region were also taken through refresher training to manage better and operate the water facilities.

Water

All the boreholes earmarked for Health Care Facilities (HCFs) have been completed. Altogether, 14 boreholes have been drilled, and mechanized and two HCFs in Mandari and Bonakye have also been connected to the pipe system. These HCFs are located in the Northern, Savannah, and Oti Regions. As part of improving maternal and newborn health, the water has been extended to the delivery rooms of all the HCFs, and handwashing basins have been installed in the delivery rooms and the Out Patient Department (OPD) to encourage handwashing as part of the IPC-WASH program.

Safe Water Network

- District Health Directors, Health Care in-charges, and health volunteers were taken through the draft WASH technical minimum guidelines HCFs. Additionally, an audit report on the status of WASH in 20 HCFs under the partnership was also disseminated to key stakeholders from the beneficiary Regional and districts.
- In collaboration with SWN, IPC-WASH BCC promotional activities were held in 12 facilities, leading to more facilities maintaining a clean environment within and outside the facilities. Waste disposal sites were well maintained and fenced with locks. Some client toilet facilities that were locked up are in use by clients of HCFs. SWN is also supported by extending water facilities to some of the HCFs.

2.1. Measurable Results to Date

Objective 1: Increased use of improved household sanitation

In FY21, W4H continued to create access to basic sanitation through CLTS. To date, 1,694 communities have been triggered, with 1,652 engaged in post-triggering activities. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,988 latrines had been installed to benefit 23,904, bringing the total beneficiaries of sanitation to 192,168. With a LOP target of 184,800, the target for water has been exceeded by 4%. As the project continues to increase sanitation access, more communities are moving away from OD to ODF. Over six years, W4H has increased the number of ODFs by 900, with 118 happening in FY21 alone. An additional 20 communities await RICCS verification, while 560 communities have passed their self-assessment, preparing to move to the next level in the ODF continuum.

Objective 2: Improved community water supply services

FY21 saw an additional 27,500 people gain access to an improved water supply. This was made possible by rehabilitating 30 boreholes and installing 30 new boreholes and two (2) water systems. As the last year of the project, W4H recounted all achievements under the project, including achievements under the alliance with Rotary. Over the six years, Rotary provided 87 boreholes and two community water systems serving 35,100 people. Although results were spread across the project's life, W4H was able to record the achievement for water in the last quarter of the project. As a result, in FY21, results were remarkably higher than the other years. In FY21, the number of beneficiaries recorded was 62,600 out of a target of 48,100 people. This brings the total number of water beneficiaries to 148,298 out of a target of 151,600.

Objective 3: Improved sector governance and policies

- Following the launch of the pro-poor guidelines in 2018, Global Communities has trained project districts to implement the guidelines effectively. In FY21 Global communities supported the MSWR to carry out nationwide dissemination of the guidelines.
- The participants were drawn from the RICCS and DICCS members of the various regions and the media. A total of 214 officers participated in the workshop, and each presented with a copy of the document. Additional copies were also donated to the Regional Environmental Health offices.
- Additionally, the ministry also carried out another nationwide training for Environmental Health Officers and staff from the Schools of Hygiene on properly conducting a dignified burial for COVID 19 infected corpse. A total of 190 staff were trained

Objective 4: Expanded key hygiene behaviors

W4H continued to build the capacities of GES, GHS, EHOs, and CDOs in the use of the BCC communication package in FY21. In the year, W4H renewed agreements and signed new ones with radio stations to air BCC messages. The project also trained SHEP in selected schools in Facility user education. Following the realignment of W4H indicators to the new USAID CDCS, W4H carried out two follow-on surveys in the year to measure improvement in behaviors over the cost extension period. Two Research and Learning Briefs have been published by the Manoff team on this activity to show how changes have occurred from baseline in March 2020 to end line in August 2021. As part of activities to support broad engagement on the WASH sector, the Manoff team supported the USAID/ Ghana Design Team to introduce Behavior Integration to the four RING II RCCs and their 17 MMDAs and helped align their Workplans to the RING II Behaviors. W4H Commemorated the 2020 Global Handwashing Day with community events in Tinjanse and Kalba in the Oti and Savannah Regions, respectively.

Objective 5: Leveraged PPP Investment to Magnify the Impact of USG Funding

In FY21, an MOU was signed with Goldfields Ghana to provide water and household sanitation facilities to two of its mining communities Huniso and Subriso, as part of its cooperate social responsibilities. Project implementation is near completion in the two communities. In Subriso, the significant activities were retrofitting of their water system and installation of 100 Digni-Loos. In Huniso, fifty (50) Digni-Loos were installed. In the year, all other partnerships remained intact.

Objective 6: Improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure for schools and health facilities

FY21 saw the construction of 14 boreholes for Health Care Facilities. In the course of the year, the project installed 14 boreholes for 16 CHPS compounds, while nine were recorded by Rotary. Together 25 CHPS compounds were supported with improved water supply. Rotary also provided 74 toilets for schools bringing the result for institutional sanitation for the year to 98.

2.2. Progress Narrative

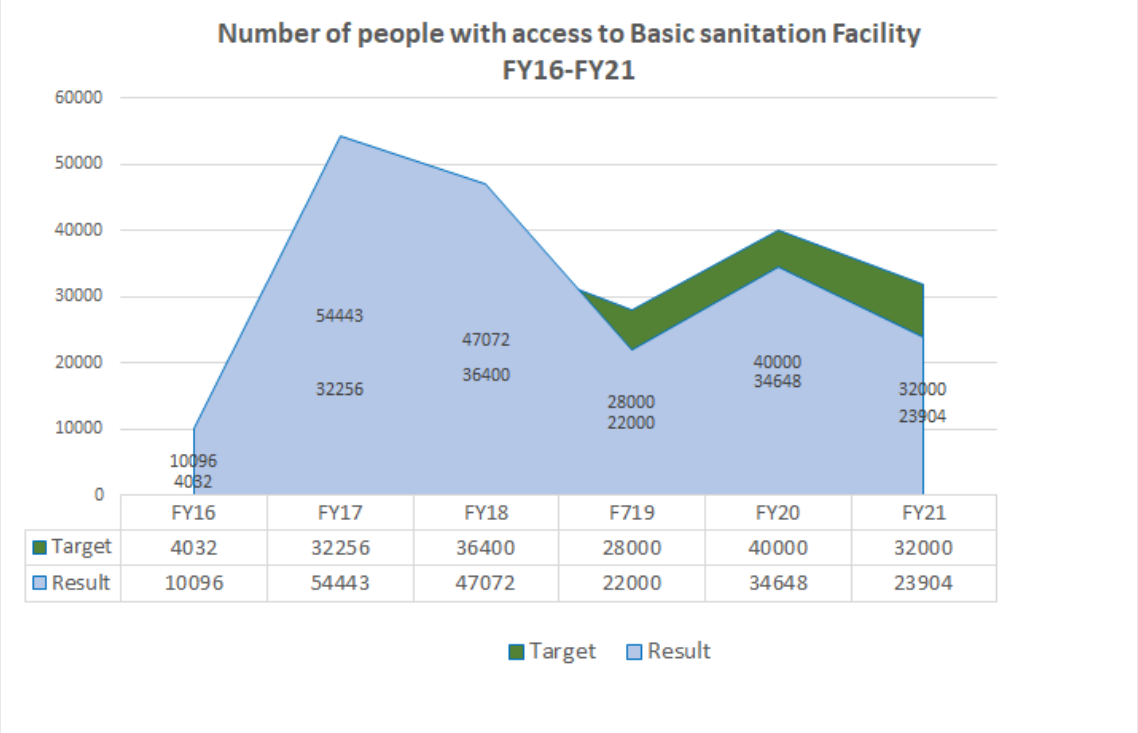
In FY21, a total of 2,988 latrines were installed. These completed latrines serve an additional 23,904 people bringing the total number of people served to 192,168, which exceeds the target of 184,800 by 4%. Strategies for making communities open defecation-free continued to be a priority during FY21. A total of 900 communities have attained ODF so far since the project's inception, which remains a remarkable feat.

A total of 27,500 people have been added to the water beneficiary count this year. This accomplishment came from installing 30 community boreholes, two small-town water systems, and 30 rehabilitated boreholes. Twenty-Five CHPS benefitted from water facilities in the year. (16 from W4H; 9 from Rotary). Ninety-Eight (98) sanitation facilities were installed for schools and CHPS this year. (12 toilets were installed for CHPS compounds by W4H, and the remaining 74 were latrines for schools provided by Rotary). At the beginning of the year, W4H signed MOU with Goldfields Ghana to improve WASH in Huniso and New Subri in the Western Region. A significant activity carried out under Component three was the assessment of new indicators under the behavior lens approach. Five behaviors were assessed, and all behaviors had improved from baseline to end line.

2.3. Trends and Deviations

Number of People Gaining Access to Basic Sanitation Service as a Result of USG Assistance

FY21 ended with 23,904 additional people gaining access to basic sanitation. This brings the LOP result to 192,168, a 4% in excess of its target of 184,800. Compared with the annual target of 32,000, the project fell below the target by 25%. A contributory factor to the plunging result in the last year of the project is the latrine saturation in project communities. The number of new latrines recorded by the project is drawn from both existing and new communities. When communities attain ODF status, it implies that at least 80% of households have household latrines. In old communities, with continuous sensitization and monitoring in old communities, latrine uptake may increase to about 100%, meaning every household has at least a household latrine. With time the project may only record new latrines from the new communities, which may be half the expected results.

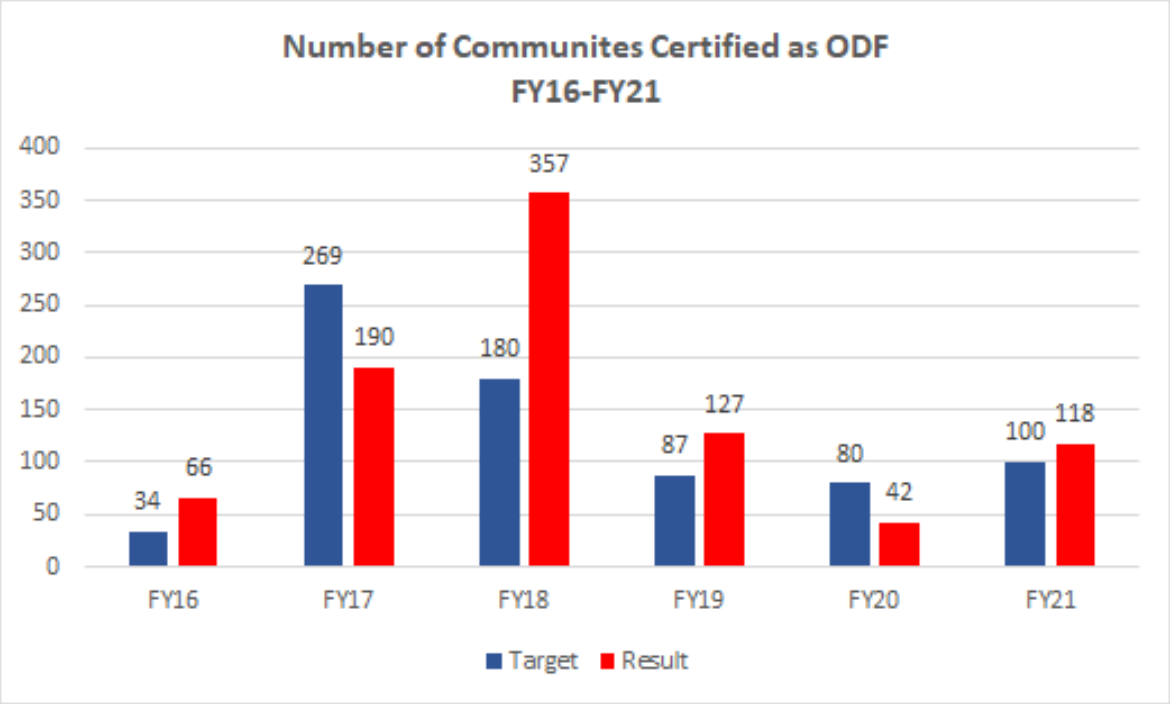


Number of Individuals Trained to Implement Improved Water and Sanitation Methods

The number of individuals trained in improved sanitation increased by 1,292 in FY21. This brings the LOP result to 7,150 out of a target of 3,500. In FY21, the target for the indicator was revised from 2,500 to 3,500, considering that as at the end of FY20, results for the indicator were already triple the target. In FY21, 1,292 government officials and Natural leaders received training in CLTS facilitation and monitoring. With a target of 1,000, the project exceeded its target by 29%. The increasing number of people trained in CLTS facilitation results from the number of communities that are brought on board every year. Also, community participation in CLTS facilitation is voluntary. As people lose interest and leave the group, new ones show interest and are trained to support the process. The number of government officials also keeps increasing due to resignations and transfers.

Number of Communities Certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF)

FY21 ended with 118 ODFS out of a target of 100. The continuous rise in ODFs results from several factors 1) the continuous increase in latrine uptake, which has significantly reduced open defecation sites in project communities. The use of improved household latrines plays a pivotal role in the attainment of ODF. During assessments, communities gain points on two levels: the presence of household latrines and the reduction in open defecation sites as a result of the use of improved latrines, and 2) The collective efforts of natural leaders, government officials, and Global Communities in CLTS implementation can also not be overemphasized. Through the combined efforts of all players, there is timely project implementation from triggering to post triggering to DICCS and RICCS verifications every year. 3) Adoption of the behavior lens approach: Reduction in open defecation; construction of latrines, soak- always and hand washing facilities; and general environmental cleanliness are all driven by behavior change.

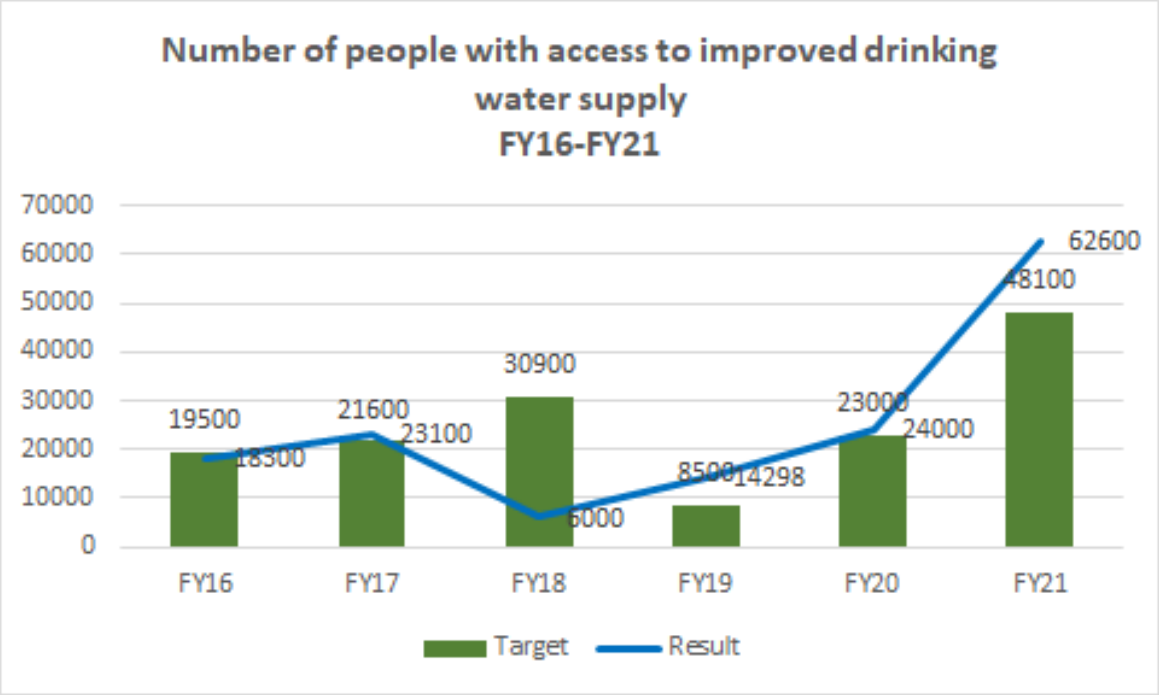


Number of people gaining access to basic water services as a result of USG Assistance

27,500 people gained access to improved water sources this year by installing two water systems at Bonakyi and Mandari, 30 new boreholes, and 30 rehabilitated boreholes. The result for the year was the highest result achieved in the life of the project. Compared to the target, the project overachieved its target by 10% (i.e., 27,500 out of 25,000). In FY21, W4H set out to rehabilitate 25 boreholes. The project made savings enough to rehabilitate five more boreholes to serve an additional 1,500 people during implementation. The Bonakyi water system was designed based on the community's estimated population, i.e., 4,500 people.

After construction, the yield recorded was enough to serve neighboring communities. As a result, the water was extended to Asougyaman, a neighboring community with an estimated population of about 2,000 people. The target for the year was therefore exceeded by 3,500 as a result of the extension of water supply from Bonakyi to Asuogyaman and the rehabilitation of additional boreholes

Over the project's life, Rotary has provided 87 boreholes with hand pumps and installed two community water systems. Although these installations were done at different years in the project life, W4H was able to take a record of them in FY 21. The different facilities have provided water access to 35,100 people out of a target of 23,100. The surplus was made possible through savings made during construction as well as the high drilling success rate. Altogether 62,600 people gained access to improved water supply in FY21. With a target of 48,100, the project went over the target by 30%.



Number of People Receiving Improved Service Quality from Improved Drinking Water Sources

In FY21, 30 boreholes were rehabilitated to serve 9,000 people, exceeding its target of 7,500 by 20%. Twenty-five (25) boreholes were targeted for rehabilitation for FY21. During construction, the project was able to make saving enough for additional rehabilitee boreholes. Five (5) additional boreholes were rehabilitated through the savings, and 1,500 more people have been given access to an improved water supply.

Liters of drinking water disinfected with point of use treatment products as a result of USG assistance.

W4H continued to embark on disinfection exercises in Cape Coast and its environs as part of measures to curb the outbreak of cholera in the Municipality. As part of the exercise, Aquatabs were distributed to households to disinfect their drinking water. In FY21 alone, it is estimated that 1,950,000 liters of water were disinfected. Given that emergencies cannot be predetermined, there is no LOP or annual targets for the indicator. The project only reports the result as and when they occur.

Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance

Out of a target of 14 boreholes earmarked for the year, 14 were installed for 14 CHPS compounds, with two other CHPS compounds benefitting from the water systems. Rotary also mechanized an additional nine boreholes were also mechanized for nine institutions by Rotary: 4 for schools, 5 for CHPS compounds. This brings the result for the year to 25 out of a target of 23 boreholes.

Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sector

At the end of FY21, W4H had raised USD 463,245 as a cost contribution. This constitutes cash and in-kind support from the private, public sector. To date, the project has raised USD 3417844 out of a target of USD 3,306,000. At the end of FY20, W4H had raised USD 2,954,599 with a balance of USD 351,405 to complete the cost-share amount. This was therefore set as the target for FY21. Based on interactions with partners at the beginning of FY21, it was anticipated that the project would raise USD 624,500, mainly from the Hilton Foundation, Grundfos, Goldfields Ghana, Unilever, GBC, and Tuton. During the year, the project was not able to raise the expected funding. Some partners did not make financial commitments as expected, while others could not commit the projected amounts. Compared with the balance of USD 351,405, the project has exceeded the target by 32%.

3. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1. Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

The WASH for Health project, as conceptualized and implemented, is cognizant of gender issues and mainstreams gender into all activities. Culturally, women in Ghana are more often responsible for ensuring that their households have water and teaching children hygiene practices. Because most of WASH for Health's communities are patriarchal, the project ensures a minimum of 60% female participation in all Water Sanitation and Management Teams (WSMT) based on CWSA's minimum requirements. This quota of female involvement in WSMTs enables women to participate in decision-making concerning WASH facilities and services in their communities. All WASH for Health CLTS Field Officers implementing CLTS works guarantees female membership when working with communities to establish WSMTs. As a communal activity, CLTS requires and ensures the participation of all sections of society, including people in leadership positions, women, men, and children. Therefore, the CLTS approach enables all genders to participate in their community's progress toward ODF status.

The W4H project continued to advance the course of gender and female empowerment through its activities in the area of menstrual hygiene activities. Apart from the school pupils who received education and materials on periods, both male and female teachers were engaged in sensitizing them on the importance of supporting the girl child to be in school and take studies seriously even when menstruating. The parents of beneficiary girls were also engaged and advised to prioritize the needs of the girls, especially during menstruation, and encourage them to be in school.

Opinion leaders from the Northern region were also engaged and, through radio discussions, encouraged listeners, especially their colleagues, to do away with harmful myths and taboos against menstruation

3.2. Local Capacity Development

Hands-on training on effectively monitoring WinHCFs was done in the 12 HCFs under the partnership with Safe Water Network. The facilities in-charges and IPC-WASH focal persons were also supported to develop implementable action plans towards the improvement of WASH in each of the facilities

Five (5) orderlies and in-charges from all the 12 HCFs under the SWN partnership were trained to effectively carry out their duties, such as managing wastes, dawning of PPEs to prevent infections, and cleaning disinfection, among others. 12 HCF WASH-IPC focal persons were also taught their roles and responsibilities in the HCFs.

Community Health volunteers from all the HCFs represented were also taken through some of the things they could do to ensure that HCFs in their communities were WASH friendly, such as the mobilization of community members to support in the cleaning of HCFs and donation of basic logistics

3.3. Science, Technology, and Innovation

The project started research into affordable superstructure for household latrines to complement the Digni-Loo. After several trials and cost-benefit analyses, the team settled on inter-locking blocks and rolled them out across all project regions in FY21.

3.4. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

WASH for Health continues to partner with several private sector organizations, including Duraplast Ghana Ltd., which has supported the production of vent pipes and the Digni-Loo. The additional partnership for FY21 is Gold Fields Foundation. Collaboration with Ghacem, Unilever Ghana Foundation, Rotary International, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, BeGirl, Caterpillar, and Touton continued.

3.5. Environmental Compliance

The project adopted the Environmentally Sound Design and Management (ESDM) approach to ensure sustainability. During the design of water supply systems and sanitation facilities, project engineers considered the material required to minimize their construction's potential negative impact on the environment. In constructing the two systems in Kalba and Tinjase, existing boreholes in the communities were pump tested to serve as monitoring wells. This is one of the safety measures to ensure groundwater extraction for the residents of Kalba and Tinjase is done sustainably. The project also incorporated the current and anticipated future use of the immediate surroundings into the facility designs. This approach ensures that the structures will be able to withstand changes in the environment. Both systems have solar-powered boreholes to reduce energy consumption from the national grid and help reduce their carbon footprint

In accordance with the project's Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), environmental compliance assessments were completed for institutional latrine and borehole sites, as reported in previous quarters. Regular visits to project sites were conducted to ensure all construction activities complied with the CFR.216. In accordance with CFR.216 and WASH For Health Water Quality Assurance Plan, all the water facilities constructed in the year were sampled and sent to the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratory for both Physiochemical and Bacteriological analyses.

4. STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION

4.1. Collaboration and/or Knowledge Sharing with Other USAID Activities

Since FY17, WASH for Health regularly and actively participated in the USAID health program implementing partners' Chief of Party meetings and contributing to the Knowledge Management Platform.

The WASH for Health project is also part of the USAID Health, Population and Nutrition Office (HPNO) Monitoring and Evaluation Community of Practice, where all USAID health partners meet to learn and share knowledge on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Knowledge Management, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Meetings were held every quarter until the program ended and were hosted by Evaluate for Health, which is the USAID partner solely responsible for M&E technical support on all USAID health programs. However, COVID-19 has affected FY21 physical activities.

4.2. Collaboration and Coordination with Other Key Stakeholders

WASH for Health collaborates with the sector ministries and agencies on sector policies and activities and at the local level with DAs in CLTS facilitation. This collaboration has extended to international agencies such as UNICEF, WHO, International Red Cross/Red Cross Ghana, and World Vision, Ghana. The private sector and LNGOs also serve as partners when implementing activities under other project components, and the unique partnership with Unilever, Touton Ghacem, and Duraplast Ghana Ltd. continues.

In other for the National officers from the MSWR, specifically the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate, to appreciate the activities of the W4H project at the community and district level, support was given to them to carry out monitoring activities to the Oti, North East, Northern, and Savannah regions to have first-hand information on W4H activities. The team had meetings with the RICCS and DICCS in all the regions and districts. Together with the W4H WASH officers, the team visited some of the communities CLTS was being implemented to access the level of implementation.

The Infection Prevention and Control-Water Sanitation and Hygiene (IPC-WASH) activities in HCFs in partnership with SWN activities continued with the:

- Dissemination of the baseline finding
- Training for orderlies on their roles and mandates
- Training for HCFs in-charges and WASH-IPC focal persons on how to carry out effective monitoring of WASH activities in their HCFs
- Development of workable action plans to improve WASH-IPC
- End line survey was conducted, and the report submitted

- Collaborated with the GES to commemorate Menstrual Hygiene Day at the National, regional, and District levels
- Participated in sector meetings organized by the MSWR, GES, and CONIWAS
- Supported CONIWAS in its ongoing development of a 10-year strategic development document for the coalition

5. LESSONS LEARNED

5.1. Challenges and Relevant Solutions to Activity Implementation

The COVID-19 pandemic toppled the seasonal rainfall challenges as all project implementation forms halted for a period. The lockdown, which caused the halt in implementation, led to the delay in meeting targets.

In implementing PPP in FY21, the following challenges were encountered, with relevant solutions proposed:

Challenges

- Lack and irregular payment of orderlies wages demotivate them to carry out their duties effectively
- Lack of basic PPEs for orderlies
- Inadequate MHM to be able to reach all schools and other vulnerable groups in the communities

Challenges in adopting the Behaviour lens approach include:

- Changing from intervention-led and focusing on behavior first.
- Confusion of promoting BCC alongside CLTS, instead of a one cohesive package
- People expecting the government to fix their sanitation woes
- Lockdown of schools during COVID
- Hardware and software seemed to work in isolation
- Limited Tippy Tap life span makes handwashing difficult for most people

Solutions adopted

- Engage with MoH/GHS to advocate for the mechanization of orderlies' salaries and recruitment of orderlies for HCFs lacking them
- Acquire more MHM to reach out to schools in project districts and communities

In using the Behaviour First Approach the following solutions were recommended

Ensure targeted behaviors are established upfront and intentional pathways to change are mapped;

- Engage the whole ecosystem to ensure the needed elements are in the same place at the same time for the same people;
- Determine appropriate behavioral outcomes (metrics) to measure success
- Ensure all parts of the project share accountability for the behavioral outcomes
- Engage stakeholders and communities throughout and keep behaviors first and upfront
- Desired Results. Change can happen and in a matter of months, not years, as shown by the surveys.

5.2 Adaptive Learning

None at this time

SUSTAINABILITY

Sanitation Provision

The project trained facility management committees to manage all institutional toilets constructed during the year under review. Latrine artisans were selected from project communities to ensure that when latrines collapsed or needed repair works, they could easily support their re-construction.

Water Supply

- The provision of publicly-owned facilities and services works in tandem with facility-user education. The formation and training of facility management committees, small-town Water and Sanitation Management Teams, and caretakers' identification ensures the optimal use and proper management of boreholes. Further, Area/Pump Mechanics have been trained in borehole repairs to sustain water infrastructure under the project. These mechanics have been given a basic set of tools linked to their districts' water and Sanitation Teams and spare parts suppliers. This same approach is being utilized as the boreholes are drilled.

BCC

Collaborating with the Environmental Health Unit and Natural Leaders on BCC campaigns has helped strengthen and sustain local knowledge of hygiene behaviors. In schools, the school health coordinators and school health clubs have increasingly improved hygiene practices among schoolchildren who act as change agents both in school and at home. WASH for Health implemented BCC education at schools and throughout all project activities to ensure that all infrastructure provided to institutions or any household latrines constructed through CLTS is long-lasting and improves the health and well-being of the beneficiaries. With the BCC Package's introduction and rollout enhanced with the NuWASH communication materials, local-level actors will have improved tools to implement sound BCC messaging throughout the country.

For the effective promotion, adoption, and sustenance of the W4H Behavioral outcomes, the BC team during the year has:

- Built capacity at the local level through the Natural Leaders networks, field facilitators, and leveraged traditional authorities' support in enforcing sanitation bylaws.
- Strengthened capacity at the district level by tailoring behavior change training to partners and collaborators' specific needs.
- Established school health clubs and provided WASH and menstrual hygiene learning materials.

BCC materials were developed to promote behaviors such as keeping the facility clean at all times, wash hands with soap under running water, proper disposal of waste. All these were done to sustain the desired behaviors of making HCF safe for clients, staff, and visitors. Other posters on menstrual hygiene management were also adopted from GES and reprinted and copies distributed to schools and pupils (boys and girls)

Draft copies of the WASH in HCFs guidelines document produced by the Ghana Health Service to 12 HCFs were distributed.

6. AGREEMENT MODIFICATIONS

- None

7. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT YEAR

- N/A

APPENDICES

I. Performance Data Table (PDT)

Indicator	Baseline	FY15 TARGET	Result FY 15	FY 16 TARGET	FY 16 RESULTS	FY 17 TARGET	FY 17 RESULTS	FY 18 TARGET	FY 18 RESULTS	FY19 TARGET	FY19 RESULT	FY20 TARGET	FY20 RESULT	FY21 TARGET	FY21 RESULT	% Achieved in FY21	LOP TARGET	LOP RESULT	% Achieved
OBJECTIVE 1:INCREASE USE OF IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITIES																			
Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance.	2,707	10,112	0	4,032	10,096	32,256	54,448	38,400	47,072	28,000	22,000	40,000	34,648	32,000	23,904	75%	184,800	192,168	104%
male	0		0	1,976	4,947	15,805	26,680	18,816	23,065	13,720	10,780	19,600	16,978	15,680	11,713	75%	90,552	94,162	104%
female	0		0	2,056	5,149	16,451	27,768	19,584	24,007	14,280	11,220	20,400	17,670	16,320	12,191	75%	94,248	98,005	104%
Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation service as a result of USG assistance.	0		0	0	0	1,500	1,425	750	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2,250	2,115	94%
male						735	696	368	338.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,103	1,034	94%
female						765	729	383	351.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,148	1,081	94%
Number of individuals trained to implement improved water and sanitation methods	0		0	1,000	1,702	798	2,044	900	1,253	0	713	0	146	0	1,292	0%	2,500	7,150	286%
Number of communities certified as “Open defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	0	130	0	34	66	269	190	180	357	87	127	80	42	100	118	118%	880	900	102%
Number of basic household latrines constructed	356	1,438	0	330	1,262	4,032	6,806	4,800	5,884	3,500	2,750	5,000	4,331	4,000	2,988	75%	23,100	24,021	104%
OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SERVICES																			
Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.	9680		0	19,500	18,300	21,600	23,100	30,900	6,000	8,500	14,298	23,000	24,000	48,100	62,600	130%	151,600	148,298	98%

W4H				19,500	18,300	21,600	23,100	30,900	6,000	8,500	14,298	23,000	24,000	25,000	27,500	110%	128,500	113,198	88%
Male			0	9,555	8,967	10,584	11,319	15,141	2,970	4,165	7,006	11,270	11,760	12,250	13,475	110%	62,965	55,497	88%
Female			0	9,945	9,333	11,016	11781	15,759	3,030	4,335	7,292	11,730	12,240	12,750	14,025	110%	65,535	57,701	88%
Rotary														23,100	35,100	152%	25,000	34,100	136%
Number of people in target areas with first-time access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance	0		0	0	0	20,520	23,100	12,900	6,000	8,500	6,300	9,000	6,300	40,600	53,600	106%	91,520	95,300	104%
W4H	0		0	0	0	20,520	23,100	12,900	6,000	8,500	6,300	900	6,300	17,500	18,500	106%	68,420	60,200	88%
Rotary	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,100	35,100	151%	23,100	35,100	151%
male	0		0	0	0	10,055	11,319	6,321	2,970	4,165	3,087	4,410	3,087	19,894	26,264	106%	44,844	45,815	104%
female	0		0	0	0	10,465	11,781	6,579	3,030	4,335	3,213	4,590	3,213	20,706	27,336	106%	46,675	47,685	104%
Number of people receiving improved service quality from existing improved drinking water sources	0		0	0	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,900	7,500	9,000	120%	13,500	15900	118%
male	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,940	3,381	3,675	4,410	120%	6,615	7,791	118%
female	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,060	3,519	3,825	4,590	120%	6,885	8,109	118%
Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	14%		0	0	0	20	0	20	25.81	40	0	-	-	0	0	0%	40	26	65%
Liters of Drinking water disinfected with USG supported point of use treatment products	0		0	0	520,800	0	7,200,000	0	6,640,000	0	59,200	0	3,200,000		19,500,000	-	-	37,120,000	-
Number of community boreholes installed	0		0	65	61	68	77	43	20	50	23	40	46	135	147	267%	401	374	93%
W4H			*0*	*65*	*61*	*68*	*77*	*43*	*20*	*50*	*23*	*40*	*46*	*55*	*60*	109%	321	287	89%
Rotary														*80*	*87*	109%	80	87	109%
OBJECTIVE 3:IMPROVED SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND POLICIES																			
Number of New policies, laws, agreements and regulations implemented that promote access to improved WATSAN	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	1	100%
0																			
Percent of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by all family members	0%		0	0	0	50	0	60	67.38	80	0	0	0		0	0%	80	67	84%
OBJECTIVE 5: LEVERAGE PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS TO MAGNIFY THE IMPACT OF USG INVESTMENT																			

Number of MOUs signed with organization for new GDA or similar partnership	0		0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100%	1	4	400%
Number of GDAs or similar partnerships formed	0			5	5	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	100%	5	12	240%
Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance	0		278,267	-	262,977	0	531,801	0	688,463	0	612,083		581,008	351,405	463,245	132%	3,306,000	3,417,84	106%
OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES																			
Number of basic sanitation facilities provided in institutional settings as a result of USG assistance.	0		0	90	100	100	122	30	48	0	5	0	0	101	98	97%	190	373	196%
School Facilities (W4H)	0		0	80	90	100	32	30	48	0	5	0	0	12	12		180	187	104%
School Facilities (Rotary)			0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	74		0	164	
Health Facilities	0		0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12		10	22	220%
Number of institutional settings gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.	0		0	0	0	5	13	17	15	11	14	12	14	23	25	109%	40	81	203%
Schools(w4h)	*0*		0	0	0	5	5	9	9	7	11	0	0	0	0		*20*	*25*	*125%*
schools (Rotary)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	4		*0*	*7*	
CHPS(w4h)	*0*		0	0	0	0	8	8	6	4	0	12	14	14	16		*20*	*44*	*220%*
CHPS (Rotary)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5	5		*0*	*5*	

II. Success Stories and Press Coverage

- A World Water Day article was published in the Daily Graphic Newspaper on March 20, 2021
- Two success stories were published on the local website:
  https://www.globalcommunitiesgh.org/administrator/index.php?option=com_content&task=article.edit&id=126
  https://www.globalcommunitiesgh.org/administrator/index.php?option=com_content&task=article.edit&id=125
- Five success stories have been shared with HQ for publishing
- The press has covered and reported several of WASH for Health activities and impact on TV and radio
- Leading online portals have also published several of WASH for Health activities in FY21:
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.18979419
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.19275619
  https://www.myjoyonline.com/kalba-gets-potable-water/
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.19980543
  https://www.worldwaterday.org/stories/story/celebration-world-water-day-2021-valuing-water
  https://www.gbcghanaonline.com/features/blema-community-shares-story-for-attaining-open-defecation-free-status/2021/
  https://yagbonradioonline.com/mp-supports-community-with-350-bags-of-cement-for-the-construction-of-household-laterines/
  https://yagbonradioonline.com/global-communities-praised-for-providing-water-to-communities-in-bole-district/
  https://www.gbcghanaonline.com/general/two-communities-at-walewale-declared-open-defecation-free/2021/
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.21043881
  https://yagbonradioonline.com/86-communities-in-bole-district-declared-open-defecation-free/
  https://yagbonradioonline.com/wash-for-health-project-under-global-communities-holds-close-out-meeting-at-sawla/
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.21155684
  https://www.gna.org.gh/1.21161727
  https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/200-communities-in-Oti-freed-from-open-defecation-1345252
  https://www.myjoyonline.com/usaids-wash-for-health-project-enhances-sanitation-in-3-distrcits-in-oti-region/
  https://www.ghanaiantimes.com.gh/122-communities-attain-odf-status-in-nkwanta-north-district

  Television broadcast:
  https://youtu.be/hPdR8GC2Q9M

III. Financial Information

The form 425 will be submitted separately.

IV. Activity Oversight & Technical Assistance Support

TABLE 1: MONITORING VISITS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

Date of Site Visit	Monitoring Team Members / Individuals	Site(s) visited	Major observations and/or findings from site visits *(Concise bullet points)*
11th to 17th October 2020	Edward Thompson, Linda Amponsah and DHEPs for Kwaebibirem and Ayensuano Districts	Kade and Anum Apapam	• 42 Teachers from 11 Schools were given WASH in Schools Facility User Education for effective operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities Operation and maintenance of the school toilet facilities need some improvement
26th to 29th October 2020	Edward Thompson, Linda Amponsah, Peter Larbi and DHEP for Shai Osu Doku District	Dodowa	• 21 Teachers given User Education for effective operation and maintenance of the school's WASH facilities • Operation and maintenance of the school toilet facilities need some improvement • Some vandalization of school toilets by community members observed
15th to 18th December 2020	Edward Thompson, Peter Larbi. Ebow Gharbin & 4 EHAs	New Jerusalem, Agbuviekpong, Kokotsekope and Hwakpo Communities	• Carried out an End-line survey of behavioral outcomes in 32 households in four communities in Ada West and Shai Osu Doku Districts. Observed modest improvement in Handwashing at the 2 critical times, water treatment, storage and retrieval, and latrine usage and maintenance
27th to 31st March 2021	Edward Thompson, Kpamba Tanko, DSEP Krachi East Municipal	Bawa Akura DA Prim, Kpelema Shamsiya E/A Prim, Ataki Hope for life Presby Prim, Dambai Holy Rosary Prim, Dambai Holy Rosary Kindergarten & Kwame Akura DA JHS	• WASH Game distributed to 7 Basic Schools in the Krachi East Municipality • 49 Teachers in the 7 schools trained in the use of the BCC Package Some structural defects in some school toilets need to be rectified for proper operation and maintenance
7th to 22nd April 2021	Edward Thompson, Phillip Bediako, Derrick Kwarteng, Mathias Binfo and George Gyesey	Manso Amenfi, Asankrangwa, Sefwi Bodi and Sefwi Wiawso	199 Partners from GES (122), GES (41) and the MMDAs (36) trained in the use of the BCC Package.
21st July to 5th June 2021	Edward Thompson, 8 USAID Ghana Mission Staff	Wa, Bolgatanga, Nalerigu and Tamale	Introduced the staff of the 4 RING II RCCs and their17 Districts to the Behavior Integration Approach
16th to 17th June 2021	Edward Thompson, Ebow Gharbin & 2 EHAs	All 7 W4H Basic Schools in Ada West District	• WASH Game distributed to 7 project schools • 40 Teachers in the 7 Basic Schools trained in the WASH Game to promote SHEP activities and practice improved WASH behaviors. • Operation and maintenance of the toilet facilities need to be improved Structural defects in some toilets facilities have to be rectified.
29th June to 2nd July 2021	Edward Thompson, Peter Larbi & 2 EHAs	All 14 RI/USAID Basic Schools in Shai Osu Doku District	• WASH Game distributed to 14 project schools • 70 Teachers in the 14 Schools trained in the use of the WASH Games to promote uptake and practice of improved WASH behaviors among school pupils • Operation and maintenance of the toilet facilities need to be improved

Date of Site Visit	Monitoring Team Members / Individuals	Site(s) visited	Major observations and/or findings from site visits *(Concise bullet points)*
			Structural defects in some toilets facilities have to be rectified.
5th to 13th July 2021	Edward Thompson, Ayensuano, and Kwaebibirem District SHEP Coordinators	All 21 RI/USAID Basic Schools in the Kwaebibirem and Ayensuano Districts in the Eastern Region	• Introduced 130 Teachers in the 21 Basic Schools to the use of the WASH Game. • Kwaebibirem Schools Toilet facilities were cleaner and better managed than the Ayensuano school toilets Operation and maintenance (O &M) needs improvement
14th to 16th July 2021	Edward Thompson, Andy Osei Kontoh, MSEP for Cape Coast and DSHEP for Breman Asikuma District	Cape Coast School for the Deaf, Ayefua St Mary's Anglican Basic School, Kuntenasi Meth Prim, Asarekwaa Islamic Basic school, Breakwa Kokoso Islamic Basic School, Jamra DA Prim, Benin RC "A" Basic school & Eniehu DA Prim. Sch	• Introduced 52 Teachers in the 8 Basic Schools to the use of the WASH Game. • The 2 schools in Cape Coast had better-managed Toilet facilities than the schools in Breman Asikuma, which tended to be vandalized by the communities. • The Breman Asikuma Schools also had some structural defects such as cracks, unlockable toilet doors, Inoperative taps, and defective Rain Water Harvesters that needs to be rectified to facilitate effective O & M Operation and maintenance (O &M) needs improvement
25th to 29th July 2021	Edward Thompson, Linda Amponsah, Rockson Dutenya	Kumasi	39 Peace Corp Counterparts trained in the use of the BCC Package
8th to 11th August 2021	Edward Thompson, Ebow Gharbin, 2 EHAs	Kokotsekope and Hwakpo Communities	• Carried out an End-line survey of behavioral outcomes in 16 households in Ada West District Modest improvement in WASH practices at the household level
23rd to 25th August 2021	Edward Thompson, MSEPs for Team West Municipal, Tema Metro, Kpone Katamanso, Ashaiman, and Ga South Municipal	Sakumono Holy Child Sch, TWMA JHS, Community 5 # 3 Basic Sch, Fante Mayera Basic Sch and Tebu Basic Sch	• Introduced 5 GES SHEP Coordinators to the use of the WASH Game. Introduced 36 Teachers in 5 Basic schools to the use of the WASH Game.
27th to 31st August 2021	Edward Thompson, Andy Osei Kontoh	GHS Conference Hall, Breman Asikuma	64 Partners from GHS, GES, and the Asikuma Odobeng Brakwa District Assembly trained in using the BCC Package.
12th -16th April 2021 17th -19th May 2021 14th-16th July 2021	Martha Tia-Adjei Linda Amponsah Enoch Mintah Mavis Asio	Kwahu East Upper Manya Krobo South Dayi Fanteakwa North and South North Tongu	• HCFs were making efforts at improving their environmental Sanitation and hygiene practices • There was intermittent water supply in some HCFs • Community support for especially the clearing of overgrowth of weeds at HCFs was not forthcoming in some communities The collaboration between EHOs and DHDs has improved towards WASH-IPC practices in HCFs

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

Organization and person(s) who provided	Type of TA	Purpose of TA	Dates of TA
Dr. Lynne Cogswell	SBCC-Field	• To support the W4H Programmatic team in W4H Closeout activities and EWASH proposal preparation work	June. 2021

TABLE 3: INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Name of traveler(s)	Purpose of international travel	Destination	Travel dates
	None at this time due to the pandemic		

V. M&E Issues

Indicator and/or Target Adjustments

- None at this time

Modifications made:

- None at this time

Data Quality

- No recommendation on Data Quality Assessment (DQA) is available this FY.

VI. Management and Administrative Issues

Staff Changes/Updates

- **New staff:** Sanitation Marketing Coordinator employed on 1st March 2021
- **Promotions:** a) 3 WASH Officers promoted to Senior WASH Officers in January 2021
  b) Field Associate promoted to Field Officer in January 2021
- **Change in Job Titles/Content:** a) Tamale-based WASH Officer now Northern Sector Program Assistant; b) Administrative Assistant now Monitoring & Evaluation Support

Budget Issues

None

Issues with Collaborators and Other Stakeholders

None.

Other

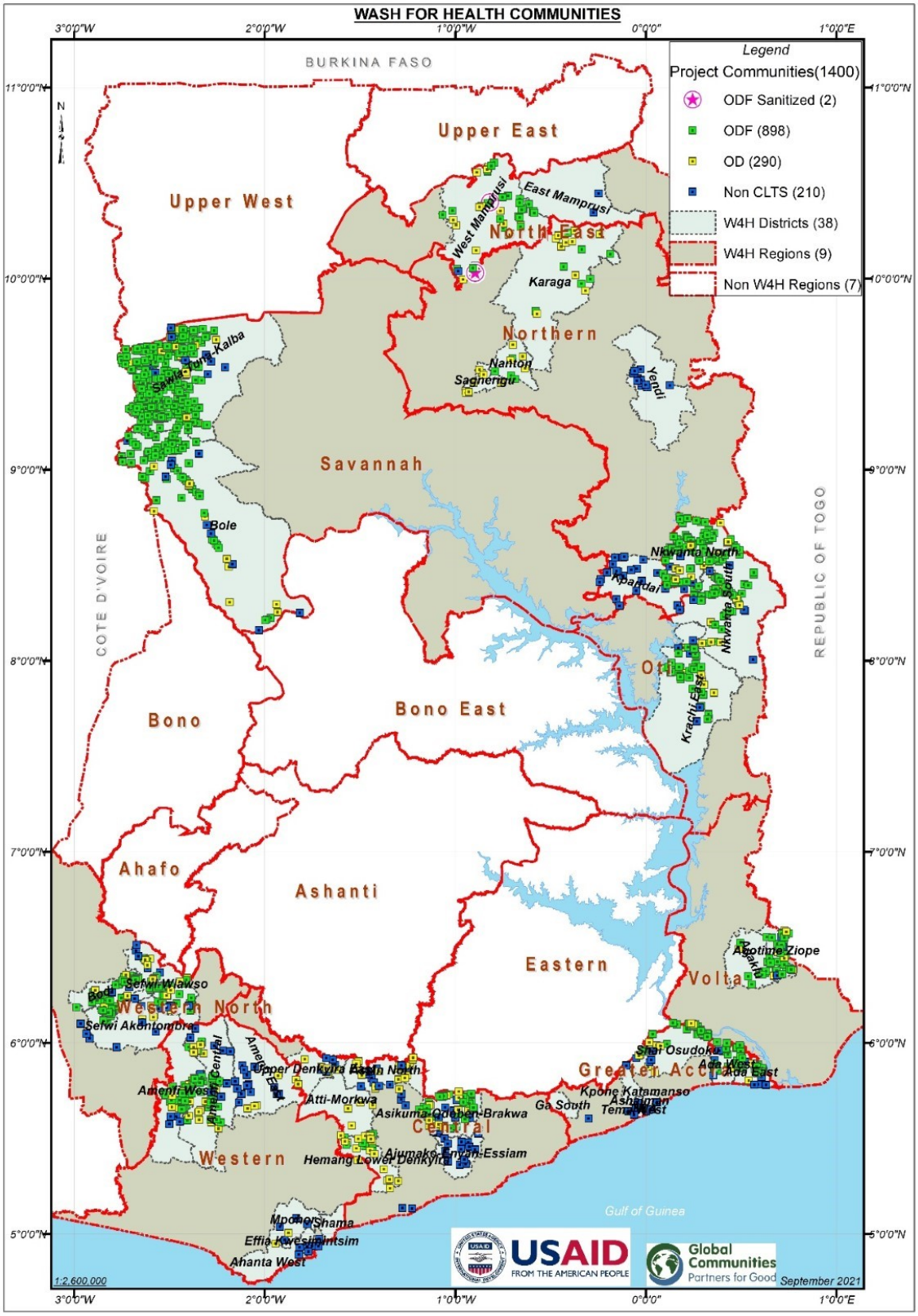
- Armed robbery attack on a WASH Officer in the Bole region in November 2020
- Attempted phishing attack on Senior HR Specialist's laptop in September 2021

VII. Follow-Up Actions

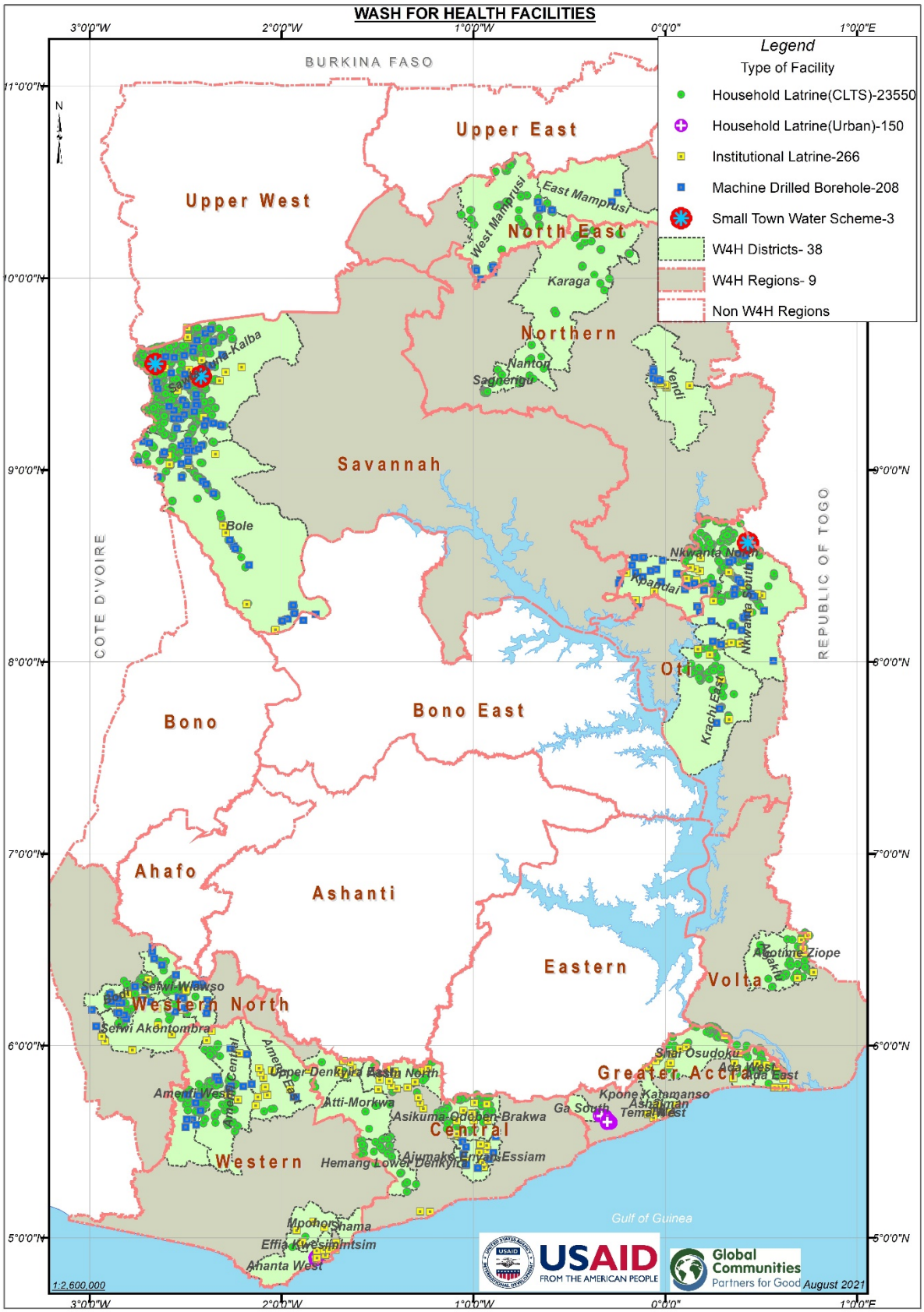
A/COR comment/recommendation from the previous reporting period and/or relevant evaluation/research recommendation	Brief Description of Follow-up Action Taken	Date Action was taken or is planned to be taken

VIII. Map of Project Activity Sites/ Facilities by District

FY21 Map of Project Communities, Districts, Regions



Map of FY21 Project Facilities



IX. CLTS Updates Extract

		INTERVENTIONS																	
		COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION ACTIVITIES									HOUSEHOLD LATRINES								
												Under construction			Completed				
	DISTRICT	Communities	Pre-triggered	Triggered	Post-triggered	NLs identified & trained	Pass Self-assessment	ODF Basic by DICCS	ODF by DICCS	ODF by RICCS	HHLs Targeted	PIT Level	Sub-structure	Super structure	Current Week	Cummulative	EHAs	HWF constructed	Soakaway constructed
	CENTRAL REGION																		
1	TWIFO ATI MOKWA	15	15	15	15	54	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	14	2	5	3
2	TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA	29	29	29	29	155	7	0	0	5	475	79	53	38	0	281	8	379	250
	SUB TOTAL	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**209**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**725**	**79**	**53**	**38**	**0**	**295**	**10**	**384**	**253**
3	ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA	76	76	76	76	331	33	0	0	38	811	144	87	33	0	869	22	851	400
4	ASSIN NORTH	29	27	27	27	126	5	0	0	0	250	96	20	7	0	119	12	112	58
5	UPPER DENKYIRA EAST	15	15	15	15	108	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0	26	6	26	0
	SUB TOTAL	**120**	**118**	**118**	**118**	**565**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**38**	**1286**	**240**	**107**	**40**	**0**	**1014**	**40**	**989**	**458**
	WESTERN REGION																		
6	AHANTA WEST	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	75	0
7	AMENFI CENTRAL	66	66	66	66	290	18	0	3	26	529	188	128	93	0	334	18	472	319
8	AMENFI WEST	55	55	55	55	267	35	0	0	37	496	30	55	89	0	666	15	721	172
9	AMENFI EAST	10	10	9	8	69	2	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	28	2	23	5
10	MPOHOR	10	10	9	9	40	0	0	0	0	150	17	0	0	0	11	4	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	**142**	**141**	**139**	**138**	**666**	**55**	**0**	**3**	**63**	**1430**	**235**	**183**	**182**	**0**	**1114**	**39**	**1291**	**496**
	WESTERN NORTH REGION																		
11	SEFWI WIAWSO	62	62	62	62	245	42	5	0	32	586	57	85	55	0	513	17	456	87
12	SEFWI BODI	75	75	75	75	286	44	0	9	47	795	109	75	73	0	761	22	722	142
13	SEFWI AKONTOMBRA	10	10	10	10	62	0	0	0	0	150	53	0	0	0	30	4	9	1
	SUB TOTAL	**147**	**147**	**147**	**147**	**593**	**86**	**5**	**9**	**79**	**1531**	**219**	**160**	**128**	**0**	**1304**	**43**	**1187**	**230**
	VOLTA REGION																		
14	ADAKLU	37	37	37	37	143	22	0	8	18	538	30	21	50	0	171	10	155	22
15	AGOTIME	42	42	42	35	224	38	0	0	26	667	9	44	16	0	258	12	324	150
	SUB TOTAL	**79**	**79**	**79**	**72**	**367**	**60**	**0**	**8**	**44**	**1205**	**39**	**65**	**66**	**0**	**429**	**22**	**479**	**172**
	OTI REGION																		
16(a)	NKWANTA NORTH	65	65	65	65	260	35	0	0	43	394	201	298	453	12	1616	23	1108	534
17(a)	NKWANTA SOUTH	15	15	15	15	56	7	0	0	7	250	127	16	42	0	218	2	202	80
	SUB TOTAL	**80**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**316**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**644**	**328**	**314**	**495**	**12**	**1834**	**25**	**1310**	**614**
16(b)	NKWANTA NORTH	108	108	106	106	460	58	0	0	61	2207	208	391	343	20	2783	38	2292	1201
17(b)	NKWANTA SOUTH	82	82	82	82	402	51	0	0	47	811	577	136	347	0	1246	26	1171	254
18	KRACHI EAST	67	67	67	65	276	42	0	0	44	561	45	42	179	0	953	22	976	238

	DISTRICT	INTERVENTIONS																	
		COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION ACTIVITIES									HOUSEHOLD LATRINES								
												Under construction			Completed				
		Communities	Pre-triggered	Triggered	Post-triggered	NLs identified & trained	Pass Self-assessment	ODF Basic by DICCS	ODF by DICCS	ODF by RICCS	HHLs Targeted	PIT Level	Sub-structure	Super structure	Current Week	Cummulative	EHAs	HWF constructed	Soakaway constructed
	SUB TOTAL	257	257	255	253	1138	151	0	0	152	3579	830	569	869	20	4982	86	4439	1693
	GREATER ACCRA																		
19	ADA EAST	38	38	38	38	310	17	0	0	23	475	44	54	159	0	282	10	241	0
20	ADA WEST	51	51	51	51	169	65	0	0	32	544	70	69	49	0	526	14	425	62
21	GA CENTRAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	75	0
22	SHAI OSUDOKU	53	53	53	53	231	17	0	0	33	544	396	311	305	0	395	16	432	51
	SUB TOTAL	143	142	142	142	710	99	0	0	88	1638	510	434	513	0	1278	40	1173	113
	SAVANNAH REGION																		
23(a)	BOLE	110	110	109	97	427	5	0	0	69	1125	52	207	256	0	2032	27	2007	944
23(b)	BOLE(BAMBOI ZONE)	139	139	139	129	479	11	0	0	66	1755	60	70	250	0	1552	9	1514	878
24(a)	SAWLA TUNA KALBA	192	192	192	192	975	0	0	0	139	2850	163	208	165	0	4349	29	3719	3522
24(b)	SAWLA TUNA KALBA (TUNA ZONE)	119	119	119	109	303	6	0	0	55	1695	0	168	275	0	1985	7	1480	1303
	SUB TOTAL	560	560	559	527	2184	22	0	0	329	7425	275	653	946	0	9918	72	8720	6647
	NORTH EAST REGION																		
25	WEST MAMPRUSI	58	58	58	58	294	0	0	0	27	840	81	226	318	0	1437	21	1490	268
	SUB TOTAL	58	58	58	58	294	0	0	0	27	840	81	226	318	0	1437	21	1490	268
	NORTHERN REGION																		
26	KARAGA	26	26	26	26	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	148	0
27	NANTON	24	24	24	24	36	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	63	0
28	SAGNARIGU	23	23	23	23	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	502	0
	SUB TOTAL	73	73	73	73	108	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	429	0	713	0
	GRAND TOTAL	1703	1699	1694	1652	7150	560	5	20	893	20303	2836	2764	3595	32	24021	398	22175	10944

*** Implementation was stopped in these districts effective May 2017

PHOTOS

Global Handwashing Day Celebration

Pupils sensitizing their community on handwashing with placards during the Global Handwashing day in the Oti Region

World Toilet Day Celebration

Radio sensitization via Liberty Fm as part of the World Toilet Day celebration in Sefwi-Wiawso

Drama by Pupils of Sefwi-Wiawso M.A JHS during the World Toilet Day

W4H Northern Regional Coordinator speaking at the World Toilet Day Durbar

Conrad Hilton – Water4 Project: HCF Monitoring

1Clean entrance of Plantation Socfinaf Ghana (PSG) Health Center

Newly sited drinking water station being used by a client at the Sekyere Krobo Health Center

A nurse using one of the newly installed handwashing facilities at the Atieku Health Center

Advocacy Training for Assembly Members under the Rotary International Partnership

Training session at Asutware

Training session at Dodowa

Discussion session at Kpassa

Commissioning of Small-Town Water System at Kalba

Mr. Lawal Tamimu DCE of Sawla-Tuna-Kalba fecting water from the newly commissioned pipestand

Dignitaries at the elevated storage tank

Traditional leaders addressing the gathering during the Commissioning ceremony

Commissioning of Small Town Water System at Tinjaase

Dignitaries at the elevated storage tank

Residents fetching water from the newly commissioned standpipe of the water system

The water board office

Donation to North-East Regional Coordinating Council

Symbolic presentation of donation by Dominic Dapaah to the Regional Minister, Yidana Zakaria

Some of the items donated

A dignitary addressing the gathering

Pro-poor dissemination workshop for EHOs from Savannah and North East Regions

Propoor dissemination workshop for EHOs

EHO in full PPE for burial of the dead

Dignified burial for COVID-19 cases training for EHOs(Demonstration on the wearing of PPEs)

Scenes from The Digni-Loo Advertisement Sequel

Menstrual Hygiene Day Commemoration

National Commemoration of MH Day

Radio Discussions at Jata FM 98.7 studioto Commemorate MH Day

Quiz competition between five basic schools in Karaga to Commemorate the MH Day

Skyfox Interlocking bricks technology latrines

A functional household latrine built with the interlocing block technology

Newly constructed superstructure

An installed Digni-Loo housed by the interlocking block superstructure

Small Town Water System: Mandari and Bonakye

WSMT Office

Solar-powered Pump house

Elevated water storage tank

End-Of-Project Documentary

Interviewing an officer from Tarkwa Goldfields

Filming a beneficiary household of pro-poor latrines

An interview with a WASH Officer

Distributions OF Relief Items

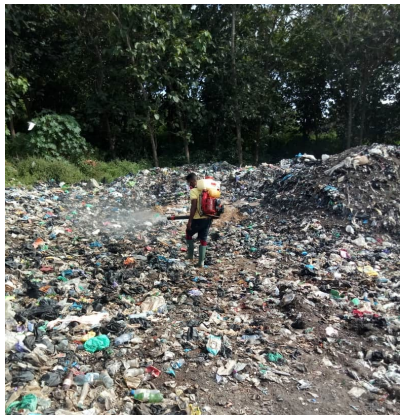
Distribution of basic hygiene needs to the flood victims

Taking records of the distribution exercise

Demonstration of water purification chemical

Quarterly Cholera Prevention Disinfection Exercise

Public bathroom Disinfection



Refuse dump disinfection

Disinfection of drains

Metered Smart Taps

Demonstration of the smart taps by the Engineers

Demonstration of the smart taps by the Engineers

Demonstration of the smart taps by the Engineers