



WASH Master Plan for Asutifi North District Assembly

2019 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Asutifi North District, Ghana
November 2020



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANAM	Asutifi North District Ahonidie Mpontuo
ANDA	Asutifi North District Assembly
CapEX	Capital Expenditure
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNHF	Conrad N. Hilton Foundation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Authority
DA	District Assembly
DICS	District Interagency Committee on Sanitation
DLLAP	District Level Learning Alliance Platform
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
HCF	Health Care Facility
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Pit Latrine
LGA	Local Governance Act
LMB	Limited Mechanised Borehole
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OpEX	Operation and Minor Maintenance Expenditure
PAYF	Pay As You Fetch
PFM	Public Financial Management
PMV	Pump Mechanic Volunteer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHEP	School Health Education Programme
STP	Small Water Treatment Plant
SWN	Safe Water Network
TOC	Theory of Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team
WVI	World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an assessment on progress made in implementing the WASH master plan for Asutifi North District since its commencement in 2018. Several studies including water and sanitation service monitoring, budget tracking, outcome harvesting, district capacity assessment, and water quality testing have been undertaken. The results of the evidence-based monitoring studies have informed the preparation of this performance report.

In 2017, Asutifi North District Assembly (ANDA), with support from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (CNHF) Grantees in Ghana and other partners, stakeholders and citizens formed the Asutifi North District Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative for the development and implementation of a WASH master plan in the district to provide access to WASH services for everyone in the district by 2030. In 2018, the ANAM partnership launched the 13-year WASH master plan. Subsequently, an investment phase of the master plan implementation was launched in March 2019 to herald the service delivery phase which saw the commencement of WASH infrastructure development to provide services to unserved communities.

In the period 2018-2019, various activities have taken place, to improve water, sanitation and hygiene services, in people's homes and in institutions like schools and health care facilities. Together with ANDA, World Vision and Safe Water Network have started construction and rehabilitation of various handpumps and small piped schemes to serve communities, schools and health care facilities. Aquaya has undertaken activities to strengthen water service provider performance and water quality testing. World Vision in collaboration with ANDA is applying the CLTS approach in 15 communities. The ANAM partners have invested in building the capacity of District Assembly staff to serve specific purposes such as managing the district learning alliance platform, WASH service monitoring, technical support to WSMTs among others in WASH service delivery. Based on the recommendations of a capacity assessment study carried out in 2018, local government and partners have developed a joint capacity development plan to address the gaps and deploy their resources more efficiently to improve WASH delivery in the district. Through the ANAM WASH Network, the CNHF partners and the District Assembly are connecting and engaging with people across the district to advance their own work in WASH and to provide support for WASH activities. For the period under review, there were no reports on activities related to Integrated Water Resources Management and drainage.

As the implementation phase of the master plan was initiated in early 2019, construction, rehabilitation and CLTS activities were ongoing at the time of the 2019 service monitoring round. Therefore, these activities have so far only resulted in small improvements in the number and proportion of people with improved water and sanitation services. The proportion of residents using safely managed water doubled between the 2017 baseline and 2019 service monitoring round. As such the district is on course to achieving the target of 20% and 50% access to safely managed water services by 2030 in rural and urban communities respectively. Through the efforts of the partners, an additional 1700 people are estimated to have gained access to at least basic water services. However, this does not put the district on track yet for achieving the goal of 100% access to at least basic water services in rural areas. As construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure were ongoing at the time of the 2019 service monitoring round, it is expected that this will lead to a more substantial increase in number and proportion of people with access to at least basic services in 2020.

Household survey data collected in 2018 and 2019 also showed the district was off track in meeting the vision of ensuring at least basic sanitation services to all by 2030.

A thorough baseline assessment on WASH in schools and health facilities was done by CDC in 2018. This showed that basic water services were available in all seven health facilities, but only in 63% of public schools and 65% of private schools. Although all HCFs had improved toilet facilities, these fell short of meeting the basic sanitation service level because of absence of menstrual hygiene management facilities. Also, although most schools provided at least one toilet facility for students (public 75%, private 94%), only 34% of public schools and 24% of private schools met the basic service level of having sex-separated improved and usable toilets. One of the health care facilities had handwashing facilities with water and soap available at the toilets and only 15% of public schools and 24% of private schools had handwashing facilities with water and soap available to students. This baseline data has informed construction activities by World Vision and ANDA in order to improve water and sanitation services in health care facilities and schools. These are expected to show improvement in WASH services in health care facilities and schools in subsequent monitoring rounds.

The partnership has collectively developed and generated knowledge products that capture government, partners and community stories on progress being made in the implementation of the master plan.

Overall, some progress has been made towards meeting the objectives of the master plan across many thematic areas. However, in order to accelerate the pace of improvements, new partnerships and additional investments are required.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Asutifi North District is a district situated in Ghana's Ahafo region¹. The district has a total land area of 936 km², an estimated population of about 65,000 people and comprises over 142 settlements, with Kenyasi as the district capital. Like many rural districts in Ghana, crop farming is the main economic activity. The district is also rich in gold and is home to the large-scale Newmont mines as well as small-scale mining activities.

In 2017, Asutifi North District Assembly (ANDA), with support from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (CNHF) Grantees in Ghana² and other partners, formed the Asutifi North District Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative for the development and implementation of a WASH master plan in the district. The master plan was developed through an inclusive and participatory process with active involvement of a wide range of local, regional and national key stakeholders including National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Community Water and Sanitation Agency, IRC Ghana, Safe Water Network, World Vision International, Queen mothers and Chiefs, and the Asutifi North District Assembly. The joint vision as set out in the master plan is to achieve at least basic and sustainable WASH services for all, everywhere, forever in the district by 2030. The plan provides a framework for interventions in the WASH sector covering a period of 13 years (2018-2030) and helps coordinate and align the efforts of development partners towards achieving the WASH vision of the district. It is informed by the national development policy framework, relevant WASH sector policies and target 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under the ANAM initiative various partners and stakeholders have committed to a collective vision and are contributing to different but complimentary aspects of the WASH master plan to deliver on its objectives.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This is the first Performance Report prepared since the start of the implementation of the Asutifi North WASH master plan in 2018. This report presents progress made in the period 2017 to 2019 towards achieving targets set out in the ANAM WASH master plan. It also provides evidence of progress made during the period under review based on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework using information obtained from the service monitoring rounds and reports prepared by the partners. The report identifies emerging issues that may need to be addressed within the short to medium term.

1.3 OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

Chapter one of the report provides background information on the Asutifi WASH master plan. The second chapter describes the methodology used in preparing the report. Chapter three presents progress made on the partnership, on activities and outputs by the partners of the ANAM initiative, and on the MEL indicators. The conclusions and suggested way forward are presented in chapter four.

¹ The Ahafo region was carved out of the old Brong Ahafo region in 2018

² Aquaya Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, IRC Ghana, Netcentric Campaigns, Safe Water Network, and World Vision Ghana

2. METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this report was guided by the Asutifi North master plan³ and the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework developed for tracking progress of implementation of the plan. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed under the thematic areas in the MEL framework to assess the progress of implementation of the WASH master plan. The process was participatory with the involvement of the ANAM partners and community members in the district. The following sources of data and information were used to gather the evidence for assessing the progress over the period.

- Water and sanitation service monitoring by ANDA with support from IRC in May 2017 (baseline) and August 2019;
- Household survey conducted by IRC Ghana in collaboration with ANDA under the UKAID-funded and SEI-led REACH programme in 2018 (sanitation baseline);
- Water quality assessment led by Aquaya in 2018;
- Assessment (baseline) of WASH status in schools and health care facilities, led by CDC in 2018;
- Funding gap analysis, led by IRC in 2018;
- District capacity assessment, led by IRC Ghana in 2019;
- Outcome harvesting, led by IRC in 2019.

2.1 STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION

Preliminary results from the 2019 service monitoring round were presented and discussed at the annual stakeholder review meeting held on 25 September 2019 in Kenyasi in the Asutifi North District. The meeting brought together all partners and relevant stakeholders, including citizens and vulnerable groups to take stock of progress made on the implementation of the WASH master plan and jointly reflect on areas requiring attention. In February 2020, the ANAM partnership came together to discuss and approve the draft performanc

³ <https://www.ircwash.org/resources/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-masterplan-asutifi-north-district-ghana>

3. PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASH MASTER PLAN

This section provides an overview of the ANAM partnership (3.1) and the key activities undertaken by the ANAM initiative partners in 2018 and 2019 in fulfilment of the joint commitments towards achieving the targets of the WASH masterplan (3.2). The section furthermore provides an update on the progress of the implementation of the WASH master plan based on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework with information obtained from the various partners of the Asutifi North Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative (3.3).

3.1 PARTNERSHIP FOR STRENGTHENING WASH SYSTEMS AND MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The period under review saw steady progress made by the partnership towards the advancement of a collective approach for providing sustainable access to safe WASH services in the district. There is a jointly developed WASH master plan; political and financial commitment from the Assembly; a signed partners agreement between ANDA and the Hilton Grantees on the roles and responsibilities of the ANAM partners in the implementation of the master plan for the period 2017-2021; a jointly developed district MEL framework, with a baseline based on the assessment of water and sanitation service levels, performance of WASH service providers and the WASH status in schools and health care facilities.

The partnership, which includes the Asutifi North District Assembly, IRC Ghana, Safe Water Network, Netcentric Campaigns, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, World Vision Ghana and Aquaya Institute, continues to drive the implementation of the WASH master plan. A testament to the strength of the partnership was provided by the Vice President of the Hilton Foundation when he visited the Asutifi North District in 2019. He said that he was very impressed with the strong leadership demonstrated by the District Chief Executive in this initiative and how IRC has built a very strong team by coordinating and driving the processes with multiple partners⁴. Partners are implementing a district-based initiative which focuses on using a district-led model and testing multiple service delivery approaches to achieve full WASH coverage in the Asutifi North District. During the reporting period, various partners performed the following roles:

Asutifi North District Assembly (ANDA): Provides leadership to drive the initiative, provides match funds for water infrastructure, and deploys WASH services in the district to complement the efforts of partners.

Aquaya Institute: Introduces a water quality assurance fund to improve the reliability of water quality testing.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): Provides technical support in the assessment of WASH in health care facilities and in schools.

IRC Ghana: Manages the district hub that establishes the financial requirements for implementing the WASH master plan, prepares the progress report, supports alignment of partners efforts, and documents the process and fosters learning at the district level to inform institutionalisation and scale-up.

Netcentric Campaigns: Supports the establishment of a WASH network that connects people across the district to engage and support WASH activities.

⁴ Remarks by Marc Holley, Vice President, Programs and Strategy, CNHF when he visited Asutifi North District in 2019

Safe Water Network (SWN): Implements the Safe Water Enterprise model for the construction and management of small town water systems in selected areas in the district.

World Vision Ghana (WVG): Focuses on bringing water and sanitation services to remote areas and introducing measures to improve community ownership and management of point sources. In addition, World Vision implements recommendations made by CDC related to WASH in schools and health care facilities.

Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR) and its Environmental Health and Sanitation Department (EHSDD), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Water Resource Commission (WRC), Ministry of Finance (MoF), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Office of Head of Local Government Service (OHLCS), Regional Coordinating Council (RCC): Support and give guidance from national and regional government.

The collective interventions by various partners towards the WASH system building blocks are summarised in Table 1.

A high level of community buy-in is reflected in the willingness to pay for services and engagement with leadership. The proportion of handpumps with tariffs in place and with a positive revenue-expenditure balance more than doubled in the period 2017-2019 (with percentage of handpumps with tariffs increasing from 11% to 28% and the proportion of handpumps with a positive revenue-expenditure balance increasing from 6% to 15%). The involvement of all local government representatives in WASH interventions in the district is becoming a model for replication in other sectors.

Table 1: Progress towards building a district WASH system

WASH building block	Interventions	Lead Partner	Lead Government partners	Remarks
Policy and Legislation: Sector policy strategy, framework, norms, standard and by-laws	Sanitation by-laws developed and gazetted	IRC	ANDA, MSWR, MoF	Linking district work with national level processes
	Supporting the national water policy review process			
	Held dialogue on Safe Water Enterprise model at the Beyond the Pipe Forum	SWN	MSWR	
Planning: Budgeting, capacity and framework for planning	District Assembly translates aspects of master plan in annual action plans and budgets	ANDA	ANDA, NDPC. MOF	Alignment with master plan and allocation of resources for implementation
Institutions: Coordination role, responsibilities, capacity and sector mechanism	3 partner meetings, one town hall and one stakeholder review meeting held, district capacity assessment study to inform capacity development interventions	IRC	ANDA	Alignment with district reporting Stakeholders contribute to planning process Partners agreeing to support aspects of the plan
Finance: Flows, responsibilities, clear framework including life-cycle costing and source	District budget tracking study to track district expenditures	IRC	ANDA	Established resources mobilised in support of master plan implementation and funding gap
	Finance study to establish life-cycle costs for implementing the master plan			

WASH building block	Interventions	Lead Partner	Lead Government partners	Remarks
Infrastructure: Development, maintenance, project cycles, assessment, roles	Water: 27 boreholes constructed and 34 rehabilitated in communities with population below 2000	WVG	ANDA	
	2 water stations in small towns with population above 2000	SWN		
	Capacity development of 35 Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs)	WVG		
	Testing of the Water Kiosk model at 5 water points and scaling up to 26 additional water points	Aquaya Institute		
	Sanitation: Roll out of CLTS in 15 rural communities	WVG		
	Institutional WASH 8 WASH facilities in institutions constructed	WVG		ANDA directorates of Health and Education
Regulation and Accountability	Established ANAM WASH website, WASH Desk, Radio programme, Facebook page	Netcentric Campaigns/ IRC	ANDA	Responsiveness to the complaints, address issues, mobilise support for the implementation
	Stakeholder and town hall meetings, Partner meetings	IRC	ANDA	
Monitoring: Framework, routine implementation, service levels, use of data	Application of master plan MEL framework	IRC	ANDA, NDPC	Inform future programming and reporting
	One service level monitoring round done (2019), covering all water assets and service providers and including a household survey of 300 households	IRC	ANDA, NDPC	
	One outcome harvesting workshop done	IRC		
	Monitoring ODF communities	World Vision	EHSDD	
	Assessment of WASH in schools and Health Care Facilities in Asutifi North	CDC/IRC		
Water Resources: Allocation and management of resource abstraction, water quality	Water quality assurance fund established and operationalised in 10 communities	Aquaya Institute	GWCL, WRC, ANDA	Water quality testing results will provide information for remedial action

WASH building block	Interventions	Lead Partner	Lead Government partners	Remarks
Learning and adaptation: Capture feedback, lessons learned, update and adapt building block	12 Monthly Hubdate newsletters	IRC	ANDA	These documented lessons are evidence of use of concepts for duplication and scaling up
	6 Community stories published	IRC	NDPC	
	3 District learning alliance platform meetings	IRC	SWN, Aquaya, CDC, WVG, MSWR, CWSA	The opportunity to showcase the work in Asutifi North
	One district learning exchange on SDG 6 held on NLLAP	IRC		
	Supported participation of staff of District Assembly in IRC WASH Symposium and UNC Water and Health Conference	IRC		
	Documentation of good lessons learned	IRC		

3.2 KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE ANAM PARTNERS

This section presents an overview of the main activities undertaken in the period 2017-2019 related to the implementation of the Asutifi North WASH master plan, as developed and currently under implementation by the ANAM partnership.

3.2.1 WATER SERVICES

The Asutifi North master plan proposes strategies and activities related to 1) increasing the proportion of people with access to basic water services, 2) increasing the number of people with access to safely managed water services, and 3) ensuring sustainable water service provision. Here we present the activities undertaken in this area by the ANAM partners between 2017 and 2019.

1) Activities for increasing the proportion of people with access to basic water services

Basic water services are improved water services if water is collected within a 30 min round trip. In order to increase the proportion of people with access to at least basic water services, the following infrastructural activities have been undertaken during the period 2017-2019:

- Construction of boreholes by World Vision:** World Vision intended to support the construction of an additional 27 boreholes in 2019. However, most of the implementation took place after the 2019 monitoring round. As a result, the 2019 service monitoring round found only six functional newly installed handpumps implemented by World Vision and ANDA in 2019. These included handpumps in the previously unserved communities Aumadukron, Abrense and Tawiahkrom and the previously underserved community Abena Arkofrom. In addition, it found two additional functional handpumps constructed with support from China Aid in 2018.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes:** World Vision, in collaboration with ANDA, intended to support the rehabilitation of 34 boreholes. However, as most of this rehabilitation work took place after the 2019 monitoring round, the 2019 monitoring round only found one handpump rehabilitated by World Vision. The 2019 monitoring round did record rehabilitation of some 15 handpumps by Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd. Four of these were reported as having improved functionality since the 2017 baseline.

- **Construction of two water stations by Safe Water Network and ANDA:** Under the ANAM initiative, two water stations have been constructed and have come into service over the period in Wamahinso and Gambia No.2 under a Build Operate Transfer arrangement between Safe Water Network and ANDA. Under the agreement, ANDA provided a match fund of up to 60% of the costs of the projects.
- **Construction of two Limited Mechanised Systems by World Vision:** World Vision supported the construction of two Limited Solar Mechanised Systems with four standpipes, with one serving the Obengkrom Basic school and the surrounding community and one serving the Gambia No.1 Health Care Facility and the surrounding community.

Overall, a total of some 1700 additional people in rural areas had obtained access to basic services because of the construction and rehabilitation of water supply assets in the period 2017-2019.

2) Activities for increasing the proportion of people with access to safely managed water services

Safely managed water services are improved water services, on premises, free from contamination, and available when needed.

No specific infrastructural development activities have been undertaken under the ANAM initiative to increase access to improved water supply on premises. Nevertheless, the 2019 monitoring round showed that the number of household connections had more than doubled with the number increasing from 638 in 2017 to 1506 in 2019.

As a result, the number of people with potentially safely managed water services (improved water supply on premises) increased with some 4000 people. This was mostly the case in urban areas, where the number of people with potentially safe water services increased with 3000, while in rural areas almost 1000 people gained access to potentially safely managed services. The majority of these people had previously been served with basic water services through public standpipes.

Activities have been undertaken to improve insight into water quality issues, which can contribute to ensuring water supply which is free from contamination. Activities have included the following:

- **Water quality testing:** In May-June 2018, Aquaya supported and facilitated water quality testing of 67 samples, from 51 handpumps, eight limited mechanised boreholes, all sources of the four small town piped schemes and eight piped scheme standpipes.
- **Establishment of Water Quality Testing Agreement:** Water quality testing agreement between Aquaya, ANDA and GWCL has been negotiated in which GWCL will conduct monthly water quality testing for 10 water systems serving 40-55% of the district population in Asutifi North for nine months in 2020 under a pilot programme. Under the programme, ANDA will enforce payment from WSMTs to GWCL. To mitigate financial risk for GWCL, Aquaya will also establish a water quality testing assurance fund that ensures GWCL always gets paid for their services in case WSMTs ever miss a payment. Aquaya will also work with WSMTs on a regular basis to identify and implement appropriate treatment technologies.

These activities have contributed to the following outcomes:

- **Commitment for drilling of a new borehole:** On 2 April 2019, Newmont's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee committed to drilling a new borehole for the Ola Resettlement Piped Network (Kenyasi No. 2, Asutifi North District, Ghana) to replace the previous borehole which had high concentrations of arsenic.
- **Commitment from piped scheme WSMTs towards funding water quality tests:** On 7 March 2019, the chairmen of the Ntotroso, Kenyasi, Ola Resettlement, and of the Ntotroso Resettlement piped water system management

teams (Asutifi North District, Ghana) verbally committed future funds towards monthly water quality testing in a public District Level Learning Alliance Platform forum.

3) Activities for ensuring sustainable basic water service provision (reducing breakdown rates and improving reliability rates)

In order to ensure sustainable rural water service provision, the following activities have been undertaken:

- **Training of WSMTs, PMVs and area mechanics:** ANAM partners have trained 35 new and existing Water Sanitation and Management Teams on leadership and conflict resolution, facilitation and mobilisation skills, record keeping, operating and managing an account, tariff setting and fee payment system. In order to improve on the capacity of the WSMTs to manage minor and major repairs, 50 Pump Mechanic Volunteers (PMVs) have been trained. In addition, five Area Mechanics, one in each area council, have been trained. These trainings mainly took place in the second half of 2019.
- **Piloting of the Water Kiosk model:** Aquaya Institute piloted a project in early 2019 to determine if a revenue-enhancing intervention centred around formalising water vending could be successfully implemented. To increase the interest and commitment of vendors at the water point and attract water users, Aquaya Institute supported five communities with vendor kiosks and a seed grant of US\$ 45 each to sell sanitation and hygiene items (soap, detergents, tissues, and pads). The pilot has been scaled up in the second half of 2019 to cover 26 additional vendors, resulting in 31 water points being covered. The vendors have been trained on record keeping and formal responsibilities. The vendors were given a seed grant ranging from GHS 250-300 (US\$ 43–52) for hygiene and sanitation related goods. The vended water points are monitored biweekly.

3.2.2 SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The Asutifi North master plan includes strategies and activities related to 1) increasing the proportion of the population with at least basic sanitation services, 2) increasing the (especially urban) proportion of the population with safely managed sanitation services, 3) improved sanitation services at public latrines (in the medium term), 4) improved solid waste management. Here we present the activities undertaken by the ANAM partners in this area between 2017 and 2019.

1) Activities for increasing the proportion of the population with at least basic sanitation services

The following activities have been undertaken to increase the proportion of the population with at least basic sanitation:

- **CLTS implementation:** ANAM partners, especially World vision and ANDA, have been implementing the national strategy of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to tackle sanitation in 15 communities in the district in the second half of 2019. Subsequently, the District Interagency Committee on Sanitation (DICS) was constituted to provide oversight support for the improved sanitation agenda in the district. In the second half of 2019, some 30 natural leaders were identified and trained to catalyse and sustain improved sanitation efforts in communities like household toilet construction and use. To complement this, 60 sanitation and hygiene promoters have been identified and trained to champion WASH behaviour change sensitisations (handwashing and water handling) at the community and household levels. Over the period, 11 communities with an estimated 108 households have gained access to improved sanitation facilities through the construction of their own toilets.
- **Construction of a 10-seater water closet toilet facility for Ghana Prison Service.**

2) Activities for increasing the (especially urban) proportion of the population with safely managed sanitation services

No specific activities have been undertaken to increase the proportion of people with access to safely managed sanitation services. ANAM partners have not engaged in infrastructure development related to faecal sludge collection and management. Currently, two private waste companies undertake emptying services and transport the faecal sludge to final disposal sites.

3) Activities for improving sanitation services at public latrines (in the medium term)

No specific activities have been undertaken to improve sanitation services at public latrines.

Although the master plan emphasises stimulating household latrines and phasing out public latrines, a total of seven public latrines have been constructed by ANDA over the reporting period, in order to improve (though limited) sanitation services to households. These have included the following facilities:

- Two 14-seater, at Wamahinso, Ntotroso (Achiease);
- Four 16-seater, at Kenyasi No.1, Kenyasi No.2, Gambia, Goamu Koforidua;
- One 20-seater toilet facility at Kwadwo Addaikrom.

4) Activities for improving solid waste management

No specific activities have been undertaken to improve solid waste management.

The District Assembly, in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited (a private waste management company) undertakes daily collection of solid waste from waste collection points and transports it to the final disposal sites, which are not engineered. ANDA and Zoomlion are further responsible for clearing/pushing/evacuation of refuse heaps at the various refuse disposal sites at Kenyasi and Ntotroso communities and ensuring compliance with sanitary by-laws in the district.

3.2.3 WASH IN SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES

The Asutifi North master plan includes strategies and activities related to WASH in schools and health facilities intended to contribute to 1) increasing the number of institutions with access to water on premises and improved and well maintained and cleaned sanitation facilities, 2) increasing the number of institutions with handwashing facilities with water and soap, and 3) improving solid waste management in institutions.

The master plan included a preliminary baseline assessment on institutional WASH. However, a more elaborate and complete baseline assessment was undertaken in 2018 by ANAM partner CDC. This involved an assessment of the WASH situation in seven public health facilities in Asutifi North (including three health centres and four CHPS compounds), all 73 public schools from the primary to senior high school levels, and a sample of 17 private primary schools. This assessment was to inform the interventions required, to be taken up by World Vision.

1) Activities for increasing the number of institutions with (at least) basic water and sanitation facilities

Basic water facilities in schools and health facilities are improved facilities on the institution's premises, with water available at the time of the visit. Basic sanitation facilities in schools are improved sex-separated latrines, which are usable (functional, accessible and private). Basic sanitation in health facilities refers to the presence of improved sanitation facilities which are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility. Activities undertaken to ensure such facilities are in place and provide sustainable water and sanitation services, have included:

- **Construction of water facilities in schools by ANDA and World Vision:** The period under review witnessed the provision of a solar powered mechanised borehole in Obengkrom. Basic school and boreholes with handpumps in five schools: Ntotroso Methodist, Ahmadiya basic schools, Kenyasi No.2 cluster, Kenyasi No.1, and Kenyasi No.2 Methodist basic school.
- **Construction of water facilities in two health care facilities by World Vision:** Solar Limited Mechanised Systems have been constructed for the Biaso and Gambia No.1 health centres.
- **Construction of sanitation facilities in schools by ANDA and World Vision:**
 - Two sex separated (8-seater detached) VIP latrines are under construction for the Aboagya Nkwanta basic and the Kenyasi No.2 girls basic schools.
 - Six schools with three 6-unit and three 3-unit classroom blocks with head teacher's office/store, staff common room/store, library, 6-unit KVIP toilet block, two urinals and a changing room: Ntotroso (St. Lawrence), Kenyasi No.2 (Odeneho Nsiah Ababio JHS), Bogyampa R/C , Gambia No.2 R/C, Yawbrefo D/A School, and Wamahinso SHS.
 - One 16-seater for Ola Girls SHS (by ANDA)
- **Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in schools by ANDA:** Rehabilitation of classroom blocks with KVIP, urinal and change rooms in eight communities are ongoing.
- **Construction of sanitation facilities in health facilities by World vision:** A disability friendly 4-seater water closet and a bathroom have been provided for the Biaso health care facility.
- **Construction of CHPS with WASH facilities by ANDA:** Currently, the construction of three Community-Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) with ancillary facilities in three communities is ongoing.

2) Activities for increasing the number of institutions with handwashing facilities with water and soap
No specific activities have been undertaken by the ANAM partners to increase the number of institutions with handwashing facilities with water and soap.

3) Activities for improving solid waste management in institutions

In health care facilities, waste should be safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.

No specific activities have been undertaken by the ANAM partners to improve solid waste management in institutions.

3.2.4 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DRAINAGE

The Asutifi North master plan includes strategies and activities related to water resources management intended to contribute to 1) prevent and mitigate pollution of water resources, 2) stop illegal mining, and 3) stop agrochemicals from polluting water resources.

However, **no activities** were carried out by the partners under this thematic area within the reporting period.

3.2.5 DISTRICT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity development is integral to the master plan implementation. The ANAM partners have invested in building the capacity of some District Assembly staff to serve specific purposes in WASH service delivery. Here we present the activities undertaken in this area by the ANAM partners between 2017 and 2019:

- **District capacity assessment and joint capacity development planning:** A 2019 study⁵ led by IRC Ghana to assess the district's capacity to deliver WASH services at the authority/regulator, service provider and service user levels showed gaps which require short to medium term responses as shown in Table 2. Based on the recommendations in the capacity assessment report, a coordinated response by local government and partners will be implemented in 2020 to comprehensively address the capacity gaps and deploy resources more efficiently to improve WASH delivery in the district. Table 2 summarises the joint capacity development plan of partners in the district. Based on the joint capacity development plan, the District Assembly allocates resources in their annual budget and partners put allocations in their project budgets to support capacity development for improved service delivery.
- **Coordination for the implementation of the master plan:** The Asutifi North District capacity in leading the mobilisation of citizens and aligning external partners support for implementation of the master plan is progressive. The district capacity, in convening town hall and stakeholder review meetings to engage citizens and receive feedback on progress of implementation of the WASH master plan, has been enhanced. The district coordinated technical inputs from the various decentralised departments and financial resources (government, NGOs, mines, citizens) in support of the master plan implementation of infrastructure to ensure the provision of reliable and sustainable WASH services.
- **Capacity development of ANDA to train and support WSMTs:** Staff of the District Assembly were trained to give financial, administrative and operational support to WSMTs. As a result, the capacities of 35 WSMTs were built to manage existing and new water facilities. In addition, the capacities of District Assembly staff have been strengthened for service monitoring and outcome harvesting.

⁵ IRC Ghana. Unpublished. Asutifi North District Capacity Assessment Report 2019

Table 2: Identified district capacity gaps for WASH service delivery and ANAM partners joint capacity development plan

Capacity Area	Level	Gap*	Capacity development response**	Partner(s)
Institutional development	Authority	Multiple institutional pathways for reporting	Provide support to District Assembly to improve internal capacity on application of Public Financial Management Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority, and Local Governance Acts	Lead: ANDA, IRC
	Service Provider	Multiple systems of reporting		
	Service user	Multiple institutional pathways No WASH user platform		
Policy/Legislation	Authority	No localised effect of policies Weak interpretation of policies		
Planning	Authority	Weak link of plan to budget Restricted budgeting process		
Regulation and accountability	Authority	Audit focus on financials and not service delivery District Works Department irregular review of regulations Weak enforcement of regulations	Support DA to organise town hall and stakeholders review meetings	Lead: ANDA, World Vision, Support: IRC
	Service Provider	CSO platform on WASH weak CSO not clear with role		
	Service user	No accountability	Sensitise users on WASH standards using Citizen Voice and Action	
Infrastructure development and management	Authority	Insufficient resource mobilisation for funding of construction Limited capacity in preparation of bill of quantities for infrastructure		Lead: World Vision, Safe Water Network Support: ANDA
	Service Provider	Ageing infrastructure No defined maintenance plan No investment planning Private sector engagement not predictable	Train WSMTs on preparation and implementation of facility maintenance plans for all WASH facilities Enrol and train WSMTs to participate in monthly water quality testing programme	
Water resource management	Authority	Not integrated into WASH		
	Service Provider	Poor communication/ education		
Financial Management	Authority	New financial management system not enforced Communication on new financial system weak		Lead: World Vision, Safe Water Network Support: ANDA
	Service Provider	Tariff fixing challenge Weak financial reporting Unreliable billing system	Organise orientation for WSMTs and Water Scheme managers in tariff fixing and bill management	
	Service user	Irregular billing Weak targeting of vulnerable population		

Capacity Area	Level	Gap*	Capacity development response**	Partner(s)
Monitoring	Authority	Weak monitoring system	Provide support to District Assembly to improve international monitoring systems for data capture, analysis, and reporting	Lead: ANDA Support: IRC
	Service Provider	Weak targeting Poor communication No data base management		
	Service user	Weak consultation		
Learning and adaptation	Authority	Weak learning and adaptation	Facilitate community philanthropy and private sector investment in WASH by launching local WASH philanthropy forum Organise quarterly DLLAP meetings to share good lessons, experiences and innovations for uptake	Lead: CSOs, IRC, World Vision Support: ANDA
	Service Provider	No defined process for uptake of good lessons		
	Service user		Establish core group to support ANAM WASH Desk to address complaints from citizens and provide feedback Organise debates on positive WASH behaviours in basic schools	

*Source: District capacity assessment study, 2018; ** Source: ANAM Partners Meeting, Akosombo, 2020

3.2.6 COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND NETWORKS

Communication, advocacy and networks are central to the Asutifi North master plan and focus on social learning, multi-level interactions using existing platforms, evidence-based approaches and advocacy for change. The communication aspects of the plan implementation focus on building awareness, targeting advocacy activities, engaging the range of local actors towards improved WASH-related behaviour and attitudes. Communication, advocacy and networking activities undertaken by the ANAM partners between 2017 and 2019 have included:

- **Creation of the ANAM network:** In line with the objective to create a stakeholder-focused network to support WASH and allied actions, advocacy and engagement to influence behaviour and attitudinal change, an ANAM network was created and launched in March 2019. Through the ANAM WASH Network, the CNHF partners and the District Assembly are connecting and engaging with people across the district to advance their own work in WASH and to provide support for WASH activities.
- **Creation of ANDA WASH Desk:** As part of the network building activities, a WASH Desk has been created at the District Assembly and a staff member recruited to run the day-to-day activities of the desk and provide professional WASH customer services to the people in the district. Complaints can be filed through phone calls, radio call-ins, website and walk-in complaints. The total number of complaints lodged were 89. Of these, 12 were walk-ins, 35 through radio call-ins, 30 were calls made to the WASH Desk and 12 were through the ANAM WASH website as shown in Figure 1. Sixty-one complaints were resolved, and 28 are still pending. Thirty-one complaints were related to water while 58 related to sanitation and hygiene.

Figure 1: Mode of receipt of complaints by WASH Desk Office



- Launching of ANAM website:** The ANAM WASH website⁶ was launched as part of the network building activities to provide information on the ANAM WASH Initiative: <https://www.anamwash.com/>. Direct traffic to the website shows over 127 visits per month from both desktops and mobile phones. The monthly HUB updates on partners activities and up-coming events are posted regularly on the website. In addition, seven stories⁷ on partners' activities have been posted on the website and a complaints form⁸ is also available on the website. A monthly radio programme has been launched and is used for public education and receiving feedback from the public on the initiative.
- Radio discussions:** Nine radio discussions have been held from April to December 2019 which involved resource persons drawn from a diverse group that included the political leadership, traditional authority, departments of the Assembly, NGOs, Faith-Based Organisations etc. Topics discussed have ranged from sustainable management of WASH infrastructure by communities to behavioural and attitudinal change towards WASH services. So far, the total number of phone-ins during the radio programme amounted to 35 and based on the complaints received during the phone-in section of each radio programme, the general public have shown interest in the ANAM Initiative.

These communication activities have contributed to:

- reduced dependency of WSMTs on the District Assembly to fix broken water facilities;
- reduced costs for community mobilisation of new interventions;
- increased demand for WASH services;
- and increased citizens' trust in the WASH Desk to address complaints relating to poor WASH services.

⁶ <https://www.anamwash.com/>

⁷ <https://www.anamwash.com/asutifi-north-news>

⁸ <https://www.anamwash.com/about>

3.2.7 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

As part of the monitoring of the master plan, a MEL framework has been developed to provide a structured means of ensuring accountability to the WASH stakeholders, as well as the opportunity for swift and continuous improvement of the implementation of WASH interventions, allowing decisions to be taken about modifications, cancellations, or scaling up. The MEL framework seeks to support project partners to improve the project outcomes and efficiencies by producing information to support decision making, draw lessons and share information.

Within the period under review, several studies including water and sanitation service monitoring, budget tracking, outcome harvesting, district capacity assessment, and water quality testing have been undertaken. The results of these evidenced-based monitoring studies have informed the preparation of this performance report.

In addition to this evidence-based monitoring work, we have documented baseline stories that capture the perspectives of six communities in Asutifi North District to access water services which have been collated into a book and published. These stories help stakeholders understand the baseline situation and the perspectives of communities on progress of implementation, level of services and areas that require improvements.

The partnership has, within this period, developed and generated knowledge products that capture government, partner and community stories on the progress being made in the implementation of the master plan. These products include:

- Publications
 - **ANAM Baseline Publication (Book)**
https://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/irc_booklet_asutifi_north_baseline_picture.pdf
 - **ANAM Baseline Factsheet**
https://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/20190308_irc_baseline_data_asutifi_north_ghana.pdf
 - **ANAM Newsletter Publication (Hub date)**
https://www.ircwash.org/sites/default/files/hub_update_27.01.2020.pdf
 - **Costing and financing sustainable WASH services in Asutifi North District**
<https://www.ircwash.org/resources/costing-and-financing-sustainable-wash-services-asutifi-north-district>
 - **2018 - District Learning Alliance Platform to drive SDG 6 in Asutifi North District**
<https://www.washghana.net/sites/default/files/WASH%20REFLECTIONS%20DLLAP%201.pdf>
 - **2018 - Validation of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework for the WASH Master plan**
<https://www.washghana.net/sites/default/files/WASH%20REFLECTIONS%20DLLAP%202.pdf>
 - **2019 - Developing A Water Quality Monitoring System for The Asutifi North District**
https://www.washghana.net/sites/default/files/WASH%20REFLECTIONS%20DLLAP%203_0.pdf
 - **2019 - The State of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services in Schools and Health Care Facilities**
https://www.washghana.net/sites/default/files/WASH%20REFLECTIONS%20DLLAP%205_0.pdf
- News items
 - **Launch of investment phase**
<https://www.ircwash.org/news/asutifi-north-district-launches-anam-investment-phase>
 - **Conrad N. Hilton Foundation visit to Asutifi North District**
<https://www.ircwash.org/news/capturing-conrad-n-hilton-foundation-team-visit-asutifi-north>
 - **Collective action for WASH in Asutifi North**
<https://www.ircwash.org/news/collective-action-wash-asutifi-north-ghana>

Under the UKAID-funded and SEI-led REACH project, IRC and ANDA have been involved in the production of the following knowledge products:

- **Empowerment in WASH Index: making equity and inclusion measurable**
<https://www.ircwash.org/news/empowerment-wash-index-making-equity-and-inclusion-measurable>
- **Measuring empowerment in WASH: policy brief (Ghana)**
<https://www.ircwash.org/resources/measuring-empowerment-wash-policy-brief-ghana>

Learning, which is an integral part of the master plan implementation, was facilitated through the sharing of research work, pilots, and community stories at local and national existing platforms such as:

- **District Level Learning Alliance Platform** - three learning events have been organised involving 166 participants on the following subjects:
 - Developing a water quality monitoring system for Asutifi North District
 - Measuring empowerment in WASH in Asutifi North District
 - The state of water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools and health care facilities
- **Town hall and stakeholder review meetings** - Meetings brought together 237 participants to deliberate on progress towards universal WASH coverage in the district and to hold the duty bearers to account.
- **Partners meeting** - Coordinated and aligned partners' efforts on the master plan implementation and reporting.
- **National Level Learning Alliance Platform** - IRC Ghana partnered with WaterAid, Access4, Plan Ghana and the National Development Planning Commission to host the national convention on SDG 6 district initiatives to promote cross-district learning in Asutifi North District, Wassa East and Bongo Districts.
- **Cross-country learning** - Hosted a delegation from IRC Uganda and the Kabarole Local Council in Asutifi North District on a learning exchange visit as well as a familiarisation visit by the Vice President of the Hilton Foundation.

3.3 PROGRESS ON MASTER PLAN MEL INDICATORS

The activities mentioned above related to water, sanitation, institutional WASH service provision, as well as district capacity development and communication, advocacy and networking, have contributed to progress towards the implementation of the Asutifi North WASH master plan. Progress towards implementation of the master plan is assessed based on the master plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework. This framework includes a number of high-level indicators related to A) water services, B) sanitation services, C) institutional WASH services, D) water resources management and E) WASH system. This section presents the progress made on these indicators in the period 2017-2019.

A) Water service indicators

The water service indicators relate to water services to which people in Asutifi North have access (safely managed (A1) and at least basic (A2)), the level of service provided by facilities (A5), water service provider performance (A3), and distribution losses (A4). Table 3 presents an overview of the indicators, indicator definitions, baseline values, 2019 status and 2030 target. Data for the baseline was collected in June and July 2017. The data collection for the 2019 service monitoring round took place in August 2019.

Following the table, details are presented on each of these indicators, including disaggregated data for rural and urban areas, and for handpumps and piped schemes, where relevant.

Table 3: Water service indicators

Indicators	Indicator definition	2017 baseline	2019 status	2030 target
A1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service	Proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination.	5%	11%	34%
A2: Proportion of population using (at least) basic water drinking water services	Proportion of population using water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.	71%	71%	100%
A3: Proportion of water facilities with functional Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs).	Proportion of hand dug wells or boreholes fitted with a handpump or a piped scheme with a team that operates and maintains the facility in line with CWSAs guidelines.	Handpumps		
		27%*	29%*	100%
		Small town piped schemes		
		65%	68%	100%
		Limited mechanised boreholes		
		20%	32%	100%
A4: Percentage of distribution losses.	This is defined as the proportion of water lost within the distribution network. These are: 1. Technical losses - treatment losses, transmission, distribution & service leaks and tank overflows & leakages; and 2. Commercial losses - water theft, free water supply (stand posts, fire demand); administration errors (meter errors, billing mistakes, estimated bills).	Unknown	Unknown	Not set
A5: Level of service provided by water facilities	The proportion or number of water facilities falling within the various Levels of Service categories as defined by CWSA. Handpumps service levels: III: Meeting all 5 service level indicator benchmarks II: Not meeting at least one of the 5 service level indicator benchmarks I: Not functional Piped scheme and LMB service levels: IV: Design standard (% of population with household connections) and all sub-indicators met III: Design standard met, but not all sub-indicators met II: Functional, but design standard not met I: Not functional Criteria: • Quantity: Handpump/standpipe: 20 l/c/day; House connection: 60 l/c/day • Quality: Ghana Standards Authority water quality standards for drinking water • Coverage: Maximum number of people per facility: Hand dug well: 150; Handpump/standpipe: 300 • Reliability: The facility is providing water at least 95% of the year (at least 345 days) Distance: Up to 500 metres	Handpump (excluding abandoned facilities, n 2017= 145; n 2019=144)		
		III: 6% II: 81% I: 13%	III: 3% II: 93% I: 4%	III: 100%
		Piped schemes (n=4)		
		IV: 0 III: 2 II: 2 I: 0	IV: 0 III: 3 II: 1 I: 0	IV: 100%
		Limited mechanised boreholes		
		IV: 0 III: 12 II: 0 I: 0	IV: 0 III: 14 II: 0 I: 2	IV: 100%

*Please note that this is the proportion of handpump WSMT service provider indicators met, rather than the proportion of handpumps with a WSMT which performs in line with the CWSA guidelines.

Indicator A1 and A2: Water service level

Box 1 presents how service levels have been assessed and the assumptions used.

Box 1: Assumption for access to water services estimates

The estimated proportion of the population with access to the different service levels is based on projected population for each community and estimated number of people served by functioning handpumps, standpipes and household connections. The computation was based on the following assumptions:

- 5 people per household connection
- Maximum of 300 people served per borehole or standpipe spout; maximum of 150 people served per hand dug well
- 100% of people using standpipes and handpumps in urban communities are within 30 minutes round trip
- 63% of people using handpumps in rural communities are within a 30 min round trip
- The only “urban” areas are Kenyasi (1 and 2) and Ntotroso
- Water quality criterion was not taken into account due to limited data.

Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the expected path to the 2030 targets, together with the 2017 and 2019 actual figures for the rural and urban areas and for the district respectively. It shows that the district is on course to achieving the target of 34% access to potentially safely managed water services, including 20% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas, by 2030. The significant increase in the population with access to potentially safely managed water is attributed to the increase in the number of household connections, particularly in urban areas.

However, in the rural areas a third of the population still remains unserved and the district is not on track (yet) to achieve the target of having everyone served with at least basic services by 2030. Through the efforts of the ANAM partners, handpump rehabilitation and construction of additional handpumps, ‘water stations’ and public standpipes at institutional Limited Mechanised Boreholes was ongoing during and after completion of the 2019 service monitoring round and had not yet resulted in improved services. We do, however, expect the efforts of the ANAM partners will result in an increase in people with at least basic services by 2020. Nevertheless, to reach the target of providing at least basic services to everyone, special attention needs to be given to extending services to the unserved and improving the service levels.

Figure 2: Rural water service levels 2017 and 2019 and trajectory to 2030 target

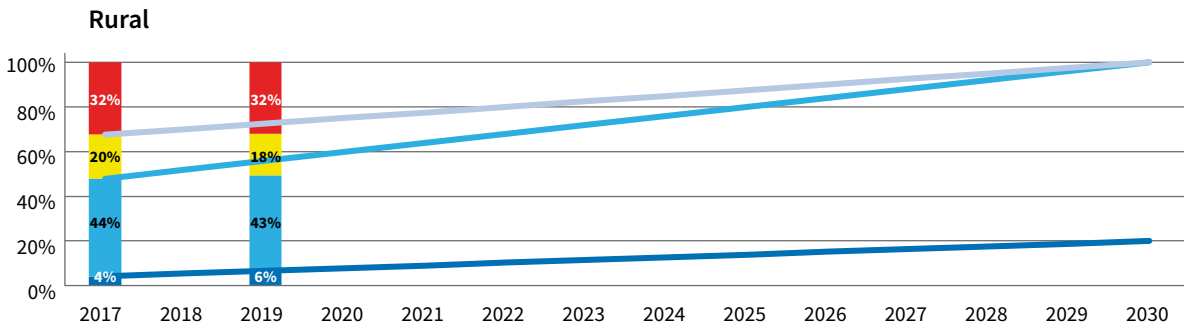


Figure 3: Urban water service levels 2017 and 2019 and trajectory to 2030 target

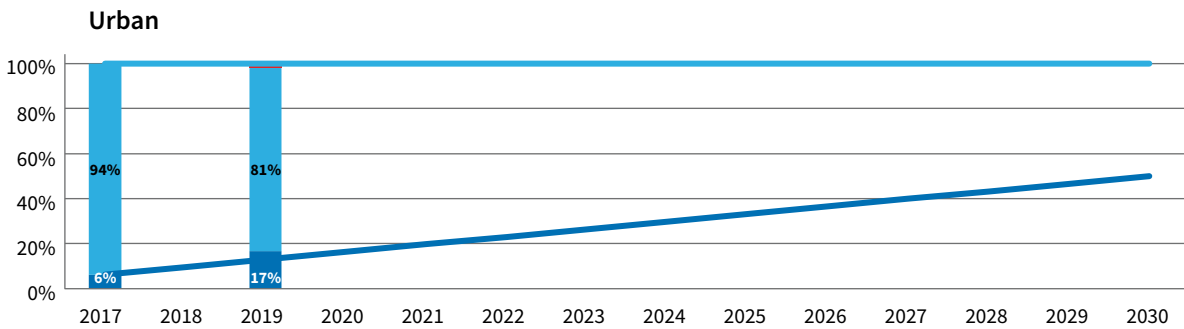
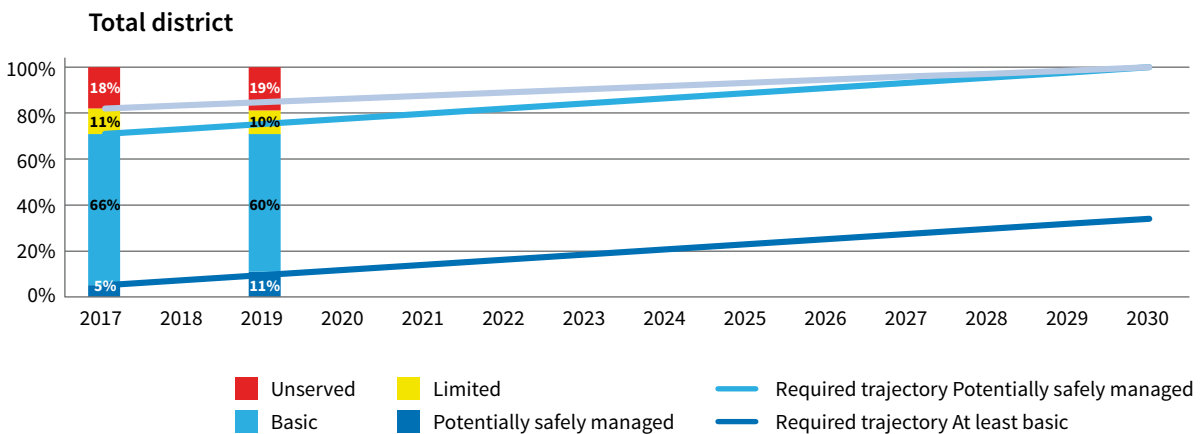


Figure 4: District-wide water service levels 2017 and 2019 and trajectory to 2030 target



Source: Service monitoring rounds, 2017 and 2019

Indicator A3: Water service provider performance

During the 2017 and 2019 service monitoring rounds, all water service providers were assessed against the CWSA service provider indicators. This showed a very small increase in the overall proportion of service provider performance indicator benchmarks met by the handpump, piped scheme and LMB service providers.

The proportion of handpump service providers practising water quality testing on at least an annual basis and the proportion of handpump service providers with a tariff in place and a positive revenue-expenditure balance more than doubled as shown in Table 4. This can be attributed to the efforts in water quality testing by ANAM partner Aquaya, as well as communication activities directed at WSMTs and water users, about the importance of raising sufficient money for ensuring sustainable water service provision, through tariffs. The other indicators showed little or no improvements. However, given the ongoing work by the ANAM partners to reconstitute and train some 35 WSMTs, 50 Pump Mechanic Volunteers (PMVs) and 5 Area Mechanics, we should see significant improvements in WSMT performance in the next monitoring round.

Table 4: Handpump service provider performance: Proportion of handpump service providers meeting the benchmark

CWSA handpump service provider performance indicator	2017	2019
Number of assessed service providers	119	136
G1: Composition of WSMT (BM: WSMT, composed in line with the CWSA guidelines, and has received initial training)	1%	3%
G2: Record Keeping and Accountability (BM: All records are kept and up-to-date)	10%	17%
G3: Freedom from Political Interference (BM: Any change that had occurred in the WSMT was not due to political or chieftaincy interference)	99%	99%
O1a: Spare Parts Supply (BM: supply within 3 days)	30%	31%
O1b: Area Mechanic Services (BM: Available within 3 days)	58%	47%
O2a: Breakdown Repair (BM: Generally done within 3 days)	49%	40%
O2b: Routine Maintenance (BM: Carried out)	32%	37%
O3: Water Quality Testing (BM: Carried out, by certified institution)	9%	20%
FM1: Revenue and Expenditure Balance (BM: R/E ratio >1)	6%	15%
FM2: There is sound financial management (BM: Bank account and up-to-date account records in place)	3%	4%
FM3: Tariff setting (BM: Tariff in place)	11%	28%
FM4: Facility Management Plans (BM: Facility management plan that spells out the rules for the WSMT in place)	16%	9%
Total % handpump service provider performance benchmarks (BM) met	27%	29%

Source: Service monitoring rounds, 2017 and 2019

All piped schemes have WSMTs in place and they performed better than the handpump WSMTs. Performance of the relatively new Ola Resettlement WSMT has improved, as it now meets the benchmark of having all required operational staff in place, of preparing a work plan, a budget for O&M and executes maintenance accordingly. See Table 5 for details.

Performance of the LMB service providers is considerably lower, as shown in Table 6. Performance has improved on the water quality testing indicator, as well as on the indicator related to the provision of technical services and spare part supply. These could be contributable to the activities of the ANAM partners, especially the water quality testing activities of Aquaya. Nevertheless, more attention needs to be given to the management of limited mechanised boreholes, in order to ensure they provide sustainable services.

Table 5: Small town piped scheme service provider performance

CWSA piped scheme service provider performance indicator	Kenyasi STWS		Ntotroso Resettlement STWS		Ntotroso STWS		Ola Resettlement STWS	
	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019	2017	2019
G1a: Composition of small town WSMT	x	x	x	x	x	v	v	v
G1b: Operational staff	v	v	v	v	v	v	x	v
G2: Record Keeping and Accountability	v	v	v	v	v	v	x	x
G3: Freedom from interference	v	x	v	v	x	v	v	v
O1: Spare parts supply and technical services	v	v	NA	x	x	NA	NA	NA
O2: The WSMT prepares a work plan and budget for O&M and executes maintenance accordingly	v	v	v	x	v	x	x	v
O3: Water quality testing	v	v	v	v	x	x	NA	v
FM1: Revenue and expenditure balance	v	v	v	v	v	v	x	x
FM2: Financial management	x	x	x	x	v	v	x	x
FM3: Tariff	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
% of benchmarks met	80%	80%	78%	60%	60%	78%	38%	67%

v = benchmark met; x = benchmark not met; NA= Not applicable

Source: Service monitoring rounds, 2017 and 2019

Table 6: LMB service provider performance: Proportion of LMB service providers meeting the benchmark

CWSA piped scheme service provider performance indicator	2017	2019
N	12	16
G1a: Composition of small town WSMT	0%	0%
G1b: Operational staff	0%	0%
G2: Record keeping and accountability	8%	13%
G3: Freedom from interference	100%	100%
O1: Spare parts supply and technical services	0%	64%
O2: The WSMT prepares a work plan and budget for O&M and executes maintenance accordingly	0%	6%
O3: Water quality testing	8%	44%
FM1: Revenue and expenditure balance	0%	6%
FM2: Financial management	0%	0%
FM3: Tariff	83%	88%
Total % LMB service provider performance benchmarks met	20%	32%

Indicator A4: Distribution losses

There was no adequate data to report on this indicator as WSMTs managing piped schemes did not have records of meter readings on water produced and distributed. As the ANAM partners have been putting more emphasis on that, and as ANAM partner Safe Water Network has been supporting the management of the small town piped schemes, we expect to have data available on this in the 2020 service monitoring round and performance report.

Indicator A5: Facility service levels

All water facilities were assessed against the CWSA criteria and indicators during the 2017 and 2019 service monitoring round.

As shown in Table 7, the proportion of handpumps meeting the service level indicators has not or hardly increased since 2017.

Table 7: Proportion of handpumps meeting the service level indicators

Service level indicator	2017	2019
Distance: Handpumps with (almost) all users within 500m	26%	13%
Coverage: Handpumps with less than the max number of users (max 150 for hand dug wells and 300 for boreholes)	88%	87%
Reliability: Handpumps functioning at least 95% of the year	68%	70%
Quality: Handpumps with perceived acceptable quality	80%	80%
Quantity: Handpumps with dry season water collection of at least 20 lpcd	44%	44%

As shown in Table 8, the proportion of non-functional handpumps has decreased. However, the proportion of handpumps providing service level III, meeting all 5 service level criteria, has not increased. The main constraint for handpumps to reach level III is their inability to meet the “distance” criteria. However, it should be noted that this is a notoriously difficult criterion to get a good assessment on.

Table 8: Proportion of handpumps providing different levels of service

Service level	2017	2019
I: Not functional	13%	4%
II: Meeting less than half of the 5 service level sub-indicator benchmarks	22%	26%
II: Not meeting all, but at least half of the service level sub-indicators	59%	67%
III: Meeting all 5 service level sub-indicator benchmarks	6%	3%

None of the piped schemes meet the highest level of service (IV) as defined by CWSA (as per design criteria and meeting all service level sub-indicators). As shown in Table 9, the main constraint to achieving the Level of Service IV status is the inability of most water facilities to generate the minimum water quantity of 60 litres/capita/day for household connections and 20 litres/capita/day for standpipes. Water quality is also a major concern as there is limited data on water quality for most of the water facilities.

Table 9: Piped schemes meeting the service level indicators

Service level indicator	Number of piped schemes		Proportion of LMBs	
	2017	2019	2017	2019
CWSA design criteria related to % of people served with household connections	2	3	100%	100%
Reliability: % of schemes functioning at least 95% of the year	4	3	100%	88%
Quantity, household connections: % of schemes with amount of water sold from household connection at least 60 lpcd	1	0	0%	0%
Quantity, standpipes: % of schemes with amount of water sold from standpipes at least 20 lpcd	0	0	0%	0%
Quality: % of schemes with water quality data from less than a year old, with acceptable quality	0	3	0%	38%

An assessment by Aquaya in May 2018 found that water from all four Small Town Water Systems (STWS) had traces of E. coli contamination which is indicative of faecal contamination. It is expected the ongoing intervention in water quality testing may contribute to improvements in water quality and quantity indicators.

Summing up: Progress on water services

Over the period 2017 – 2019, Asutifi North has made limited progress with raising service levels and service provider performance. The implementation phase of the ANAM initiative was launched in March 2019. As a result, most of the activities undertaken under the ANAM initiative to improve water services had not yet resulted in considerable improvements in water services and service provider performance by the time of the 2019 service monitoring round, as shown above.

Activities which had started earlier, like the 2018 work by Aquaya in water quality testing, seem to have had positive influence on service provider performance. It is expected that the positive effect of the activities undertaken by the ANAM partners on water service level and service provider performance will become more visible during the upcoming 2020 water service monitoring round.

B) Sanitation indicators

The sanitation indicators relate to the ODF status of communities (B1) and the proportion of people with access to at least basic (B2) and safely managed (B3) sanitation services. Table 10 presents an overview of the indicators, indicator definitions, baseline values, 2019 status and 2030 target. The master plan development had initially been based on the 2010 census data. A more current and accurate baseline was established in 2018, with household data collection from 300 households in the district (as part of the UKAID-funded REACH programme, executed by IRC Ghana in close collaboration with SEI and Queen’s University). In August 2019, another similar size household survey was done.

Table 10: Sanitation indicators

Indicators	Indicator definition	2017 baseline	2019 status	2030 target
B1: Proportion of communities that are open defecation free (ODF).	The proportion of communities in the district that are certified as having achieved ODF and/or ODF-Basic	Unknown	Unknown	100%
B2: Proportion of population with access to (at least) basic sanitation	The proportion of the population using private improved facility which separates excreta from human contact	Urban: 26.7% Rural: 13.7%	Urban: 20.0% Rural: 10.4%	100%
B3: Proportion of population that rely on communal toilets (limited service level).	The proportion of the population that relying on communal toilet as their primary sanitation facility	Urban: 66.7% Rural: 62.4%	Urban: 80% Rural: 77%	0%

Indicator B1: ODF communities

The household survey conducted in 2018 and 2019 found none of the 15 surveyed households reporting to practise open defecation in 14 of 20 villages in 2018 and 14 of 20 villages in 2019. However, the sample size per community is considered too small to provide accurate information on defecation practices. At the time, the structures and mechanisms for certification of ODF communities were still being put in place. Therefore, it is not possible to give an accurate assessment on this indicator at this time.

Indicator B2 and B3: Sanitation service level

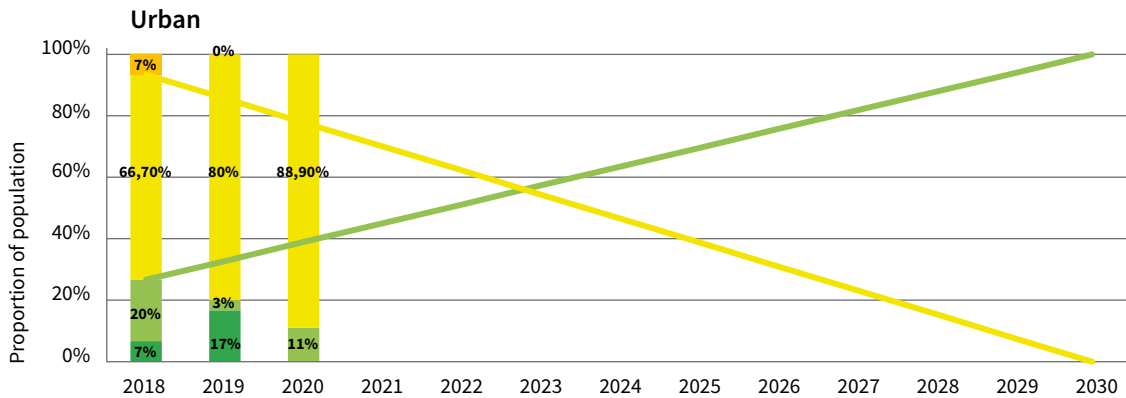
The 2030 sanitation target is to ensure access to at least basic sanitation for all households in the district. For ANDA this means moving away from investments in public latrines, which provide limited services. Instead ANDA and the ANAM partners are to promote, facilitate and enable household investments into household latrines.

The proportion of people accessing sanitation services has been assessed through household surveys of 300 households in a total of 20 communities in 2018 (during data collected under the REACH project in the district) and 2019 (as part of the 2019 ANAM service monitoring round). Details on the changes in the various levels of sanitation services between 2018 and 2019 are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. It shows that most residents in the district access shared (limited) sanitation services. It does not show an increase in the proportion of people with at least basic sanitation, nor a decrease in the proportion of people using limited sanitation. Hence, the efforts of the ANAM partners have not yet resulted in an increase in sanitation service levels. However, as most of these activities took place in 2019, and as behavioural change (and latrine construction by households) take time, we expect to see an increase in the proportion of people with at least basic sanitation in 2020.

In general, the district is not on track to achieve the targets of 100% for at least basic and 0% for limited sanitation by 2030 as depicted in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

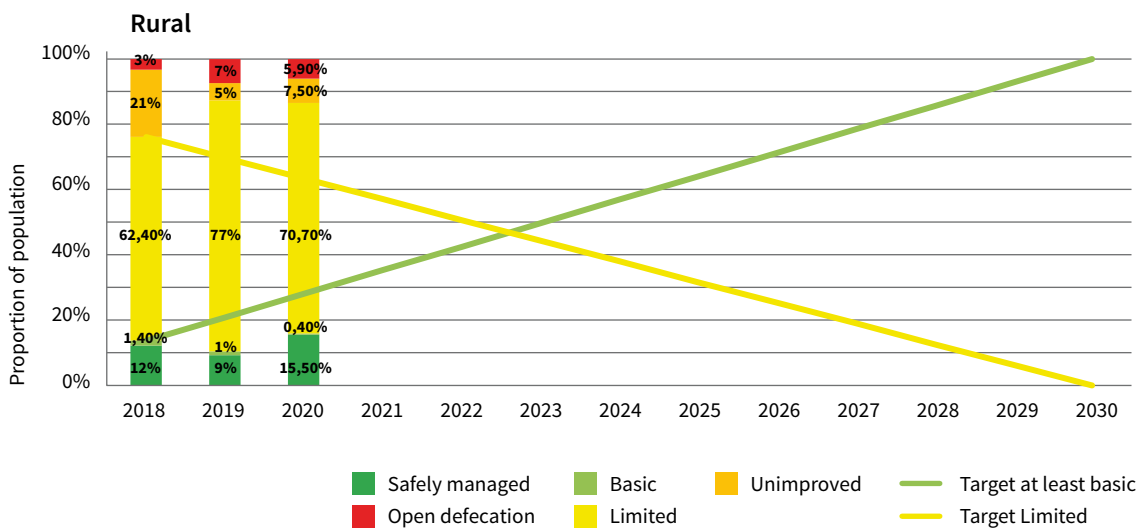
A lot of investments in promotion of household sanitation, behavioural change and innovative solutions are required to improve the prospects for achieving the sanitation targets.

Figure 5: Urban sanitation service levels 2018 and 2019 and trajectory to 2030 target



Source: Service monitoring rounds, 2018 and 2019

Figure 6: Rural sanitation service levels 2018 and 2019 and trajectory to 2030 target



Source: Service monitoring rounds, 2018 and 2019

Summing up: Progress on sanitation services

The district is off track to achieving both the medium and 2030 targets for basic sanitation for rural and urban areas. Massive investments are required in the sanitation sector to support a move away from investing in public latrines and greater emphasis is needed on stimulating households to build and use their own private sanitation facilities.

C) School and health care facility WASH

The original MEL indicators for school and health care facility WASH were developed before JMP had finalised defining global indicators in this area. By the time the baseline assessment was done in 2018, the global JMP indicators had been made public. This report therefore presents the findings as per the global JMP indicators on water in schools (C1), school sanitation (C2), handwashing hygiene in schools (C3), water in health care facilities (C4), health facility sanitation (C5) and health facility handwashing hygiene (C6).

The baseline situation on these indicators was assessed in 2018 in 90 schools (all 73 public schools from the primary to senior high school levels, and a sample of 17 private primary schools) and all seven public health facilities (three health centres and four CHPS compounds). The 2019 service monitoring round did not include an assessment of WASH in schools and health care facilities. The upcoming 2020 service monitoring round intends to include an assessment of WASH in schools and health care facilities. This will provide data for updating on the progress made on this indicator since the baseline. Therefore, Table 11 and the details below present an overview of the indicators, indicator definitions, baseline values and 2030 target, rather than progress made so far.

Table 11: School and health care facility WASH indicators

Indicators	Indicator definition	2018 baseline	2030 target
C1: Proportion of schools with basic water services	Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school.	Public schools: 63% Private schools: 65%	100%
C2: Proportion of schools with basic sanitation facilities	Proportion of schools with improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable at the school (Usable = functional, accessible and private).	Public schools: 34% Private schools: 24%	100%
C3: Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities	Proportion of schools with handwashing facilities, which have water and soap available.	Public schools: 15% Private: 24%	100%
C4: Proportion of health facilities with basic water services	Proportion of health facilities with water available from an improved water source on premises.	100%	100%
C5: Proportion of health care facilities with basic sanitation services	Proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities which are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	0%	100%
C6: Proportion of health care facilities with hygiene facilities	Proportion of health facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within 5m of toilets.	0%	100%

Indicator C1: School water service ladder

The JMP basic service level for drinking water requires that drinking water from an improved source is available at the time of the survey. As per the Asutifi North master plan, by 2030 all schools should have improved water supply on the premises. The 2018 baseline assessment found that 63% of public schools and 65% of private schools met the basic water service level. Although most schools reported providing free drinking water to pupils, one-third of schools did not have drinking water available at the time of the survey. When drinking water was available, it was often provided in containers without taps that required dipping a cup to obtain water, with the attendant risk of contamination. Overall, however, half of all schools reported interruptions to their water supply. Some public schools used alternate sources during the dry season, which were often unimproved.

Water quality was poor at many of the water sources, with 38% of sources at public schools and 70% at private schools testing positive for E. coli. Distance to water sources and long lines made water collection difficult, decreased pupil learning time, and deterred some schools from providing water at all.

Indicator C2 and C3: School sanitation and hygiene service ladder

Most schools have toilet facilities⁹ for students (public 75%, private 94%). Enumerators observed that at least one improved toilet was available to pupils in 68% of public schools and 82% of private schools. However, only 34% of public schools and 24% of private schools respectively met the basic service level. Although most schools had at least one improved toilet¹⁰, on average the number of pupils per available toilet was higher than the ratio of 50 pupils per latrine set by the Ministry of Education. Very few public schools had toilet facilities suitable for menstrual hygiene management (3%), for disability access (4%), or for small child access (5%); none of the toilets in the private schools met these accessibility standards.

Only 15% of public schools and 24% of private schools met the basic hygiene service level of having a handwashing facility available that allows students to wash their hands with running water, with soap and water present.

Indicator C4: Health facility drinking water service ladder

All health care facilities met the criteria for the indicator for basic water services. Testing showed that the quality of the water sources was good in all HCFs with the exception of one. Health care workers interviewed as part of the assessment of WASH in schools and HCFs in 2018 recommended expanding access to piped water in patient care rooms and increasing water storage tank capacity to limit disruptions to piped water supply.

Indicator C5 and 6: Health facility sanitation service ladder

All the seven HCFs in the district had at least one improved toilet; six (86%) of the HCFs had an improved toilet available for patients whilst two (29%) HCFs had toilets designated for staff. None of the HCFs had toilets suitable for menstrual hygiene management. As such, none of the HCFs met the basic service level.

Although some toilets had handwashing stations nearby, they lacked soap or water, none of the toilets had a handwashing station with soap and water.

Summing up - Progress on WASH services in institutions

Activities have taken place on improving water, sanitation and hygiene in schools and health care facilities in Asutifi North in the period 2018-2019. However, as only a baseline assessment has been undertaken in 2018, which has not been updated in 2019, actual progress made and current level of WASH services in schools and health care facilities could not be assessed.

⁹ Availability of toilets but not necessarily functional and private

¹⁰ Improved toilet facilities are designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact

D) Water resources indicators

The water resources indicators relate to ambient water quality (D1), water resources management implementation (D2) and water stress (D3). Data and information from these indicators are mainly foreseen to be provided by the Water Resources Management Authority - Tana Catchment Area.

Table 12 presents an overview of the indicators, indicator definitions, baseline values and 2030 target.

Table 12: Water resources management indicators

Indicator	Indicator definition	Baseline	2030 target
D1: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Proportion of water bodies in the district that have good ambient water quality. The quality status of individual water bodies is classified based on the compliance of the available water quality monitoring data for the core parameters with target values defined by Water Resources Commission.	No data	100%
D2: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	The extent of progress on the four stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented).	30%	100%
D3: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	The ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements.	1.5% (2012)	No target set

Indicator D1: Ambient water quality

No data is available on the proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality. Data on a water quality indicator is available from the Water Resources Commission's Water Quality Monitoring report of the Tano Basin. The 2017 data shows that the Tano Basin Water Quality Index has a value of 55.69%, which is considered fairly good. This is an indication that the water of the Tano Basin can be used for drinking water supplies.

Indicator D2: Water resources management implementation

Available data from WRC in 2018 suggests that only about 30% of the implementation of the Tano Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Plan has been realised, which is far from satisfactory.

Indicator D3: Water stress

On an annual basis, utilisation of water resources from the Basin constitutes only a very small fraction of the available surface and groundwater (~1.5%). Undoubtedly, these water resources have the potential for being further utilised (Tano River Basin-IWRM Plan, 2012). However, the resources are at risk from quality deterioration due to inappropriate human activities (poor land-use practices, mining, and poor waste disposal).

E) WASH system indicators

The WASH system indicators relate to local government expenditure on WASH (E1), disbursement of the ANAM partners, in terms of amount spent (E2) as well as in terms of the proportion of the intended amount spent per year (E4), presence of cooperation agreements (E3), presence of public-private partnerships (E5), and number of learning products produced (E6). Table 13 presents an overview of the indicators, indicator definitions, baseline values and, where available, 2030 target. On many of the indicators, no 2019 assessment has taken place.

Table 13: WASH system indicators

Indicators	Indicator definition	2017 baseline	2018	2030 target
E1: Proportion of District Assembly expenditure on WASH activities	Proportion of District Assembly expenditure on WASH activities	13% (2016)	No data	Not set
E2: Amount spent by external partners on WASH activities as part of master plan implementation, coordination and partnership	The total disbursement by partners outside the District Assembly towards the direct implementation of the WASH master plan. The areas of disbursement include direct implementation, capacity building, data collection and analysis, awareness creation, advocacy, and dissemination.	No data	No data	Not set
E3: Number and type of cooperation agreements signed with partners for the plan implementation	The number of entities that have signed partnership agreements for the implementation of the WASH master plan.	0	7	Partners operational agreement in place
E4: Percentage of partners' budget disbursed	The amount of money disbursed at the end of the budget year as a percentage of the agreed budget for the WASH master plan.	No data	No data	100%
E5: Number of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) initiated to ensure WASH service delivery	The count of ongoing PPP initiatives to improve WASH service delivery	0	1	Not set
E6: Number of learning products around thematic areas produced	The number of WASH learning products completed and disseminated.	0	10	Not set

Indicator E1: Local government expenditure on WASH

A district WASH expenditure tracking exercise was done in 2018, collecting and analysing the budget and expenditure on water, sanitation, hygiene and institutional WASH from Asutifi North District Assembly from 2015-2017. As shown in Table 14, ANDA expenditure on WASH has fluctuated considerably over the years.

Table 14: ANDA expenditure

	Expenditure on WASH (in GHC)		
	2015	2016	2017
Total WASH expenditure by ANDA*	290,792	1,020,767	718,701
Total ANDA expenditure**	6,416,805	8,034,273	Unknown
% of ANDA total expenditure on WASH	5%	13%	Unknown

*Source: data from budget and expenditure tracking exercise, based on data from cashbooks and payment vouchers.

**Source: Data from ANDA, Finance Unit, Trial Balances 2015, 2016, 2017

Table 15 shows that expenditure on sanitation has been consistently higher than on any other sub-sector. Expenditure on water-based sanitation mainly involved construction of new public latrines, while expenditure on solid waste sanitation mainly involved expenditure related to solid waste collection.

Table 15: Percentage of total WASH expenditure, per cost category and sub-sector

% of total WASH expenditure, per cost category	2015	2016	2017
CapEx	42%	64%	36%
CapManEx	6%	7%	14%
OpEx	50%	29%	42%
Direct support costs	3%	0%	9%
% of total WASH expenditure, per cost category and sub-sector	2015	2016	2017
WASH	1%	8%	9%
Direct support	1%	0%	9%
OpEx	0%	8%	0%
Water supply	12%	8%	3%
CapEx	8%	5%	0%
CapMAnEx	3%	3%	3%
Direct support	0%	0%	0%
OpEx	0%	0%	0%
Sanitation - solid waste	48%	24%	41%
CapEx	0%	3%	0%
Direct support	2%	0%	0%
OpEx	46%	21%	41%
Sanitation - water-based	16%	60%	43%
CapEx	14%	56%	32%
CapMAnEx	3%	4%	11%
OpEx	0%	0%	0%
Hygiene	3%	0%	0%
Direct support	0%	0%	0%
OpEx	3%	0%	0%
WASH in schools	20%	0%	3%
CapEx	20%	0%	3%
CapMAnEx	0%	0%	0%

Source: data from budget and expenditure tracking exercise, based on data from cashbooks and payment vouchers.

Indicator E2: ANAM partner disbursement

So far, the ANAM partnership has not yet instituted tracking of expenditure by all partners on the implementation of the district WASH master plan. A budget and expenditure tracking exercise is planned to take place in the first quarter of 2021.

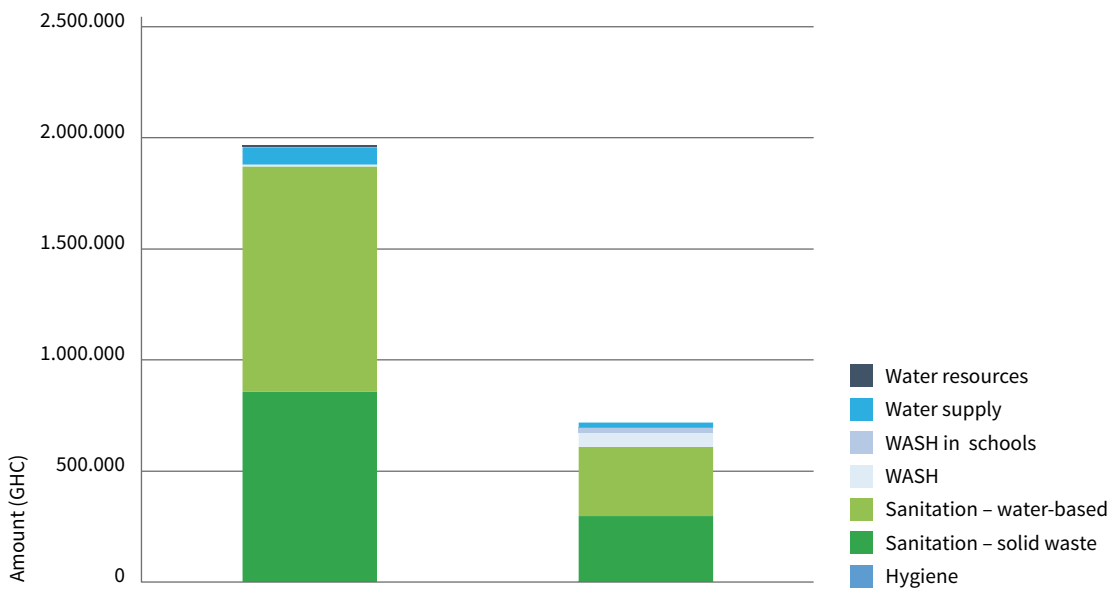
Indicator E3: Cooperation agreements

The ANDA's seven partners Asutifi North District Assembly; IRC Ghana; Safe Water Network; World Vision International; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Netcentric Campaigns; and Aquaya Institute have signed a partners operational agreement to contribute towards the advancement of a collective vision for providing sustainable access to safe WASH services in a conducive environment where water resources are sustainably managed in Asutifi North District by 2030. It contains the individual and joint partners obligations and guidelines for the management of the partnership.

Indicator E4: ANAM partner disbursement

As mentioned above, the ANAM partnership has not yet instituted tracking of budgets and expenditure by all partners on the implementation of the district WASH master plan. A budget and expenditure tracking exercise is planned to take place in the first quarter of 2021.

Figure 7: ANDA budget tracking



Indicator E5: Public-Private Partnerships

Under the ANAM initiative, two water stations have been constructed and have come into service over the period in Wamahinso and Gambia No.2 under a Build-Operate-Transfer arrangement between Safe Water Network and ANDA. Under the PPP agreement, ANDA provided a match fund of up to 60% of the costs for the implementation of the facilities.

Indicator E6: Learning products

Within the period, the partnership developed and generated a total of 10 knowledge products that capture data, information, and government, partners and community stories on the progress being made in the implementation of the master plan. An overview of these outputs has been presented in section 3.2.7.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

Two years into the implementation of the master plan, we are seeing activities being undertaken towards the implementation of the Asutifi North master plan by the ANAM partnership. Political and financial commitment by the District Assembly is evidently demonstrated in the leadership being provided to drive the implementation and provision of match funds for the construction of critical water infrastructure. Capacities of staff of the District Assembly and WSMTs at the service provider level have been enhanced to improve the delivery of services. Learning and accountability platforms such as DLLAP, town hall and stakeholder review meetings have provided opportunities for ordinary citizens to participate actively in the implementation of the master plan. Knowledge products that capture government, partners and community stories on the progress being made in the implementation of the master plan have been produced and used to inform all stakeholder meetings. However, as many of these activities are ongoing, these have so far only resulted in limited progress on the MEL indicators.

In 2020, with the strong foundation laid, the partnership expects stronger and more visible improvement in service levels due to ongoing activities related to construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, particularly for water.

Areas requiring further attention include sanitation, IWRM, equity and inclusion, and drainage, where partnerships and resources are needed to drive improvements.

To capitalise on the progress made in the first two years of the master plan implementation period, some critical success factors that have underpinned the progress so far are:

- **Local government leadership:** The Asutifi North District through its General Assembly has adopted the district WASH master plan as a long-term plan for achieving universal WASH coverage in the district. Subsequently, the WASH master plan has been incorporated into the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and the Annual Action Plans and Composite Budgets which legitimises the district's ability to apply public funds such as match funds provided for the plan implementation. The district has mobilised popular support and garnered interest for the initiative and is leading on outreach of the master plan to attract additional partners and funds for its implementation
- **Strong community ownership:** The traditional leaders of the four traditional authorities were actively engaged in the development of the master plan and its implementation. Civil society groups play an active role in educating communities to take responsibility for maintaining services. Communities have also embraced PAYF as a viable option to secure the sustainability of their WASH systems.
- **Mutual accountability and participation:** The monthly radio programmes, websites and other social media platforms and WASH Desk were useful avenues for providing continued information on the WASH initiative and for citizens to voice grievances, lodge complaints, share views and receive feedback. Annual town hall and stakeholder review meetings where information is provided, and feedback received have helped to build trust and confidence of the citizenry in the master plan implementation process
- **Donor support and partnerships:** The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation is committed to long-term funding and is supporting its grantees with diverse skills to work collaboratively in support of the master plan implementation.
- **Hub role:** IRC Ghana, functioning as a hub, manages and drives the partnership towards achievement of collective success and mutual accountability for results. The hub ensures collective action is geared towards achieving the collective vision and learning around new solutions and ideas, tracking progress, continuous communication, and scaling up good lessons beyond the district are taking place.

Challenges that still need to be resolved include:

- **Barriers in working in partnership:** The ANAM partnership is aware and recognises barriers in working in partnership, such as complexity of relationships, representation of wider public, tokenism and excessive influence of vocal groups, threat to confidentiality, role of boundary conflicts among others. Even though these have not yet been pronounced in the partnership, these potential hurdles continue to be monitored to mitigate the potential damage to the partnership.
- **Slow progress in higher levels of at least basic sanitation services and rural water services:** So far, only little progress has been made in increasing the number of people with access to at least basic sanitation and rural water services, resulting in the district not being on track to meeting the 2030 vision in these areas. Ongoing construction, rehabilitation, capacity development and communication activities are likely to improve this in the years to come. Close monitoring of whether these activities indeed lead to improved services will be key.
- **Need for move from investments in public latrines towards investments in proportion of household latrines:** If the district is to meet the vision of 100% of the population accessing at least basic sanitation services, investments should be more focused towards promotion of improved household latrines (e.g. through CTLS), providing at least basic services, rather than on investments in additional public latrines, providing limited services.
- **Inequalities and vulnerability:** At the heart of SDG 6 is to leave no one behind. To leave no one behind means reaching the poorest of the poor, women, children, the elderly, indigenous people, migrants, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. Further work is required to understand the poverty and vulnerability dynamics in the served and unserved communities to inform better targeting and safety nets to reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities of segments of the population.

Looking forward to 2020, the ANAM partnership will build on the steady progress made in 2018-2019, learn lessons from the previous years and strive to overcome the challenges to ensure all citizens in the district have access to sustainable WASH services by 2030.

ANNEX I

ANAM INITIATIVE OUTCOME STATEMENTS - 2019

#	Positive Outcomes	Significance of the Outcome	ANAM's contribution to the Outcome	Sources
	In 1–2 sentences please specify the change of when did who do what, and where, that potentially or actually represents progress towards meeting WASH needs of people in Asutifi North or strengthening of the national Ghana WASH system for meeting SDG 6 targets.	In another 1-2 sentences, please describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling the ANAM initiative partnership's theory of change.	Describe briefly, how and when ANAM initiative activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did who (partner) do that directly or indirectly, in a small to large way, intentionally or not contributed to the change?	Name of person or document who provided the information and date they did so.
Aquaya	On 2 April 2019, Newmont's CSR committee committed to drilling a new borehole for the Ola Resettlement Piped Network (Kenyasi No. 2, Asutifi North District, Ghana) to replace the previous borehole which had high concentrations of arsenic. Previously Newmont had handed off all responsibility for the water system to the community management team and the District Assembly.	This is the first step toward ensuring the availability of safely managed water for the Ola Resettlement community. Previously, Newmont had disengaged from providing support to this water system.	Aquaya performed repeated arsenic testing (04/06/2018, 03/10/2018, 05/10/2018, 29/11/2018, 02/04/2019) at the water system and shared the information with Newmont in meetings (9/10/2018, 02/04/2019). ANDA arranged for both meetings with Newmont and pressured Newmont to commit funds to resolving the issue.	AJ Karon – Aquaya (see dates ←) Ata-Era James (ANDA District planning officer) Derek Boateng (Newmont)
Aquaya	On 7 March 2019, the chairmen of the Ntotroso, Kenyasi, Ola Resettlement, and of the Ntotroso Resettlement piped water system management teams (Asutifi North District, Ghana) verbally committed future funds toward monthly water quality testing in a public District Level Learning Alliance Platform forum.	This is the first time that the managers expressed willingness to conduct monthly testing, which is an important feature of safely managed water supplies. Previously, some of these water systems had never been tested for water quality and most WSMTs were resistant to spending money on it.	Aquaya conducted and performed formative research in June 2018 in which they measured water quality at these water systems and identified water contamination at many district water systems. IRC established the DLLAP forum in July 2018 for partners to share findings from their work. They also organised and facilitated all DLLAP events. Aquaya led a DLLAP in March 2019 to disseminate the results from their study to stakeholders from the water systems, including the managers of the water systems. ANDA endorsed the DLLAP and co-presented the results with Aquaya.	AJ Karon – Aquaya Ben Agbemor – IRC Ata Era James – ANDA Richard Boamah – Ola Resettlement WSMT chairman

#	Positive Outcomes	Significance of the Outcome	ANAM's contribution to the Outcome	Sources
World Vision	In May 2019, inhabitants of Yakubukrom community wrote a letter to demand for safe water supply interventions as a result of their appreciation of the benefits of improved water services provided by World Vision in a nearby community called Ninchiamia Forest Anu.	Because the ANAM initiative is working under a common vision of leaving no one behind and attaining universal WASH coverage by 2030. This means, those communities demanding safe water facilities will have the opportunity to access the service through the initiative.	Radio discussions and sensitisations embarked upon by World Vision and other partners (IRC, Netcentric, District Assembly) within the first half year of the project implementation period has enlightened communities on the benefits of the universal WASH project in the district.	The Asutifi North District Assembly
World Vision	The Abransi community has opened a bank account for the maintenance of their borehole in April 2019.	This helps in the sustainability of their water facility.	The knowledge was acquired through a training facilitated by World Vision.	Asutifi Rural Bank receipt and account booklet
IRC	On 25th April 2019, Anapua FM in Kenyasi, Asutifi North District offered additional free 30 minutes airtime to the contracted one-hour ANAM WASH monthly radio programme after realising that the discussions on WASH align with their core programme areas.	The additional 30 minutes provided an extended period for using the radio programme to educate and disseminate information to the general public on WASH, and for receiving comments and feedback from listeners on the topic discussed through phone-ins.	On 28th March 2019, Netcentric Campaigns and IRC commenced a monthly one-hour WASH radio programme on Anapua FM. After realising the importance of the programme, the producer and the host decided to extend the airtime at no extra cost.	The producer (Pious) and the host (Emmanuel) of the breakfast show on Anapua FM Contact: 0555665976
Asutifi North District	In April 2018, 30 out of 56 communities in the Asutifi North District started taking responsibility for the water facilities and services by starting to practise the pay as you fetch system at their water facilities after being sensitised on their roles in operation and management.	When communities take responsibility for paying for water there will be funds available for O&M, regular flow of water and reduction in the number of community requests to the District Assembly for minor maintenance costs.	Sensitisation of the communities on their roles and responsibilities by the District Assembly from January to March 2018. Intensified monitoring of the WSMTs' activities by the Works Department on monthly basis (January to March 2018). Auditing of accounts of the WSMTs by the Internal Audit Unit of the Assembly (October to December 2017).	Community monitoring Reports, Water and Sanitation Management Teams

If all the outcomes you have identified are positive, that is they represent progress towards meeting WASH needs of people in Asutifi North or strengthening of the national Ghana WASH system for meeting SDG 6 targets, you have filled them in the table above. Are there any others that undercut, weaken, impair or otherwise undermine progress towards these goals? Please formulate them below.

#	Negative Outcomes	Significance of the Outcome	ANAM's contribution to the Outcome	Sources
	<p>In 1–2 sentences please specify the change of when did who do what, and where, that potentially or actually represents progress towards meeting WASH needs of people in Asutufi North or strengthening of the national Ghana WASH system for meeting SDG 6 targets.</p>	<p>In another 1-2 sentences, please describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling the ANAM initiative partnership's theory of change.</p>	<p>Describe briefly, how and when ANAM initiative activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did who (partner) do that directly or indirectly, in a small to large way, intentionally or not contributed to the change?</p>	<p>Name of person or document who provided the information and date they did so.</p>

