



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**Third Consolidated Annual Report of the Administrative Agent of  
the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern Ghana  
for the period January 2016 to 31 December 2016**



**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)**

31 December 2016

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recurrent flooding events in Northern Ghana usually result in the disruption of WASH services which in turn leads to significant damages to property and trigger other emergency situations such as outbreaks of diarrhea, cholera, and other water related/borne diseases. The combination of these effects reduces the productivity of the population and the losses they suffer are immense which in turn affect their economic and social circumstances.

Global Affairs Canada (GAC) has provided funding support for a Programme of interventions targeted at improving sustainable access to disaster-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and services in 265 disaster prone communities in 24 Districts; for 200,000 people including 50,000 school children in Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. It also provides a framework for GAC to partner with the UN in Ghana (in line with UNDAF) while contributing to the national development policy framework (GSGDA II, 2014 – 2017) and efforts towards the implementation of the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

The Partner UN Organizations (PUNOs), namely UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, collaborate with Government of Ghana, private sector and non-governmental organisations in the WASH sector by providing technical assistance, facilitation and funds management support to achieve the expected Programme outcomes.

The expected ultimate outcome of the Programme is reduced burden of WASH-related diseases among men, women, boys and girls in disaster-prone communities in Northern Ghana. Key deliverable elements of the Programme include: increased access to disaster-resilient sanitation and water facilities; improved hygiene behaviours; strengthened disaster resiliency at the community level; and increased regional, district and local capacity for sustainable management of WASH.

During the current reporting period, the main recommendations emanating from the fourth Steering Committee meeting held on 26 May 2016 guided the activities of the programme team. These included harmonizing the Programme achievements with the Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF), linking the programme benchmarks to actual implementation progress, putting focus on measures to ensure the sustainability of the Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) and district structures, working on measures to encourage and facilitate communities to construct resilient household latrines (HHLs), and capturing real life stories to showcase evidence of the programme's impact on the lives of the beneficiaries.

A Stakeholders workshop was organized in Tamale in July 2016 to agree on a consolidated plan of action that sought to integrate the schedules for all PUNOs and measures to ensure that project activities could be completed by April 30, 2017. Participants took the opportunity to reaffirm their commitment to support the Programme schedule and to ensure that it succeeds.

Flood disaster preparedness action plans have also been developed for the 24 beneficiary districts, with the involvement of National, regional and district stakeholders. A flood simulation exercise was further conducted in Bukpurugu-Yunyoo using the flooding scenario based on the 2013 flood experience to test the plan for that district. From the simulation experience, lessons were drawn which have helped readjust some of the flood preparedness action plans.

Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring Regional training workshops were conducted in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions for the WASH in DPC districts. The 86 participants for the Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring Workshop were regional level staff. With these trainings, now, these staff are all familiar with Water Safety Planning and they have been oriented on drinking water quality testing and monitoring as well as in the multi-barrier approach to water treatment and safe storage.

An international Water Safety Planning Specialist from WHO/HQ conducted a workshop to orient participants on Water Safety Planning (WSP). A template has been developed and further refined by the participants to customize it to the Ghana conditions. The next step that followed was an orientation of selected WASH in DPC districts on the advanced draft WSP template and field testing of the template in the community setting.

In collaboration with UNDP, Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response training workshops were conducted in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions for the WASH in DPC districts. The 110 participants from the 24 WASH in DPC districts of the 3 regions were oriented on the disaster preparedness and the flood disaster response and recovery process and draft disaster preparedness and response plans developed for all the WASH in DPC programme districts.

Health Emergency Preparedness for frontline Health workers were also conducted. It was tailored for the District Directors, Physician Assistants at the Health Facility Level, and 3 other District Officers namely, Diseases Surveillance, Health Information and Environmental Health.

Flood resilient sanitation facilities were constructed in 134 beneficiary schools, which would also serve as safe havens during flooding. These facilities provide 31,773 children with access to gender, child and disability friendly school sanitation facilities.

Regarding CLTS, up to the end of this reporting period, 258 DPC communities were triggered, leaving seven communities outstanding. By end of November 2016, 40 communities of the 265 were certified as ODF, with a further 17 communities awaiting verification and certification.

Regional Consultants procured for each region are carrying out district by district monitoring and capacity building, as well as providing technical backstopping to district facilitating teams to ensure sustained capacities and follow up are conducted in beneficiary communities

Latrine artisans have been trained in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) technology options to build capacity and knowledge at the district and community level of the construction of safe and resilient household latrines in flood-prone communities.

A total of 167 School Health Clubs (SHCs) have been trained to facilitate uptake of hygiene behaviors amongst school children, and to further strengthen the capacity of children in these schools to work as change agents for WASH behaviors. Development of school child and youth ambassadors to improve advocacy skills of children is currently ongoing

Under a second Agreement of Cooperation, CWSA has started the component for strengthening resilience to water-related shocks for about 7,164 households (39,407 persons) in 31 communities by April 30, 2017.

Plan Ghana is engaged with the delivery of resilient water supply schemes in 21 communities with completion of activities by end February 2017.

World Vision International is leading the implementation of the water related infrastructure and activities in a total of 82 selected communities in 11 districts across the Northern and Upper East Regions of Ghana.

Further to the interventions highlighted above, some measures have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of the resilient WASH services that have been provided.

An early impact assessment was done after the 2016 rainy season to assess how the programme activities are impacting on the beneficiaries and if resilience (from qualitative observations) could be said to have been achieved for samples of the WASH facilities provided so far.

Lessons learned were related to:

- Changes in management and dynamism of co-operation
- Social integration of the WASH in DPC
- Ensuring ownership
- Strengthening of institutions
- Appropriate pricing and financing models for sanitation
- the sustainability of the flood resilient technologies adopted as well as their impact on the environment.
- Continuing to ensure effective coordination among the four Partner UN Agencies for this Joint UN programme
- Working with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to provide a dedicated technical resource (District Resource Persons - DRP) in 16 MMDAs – the DRPs provide support for monitoring, evaluation, CLTS technical capacity development, natural leader<sup>1</sup> coordination

The main challenges during the reporting period include:

- the level of uncertainty in perceptions and expectations among partners and beneficiaries of the technologies and approaches being adopted for the programme.
- Weak decentralized government ownership of the programme especially for CLTS implementation
- Funds disbursement at the district level to facilitating teams to implement CLTS has been impeded by low technical and financial capacity
- Development of a Results Based Financing Framework (RBF) for disbursement of funds for sanitation in the districts

The interactions to overcome the above challenges was helped particularly by the support and competence shown by the relevant Government institutional partners in the process. These were underestimated in the initial design of the project.

Progress on activities were planned and monitored on a monthly basis, and completion is expected by the end of May 2017.

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<sup>1</sup> Natural Leaders are community members in CLTS communities that take a lead in driving CLTS implementation at the community level

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <p>Programme Title:  <b><i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern Ghana</i></b></p> <p>Programme Number:  MPTF Office Project Reference Number: <b>91421</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</b></p> <p><b><i>Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions; Ghana</i></b></p> <p>UNDAF outcomes 4 and 5  <u>Outcome 4:</u> At least 15% of the Slum and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in 5 major regions.</p> <p><u>Outcome 5:</u> An additional 2.5% of the population have sustainable use of improved drinking water and sanitation services and practice the three key hygiene behaviors by 2016  Wellbeing through resilient WASH infrastructure to 200,000 people, including 50,000 school children from 265 disaster prone communities and the</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• UN-Habitat</li> <li>• WHO</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing (MWRWH), Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), CONIWAS</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme/Project Cost (Can\$)</b></p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document:                      CAN\$19,915,904</p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution</p> <p>Agency Contribution:                      <b>n/a</b></p> <p>Government Contribution:                      <b>n/a</b></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">DFATD                      CAN\$19,915,000</p> <p><b>TOTAL: CAN\$ 19,915,000 / US\$ 17, 122, 483</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p>Overall Duration : 36 (<i>months</i>)</p> <p>Start Date                      <b>1 June 2014</b></p> <p>Original End Date                      <b>31 May 2017</b></p> <p>Current End date                      <b>31 May 2017</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Evaluation</b></p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach n/a</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>    Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i>    Date: <i>31.10.2016</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Report Submitted By</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: <b>Eric Moukoro</b></li> <li>○ Title: <b>UN Focal Person for the WASH in DPC</b></li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): <b>UN-Habitat</b></li> <li>○ Email address: <a href="mailto:eric.moukoro@unhabitat.org">eric.moukoro@unhabitat.org</a></li> </ul>



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DPC	Disaster-Prone Communities
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FMP	Facility Management Plans
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GES	Ghana Education Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
m/f	Male & Female
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal District Assembly
MWRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHEP	School Health Education Programme
SC	Steering Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UER	Upper East Region
UWR	Upper West Region
VB-WASH	Values-Based WASH
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	Water Supply and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

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## **PART I – NARRATIVE PROGRAMMATIC PROGRESS REPORT AND RESULTS**

### **1 PURPOSE**

Natural disaster occurrence in Ghana consists of droughts, epidemic outbreaks, floods, and wildfires. In the three Northern regions, disasters significantly impact vulnerable populations in disaster prone areas, and may lead to unnecessary losses of social and economic capital. In particular, recurrent flooding events, which are the most pervasive in terms of financial damage and numbers of people affected, usually result in the disruption of services from WASH facilities, which often lead to significant damage to property and trigger other emergency situations such as outbreaks of diarrhea, cholera, and other water related/borne diseases. The combination of these effects reduces the productivity of the population and the losses they suffer are immense and seriously affect their economic and social circumstances. On the wider scale, these events tend to have devastating effects on the development of affected communities.

To ensure that when such floods occur the quality of water supply is not contaminated (during collection, handling, storage, and use) also presents immense challenges to the health of these communities. Rehabilitation costs are usually unaffordable and communities have suffered a drastic fall in their living conditions and opportunities for future development, pushing them further into poverty and deprivation.

Implementation of resilient facilities under the WASH in DPCs programme is a joint responsibility of UN-HABITAT and UNICEF who are responsible for the water supply and sanitation (WATSAN) components respectively. The other Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs), WHO and UNDP, are responsible for water quality assessment and development of disaster preparedness plan respectively. After two years of implementation, the WASH in DPC Programme has already achieved some significant and tangible results and is to a large extent on track in the delivery of expected outcomes, in terms of access to resilient WATSAN systems for over 200,000 persons including 50,000 children across the three regions of northern Ghana.

The WASH in DPC Programme is critical in terms of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water, which is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by the year 2030. The resilient water supply and sanitation facilities being provided, as well as the capacity building and awareness components will complement ongoing efforts in Ghana to enhance the health and quality of life of the people and contribute to meeting SDG 6 in the country. This report provides an update on the status of implementation of the WASH in DPC programme from April to November 2016.

### **PROGRAMME SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES**

The UN system, in partnership with the Government of Ghana is implementing a joint WASH programme covering 265 communities in 24 districts in the three Northern regions of Ghana. The broad aim is to reduce disaster risk and build resilience in the WASH sector. The programme which is conceived within the framework of the Joint UN programming approach fits within the UNDAF and the GSGDA and has a focus on supporting scalable models of sustainable WASH services through the delivery of disaster-resilient WASH facilities. This is complemented by measures to promote behavior change towards proper hygiene practices and use of the facilities, and to strengthen the capacities of relevant WASH National institutions and community structures to create an environment for better planning, delivery and sustainability, and assure the full benefit to the beneficiary communities of the interventions.

Specifically, the programme aims to provide services to around 200,000 people in the 265 communities and 24 districts, including 50,000 school children with the promotion of measures that ensure resilience of the facilities to climate related disasters, as well as measures to promote behavior change towards proper water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

### **Programme outcomes**

The ultimate outcome of the programme is reduced burden of WASH-related diseases among men, women, boys and girls in disaster-prone communities in northern Ghana.

### **The Intermediate outcomes:**

They are:

- Increased equitable use of disaster-resilient improved sanitation and water facilities by people in disaster-prone communities in northern Ghana.
- Improved hygiene practices among women, men, girls and boys before, during and after disasters in disaster-prone communities in northern Ghana.
- Improved planning and implementation of WASH programs by local government institutions.

## **2 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD**

### **2.1 The Steering Committee**

The Steering Committee is the highest decision-making authority for the Programme. It is established and is co-chaired by MLGRD on behalf of GoG and the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the PUNOs. It is responsible for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination.

The fourth Steering Committee meeting held on 26 May 2016 deliberated on the report submitted by the Programme Management team and made the following recommendations as reflected in the table below.

**Table 1: Main recommendations from the fourth Steering Committee meeting**

Recommendations	Response/Actions taken
The implementation achievements should be harmonized with the Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF).	The PMF has been revised and updated based on the outcomes of the Tamale Stakeholders' meeting held in July 2016.
Link the benchmarks document to the actual implementation progress status.	As a follow-up of the Tamale meeting, workplans for all implementing partners have been also harmonized in such a way that collective delivery is on course despite the obvious challenges.
Benchmarks should show project delivery before the end of May 2017.	Accordingly, the benchmark document has also been revised to match with the implementation schedule, up to the end of the project by May 2017.
Ensure the sustainability of the Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) with appropriate training, including refreshing training.	<p>Trainings of WSMTs cover a broad spectrum of issues that are to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>Training materials e.g. handouts, are given out to trainees for reference.</p> <p>Gender inclusiveness is treated.</p> <p>Maintenance in all forms is emphasized.</p> <p>Follow-ups issues are addressed.</p> <p>The selected members are resident in the community all the time.</p> <p>All these follow the CWSA guidelines of ensuring sustainability.</p> <p>The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) through the District Assemblies are being resourced and empowered to carry out regular monitoring of the performance of the WSMTs.</p> <p>Capacities are developed for all Government institutions involved in the programme, and particularly for the District Assemblies (DAs) not just for the project but for the process of sustaining their effectiveness.</p>
Ensure sustainability and engagements after the active phase of the programme is achieved at district level.	
There is the need to generate the passion of communities to construct resilient household latrines (HHLs) despite the cost.	<p>Affordability and resilience are often conflicting issues as building resilience in general comes at a higher cost.</p> <p>The whole discussion with affordability is being researched into by KNUST and we know that a resilient Household latrine may not cost less than GHC 500. Some may be able to afford but others cannot.</p> <p>There is also a portion of the people who need to save for a while in order to put up a resilient HHL.</p> <p>There are community savings mechanisms e.g. Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) approaches etc. which one can explore.</p> <p>Business Development consultants are also selected to come out with approaches to solving these issues. These things are being done side by side.</p>
Ensure that household latrines (HHLs) are resilient against floods as they are being done by the communities themselves	

Recommendations	Response/Actions taken
	<p>The Livelihood Empowerment Approach Programme (LEAP) is also help some identified groups that require some support.</p> <p>The whole concept is very broad and is enshrined in the Sanitation Marketing approach.</p>
<p>Showcase stories should be encouraged (taking the example of Samatha story) to show more evidence of programme's impact on the lives of the beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Visibility actions are in place to show the impact already observed in the beneficiary community members. The early impact assessment is one of these activities. Field officers are also documenting showcase stories to demonstrate the effectiveness and the impact of the programme deliverables</p>

## 2.2 Stakeholders workshop in Tamale

The WASH in DPCs Stakeholders meeting was held on 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> July 2016 at the NIM Avenue Hotel, Tamale, Ghana. (With ten (10) months remaining for the Programme). The meeting was held against the backdrop of:

- i) the direction given by the Steering Committee on the need to complete the Programme on time and within the project timeframe, and,
- ii) the communication dated June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016 received from Global Affairs Canada that a no-cost extension beyond May 31, 2017, will not be possible.

Accordingly, the main objective of the meeting was to bring all the Stakeholders and Implementing Partners together so as to come up with a consolidated Action Plan or Work-plan to ensure completion of all the field activities by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017.

The Meeting was attended by:

- The Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs): UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and a representative from the Resident Coordinator's (RC's) office
- Government: National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Ghana Education Service (GES), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH)
- Other Implementing Partners: Care Ghana, World Vision, Plan Ghana

The expected outcomes of the meeting:

- To prepare a consolidated plan of action to complete all remaining field/infrastructure works: Implementing partners to take advantage of the presence of each other to prepare and finalize an action plan
- Discuss and ensure a common understanding among stakeholders of pending studies on the early impact assessment and the Mid-Term Review
- Review progress of the training and capacity building components and develop a plan to guide and ensure completion of remaining activities of this component.

- Identify sustainability and other policy level issues for further elaboration and discussion with the National and Regional Governments and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

#### **Key implementation issues**

- There are many stakeholders, at various levels, and responsibilities are not straight forward.
- Stakeholders are not making full use of the opportunities that exist for collaboration and synergizing efforts on the ground and there is the need to integrate more and do some activities together.
- Not enough coordination was being achieved at the level of community entry. In this regard, entry into the communities together with the common message and deliverables will help to strengthen the outcomes.
- Soft areas such as Water Quality at household (HH) level, Water Quality management and capacity building are the most difficult to operationalise. It would be good that all the stakeholders were present to discuss and be more precise in the tangible outputs to the communities for desired impacts
- Community WASH programmes always faced sustainability challenges and this was already becoming apparent in the WASH in DPC Programme. Non-functional WASH systems need to be addressed quickly and on time.

#### **At the end of the discussions, participants agreed on the following :**

A common understanding of roles and responsibilities for the remaining activities.

Guidelines to effectively integrate the respective programme components of all PUNOs, GoG and NGO implementing partners.

A consolidated plan of action with a focus on integrating the schedules for all PUNOs to:

- Complete all remaining infrastructure works by February 28, 2017
- Complete all other activities under the Programme by April 30, 2017

The monitoring of progress on the Action Plan will be done through monthly monitoring of performance by every Implementing Partner through reports of their progress on a monthly basis.

Notwithstanding the need to accelerate progress, participants noted that the Programme was already delivering tangible benefits and reaffirmed their commitment to support the Programme and to ensuring that it succeeds.

#### **Table 2: Key action points and timelines approved during the workshop.**

	Action points	Timeline and status
1	UNICEF and NADMO consultation on policy issues on WASH in emergencies	<u>Timeline:</u> To be discussed on 12 <sup>th</sup> July 2016 and a note circulated to the participants by UNICEF. <u>Status:</u> <b>Completed</b>
2	UNICEF and UN-HABITAT to conclude on the EIA	<u>Timeline:</u> Conclude on when to perform the EIA and to have a clear guideline on the timeline. UNHABITAT to follow up. <u>Status:</u> Completed; EIA is ongoing with December 2016 as completion date.
3	Handing over: UN-HABITAT, CWSA, UNICEF to clarify the processes and modalities for the handing over	<u>Timeline:</u> -Eric to give a clear guideline on what is to be done and when. And suggest hand over to the districts <u>Status:</u> Guidelines developed. Handover to be effective after the December 2016 elections.
4	Water quality and emergency preparedness	<u>Timeline:</u> Action plan to be ready by Friday 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2016 Water quality plans to be circulated by end of July 2016 by WHO <u>Status:</u> Completed
5	Sanitation	Completed
6	water supply	<u>Timeline:</u> To be completed by 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2016 and circulated to all the participants <u>Status:</u> Completed
7	Early Impact Assessment	<u>Timeline:</u> To be circulated in September 2016 <u>Status:</u> Completed (first part of the assessment)
8	Synergies	<u>Timeline:</u> Skype calls on every 2-weeks basis to integrate the activities <u>Status:</u> Done regularly; on-going

## 2.3 Development of Floods Disaster Preparedness Action Plans in 24 districts

The aim of this component is to plan strategic actions to ensure adequate flood disaster emergency preparedness for each of the 24 disaster prone districts where the WASH in DPC is being implemented. Results were achieved through consultations at the district level leading to 3 regional workshops and a review of literature on flood disasters as well as existing related strategies and policies in Ghana. Stakeholders analyzed current situation of flood disaster emergencies in the 24 districts. Accordingly, District Flood Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans have been developed. Each plan consists in three parts:

1. Disaster Preparedness. It identifies the major triggers of floods in the communities, the communication strategies and stakeholder roles and responsibilities.
2. Disaster Response. It covers issues related to the activation of the emergency actions and the mobilization of response team and supplies.
3. Disaster Recovery. This part refers to the assessment of impacts on the people, infrastructure, response team and rehabilitation.

With a view to operationalize the ensuing plans, challenges related to district capacity have been identified. These include:

- a) insufficient awareness on participatory management of water resources, sanitation, and hygiene practices;
- b) non-availability of documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of various stakeholders in response to flood emergencies;
- c) Inadequate skilled staff and officers to handle technical problems pertaining to the management of water, sanitation, and hygiene sectors;
- d) insufficient skills in monitoring, evaluation, reporting and documentation of WASH Facilities.

In addition, district capacity gaps for the implementation of the flood disaster preparedness plans shows that:

- there is an inadequate community awareness creation and education on early signals of floods and staying safe during floods;
- the training of WASH teams on technical issues pertaining to the management of water, sanitation, and hygiene sectors is needed;
- the enhancement training of WASH staff and officers' skills on monitoring and evaluation, reporting and documentation of floods and associated outcomes should be enhanced.

It was recommended to:

1. develop capacity building activities for the Regional/District Disaster Management Committees for the development of specific flood related Standard Operating Procedures, operational data collection as well as monitoring and Evaluation.
2. Put in place institutional networking structures for effective coordination and communication among all key stakeholders at the regional and district levels.
3. Provide transport facilities (especially motor bikes and boats) and safety equipment (life Jackets especially response field officers), for all the 24 target districts.
4. Allocate adequate resources for regular maintenance and eventual renewal of WASH facilities.

Through the support of UNDP in collaboration with WHO, fifty-four (54) personnel drawn from the 24 districts were trained on how to sensitize or create awareness on flood preparedness and response in all the 265 target communities of the WASH in DPC Programme. In a concerted effort towards increasing resilience to disasters including WASH induced emergencies as well as achieving key objectives of the WASH in DPC Programme, UNDP in collaboration with NADMO rolled out an intense education and sensitization Programme in all the three Programme regions. Forty-Eight (48) cluster of communities in the three Northern regions were targeted with educational activities. In particular, about Twenty-Four Thousand (24,000) persons, (i.e., 500 per each durbar) were reached with lifesaving and essential information on flood preparedness. Four Thousand (4,000) Educational Flip Chart on flood Preparedness safety tips were designed, printed and distributed to all the 24 districts to enhance flood preparedness education in the 265 communities of the WASH in DPC Programme.

## **2.4 Flood simulation exercise**

With the development of floods disaster preparedness action plans, it was time to test the effectiveness of one of them to lessons to readjust some of the plans. To that effect, District Simulation Exercise was carried out in May 16, 2016 in the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District. The exercise was jointly funded by the Advocacy and Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness in Ghana Project, and the WASH in Disaster-Prone Communities (DPC) Programme.

The full-scale simulation exercise on flooding was part of the ongoing collaborative efforts between NADMO and UNDP to strengthen the disaster preparedness and response capacity of relevant stakeholders. The exercise was intended to deepen participants' understanding of their roles and responsibilities in a humanitarian crisis, and reinforce coordination and synergy building among government and non-government agencies whose mandates involve humanitarian response to emergencies.

A realistic flooding scenario based on the 2013 flood experience of the district was presented to participants with various scenarios that provided additional information and solicited specific actions as the situation unfolded. The purpose was to test the knowledge of participants on existing preparedness mechanisms such as flood contingency plans and prepositioned resources available and their ability to adequately respond to the emergency.

Participants worked in two Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) - the Regional EOC in Tamale and District EOC in Bunkpurugu - and collaborated on the delivery of required outputs in real time as expected in an actual emergency. A debriefing session was organized the next day to provide opportunity for participants to evaluate their performance in relation to the demands of the simulation exercise. The session also provided a platform for facilitators to give feedback based on observations made in relation to the objectives of the exercise.

### The lessons learnt and recommendations

- It is necessary to provide at least sketch maps of the communities depicting hotspots, safe havens, and other relevant areas and to facilitate locations and movement of the supporting teams

- Roles were not clearly defined and so full understanding of roles in an emergency.
- Decisions were hanging with no follow ups. Many times, it took the constant reminder of the chairman to prompt follow ups and feedback
- No contingency plan has been put in place to facilitate response decisions
- There should be a desk that provides continuous, accurate and adequate information to the media and monitor the reportage of such information to avoid any misinformation. When there is misinformation there should be a quick response.

It was demonstrated that good leadership is paramount in the implementation of the plans at all levels (regional, district and in communities) given the political nature of some response decisions that need to be taken. Particularly, the District Chief Executive and Regional Minister should be available for timely decision making and their application.

## **2.5 Water quality assessment and monitoring**

### **2.5.1 Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring Workshop**

Regional training workshops were conducted in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions for the WASH in DPC districts. The 86 participants for the Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring Workshop were regional level staff (Environmental Health, Community Development, NADMO, School Education Programme (SHEP), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), district level (Environmental Health Officers, District Engineers).

#### **The objectives of the training were:**

- To train regional and district environmental health staff on the development of water safety plans, testing and monitoring of drinking water quality and household water treatment and safe storage.
- To support the development of district level generic water safety plans template and to agree on the next steps for its application in the WASH in DPC Communities

**At the end of the session**, the 86 participants (30 for Northern Region, 24 in Upper East Region and 32 in Upper West Region) were familiar with Water Safety Planning and have been oriented on drinking water quality testing and monitoring as well as in the multi-barrier approach to water treatment and safe storage. They also drafted generic water safety plans for all districts represented at the workshops.

### **2.5.2 Orientation of Water Safety Planning (WSP) Template and Field Testing workshop**

Following the workshop on water quality assessment and monitoring, a draft Water Safety Planning (WSP) template was developed with inputs from WHO and UNICEF. The draft template was further refined by an international WSP Specialist from WHO/HQ.

The next step that followed was an orientation of selected WASH in DPC districts on the advanced draft WSP template and field testing of the template in the community setting. A workshop was organized in Tamale from 25<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> September 2016 for this purpose.

#### **Objectives:**

Train regional and district staff on the following:

- Overview of Water Safety Planning and its application to small towns and rural water systems
- Orientation on the WSP Template, including the step by step approach for its implementation at the community level
- Field level application of the WSP Template (Field practice at a community water point)
- The process of piloting the WSP Template at the community level, documentation of its application and compilation of inputs for review and finalization of the template.

**At the end of the training,** participants were exposed to the basics of the Water Safety Planning (WSP). They were also sent through the WSP template developed for WASH in DPC communities. This template has finally been tested in the field on two point sources (a borehole and a small-town water supply system) and inputs compiled for its revision.

There was a total of 31 participants, from seven WASH in DPC districts (Bulsa North, Kpandai, Wa East, Tatala, Binduri, Sissala East, Bunkpurugu from Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions), Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, WHO (WCO, HQ), UNICEF and UN-Habitat. Following the workshop the WSP Template as well as a Sanitary Inspection Form has been finalized and shared with partners. The WHO Consultant also made available the training materials of the workshop for use in future trainings.

The next steps include piloting a few sites in each of the 3 northern regions in Water Safety Planning led by the District Technical Teams.

## **2.6 Disaster preparedness and response**

### **2.6.1 Disaster Preparedness and Response**

In collaboration with UNDP, Regional training workshops were organized in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions for the WASH in DPC districts. The 110 participants were regional level staff (Environmental Health, Community Development, NADMO, School Education Programme (SHEP), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and Red Cross, district level (Environmental Health Officers, Disease Control Officers, Planning Officers, NADMO and Community WASH). National level was represented by MLGRD, MWRWH, NADMO and WHO. Two out of the three regional trainings were supported by WHO. Prior to the training workshops UNDP engaged a team of Consultants to conduct field assessment to help them facilitate the training process.

#### **Objectives**

- Train participants on the principles of disaster preparedness planning for the management and response of disasters in the project districts
- To develop district disaster preparedness and response plans for project districts

**At the end**, participants were trained on disaster preparedness and flood disaster response and recovery process. A draft disaster preparedness and response plan was developed for all the WASH in DPC programme districts.

There was a total of 47 participants at the Disaster Preparedness training in Upper East Region. In Upper West Region, there were 63 at the workshop.

### **2.6.2 Health emergency preparedness and response**

Training in Health Emergency Preparedness for frontline Health workers had contents tailored for the District Directors, Physician Assistants at the Health Facility Level, and 3 other District Officers namely, Diseases Surveillance, Health Information and Environmental Health. WHO supported capacity building of health staff from WASH in DPC districts in health emergency preparedness in preparation for the perennial floods in the 3 Northern Regions. The workshops were organized in sessions of 2/3 days each, however for Upper East and Northern Regions; two sessions were organised per region due to the large numbers for a total of 158 participants trained (38 Upper East Region, 66 Upper West Region and 54 Northern Region).

**The training aims** (i) at building the capacity of frontline Health staff to prepare and respond adequately to health effects of perennial floods, and (ii) to introduce existing monitoring tools to measure health outcomes of WASH in DPC interventions using Health data and information

The training package covered an overview of WASH in DPC programme, introduction to Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR), principles and practices of preparedness and response to public health emergencies as well as data analysis with emphasis on the District Information Management System (DHIMS).

**At the end of the session**, participants had the opportunity to have hands on experience on data analysis of their respective districts on water and sanitation related diseases which revealed a number of gaps and the need to re-validate data entered into DHIMS 2 and to analyse data locally to detect disease outbreaks.

However, **it was recommended** that:

- There is a need for a comprehensive supportive supervision and follow up of the trained health staff especially the health information officers to ensure implementation and practice of the key principles. The monitoring mechanism was introduced to enable them assess the health outcomes of the programme.
- Data management at the facility level needs to be strengthened to ensure quality of data entered and sent onto the District Health Management Information System (DHIMS2) platform.
- A comprehensive IDRS training targeting clinicians and staff at health facility needs to be undertaken in order to strengthen early case detection and reporting of public health events.

On **the way forward**, the following activities have been identified:

- Participants should debrief larger district team to assign or identify roles (Possible joint implementation and monitoring of ongoing WASH in DPC activities).
- Health Information Officers should monitor and analyse disease data trends or compare relevant data in WASH in DPC catchment sub districts and Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) to District Technical Teams (DTT), Regional Technical Teams (RTT).

### 3 PROGRESS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The programme has made significant progress during this semester. All the planned activities have been implemented as per the schedule approved during the last annual Steering Committee meeting in April 2016. An analysis of the progress made against the implementation plan is in Annex 1. A summary of quantitative achievement is in table 3 below.

**Table 3: Quantitative achievements**

Programme Area		Total target of the project	Achievement		Total left against final number
			Cumulative achievement	%	
<b>Water supply</b>					
Community assessment		265	265	100	
Community entry and sensitizations		265	244	92	21
New borehole construction	Drilling	162	115	70.9	47
	Platform construction	162	73	45	89
	Hand pump installation	162	52	32	110
Rehabilitation Boreholes	Rehabilitation Boreholes/ Build flood resilient aprons around boreholes	182	93	51	111
	Rehabilitate, repair and airlift boreholes	165	23	13.9	148
Hand - dug well	Rehabilitation and Install hand pump on hand - dug well	45	13	28.8	32
<b>Sanitation and hygiene</b>					
Mechanized borehole	Rehabilitation of Mechanize borehole with solar pumps, water towers and piped-in water systems	2	1	50	1
Water quality analyzed		162	108	66.6	54
WSMTs establishment and training		265	209	78.8	56
<b>Sanitation and hygiene</b>					
CLTS - Pre triggered		265	258	97	7
Triggered		265	258	97	7

Number of latrine constructed	2000	644	32	1356
ODF communities	265	40	15	225
Gender friendly, school latrines construction (Completed)	167	134	80.2	33
School sanitation (Health) club established	167	167	100	0
Establish microfinance schemes for sanitation targeting HH	1	1	100	0
Undertake TOT workshop for school teacher	167 schools	171 schools	102	0
SanMark and the establishment of VSLAs.	265	102	17	163

### 3.1 Construction of Child, Gender and Disability friendly flood resilient school latrines

Using the Disaster Risk Reduction toolkit and designs developed under this programme, sanitation facilities were constructed in 134 beneficiary schools out of 167, which would also serve as safe havens during flooding. These facilities provide 31,773 children with access to gender, child and disability friendly school sanitation facilities.

In the three regions (see Table 4), CWSA was supported to engage Contractors to construct facilities under their supervision with oversight responsibility ultimately with the Regional Planning and Coordinating Units (RPCU) of the various RCCs. The table below shows the total number of facilities under construction in the three regions.

**Table 4 – WASH in Schools Construction**

Region	Number of Districts	Schools Completed	Boys	Girls	Total Schoolchildren
Northern	4	37	4,464	3,749	8,213
Upper East	6	38	4,845	5,047	9,892
Upper West	4	59	6,757	6,911	13,668
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>16,066</b>	<b>15,707</b>	<b>31,773</b>

Quality control was managed by UNICEF through contracted hardware Consultants in the three regions to quality assure all constructions and provide technical support to CWSA as well as Contractors. Construction of the remaining sanitation facilities is either ongoing or contracted. It is expected that all works would be completed by March 2017.

Facility Management Plans (FMPs) have been developed for all 134 schools with completed facilities through a collaborative process involving MMDA, school and PTA representatives. This ensures that financial and other resource commitments are identified to ensure sustainable management of the

school WASH facilities. These are endorsed by the MMDAs to ensure an agreed understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities (including financial) of the schools, the PTA and the MMDAs.

### 3.2 CLTS implementation

Following the selection of beneficiary communities in the three regions, the CLTS process was initiated through community mobilization and sensitization. During the reporting period, 258 DPC communities were triggered, leaving seven communities outstanding. These seven communities are in the Bunkprugu Yunyoo district, and are considered small towns due to their population sizes. Triggering and facilitation tools to be used in small towns differ from those used for rural communities, so district staff of Bunkprugu Yunyoo District Assembly have been trained in using small town CLTS tools and will be conducting CLTS activities in the target communities in January 2016.

To the end of November 2016, 40 communities of the 265 were certified as ODF, with a further 17 communities awaiting verification and certification (Table 2). Implementation was delayed slightly by the late finish to the rainy/ wet season; however, measures to ensure that funds were available in target districts enabled facilitation to commence rapidly at the end of the wet season. Accordingly, it is anticipated that about half of the target communities should be ODF early in 2017, with the remainder will also be ODF by project completion date.

Regional Consultants engaged for each region are carrying out district by district monitoring and capacity building, as well as providing technical backstopping to district facilitating teams to ensure that sustained capacities and follow up are conducted in beneficiary communities.

District Resource Persons (DRPs) have also been placed in 16 MMDAs (one per MMDA) through PCAs with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The DRPs are technical support people to provide direct support into each district, building capacity to implement and sustain sanitation initiatives. The DRPs are in turn supported by CSOs and regional consultants to provide further technical support and coordination for MMDA capacity building, monitoring and evaluation.

Latrine artisans have been trained in the DRR technology options to build capacity and knowledge at the district and community level of the construction of safe and resilient household latrines in flood-prone communities. A Consultant is concurrently providing technical support to the trained artisans to increase uptake of their services and to improve monitoring of household latrine construction.

**Table 5– CLTS Progress in DPC Communities (Nov 2016)**

Region	No. Districts	No. Communities	No. Latrines Constructed to date	No. Communities ODF Certified	No. Communities awaiting ODF certification
NR	9	113	5,207	7	2
UER	6	52	2,394	3	13
UWR	9	100	3,174	30	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>10,775</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>

### 3.3 Hygiene Promotion in schools and communities

A total of 167 out of 167 School Health Clubs (SHCs) have been trained to facilitate uptake of hygiene behaviors amongst schoolchildren, and to further strengthen the capacity of children in these schools to work as change agents for WASH behaviors. Development of school child and youth ambassadors to improve advocacy skills of children is currently ongoing.

Behavior change materials (including a video animation series, a comic book, an activity book, posters and six story books) are currently under development, with drafts completed of all materials. Additionally, artwork has been completed for branded exercise books.

An integrated hand washing with soap (HWWS) and household water treatment and safe storage (HWTS) training has been conducted in the three northern regions to provide for enhanced capacity at the district levels for promotion of hygiene in beneficiary communities. To date, handwashing practices have been confirmed in the 40 ODF communities (over 31,000 people). Monitoring programmes are currently in place to capture accurate numbers for both HWWS and HWTS, with results expected early in 2017.

### 3.4 Development of flood resilient water supply schemes

#### CWSA

Under a second Agreement of Cooperation, CWSA has started the component for strengthening resilience to water-related shocks for about 7,164 households (39,407 persons) in 31 communities by April 30, 2017.

The set of activities prescribes important investments in infrastructure and equipment to ensure increased safe water availability in flood situations, which automatically translates into accessibility and utilization for households.

**Table 6: Scope of delivery for CWSA**

Region	No. Districts	New boreholes	Rehabilitation Borehole/Build aprons around boreholes	Rehabilitate, repair and airlift boreholes.	Mechanized Boreholes with solar pumping systems
NR	3	0	3	2	
UER	6	4	8	57	1
UWR	4	0	7	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>

#### *Additional activities*

Drilling of **4 new boreholes**, **rehabilitation of 18** boreholes including the platforms and accessories, **rehabilitation** of an existing small scale water supply scheme fitted with solar pumping systems **and provision** of 1 new one, **rehabilitation of 10 hand dug wells** as well as the **training of 32 WSMTs**.

For strengthening community capacity for improved water interventions, WSMTs trainings strategy rely on on-the-job training, mentoring, and coaching of community resource persons to sharpen skills for active citizenship, and life-long individual fulfilment.

The call for proposals for the construction of all those facilities was launched in November 2016 and work will start on the ground by early January to be completed by mid-March 2017.

#### Plan Ghana

Plan Ghana is engaged to deliver resilient water supply schemes in 21 communities in 5 Districts in the Northern and Upper East regions.

**Table 7: Scope of delivery for Plan Ghana**

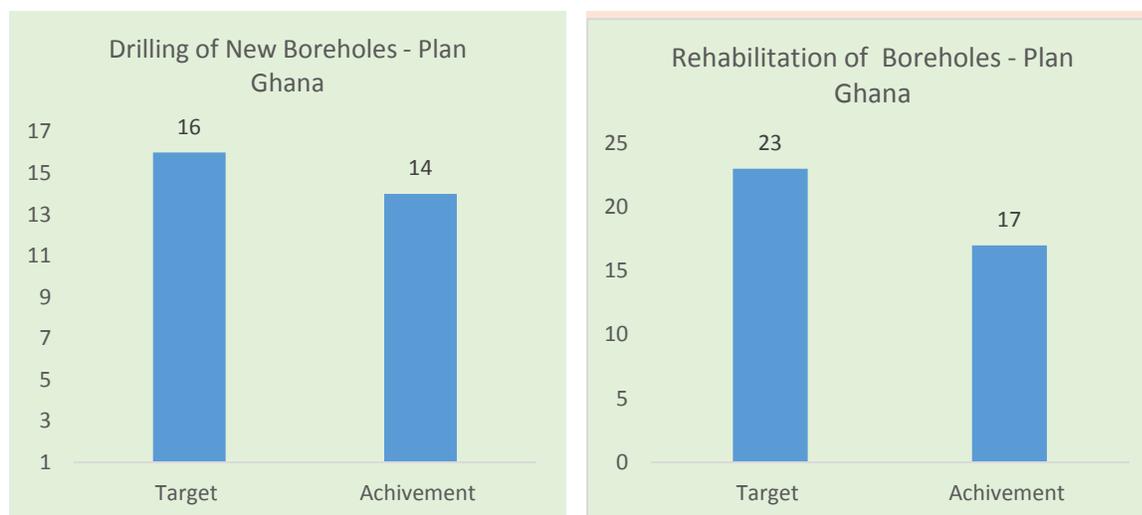
Region	No. Districts	Number of community	New boreholes	Rehabilitation Borehole/Build aprons around boreholes	Rehabilitate, repair and airlift boreholes.	Mechanized Boreholes with electric systems
Northern	2	7	7	1	4	0
Upper East	3	14	9	22	6	4
Upper West	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>

To date, **14 out of 16 new boreholes have been done.** Installation of pumps on 7 hand dug wells out of 20, and the **construction of 12 resilient platforms** out of 23 have been achieved.

Community sensitization and WSMTs training completed in all the 21 communities in August 2016.

Before starting the works on the ground, all the contractors were trained in September 2016 on-the-job regarding the last design of the resilient water supply schemes.

So far, the delivery rate is good and all the infrastructure will be delivered by end of February 2017.



**Figure 1: Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes by Plan Ghana**

### World Vision International

World Vision International is leading the implementation of Lot 1, 3 and 4 of the WASH in DPC Programme with a total of 82 selected communities in 11 districts across the Northern and Upper East Regions of Ghana. The scope of World Vision International’s work includes the following activities (see table 8).

**Table 8: Scope of delivery – World Vision International**

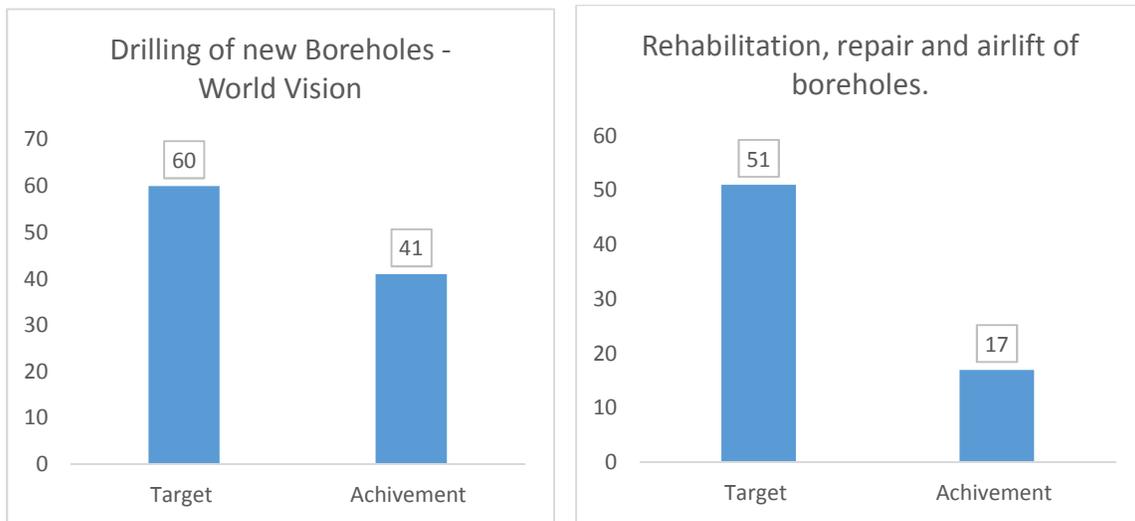
Region	No. Districts	New boreholes	Number of community	Rehabilitation Borehole/Build aprons around boreholes	Rehabilitate, repair and airlift boreholes.	Mechanized Boreholes	
						with solar pumping systems	with electric systems
Northern	3	54	60	24	34	7	4
Upper East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper West	8	6	22	20	17	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

### Additional Activities

- Organize and facilitate community sensitizations in 82 communities
- Provide 6-day modular training for CBOs in community-based management systems (water committees, borehole maintenance, savings groups, governance)
- Set up platforms for monitoring of water facilities through mobile phone technology.
- Enroll community leaders in mobile monitoring systems.
- Provide 3-day modular training for community groups (governance and cost recovery).

- Provide tool kits to 26 community groups initiating savings schemes for sustainable borehole management.
- Provide 27 maintenance volunteers with pump repair tool kits.

To date, **41 new boreholes** out of 60 have been drilled, 17 boreholes out of 51 have been Rehabilitated, repaired or and airlifted, and Build flood resilient aprons constructed around 8 boreholes out of 44.



**Figure 2: Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes by World Vision**

*Progress of implementation*

All the communities were assessed with the objective to ascertain the possibility of identifying high-yielding boreholes for mechanisation to provide safe water to a larger population. Where possible (good yield in at least one borehole), these high yielding boreholes will be mechanised with solar power. However, it has been recommended that piped water should be extended from Ghana Water Company Limited to 5 communities in Tamale Metropolis and Sagnarigu Districts in the Northern region earmarked for mechanized boreholes due to the absence of high-yielding boreholes and low prospects of drilling new boreholes with sufficient yields for motorization.

On-job demonstration of the construction of the updated version of the platform and its accessories has been conducted.

*Procurement processes*

The purchase of uPVC pipes (screens & Casings) for borehole drilling and PE pipes and accessories such as fittings for mechanisation have been completed and the material is being moved gradually to the site. Also, regarding the setting up of platforms for monitoring borehole functionality using mobile phone technology, contract has been signed in October with Skyfox Ltd for service provision. Preparatory activities are completed and implementation will start in the course of December 2016.

*Next steps*

**Mechanization of borehole with solar pumps, water towers and piped-in water systems**

All issues identified during the preliminary assessment visit to selected project communities were discussed during a consultative meeting with UN-Habitat. World Vision has concluded consultation with the Northern Regional office of the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) to facilitate extension of

piped water to five project communities in the Tamale Metropolis and Sagnarigu Districts due to the absence of existing boreholes with sufficient yield for mechanization.

More engagement will be conducted with the leaders of the communities where piped water extension will be done by GWCL so as to clearly explain to the community members that the water will be metered and hence paid for by the users themselves. This will mean they have to organise themselves and have water boards that will manage the facility for them.

In addition, construction materials and services required to facilitate execution of the activity in the project communities have been procured fully to ensure early completion of the facilities.

#### Care International

Care International signed an Agreement of Cooperation with UN-Habitat in November 2016 and has initiated contractual procedures for the assignment under the “strengthening resilience to water-related shocks for about 7,954 households (43,749 persons) in 41 communities by March 31, 2017.

To meet this target, the set of activities prescribed are as follow.

**Table 9: Scope of delivery – Care International**

Region	No. Districts	New boreholes	Rehabilitation Borehole/Build aprons around boreholes	Rehabilitation, repair and airlift boreholes.	Mechanized Boreholes with electric systems	Rehabilitation of hand dug well
Northern	8	17	7	14	3	1
Upper East						
Upper West	8	5	18	21	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

## **4 EARLY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The early impact assessment was done after the rainy season in order to determine the resilience<sup>2</sup> of the WATSAN facilities after a flooding event has occurred and also to determine the socio-cultural,

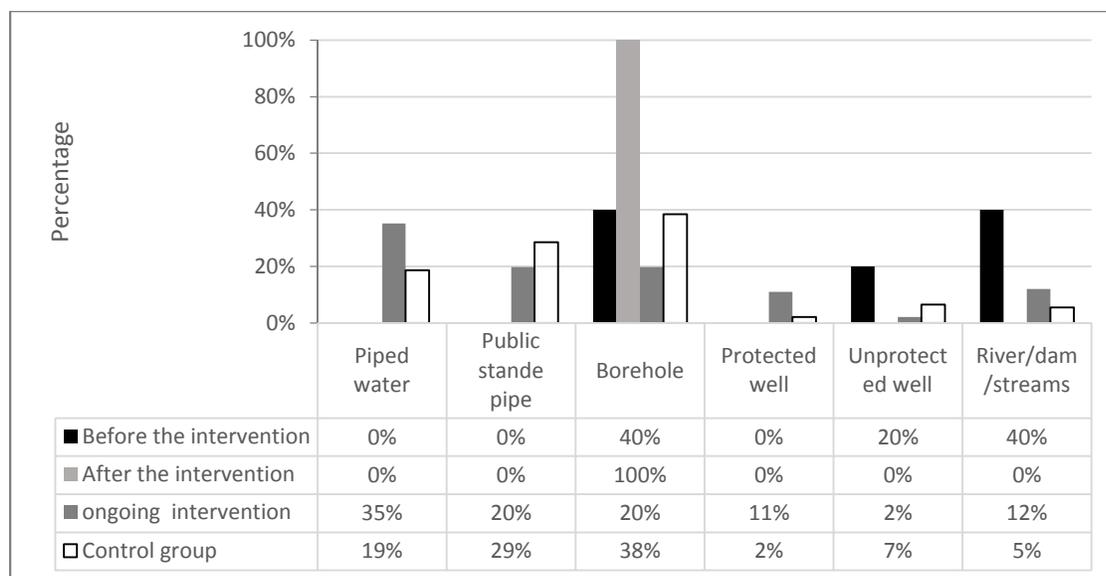
<sup>2</sup> Note that resilience as used in this early impact assessment refers to ‘not affected by floods/rains whatsoever’. Resilience of the newly installed WATSAN facilities was assessed qualitatively by observation and by interviewing community members. For water facilities, boreholes/protected wells were classified as resilient if they were observed to have a platform raised above the flood level (at least 40 cm) and community members reported that: (i) these boreholes/wells were easily accessible during the rainy season (ii) no changes in water quality before and after rainy season (this implies that sanitary seal was installed) (iii) no waterborne diseases were reported while drinking from the source during and after the rainy season (iv) when there is a breakdown, repairs are done within a few days. Piped water was classified as resilient if it was reported to supply clean drinking water all year round. On the other hand, those that reported difficulty in using the boreholes during the rainy season even though they have a raised platform were classified as not resilient. Rivers/dams/streams, unprotected springs and wells were automatically classified as not resilient. Similarly, school and household latrines were classified as resilient if they were observed to have a platform raise to a minimum of 40cm with a completed superstructure and community members/schools reported no problems using them during and after the rainy season.

economic, education, disaster preparedness and health and hygiene impacts of the ongoing WASH in DPC programme. It was also meant to determine the sustainability of the facilities and the positive changes brought by the programme

A total of 45 communities were assessed and these were divided into 3 categories. (i) 15 DPCs with intervention (ii) 15 DPCs where intervention is ongoing and (iii) 15 DPCs with similar characteristics as the beneficiary communities but are not benefiting from the program (control group). A total of 273 households (HHs) were also surveyed; 91 from each category. The survey further covered 30 schools; 10 from each category.

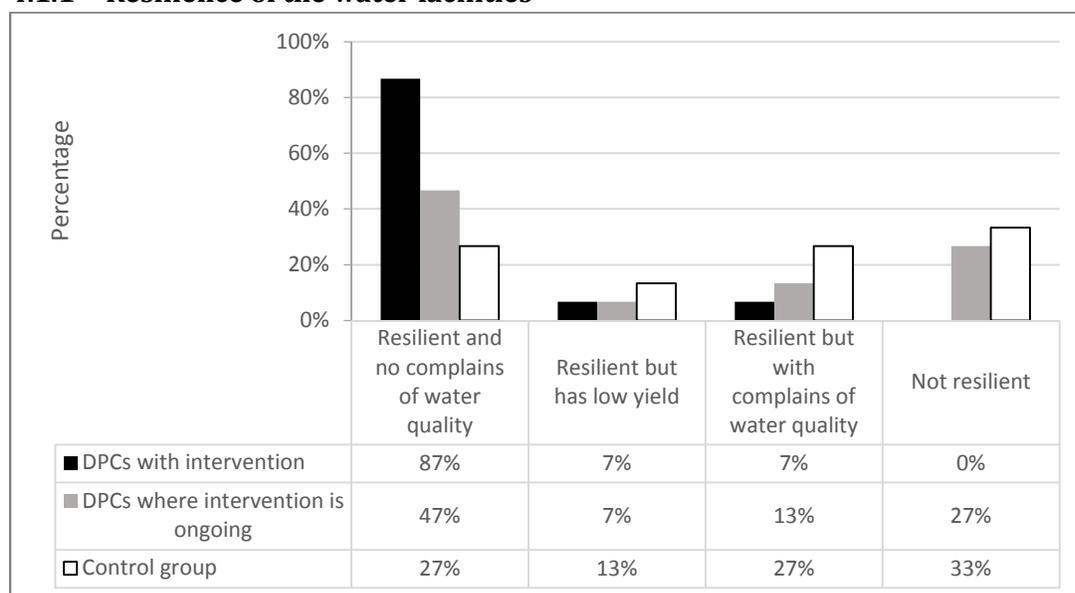
The selection of communities was done during the pre-early impact assessment before the rainy season. As at that time, 50 out of 265 DPCs had received interventions in terms of water or sanitation or both. Therefore, 30% of 50 DPCs were selected as a sample representative i.e. 15 DPCs were selected and categorized as 'DPCs with intervention'. In order to make correct statistical distribution, another 15 DPCs where the intervention had not started were selected and categorized as 'DPCs awaiting intervention' and later 'DPCs where intervention is ongoing'. Consequently, another 15 DPCs not benefiting from the program were selected so as to gauge the magnitude of impacts of the intervention. These are the same communities that were surveyed during the early impact assessment after the rainy season so as to determine the flood resilience of the installed facilities and measure progress of the intervention.

The findings show that all households (HH) in DPCs with intervention are currently using improved sources of drinking water i.e. boreholes compared to only 40% before the intervention as shown in Figure 1" Improved sources" of drinking water are as per the WHO/UNICEF JMP definition. Although most HHs, about 85%, in DPCs where the intervention is ongoing and control group have access to improved sources of drinking water such as boreholes, HH piped water systems, public stand pipes and protected springs, most of these sources are either not resilient or have poor quality and low yield as presented in Figure 3 below. The "quality of water", good or poor, is according to the opinion of the community members. 'Good water quality' means there were no complains of the quality of water while 'poor water quality' means that there were complaints regarding color, smell or taste.



**Figure 3: Households having access to improved quality drinking water**

#### 4.1.1 Resilience of the water facilities



**Figure 4: Resilience of water facilities**

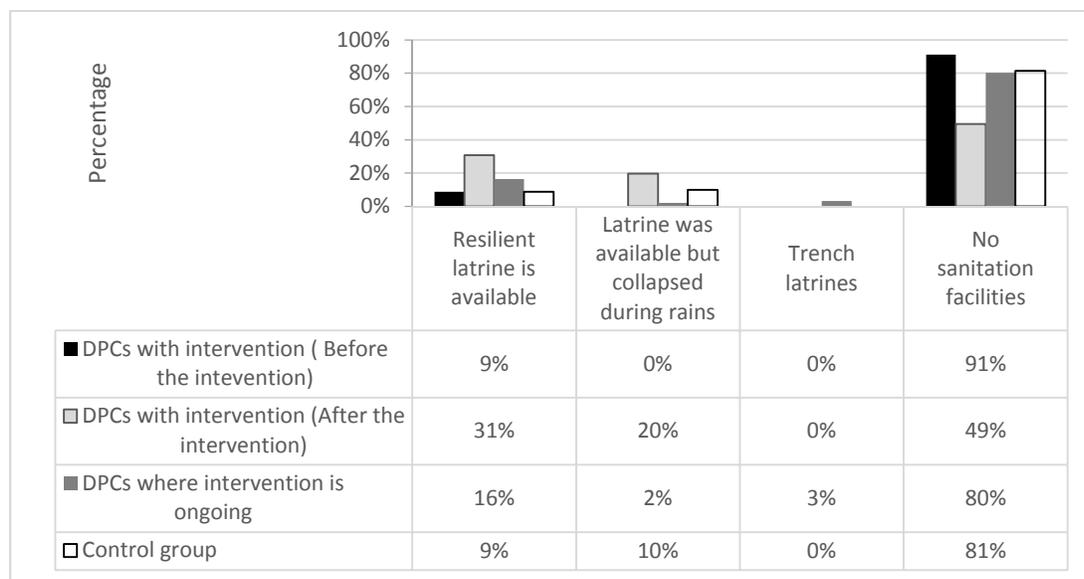
Most boreholes, 87%, in DPCs with intervention were reported to be resilient with no complaints of water quality<sup>3</sup> while the rest are either of poor quality or have low yield. On the other hand, only 47% and 27% of water sources in DPCs where intervention is ongoing and control group respectively have resilient water sources which is of good quality. With the ongoing intervention, it is expected that the number of resilient water sources will increase in DPCs where intervention is ongoing. The complain of

<sup>3</sup> NB: water quality in this case is qualitative and is according to opinions expressed by the community members with whom the assessment team interacted in the field. Complaints regarding water quality include; colour, smell and taste.

the water quality in DPCs with intervention is as a result of particles observed in the water in some communities which are within the same geographical location and are being influenced by underground soil conditions in the area. Low yield of the new boreholes could be as a result of over pumping such that the aquifer does not have sufficient time to recharge or the well was drilled in a shallow ground water zone. Communities could be trained to reduce the level of usage to allow recharge of the aquifer and deeper wells could be drilled in shallow ground water zone.

#### 4.1.2 Resilient Household latrines

Training on resilient HH latrine construction has been done in 92%, 68% and 35% of HHs in DPCs with intervention, where intervention is ongoing and control group respectively. The training has resulted in the construction of resilient HH latrines in 31% of DPCs with intervention. Another 20% reported that they had built latrines but collapsed or caved in during the rainy season thus a total of 69% HHs do not have latrines. Refer to Figure for details. Despite this, there is a significant improvement with the intervention, since, before the intervention, only 9% of HHs had latrines. On the other hand, most HHs, 85% and 91%, in DPCs where intervention is ongoing and control group respectively do not have latrines.



**Figure 5: Resilience of Household latrines**

Reasons for not having latrines are mainly related to lack of funds. The triggering was properly done and most communities are aware of the dangers associated with Open Defecation (OD). They reported to be ashamed of the practice and are willing to construct latrines. However, there is a challenge with construction of resilient HH latrines. Most HHs are using locally available materials such as mud, sand, cow dung to construct latrine which is a good effort on their part. But due to lack of funds, they are unable to buy cement to plaster the latrines and this makes them vulnerable to collapsing during a flooding event. This can be avoided by strengthening/activating the VSLAs for purchasing the construction materials. Another challenge identified was in communities that have previously had subsidies for HH latrine construction. These HHs are expecting that the latrine will be built for them as it

was done for their neighbors and hence after triggering, they dug holes but later buried because no one came to build the latrines for them. Follow up should be done frequently to avoid such scenarios and the trainers should make it clear that it is the responsibility of each HH to construct its own latrine.

#### 4.1.3 Resilience of water facilities in school

About 80%, 50% and 20% of schools in DPCs with intervention, where intervention is ongoing and control group respectively, have access to resilient water facilities within an acceptable distance to the school as shown in Figure 6.

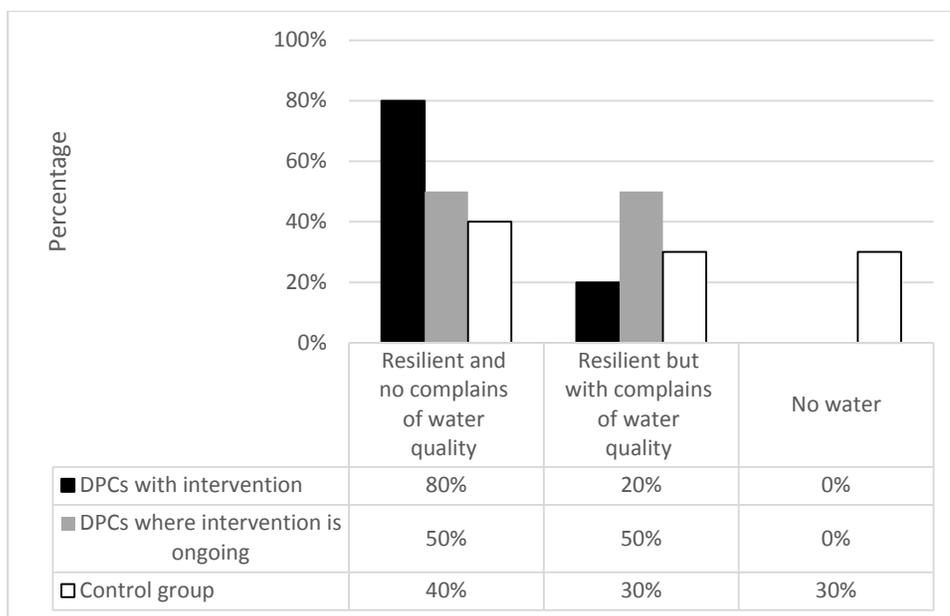
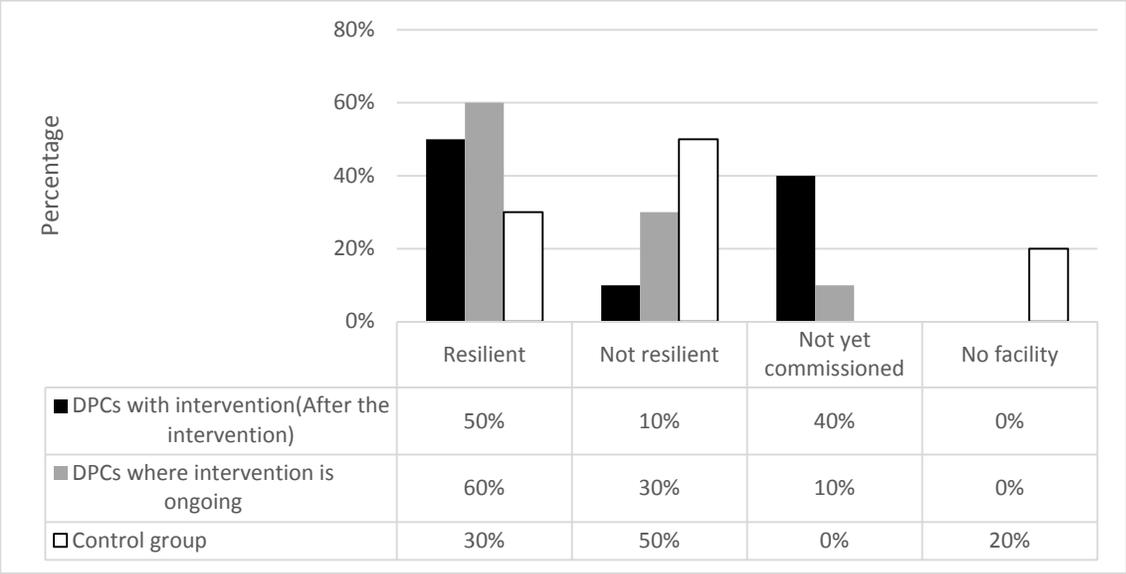


Figure 6: Resilient of water sources for schools

#### 4.1.4 Resilience of sanitation facilities in schools

The intervention has made a significant improvement in the in the availability of resilient sanitation facilities in schools. Before the intervention, there was no school with resilient sanitation facilities that were sufficient for both teachers and children. The available sanitation facilities then, were not resilient, not gender separated, not sufficient or in some cases there were no latrines in the first place. After the intervention, 60% of the schools have resilient latrines which are sufficient, gender separated with changing rooms for females and disability friendly. A similar situation was reported in 50% of schools where the interventions are ongoing while none was reported in control group. Refer to Figure 5 for details.

The availability of school latrines has made some communities reluctant to construct their own HH latrines because they use the school latrine. Some school head teachers reported they thought the toilets are for the whole community hence they always leave them open for everyone. During handing-over, school officials should be made aware that the toilets are for schools and not public toilets for community so as to ensure sustainability as well as maintenance of the hygienic conditions of the latrines. For this reason, the latrines should be locked when there are no children in school.



**Figure 7: Availability of resilient and sufficient school latrines**

The provision of sanitation facilities has eliminated OD in a good number of schools. 60% and 50%, in DPCs with intervention and where intervention is ongoing respectively are ODF compared to only 20% in control group. Teachers reported that they have attained ODF status as a result of intervention because before the intervention, only 10% were ODF. Prior to the intervention, the main causes of OD reported were; No toilets, insufficient toilets, toilets were flooding during rainy season or a combination of all.

**4.1.5 Impacts on disaster preparedness**

As at the time of the assessment, only 40%, 13% and 0% in DPCs with intervention, DPCs where the intervention is ongoing and control group respectively had been trained. However, out of the 40% in DPCs with intervention, only 27% have been trained through the WASH in DPC program. The other 13% reported that they were trained a few years back and do not have an action plan for floods and will call NADMO when it occurs. On the other hand, those trained through WASH in DPC program explained explicitly what they had been trained and are well prepared for floods and will put it into practice in the coming years since this year, they were trained after the rainy season and could not put the training into action.

Disaster preparedness is one of the most important components of the program. However, the assessment identified that there is a slow progress in the delivery of this component i.e. only 6 out of the 30 beneficiary communities that were assessed have had direct training in their communities. Despite the slow progress, the training is being done effectively and if the beneficiaries put into action what they have been trained on, disasters resulting from flooding could be minimized. Responsible entities should thus increase the pace at which this component is being delivered in order to meet the May 2017 deadline.

**4.1.6 Management and sustainability**

To ensure sustainability of the installed facilities, 85% and 71% of HHs with intervention and where interventions are ongoing give contributions of between 1-5 GHS/ HH/month while in control group, only 35% are contributing towards the facilities they have. Furthermore, most communities, 93%, 80% and 60% of DPCs with intervention, where intervention is ongoing and control group respectively have functional WSMTs. Similarly, 73%, 47% and 20% respectively have tools and materials available for O&M. Also, trained personnel are available in all the DPCs with intervention and in 60% of both DPCs awaiting intervention and control group as presented in table 1.

In addition, 38%, 31% and 0% of the WSMTs enforce ODF bye-laws in their respective communities. Amongst the bye laws include paying a fixed amount of money between 20-50 GHS when caught practicing OD and paying a fine of up to 100 GHS for those who refuse to dig and build toilets. That money is used by the Water and Sanitation Management team to face cost related to maintenance and repair of existing water facilities.

**Table 10: Availability of WSMT, tools and trained personnel for O&M**

	Functional WSMT		Availability of trained personnel			Availability of tools and materials for O&M		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
DPCs with Intervened	93%	7%	100%	0%	0%	73%	27%	0%
DPCs Previously awaiting intervention	80%	20%	60%	20%	20%	47%	33%	20%
Control group	60%	40%	60%	20%	20%	20%	60%	20%

## **5 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING**

PUNOs and implementing partners will continue to provide monthly reports on its components of DPC implementation in the three regions. Updates will also be given in the bi-monthly skype conference and other coordination mechanisms to ensure overall programme results are achieved by May 2017.

### **5.1 Lessons learnt / Challenges**

#### **5.1.1 Lessons learnt**

##### Changes in management and dynamism of co-operation

The WASH in DPC programme has gone through a process of enhancement of the coordination arrangements for the Programme, change and consolidation of the expectations and perceptions among partners and beneficiaries for the adoption of flood resilient technologies and approaches. That process required extensive discussions among the people concerned and competent accompaniment by Government institutions particularly.

##### Social integration of the WASH in DPC

Maintaining good relationships between the Government officials, elected representatives and opinion leaders at various levels (establishment of reliable contact persons at district and community levels as well as the involvement of local Assemblymen), has facilitated communication, confidence and co-operation with the project field officers in their work to deliver resilient WASH facilities in the communities. This has ensured that individual and communal goals, expectations, hopes, doubts and fears are known and respected, and all activities being carried out by PUNOs, Government stakeholders Implementing Partners are executed with the understanding and involvement of the beneficiaries of the project at large. Besides the full participation of the community, efforts have been made to ensure that the technology component is also accepted, understood and desired by the end beneficiaries and by the communities.

##### Ensuring ownership

One pillar of the WASH in DPC Programme intervention strategy is a participatory approach that seeks to foster a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries. Ensuring ownership began with the planning phase, from problem analysis (startup workshop, field WASH condition assessment missions and community entry) and ensuring the involvement of users at each subsequent stage of the process during implementation, and consolidation (monitoring and evaluation). The Regional and District Technical Teams (RTTs/DTTs) have owned the community preparedness strategy and action plans and are supporting the implementation process to ensure the deliverables under the WASH in DPC programme are understood, managed and transferred to the communities.

It should be noted however, that such participatory approaches are subject to a number of challenges. Communities are generally not homogeneous but highly stratified in terms of wealth, power relations and ownership patterns. The main response of the programme to such a situation is to focus introductory activities on socially homogenous groups (e.g. the CLTS approach). Based on positive co-operative experience in these groups, it becomes possible to approach more complex issues affecting the flood prone community at large.

### Strengthening of institutions

The WASH in DPC interventions have strengthened the institutional capacities of the various stakeholders through targeted training activities, support in the creation or adaptation of existing disaster preparedness plans with simulations to test the accuracy of the plans, development of resilient water supply and sanitation facilities technologies and their adoption by specific national institutional structures which is key to sustainability.

Co-ordination and collaboration between UN Agencies (UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO), government institutions (at national, regional and district levels), NGOs and community stakeholders through the development of a Programme Implementation Manual that clearly defines the role of each partner, especially in terms of what each can expect from the others, has helped build confidence in the delivery of activities. Equitable channels of communication have been defined between the different levels of all partners involved in the programme: monthly update of activities and accomplishments, bi-monthly Skype conference to share concerns and experiences, technical meetings through the Project Technical Committee (National, Regional and District levels), the Steering Committee meeting every six months and the regular submission of report (monthly, by semester and annually) were essential.

The implementation of the WASH in DPC programme covers 24 districts spread over three administrative regions. Strong collaboration with the national coordinating institution for the Programme (MLGRD), has resulted in appreciably better coordination and support from other Government institutions who will be in position to scale-up the project results after completion.

The real-life simulations of the disaster preparedness plans in select Communities, that was used to test the efficacy of the plans in close collaboration with NADMO, provided valuable insights that has helped sharpen the subsequent community sensitizations on emergency preparedness.

### Appropriate pricing and financing models

Appropriate pricing and financing models play a key role particularly for the resilient sanitation technologies adopted which imply additional cost compare to the classical one. In the medium term, adequate self-financing and cost recovery of operation and maintenance costs is required. The Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) model has been applied with a certain level of success but yet other financing models must be found which can be applied to both the public and the private sector. They must be based on an adequate contribution towards construction costs on the part of the end users (rural community members) who cannot meet the full costs of infrastructure investments. Government contributions are needed to enable communities to improve their basic services under flooding conditions.

### Choice of technology

For the water and sanitation systems delivered under the WASH in DPC programme, the sustainability of the appropriate technology as well as their impact on the environment have been assessed and no significant negative impact has been found. The technical appropriateness has been defined and negotiated with the national, regional and district level stakeholders during the feasibility study. Aspects such as available know-how, affordability, local material and training facilities as well as the social context in which the infrastructures are installed have been considered. In this manner, the introduction of new risks through the new systems have been reduced.

Particular attention was paid to linking the choice of technology with Operation and Maintenance (O+M).

Furthermore, the action-research stance adopted in the course of implementation of the guidelines developed for resilient water supply and sanitation technologies, with the full involvement of relevant national institutions, is key to potential sustenance and scale up.

#### Water quality and quantity

Appropriate norms and standards come into play in the context of water quality and quantity. Guidelines such as those of the WHO served as a starting point for the discussion on water quality monitoring. Risk assessments through sanitary surveys had led to more appropriate and holistic solutions than trying to meet rigid standards. The Standards agreed on are compatible with the National Standards and serve as targets that can be achieved within the locally prevailing natural and socio-economic situation. It does not allow the application of unrealistic standards which may substantially reduce the number of people who can be supplied in the condition of communities which experience recurrent floods.

#### Ability to solve problems

The WASH in DPC programme took stock of the fact that communities' knowledge in the social and technical fields forms the foundation for a sustainable water and sanitation installation. In that context and for sustainability purpose, the project trained the Water and Sanitation Management teams (WSMTs) and caretakers wherever a water point has been delivered. The empowerment of community members has raised their potential in the operation, use and maintenance of improved water and sanitation installations.

The functioning of the WASH in DPC programme relies after its completion, on the management capacity and skills of these groups with the direct support of District Technical Teams (DTTs). As the communities integrate the changes related to the resilient WASH delivery, the promotion of beneficiaries' problem-solving capacity will foster socio-cultural sustainability.

#### Learning at all levels

Educational components in planning, implementation, and follow-up of WASH in DPC programme contribute to reinforcing the problem-solving capacity of the communities. Their knowledge in the social (rights and obligations, cultural background, and indigenous values) and in the technical (operation and maintenance) fields form the foundations of resilient Water and Sanitation systems. This requires that the programme managers and implementers are aware of such new and complex factors that should thus be utilised judiciously along with hygiene and environmental measures.

The dynamics of the learning process under the WASH in DPC programme has considered different patterns of the socio-cultural contexts of the Northern Regions of Ghana. Appropriate and innovative methods have been applied by implementing partners, and preference has generally been given to on-the-job training rather than to formal teaching; e.g. the Values-based approach in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene education developed by the Ghana Education Service for schools and communities is fostering change of attitude through the promotion of local and indigenous values and their application to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the context of communities prone to floods.

### 5.1.2 Challenges

There were initial challenges related to:

- ensuring effective coordination among the four Partner UN Agencies for this Joint UN WASH in DPC programme;
- the level of uncertainty in perceptions and expectations among partners and beneficiaries of the technologies and approaches to be adopted for the programme.
- Weak decentralized government ownership of the programme especially for CLTS implementation
- Funds disbursement at the district level to facilitating teams to implement CLTS has been impeded by low technical and financial capacity
- Staff attrition or transfer has also created some challenges in a few districts, with capacity being dissipated
- Slow progress in CLTS uptake due to subsidies being applied in adjoining communities by other implementing agencies

These challenges required extensive and level headed discussions among all concerned and required significant time, commitment, and necessary inputs from the programme resources. Responses to address the above challenges have included:

- Advocacy forums with MMDA Chief Executives, Chief Directors, Financial Officers and Environmental Health Officers
- Working with CSOs to provide a dedicated technical resource (DRP) in 16 MMDAs – the DRPs provide support for monitoring, evaluation, CLTS technical capacity development, natural leader<sup>4</sup> coordination
- Development of a results based financing framework (RBFF) for disbursement of funds in the districts
- Engagement of Price Waterhouse Coopers to build financial management capacity in the MMDAs and to support the RBFF
- The interactions to overcome the challenges was helped particularly by the support and competence shown by the relevant Government institutional partners in the process. These were underestimated in the initial design of the project.
- Detailed weekly planning and monitoring and evaluation for MMDA CLTS programmes

Activity progress will be planned and monitored on a monthly basis, with all activities planned for completion by the end of May 2017.

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<sup>4</sup> Natural Leaders are community members in CLTS communities that take a lead in driving CLTS implementation at the community level

**ANNEX 1- Progress against the planned results (April 2016 to November 2016) from the approved implementation schedule for year 3.**

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
Conduct baseline study of the 3 Northern Regions and put in place database system;	Baseline study Prepare report with baseline information for all project indicators in the selected communities	15-Jun-15	Completed and shared (100%)	The Performance Measurement Framework has been updated to inform the M&E elements of the activities	
Establish a database on WASH facilities and services for the selected communities and schools, including safe havens;	Establishment of Database for WASH in DPCs	Jul-15	Completed at 100%	Target: 265 communities Completed: 265 communities Profiling of the 265 communities visited so far is completed (narrative) and scope of work defined.	
	Profile the selected communities; prepare an inventory of all schools, health centres, markets and safe havens				
	Prepare an inventory of WASH facilities and services in the 265 communities				
	Establish database to facilitate storage, updating, retrieval and dissemination of the information				
	Prepare report on the establishment of the database				
Identify potential WASH interventions for the selected communities and schools including safe havens	Identification of WASH systems/interventions and resilience characteristics; Assess and develop resilient WASH systems for uptake in the select communities	Sep-15	Completed at 100%	Target: 265 communities Completed: 265 communities Profiling of the 265 communities visited so far is completed (narrative) and scope of work defined.	

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
Review minimum standards for WASH interventions and indicators (with due focus on resilience) and propose measures for subsequent policy discussions and uptake	<p><b>Development of minimum standards for resilient WASH interventions</b></p> <p>Develop user friendly manuals on minimum standards and guidelines and disseminate to stakeholders at all levels</p>	Oct-15	Completed and shared (100%)	<p>Four consultants (Two by UNICEF and Two by UN-Habitat) were engaged to carry out WASH technology and field assessments which were completed. The compendium of appropriate technology options and WASH disaster risk reduction toolkit were validated and finalized.</p> <p>The Consultants engaged with all the stakeholders in an inception meeting as well as individual consultations to ensure adequate buy-in.</p> <p>The process of identifying and developing the appropriate technology options have been completed</p> <p>The compendium was discussed, approved by the technical Committee in Tamale in August 2015 and shared with District level officers in September 2015</p>	Some resilient options (raising of platforms for latrines) look expensive and consultations are underway to reduce the cost. Financing mechanisms to support households construct resilient toilets will be supported as an integral part of the CLTS implementation.
CLTS Implementation in Communities	<b>CLTS implementation</b>	May-17	On-going	<p><u>Target:</u> 265 communities (by April 2017)</p> <p><u>Status:</u> in progress - District plans completed for 24 Districts.</p> <p>258 communities have been triggered and follow up monitoring and supervision is ongoing to support household latrine construction</p>	A detailed assessment of the communities was done before entry so as to approach each community with a workable strategy rather than a general approach
	Provide transport support (motor bikes for EHSD staff for CLTS field activities)				
	Implement CLTS in 265 communities in 24 districts that will be made Open Defecation free			Approximately 23,620 people (12% of target population) are living in 40 ODF communities as a result of the initiative and an	
	Undertake verification of ODF status in 265 communities				

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
Sanitation technology assessment, development and dissemination of guidelines, establishment of Sanitation markets and latrine artisan training with a focus on the youth				additional 17 communities are awaiting verification (12,850 people).	
	Undertake independent assessment of ODF status of disaster prone communities and provide regional level certification				
	Access to improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in DPCs for 200,000 of women, men, boys and girls			People in 134 communities currently have access to disaster-resilient emergency facilities in safe-haven schools (numbers of people to be confirmed)	
	<b>Sanitation Technology Assessment, Development and Dissemination of guidelines</b>	<b>Oct-15</b>	<b>Completed (100%)</b>	See above in section on minimum standards	See above in section on minimum standards
	Develop minimum standards and guidelines for resilient sanitation technology uptake in disaster situations				
	Participatory assessment of resilient sanitation technology in communities and ensure technology refinement for the disaster-prone communities				
	Develop user friendly manuals on minimum standards and guidelines and disseminate them				
<b>Establish sanitation markets in districts including training of latrine artisans as sanitation entrepreneurs</b>		<b>Apr-16</b>	<b>On-going</b>	The sanitation marketing has started	Model framework for marketing sanitation has started since November 2015 onward with the review and assessment of MMDAs and their training,

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
	<p>Establish and train San-Mark teams (including on resilient sanitation technology) within District Assemblies based on national guideline document</p> <p>Develop implementation strategy for marketing sanitation in the districts</p> <p>Establish regulatory framework for sanitation/ Undertake latrine artisan training, to enable them establish small scale businesses in sanitation</p>				implementation of incremental CLTS activities
Provide communal sanitation facilities and services that are child, gender and disability friendly to increase access in schools and communal facilities in safe havens (including health centers)	<b>Increase school and communal sanitation facilities</b>	<b>May-17</b>	<b>On-going</b>	Construction of resilient sanitation facilities completed in 134 schools in Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions (31,773 school children or beneficiaries). Facility Management Plans (FMPs) have been developed for all 134 schools with completed facilities through a collaborative process involving MMDA, school and PTA representatives	As part of the fast track, these schools have been identified as safe havens with easy access for contractors during the rainy season. Work will continue in other communities.
	School children (m/f) having access to improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in target DPCs				
	Construct resilient sanitation facilities in schools, and other safe havens				
	Commission constructed communal facilities				
Provide access to access to	<b>Provision of resilient water supply facilities</b>	<b>May-17</b>	<b>On-going</b>	Agreements have been concluded with four Implementing Partners to	<b>To date:</b> 115 New boreholes have been drilled, 116 boreholes and 13 hand dug

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
<b>resilient and safe drinking water facilities in disaster prone communities for improved health</b>	Undertake assessments to identify source locations for groundwater for the communities, schools and safe havens Construction and commissioning the water supply system (including preparation of contract documents, inviting quotations, evaluation and award of contract)			provide resilient water supply facilities in 103 communities. Lot 1: <b>22 Communities</b> Lot 2: <b>21 communities</b> (Plan Ghana) Lot 3: <b>26 Communities</b> (World Vision International) Lot 4: <b>34 Communities</b> (World Vision International)  From previous <i>CWSA assignment (72 Communities)</i> , <b>41 have been re-assigned to Care International</b> and <b>CWSA remains with 31 Communities</b>  <u>Achievement</u> (during the reporting period): - 115 new boreholes drilled - 85 boreholes rehabilitated - 13 hand dug wells rehabilitated	wells have been rehabilitated.  <b>To be completed by March 2017:</b> Drilling will continue with 47 additional boreholes. 32 hand dug wells will be rehabilitated and fitted with hand pumps 19 new reticulated systems provided 1 reticulated systems will be rehabilitated
<b>Promote measures for the adoption of good hygiene practices for improved health in basic schools in 15 communities</b>	<b>Promoting the adoption of good hygiene practices in schools</b> Establish school health clubs to promote hygiene behavior change using values based participatory approaches Develop/adapt WASH materials Facilitate the involvement of Health clubs in decisions for improved WASH facilities and services	<b>May-17</b>	<b>On-going (Activities planned completed 100%)</b>	Values-Based WASH education (VB-WASH Education) Training documents and Training of Trainers workshop. The Training of Trainers Guide document is finalized and approved by SHEP/GES. TOT completed for regional educational stakeholders. Preparation is underway to conduct the TOT at the District level. . Due to the availability of resource persons, the TOT will take place in December for the District level educational functionaries. The VB WASH It comes as a complement to SHEP and the CLTS for behavioral change in schools and communities.	TOT was conducted in October 2015. Collection and processing of WASH Education material for schools and communities) has started. A work plan for the rolling out of the Values-Based Education project has been finalized. Coordination set up with GES/SHEP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and MLGRD for a delivery as one, on this component.

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
Development of a water quality assessment and monitoring plan / Enhance capacity of technical officers and National and Local government WASH authorities to plan and facilitate water quality monitoring in disaster prone communities	Assessments risks of sanitary inspection carried out and measures taken into consideration for new /rehabilitated water points; Capacity enhancement at National, Regional and District levels	Apr-16	(Completed 100%)	WHO, UN-Habitat and UNICEF met and coordination mechanism has been agreed on. Final TOR for a consultancy have been developed. Consultant begins work and Inception report has been submitted. Comments are expected before the validation of initial assessment. Training documents have been developed and are undergoing a review and validation process.	
	Undertake an assessment to identify existing capacity gaps in WASH in disaster prone communities				
	Develop training materials for WASH training and capacity building programme for the various target groups.				
	Undertake Capacity building for national, regional, district and community level authorities				
	Provide training and capacity building for the CBOs in the beneficiary communities				
Assist with measures to enhance preparedness to disasters by beneficiary communities as complement to other national efforts	Enhancing the preparedness of communities to disasters	May-17	On-going (Activities planned completed 100%)	Development of Floods Emergency preparedness and Response Action Plans with focus on WASH in each of the selected WASH in DPC districts.  Successful consultative and sensitization meetings with the 15 selected districts in Northern Region and Upper East Region were held.	Assignment will run until April 2017.
	Liaise with NADMO and other partners; Engage in policy level discussions; Reach out to districts/communities on need for standards to ensure resilient WASH systems in flood sensitive areas; Negotiate alternative service standards where appropriate				

Main Activity	Planned Activity 20 April - 30 November 2016	Timeframe		Remarks	Way forward/Comments
		Planned completion date	Status		
	Identify strategies and plan for appropriate household emergency WASH kits in emergency situation			Disaster preparedness sensitization workshop was held in Tamale from 25-26 February 2016 with 65 Participants made up of district, regional and national level key stakeholders attended the capacity building workshop.	
Coordination	<b>Monitoring</b> of project indicators & adjustment of programmes based on regular and timely feedback <b>complementary actions</b>  Midterm & End of project evaluation, Documentation	May-17	On-going	The Steering committee meeting conducted regularly (15 <sup>th</sup> December 2016).  Stakeholders meeting held in Tamale on 11-12 July to strategize and develop action plan so to meet the project deadline by 31 May 2017.	
	Support for Inter/Intra PUNO Coordination to monitor programme			Update among all Partners involved in the WASH in DPC programme implementation is taking place every two Friday of the month at 12:00 noon. Partners can participate through Skype teleconference	

## -ANNEX 2-

### PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (PMF)

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
<b>ULTIMATE OUTCOME</b>								
1000 Reduced burden of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) related diseases among men, women, boys and girls in Disaster Prone Communities(DPCs) in Northern Ghana	U5 mortality rates by region (3 northern regions- Northern, Upper West & Upper East)	National= 60 (per 1,000 live births); NR=111; UE= 72; UW=92	53per 1000 live births (MDG target for Ghana)	There have been no national survey after the GDHS 2014 to inform any update	GDHS 2014 /MICS	Survey	Every 2 years	GSS
	Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 3 northern regions	National=1 1.7%; NR=16%; UE=12.0%; UW=15.2%	N/A	There have been no national survey after the GDHS 2014 to inform any update	GDHS 2014 /MICS	Survey	Every 2 years	GSS
<b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</b>								
1100 Increased equitable use of disaster-resilient improved sanitation and water facilities by people in DPCs in	Percentage of population with access to improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in the 3 northern regions	National= 15.0%; NR=3.3%; UE=4.1%; UW=4.9%	52% (MDG Target) NR=7.7% ; EU=5.5% ; UW= 7.7%	There have been no national survey after the GDHS 2014 to inform any update	GDHS 2014 /MICS	Survey	Every 2 years	GSS

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Northern Ghana	Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources in the 3 northern regions	NR=64.1% UE=76.69 % UW=77.6 %	NR=70.9%; UE=80.8%; UW=88.6%		Baseline report GDHS/MICS	Survey	Every 2 years	GSS
	Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources in the 3 northern regions	NR=62.96% (2013) UER=60.73 % (2013) UWR=76.21 % (2013)	NR=70.9%; UE=80.8%; UW=88.6%	There have been no national survey after the GDHS 2014 to inform any update	CWSA 2013 Annual Progress Report.	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat/NDPC
	Number (out of 200,000) of women, men, boys and girls with access to improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in DPCs  Number (out of 200,000) of women, men, boys and girls with access to safe water in DPCs	Total =7800 Women=3978 Men =3822  Total =145553 Women=74232 Men =71321	Total = 13933 Women=7106 Men =6827  Total = 200,000 Women=102000 Men =98000	23,620 people (12% of target population) are living in 40 ODF communities		Project Completion Report	Report/evaluation	3 years
	Girls' assessment of suitability of improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in DPCs by region	1	4	To be completed at the end of the project	Baseline report; progress reports;	Report	Baseline/midterm and end line studies	

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	Rating scale: 1, Highly unsatisfactory, 2. Unsatisfactory, 3 Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory, 4. Satisfactory, 5. Highly satisfactory							UNDP/UN-Habitat
1200 Improved hygiene practices among women, men, girls and boys before, during and after disasters in DPCs in Northern Ghana	Number and Percentage of population (m/f) practising hand washing with soap in DPCs	50,000 (25%)	200,000	23,620 people; 12% of target population) are practicing	Baseline report; progress report	Report	Annually	UNICEF / WHO
	Number of school children (m/f) practising hand washing with soap in DPCs	31500 (63%)	50,000	40,764 school children (20,018 girls and 20,746 boys)				
	Number of school children (m/f) having access to improved disaster resilient sanitation facilities in target DPCs	19,400 (38.8%)	50,000	40,764 school children (20,018 girls and 20,746 boys)	Baseline report; progress reports; EMIS for WASH in schools	Report	Annually	UNICEF

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	Number of communities in DPCs with access to disaster resilient sanitation facilities (3 northern regions)	0	265	134 communities currently have access to disaster-resilient emergency facilities in safe-haven schools	Baseline report; progress reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/UN-Habitat
	Number of communities practising household water treatment and safe storage in DPCs (3 northern regions)	140 (53%)	265	108 Communities are practising HWWS	Baseline report; progress reports; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of people (m/f) using household water treatment and safe storage systems	106,000	200,000	41,00 additional people;	Baseline report; progress reports; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	WHO
1300 Improved planning and implementation of WASH programs by local institutions	Number of districts with roll-out implementation programs of WASH in DPCs	24	24	24	Baseline report; progress reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Effectiveness of	3	4		Baseline	Field visits,	Annually	

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	district WASH implementation program Rating scale: 1, Highly unsatisfactory, 2. Unsatisfactory, 3 Neither satisfactory or unsatisfactory, 4. Satisfactory, 5. Highly satisfactory				report; progress reports	Report		UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of targeted districts with functional NADMO offices	24	24	24	Baseline report; progress reports	Field visits, Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
<b>IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES</b>								
1110 Increased access to gender-sensitive, child-friendly, disaster-resilient and improved sanitation and water facilities in schools and communities in DPCs	Number and Percentage of population (m/f) aware of the 3 behaviours for improved hygiene practices (- hand washing with soap, safe excreta disposal and household water treatment and safe storage- ) in DPCs in 3 northern regions	106,000 (53%)	200000 (100%)	41,000 additional	Baseline report; Annual project reports; project completion reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat/WHO
	Number (out of total) of basic schools in DPCs with gender and disability friendly	48	167	140	Baseline report; Annual project	Report	Annually	UNICEF

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	latrines				reports; project completion reports			
1120 Improved capacity of community members and schools to maintain disaster resilient and improved water and sanitation facilities	Number of women and men trained to construct and maintain disaster resilient and improved sanitation and water facilities in DPCs (3 northern regions)	0	400	75 artisans (one woman, 74 men), 363 community facilitators (110 women, 253 men)	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/UN-Habitat
	# of schools trained to maintain disaster resilient and improved sanitation and water facilities in DPCs (3 northern regions)	0	167	167	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/UN-Habitat
1130 Increased knowledge and capacity of youth in DPCs in northern Ghana to construct and maintain disaster resilient and improved sanitation and water facilities in communities and	# of communities with youth trained to construct and maintain disaster resilient and improved sanitation and water facilities in schools and communities in DPCs in northern Ghana	0	265	102	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/UN-Habitat
	# of youth (male/female) trained	0	334	75 artisans (one woman,	Baseline report;	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
schools.	to construct and maintain WASH facilities in DPCs			74 men), 363 community facilitators (110 women, 253 men)	Training and Capacity building reports			WHO
1210 Increased ability of community members and schools to treat water and adopt safe water storage practices before, during and after emergency situations	Number of Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) (out of total) provided training in household water treatment and safe storage systems in DPCs in the 3 northern regions	0	265	209	Baseline report; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	% schools provided training in household water treatment and safe storage systems in DPCs in the 3 northern regions	79.7%	100%	96%	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UN-Habitat/WHO
1220 Enhance capacity of WSMTs and communities to enforce Open-Defecation Free (ODF) by-laws in	% of WSMTs trained in WASH management, advocacy and related issues	0	100%	79%	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
	# of WSMT members (m/f) trained in WASH management,	0	1,855	1,463	Baseline report; Training and Capacity	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
DPCs	advocacy and related issues				building reports			
	% of WSMTs trained to enforce ODF bye laws in DPCs	0	100%	Training to come off in April 2017	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
	# of women WSMT members (out of total) trained in ODF	0	927	Training to come off in April 2017	Training report	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1230 Increased knowledge of hygiene, public health and environmental WASH issues amongst the population, particularly children, youth and women in DPCs	# of DPCs that have received disaster resilient hygiene, public health and environmental education	0	265	258	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	WHO/UN-Habitat
1310 Strengthened capacity of local officials in planning,	# of local officials (m/f) trained in disaster resilient WASH service delivery, RBM and gender equality (3	Total = 0 Male = 0 Female = 0	Total = 117 Male = 60 Female = 57	162 – on CLTS 320 – on establishment and management of VSLAs	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports;	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive and disaster-resilient WASH programs	northern regions)				Annual project reports			
1320 Strengthened capacity of local institutions to deliver disaster resilient WASH services in DPCs in Northern Ghana.	# of local institutions (DAs/NADMO) that have received disaster resilient WASH training in the 3 northern regions.	0	24	24	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports; Annual project reports; NADMO disaster reports.	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
<b>OUTPUTS</b>								
1111 Improved child, gender-, disability-friendly and disaster-resilient latrines constructed in schools	Number of child/girl, disability friendly and disaster-resilient improved school latrines constructed/rehabilitated	0	167	160	Baseline report; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1112 Improved disaster-resilient household sanitation facilities constructed	Number of disaster – resilient household improved sanitation facilities constructed/or rehabilitated	0	2000	644	Baseline report; Annual project reports	Report, end line survey	Annually	UNICEF
1113 Water systems constructed in communities and schools	Number of communities with functional disaster-resilient water systems in place	0	265	149	Baseline report; Annual project reports	Report, end line survey	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of schools with functional disaster-resilient water systems in place.	0	18		Baseline report; Annual project reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat UNICEF
1114 Households provided with micro credit for construction of disaster resilient sanitation facilities	# of established and functional microfinance for household sanitation facilities.	0	24	The financing mechanism is through the VSLA	Microfinance establishment/ agreements; project reports	Report, Field visits	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of women households (out of total) who have accessed microcredit to construct latrines	0	2650	At least 1,600 women are part of the VSLA set up to finance household latrines.	Baseline report; Annual Progress reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
1115 Awareness building	Number of awareness and				Baseline report; Annual	Reports	Annually	UN-Habitat /

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
workshops, open forums etc conducted re: use of improved sanitation and water facilities conducted	sensitization meetings/fora held in schools and communities Total -Schools -Communities	0 0	167 265	Schools: 160 Comm.: 258	Progress reports			UNICEF/ UNDP
1121 Community members trained to operate and maintain WASH facilities	Number of WSMT members (M/F) trained to operate and maintain WASH facilities	0	1855	1463	Baseline report, Annual Progress Report, Training report	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1122 Schools trained to maintain and manage WASH facilities.	Number of schools trained to maintain and manage WASH facilities	0	167	134	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1123 Community Water & Sanitation Management teams formed	Number of community water & sanitation management teams formed and functional	0	265	209	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports; Annual progress	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
and functional					report			
1124 Strengthened capacity WSMT in planning and implementation of WASH projects	Number of WSMT members(M/F) trained in planning and implementation of WASH projects	0	1855	1463	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1131 Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy rolled out in DPC districts.	Number of districts where Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy rolled out	0	24	24	Annual report	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1132 Youth in DPCs trained in construction of disaster-resilient facilities	Number of youth (M/F) in DPCs trained in construction of disaster- resilient facilities (3 northern regions)	0	400	75 artisans (one woman, 74 men)	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1133 Youth equipped with resources/tools to construct and	Number of youth (M/F) equipped with resources/tools to	0	400	The artisans are supposed to carry out construction as a business	Baseline report; Training and Capacity building	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
maintain disaster resilient facilities	construct and maintain disaster-resilient facilities			for which they get paid instead of receiving tools from the project	reports; Annual project reports			
1211 Safe water storage facilities provided in schools and households	Number of schools provided with safe water storage facilities for disaster preparedness	0	18		Annual project reports; project completion report	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
1212 School health and hygiene promotion clubs formed and functional	Number of school health clubs established to promote health and hygiene in schools	29	167	167	Baseline report; Annual reports	Report	Annually	WHO/ UNICEF
1221 Community members trained to formulate ODF by-laws	Number of community WSMTs trained to formulate/establish ODF bye- laws	0	265	209	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
	Number of DPCs that are ODF	0	265	49	Baseline report; Annual Progress reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1231 Educational campaigns delivered for school children, men and women on the benefits of hand washing with soap	Number of hand washing sensitization meetings/forums held with schools and communities -Total -Schools -Communities	0 0	Schools : 167 Comm. :265	Schools: 167 Comm.: 108	Baseline report; Annual Progress reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/ WHO/ UN-Habitat
1232 Communities and school children trained in safe excreta disposal	Number of WSMTs trained in safe excreta disposal	0	265	209	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
	Number of schools trained in safe excreta disposal	0	167	167	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
1233 Communities and school children provided training in water treatment and storage	Number of communities trained in water treatment and storage	0	265	49	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of schools in DPCs trained in water treatment and storage	0	167	167	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
1234	Number of ODF	0			Baseline	Report		UNICEF

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Awareness-building workshop, open forums etc. in relation to hygiene, hand washing and open defecation for community members and school health committees held	sensitization forums held for DPCs (3 northern region)		265	258	report; Annual Progress reports			/UN-Habitat
	Number of beneficiaries (M/F) of WASH sensitization forums in DPCs	0	200,000		Baseline and Annual Progress reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of ODF sensitization forums held for schools	0	167	167	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF /UN-Habitat
	Number of beneficiaries (girls/boys) of ODF sensitization forums in DPC schools	0	50000	40,764 school children (20,746 girls, 20,746 boys)	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNICEF/ UN Habitat
1311 Local officials trained in planning, implementation and management of disaster-resilient WASH projects	Number of regional officials trained to plan, implement and manage WASH in DPC projects	0	12	17	Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of district officials (M/F) trained to plan, implement and manage WASH in DPC projects	0	72	162- on CLTS 320 – on establishment and management of VLSAs	Annual Progress reports; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
1321 Financial and logistical support for	Number of regional offices provided with logistics to manage WASH in	0	3	3	Progress reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat

EXPECTED RESULTS <sup>1</sup>	INDICATORS <sup>2</sup>	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS <sup>3</sup>	Progress Achievement up to December, 2016	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
strengthening of WASH systems in DPCs provided	DPCs							
	Number of district offices provided with logistics to manage WASH in DPCs	0	24	24	Progress report	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat
	Number of district officials trained and supported to establish SanMark in DPCs	0	72	320	Baseline report; Annual Progress report; Training and Capacity building reports	Report	Annually	UNDP/UN-Habitat

## **PART II - FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**