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EVALUATION

Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program

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Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of the USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program

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Acronyms

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministries' Council on Water
AO	Assistance Objective
AU	African Union
AfWA	African Water Association
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DEMI-E	Développement pour un Mieux Être
DGRE	Direction Générale des Ressources en Eau (Burkina Faso)
DREAHA	Direction Provinciale de l'Eau et des Aménagements Hydro Agricoles
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIU	Florida International University
FSI	Food Security Initiative
FY	Fiscal Year
GCS	GIMPA Consultancy Services
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management & Public Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Center
IRs	Intermediate Results
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
KII	Key Informant Interview
KM	Knowledge Management
LOP	Life of Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MUS	Multiple Use Services
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PITT	Performance Indicator Tracking Table
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PROMACO	Programme de Marketing Social et Communication pour la Santé
RAIN	Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network
SCF	Sustainability Check Factors
SOW	Statement of Work
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/WA	United States Agency for International Development/West Africa
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WA-WASH	West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program
WAWI	West Africa-Water Initiative
WSA	Water and Sanitation for Africa
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) of the ongoing (2011-2015) USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (USAID WA-WASH) Program funded by USAID/West Africa (USAID/WA). The program is being implemented in three countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger).

This evaluation was conducted during the period of September – October 2014 by a team of experts that was assembled by GIMPA Consultancy Services (GCS) located at Greenhill near Legon in Accra, Ghana.
This report presents the consolidated findings of the desk review and the fieldwork conducted by GCS in the three countries.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The purpose of this evaluation, conducted after three (3) years of project implementation (August 2011 to September 2014), is to assess the performance of the USAID WA-WASH program to date, identify constraints associated with the program, and make recommendations for its improvement to achieve expected outcomes and target results (indicator based) within the four-year timeframe. Specifically, the purpose of the evaluation is to:

1. Determine whether the USAID WA-WASH implementers are meeting the expected targets and outcomes agreed to in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP);
2. Determine why these targets were met or not met;
3. Provide suggestions on programmatic changes that might be necessary; and
4. Identify best practices and share learning.

With reference to the Statement of Work (SOW), the contractors expected to provide answers to the following questions:

i. To what extent, how, and at what level (local, country, regional, sector) has USAID WA-WASH facilitated access to cleaner water supply, better sanitation services and improved hygienic behaviors?
ii. Has USAID WA-WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program? If so, what specific lessons can be learned for replication in similar programs and inform future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design?
iii. How has knowledge management improved as a result of USAID WA-WASH?
iv. What is the likelihood of sustainability of key USAID WA-WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners?

PROJECT BACKGROUND

USAID WA-WASH is a 4-year (August 2011-July 2015) regional program supported by USAID/West Africa with the aim to increase sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and improve hygiene by building on and expanding past West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) efforts in the region. The Program has been designed to respond directly to Assistance Objectives (AO) established by USAID/WA (i.e. ***"Strengthen resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods")***. The USAID WA-WASH program is designed to address four intervention areas: Water, Sanitation/Hygiene, Food Security and Climate Change and cross-cutting activities – gender and capacity building.
The Program was awarded in August 2011 and is being implemented, at the time of the evaluation, by Florida International University (FIU) with a consortium of five international partners including CARE, International Water and Sanitation Center (IRC), Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network

(RAIN), UNESCO International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (UNESCO-IHE) and Winrock International, and three local partners (ANIMAS-SUTURA, Programme de Marketing Social et Communication pour la Santé (PROMACO) and Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA), as well as a number of local partners working under the international partners.

The program is designed to achieve the USAID/WA Assistance Objective by accomplishing four Intermediate Results (IRs) and a total of 13 Sub-Intermediate Results (see Figure 1). The four IRs include the following:

- IR A: Increase community access to potable water and improved sanitation;
- IR B: Improved sustainability of WASH services;
- IR C: Increased income generation and food security outcomes of WASH investments and
- IR D: Strengthened national and regional enabling environment for integrated WASH.

USAID WA-WASH is expected to reach beneficiaries in three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger), contribute to improvements in WASH operational practices of local government and the private sector in the these countries, strengthen national and regional enabling environments, and build better capacity to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

The MTE was undertaken through a combination of processes that included a review of project and other relevant documents, annual reports, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants (USAID WA-WASH field staff, NGOs and local authorities), beneficiaries of USAID WA-WASH program, and observations of program activities in the field.

Document Review

Two types of data were collected from the documentation review. These were quantitative data extracted from existing documents, especially the PMP from FY 2011 to FY 2014 and Annual Reports, and qualitative data collected through meetings and consultations.

Quantitative Survey

GIMPA Consulting Services (GCS), in collaboration with USAID/WA, designed a quantitative survey to answer the evaluation questions in order to provide independent assessments on the progress and performance of the USAID WA-WASH regional program, and to identify the appropriate adjustments that need to be made to ensure the success of the program by the end of its four years of funding. The survey consisted of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) questionnaire and Key Informants Interview (KII) questionnaire.

Qualitative Interviews

The mid-term evaluation employed group discussions and key informant interviews. In addition, the evaluation team utilized a small-scale qualitative analysis to shed light on relevant issues by visiting project sites to observe activities in the field. Disaggregating evaluation results by gender was key in this assignment; therefore, the consultant used same-sex interviews (Yakanaye) through focus group discussions to explore gender aspects of the benefits of the interventions. In addition to the FGD, KII questionnaire was administered at the national and local levels in order to validate the responses from the focus group discussions.

Sampling Techniques
In close consultation with USAID WA-WASH, the evaluation team randomly selected the communities that were visited and focus group discussions were held. For Burkina Faso, the team visited eight (8) communities which included Koukouldi, Vipalgho, Tama, Oullo, Yaro, Dori, Gorgadji and Moko (see Figure AN 1 in Annex II). For Ghana, the evaluation team visited 12 communities, namely: Berwong, BerewongPilpag, Biro, Bukong, KanbanTanzu, Mantari, Megou, Mettor Yipal, Tankyara, Tantuo, Torkuu, and Gbelinka (see Figure AN 2 in Annex II). In Niger, the team visited the following 11 communities: Aguie, Gazaoua, Gollom,, Barago, GarinBawa, Yakanaye, Boubon, Samando Benel, Dambou Bell, Bomgou-Koiney-Zeano, and Terra (see Figure AN 3 in Annex II).

In the selection of beneficiaries for the focus group discussions, community entry was made possible with the assistance of Winrock and CARE international field officers. In the case of Ghana for example, the Country Director of Winrock and the Project Manager for CARE were with the team throughout the field data collection exercise.

Data Collection Methods
Two teams were formed for the field work to collect both primary and secondary data. Team A consisted of two core team members and two field officers responsible for the field work in Burkina Faso and Niger. Team B consisted of one core team member and two field officers who were responsible for the field work in Ghana. The data collection by both teams was done concurrently. To conduct interviews, the team used prepared questionnaires approved by USAID/WA prior to the field work (samples of the questionnaires used for these interviews are presented in Annex III).

The Evaluation Team used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) application software to process and analyze the data. Basic descriptive analysis was conducted to depict trends in participation and capacity across the communities visited. In terms of the qualitative data from the Focus Group Discussions, the team employed thematic coding and analytic techniques to analyze the qualitative data. The evaluation team derived a Performance Indicator Tracking Table (PITT) from the PMP (Annex III-A).

To facilitate easy tracking of the performance under each intermediate result, the evaluation team used color codes to rate the performance of the respective indicators.

›100%	= Exceeded target	=100%	= target met	›65%‹100	= Slightly off track, but likely to meet target	‹ 65%	= off track, unlikely to meet target

In line with requirements of the SOW, the evaluation team briefed and debriefed the USAID WA-WASH headquarters staff at Ouagadougou and the USAID/WA Mission team in Accra.

Study Limitations
A major limitation encountered during the field exercise was the widely dispersed nature of the communities visited, especially in Niger. The travelling time was more than what was projected in the proposal, thus making the work of the evaluators a challenging. Consequently, the time spent for in-depth focus group discussions in Nigerien communities was limited.

Other limitations encountered during the survey include recall bias, which resulted from having to ask respondents for information from a period in the past. This potential bias was mitigated by triangulating responses between the quantitative survey with documentation review and key informant interviews. Additionally, in an attempt to reduce potential validity issues, we thoroughly analyzed the data to identify any significant outliers.

Another limitation was the timing of the field visit to Burkina and Niger for the evaluation. The commencement of the field work coincided with the semi-annual partners' meeting for the program. Although this coincidence had no material effect on our findings, it placed some limitation on the time available for effective briefing of evaluators from the USAID WA-WASH technical team in the head office in Ouagadougou.

A final limitation to this report is the evaluation team's inability to verify the actual figures in the PMP FY 2014, as the report was made available to the evaluation team after the field visits.

KEY FINDINGS

Generally, the key findings and conclusions are based on analysis of the project self-reported data, information drawn from the evaluation of field observations, focus group discussions and stakeholder consultations at national and local levels. These findings address whether or not the USAID WA-WASH implementers are meeting the expected targets and outcomes agreed to in the PMP; why these targets were met or not met; suggestions as to programmatic changes that might be necessary; and identify best practices and share learning.

Extent to which USAID WA- WASH has facilitated access to improved water supply

In all the countries visited by the evaluation team, we obtained positive responses from respondents concerning their access to improved water sources. Most respondents informed the team that their access to improved water source has increased remarkably as a result of the USAID WA-WASH interventions.

Overall, 47,504 people in the program intervention areas have access to an improved drinking water source as against 59,700 people targeted, representing 80% of LOP target (IN.02). Also, 4,844 households (HH) have increased availability of water for other productive uses (or multiple uses) as against 5,326 households targeted, representing 91% of LOP target (IN.48). Information from the PITT indicated that 32,383 people from Burkina Faso, 2,751 from Ghana and 12,370 from Niger have gained access to improved water supply services for household use as a result of USAID WA-WASH intervention as of September 2014. However, respondents from the FGDs indicated that although these water facilities have been provided, they were still inadequate to meet the water needs of a number of communities. As a result, women who are the primary users of these water facilities indicated that they have to queue for between 15 and 30 minutes to fetch water (mostly at the peak of dry season).

In the Sahel Region of Burkina Faso, the program through IRC supports the communities to prepare annual action plans for the operation and maintenance (O & M) of the community water supply services. This has significantly improved management of water services for the benefit of the communities which has considerably reduced the frequency of pump breakdowns.

Extent to which USAID WA-WASH has facilitated improved sanitation services

According to the PITT, 842 people from Burkina Faso, 14,430 from Niger and 3,294 from Ghana have gained access to improved latrines as a result of USAID WA-WASH interventions as of September 2014. Overall, a total of 18,566 people in the program intervention areas have gained access to improved latrines as against the targeted 18,956 people, representing 98 percent of LOP target achieved (IN.07).

At the time of this evaluation, USAID WA-WASH explained that 25 communities in Niger and 18 in Ghana were triggered for community-led total sanitation (CLTS). Consequently, 435 household latrines

funded entirely by the beneficiaries were constructed in Ghana and 1,307 household latrines were constructed in Niger including 296 subsidized by the Program. As a result, 11 communities were certified-Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Niger and ten additional communities are in the process of being certified-ODF in Ghana. .

Extent to which USAID WA-WASH has facilitated access to improved hygiene behaviors

Under the USAID WA-WASH program, hygiene comprises hand washing and treatment of water sources by communities. The program has installed 3,774 hand washing stations in the three countries as of September 2014, resulting in 28 percent of hand washing station usage as against the target of 24 percent (IN 09), thus exceeding LOP target (117%).
Information from the PITT indicated that 26 percent of communities in Ghana and 89 percent in Niger were adequately purifying water using the Aquatabs as of September 2014 (IN.12). The project implementers adopted the sensitization approach through the use of focal persons trained from the communities who serve as channels for the dissemination of proper sanitation practices. This approach has resulted in communities installing simple but effective hand washing system (tippy-taps) at both household level and close to latrines. Safe water is assured through treatment of water at the point of use. USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs (PROMACO in Burkina Faso, ANIMAS-SUTURA in Niger and APDO in Ghana) to implement the safe water handling/point-of-use treatment with Aquatabs. The extensive acceptance of the Aquatabs for treatment of water before use is attributable to the widespread information about the use of the Aquatab tablets to the public via local radios, network of marketing promoters, and informing local village chiefs. Also, massive billboards have been used to advertise the Aquatabs in a number of cities (especially in Niger). The linkage of cholera reduction to water treatment with Aquatabs has also resulted in wider acceptance and patronage of the product.

Water conservation, food security and climate change

As part of integrating other development activities to achieve project results, USAID WA-WASH introduced a number of interventions in line with project results framework for adaptation. Results from the PITT indicated that 1,950 stakeholders as against the targeted 671 people (IN. 26) have been trained on Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) and the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) tools as of September 2014. Thus the LOP target was exceeded (291%).
The 27 vulnerability assessment workshops organized (IN.28) have equipped 5,209 beneficiaries with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change (IN.27).
In addition, 4,509 individuals have received short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (Conservation Farming) as against the 3,137 targeted, thus exceeding the LOP target by 44% (IN.53). Additionally, 1,598 farmers and others have applied new technologies as against LOP of 1,009, thus exceeding LOP target by 58% (IN. 52).
The project trained 22 local artisans (drillers, mechanics and masons) for the drilling and maintenance of boreholes and latrines in the communities as against 28 targeted, thus achieving 79% of LOP target (IN.32).

Gender Mainstreaming and livelihoods support for women

To champion gender activities in communities, USAID WA-WASH developed a list of WASH ***"gender champions"*** and resources in Ghana and Burkina Faso, including resources for training communities. The database identified local NGOs, community groups, women's groups and associations working in WASH sector as well as public and civil society institutions.

To encourage women participation in the local economy, USAID WA-WASH has created a value chain of Moringa as an alternative livelihood model to women groups in the communities, where they cultivate the Moringa and process it for market. Again, the sales of Aquatab tablets in the Tillaberi region of Niger are done by women in the communities. These women received revenue from the sales which serve as

a source of income to support the family. USAID WA-WASH has also facilitated the establishment of 26 Village savings and loan schemes (VSLAs) groups in five project communities of the Upper West region in Ghana. These groups have a membership made up of 195 males and 334 females. A total of GHc 26,553 had been mobilized and GHc 17,719 of this had been given out as loans by the close of Year 2 of USAID WA-WASH. These interventions were found by the evaluation team to have resulted in positive impacts on poverty reduction.

Twelve female students (out of 30) are being supported by USAID WA-WASH to pursue Master's degrees in fields related to WASH, GIS, food security, climate change, gender and project management in selected Universities.

Knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH

USAID WA-WASH uses mainly workshops and conferences to share output and experiences.
Some other knowledge management (KM) tools promoted by USAID WA-WASH include the following:

a. In addition to the USAID WA-WASH website, FIU has a link on its website that shares information and results of USAID WA-WASH; www.wawash.fiu.edu
b. Electronic newsletters to disseminate information are also available at the FIU website
c. GIS location of area of intervention and communities are captured on maps to enhance ease of identification of sites of intervention
d. The Program also shares information with key government entities in the three countries on a regular basis.
e. Conferences and workshops are organized by USAID WA-WASH to communicate lessons learned in the field.

Likelihood of sustainability of key USAID WA-WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners

A variety of activities are contributing to the program's sustainability. These include the following:

a) *Empowerment of beneficiaries to take ownership of the program.*

As part of the process of creating local ownership, water and sanitation committees have been established and trained in all communities visited by the evaluation team, with women constituting at least 40 percent of memberships. The committees are responsible for managing the water facilities on behalf of their respective communities including setting tariff and collection of levies for operation and maintenance of their water facilities. Two persons (male and female) have been trained to serve as pump caretakers who undertake minor repairs on the hand pumps.
The low-cost tippy-taps for hand washing has been well accepted by all the communities. In addition, USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs as well as integrating the private sector throughout the program to facilitate sustainability and strengthen value chain and revenue generation activities for all stakeholders (especially women). USAID WA-WASH intervention while targeting change in hygiene-related beliefs or practices in the communities also emphasized the need for improved sanitation services. The linkage of cholera reduction to water treatment with Aquatabs by communities in Tillaberi region of Niger has also helped with greater acceptance of the USAID WA-WASH interventions, which is a key driver for the program's sustainability.

b) *Promotion of more low-cost technologies and innovations*

All water supply facilities visited by the team were constructed by applying low-cost and appropriate technologies, which are within the means of the poor in the communities. In addition, USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs and integrated the private sector throughout the program to facilitate sustainability. The value chain and revenue generation activities of all stakeholders (especially women were strengthened by training local artisans to fabricate rope pumps for sale to the communities and for

the maintenance of the water points. The training has equipped those involved with additional skills, which have increased their income levels. Since the artisans live within the communities, their services are available to new users and the maintenance of existing facilities.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the survey findings through document review, FGD and KII show that USAID WA-WASH has responded to a significant need expressed by all the communities in the area of intervention (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger). These are remote communities in extreme dry ecological zones in West Africa. The use of low-cost technology (rope pumps) and rehabilitation of existing shallow wells for water delivery has led to widespread acceptance of USAID WA-WASH interventions, which need to be expanded in geographical extent. Again, Linkages with regional entities such as the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS, the African Water Association (AfWA) and the Africa Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) are virtually non-existing or weak. USAID WA-WASH needs to forge linkages in order to share lessons and also contribute to strengthening capacity to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa.

In terms of increased community access to potable water and improved sanitation, significant numbers of people (47,504) in the program intervention areas have access to improved drinking water source, and 4,844 households have increased availability of water for multiple uses. Based on the results achieved compared to the LOP targets, USAID WA-WASH is on track to meeting the improved water supply expectations. However, information from the FGDs indicates that although these water facilities have been provided, they are still inadequate to meet the water needs of a number of the communities.. Similarly, the number of people gaining access to improved latrines is also significant (18,566), representing 98 percent of LOP target achieved, thus it is on track to meeting expectation. On the other hand, the number of communities certified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USAID WA-WASH intervention is completely off-track (only 21, representing 22% of the ODF target achieved). The evaluation team observed general weakness in linking latrine provision with proportion of communities certified as ODF by USAID WA-WASH. Despite the progress made by the program, with respect to latrine provision, open defecation still remains a common practice in some of the countries surveyed. Apart from the 11 communities in the Zinder region in Niger (IN.05) that have been certified as open defecation free (ODF) communities, progress on ODF is still a challenge in all the communities. The linkage of cholera reduction to water treatment with Aquatabs has also resulted in wider acceptance. Safe water is assured through Aquatab treatment.

As a contribution to improved sustainability of WASH services, hygiene promotion activities of the projects were intended to maximize the potential benefits of improved water and sanitation services. For example, respondents at the FGDs understood why they need to wash hands frequently – including after defecating, before eating, after farm activities and changing of baby diapers – which can be directly attributed to USAID WA-WASH interventions. The low-cost tippy-taps for hand washing has been well accepted by all the communities. In addition, USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs to implement the safe water handling/point-of-use treatment with Aquatabs as well as integrating the private sector throughout the project to facilitate sustainability and strengthen value chain and revenue generation activities for all stakeholders, including NGOs.

Women empowerment by the program could also serve as a driver for the program's sustainability.. Women have been empowered through the USAID WA-WASH livelihood support program by introducing alternative livelihood models to women groups to increase income levels and support the family especially during the dry season. The sale of Aquatab tablets in Niger by women has improved their income generating abilities thus reducing their poverty levels.

The program intervention, especially the training in CVCA, has ensured the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies by local and national decision-makers and also the dissemination of weather and climate information. Given the program progress with the strengthening of national and regional enabling environments for integrated WASH, the targets for increased regional integrated WASH knowledge management and networking have already been met, while those for Sub-IRD 3 (enhanced gender mainstreaming in integrated WASH programs) have been exceeded.

Addressing cross-cutting issues has played a crucial role in maximizing the achievement under USAID WA-WASH interventions. USAID WA-WASH uses mainly workshops and conferences to share output and experiences. Some other Knowledge Management tools promoted by USAID WA-WASH include website links, electronic newsletters, conferences and workshops as well as sharing information with key government entities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above conclusions, the key recommendations of this evaluation are as follows:

Recommended programmatic changes

a) USAID WA-WASH should consider partnering with national Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) focus programs and projects to build human and institutional capacities in IWRM, to increase awareness on climate change issues, environmental hygiene and HIV/AIDS, and mainstream adaptation to climate change strategies in local development plans.

b) USAID WA-WASH should forge partnerships with regional entities in water, sanitation and hygiene such as AfWA, WRCC of ECOWAS and AMCOW.

Scaling***-up WA-WASH interventions***

c) USAID WA-WASH should continue to strengthen the linkages with the government ministries/agencies in charge of water and sanitation in the three WA-WASH countries in order to capitalize on the success of the program and attempt to expand the program in geographical extent.

Other targeted actions could entail:

- Collaborating with various national meteorological institutions to strengthen the tools for forecasting/early warning to enhance disaster preparedness of communities;
- Reinforcing information gathering throughout the implementation of the project and beyond to support learning and M&E;
- Strengthening institutional and financial capacities of the actors (water user associations, NGOs, decentralized services of the government) and water governance at local level.

d) Triggering of communities for CLTS has enabled some households in USAID WA-WASH communities to move from open defecation to building their own latrines. The program needs to engage appropriate partners to scale up CLTS interventions. Considering the limited time left for the program, priority should be given to sanitation activities over project activities that have already met their targets.

Strengthening ***participatory planning for integrated WASH***

The focus of this recommendation is to strengthen structures for participatory planning where all stakeholders come together to make informed decisions about service provision options, including infrastructure, costs, service levels and institutional arrangements, and where every stakeholder is empowered to put forward views and choices.

The other related activities, such as training on new farming techniques and awareness creation will be undertaken by extension services of the decentralized authorities in collaboration with NGOs.

Supporting ***and promoting secure and equitable access to land by women and maximizing women's role in monitoring and evaluation***
USAID WA-WASH is already supporting women with Moringa production and encouraging the target communities to overcome gender stereotyping by including at least 40 percent of women in the executives of village committees. However, women's disadvantaged position with respect to access to land in the communities is seen as a challenge. USAID WA-WASH could play greater advocacy role by supporting and promoting secure and equitable access to land and tenure arrangements that will enable female producers to become decision-makers and owners.

Program's ***Exit Strategy***
There was no evidence of any planned exit strategy for the program at the time of the evaluation. We recommend that USAID WA-WASH, in the next six months, prepares a program of exit strategy, which will include building the capacities of the various implementing agencies to be able to achieve the various program deliverables and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the program after the end of the intervention period.

There is the need to link USAID WA-WASH web portal with other WASH at the national levels. This Knowledge Management component will ensure that experiences and lessons learnt from the project are clearly documented to enable sharing amongst relevant stakeholders.

1.0 EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

1.1 Evaluation Purpose

This report describes the performance evaluation (PE) design and main findings from a survey of the USAID-funded West Africa water supply, sanitation and hygiene program being implemented by Florida International University, with various subcontractors in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger. The aim of the program is to increase sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and improve hygiene by building on and expanding the past West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) efforts in the region. It is a four-year program (August 2011-July 2015) designed to respond directly to Assistance Objectives (AO) established by USAID/WA (***"Strengthen resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods")***. The program is designed to address four intervention areas: Water, Sanitation/Hygiene, Food Security and Climate Change and two cross-cutting activities – gender mainstreaming and capacity building.

The program seeks to accomplish its objectives by introducing innovative and low-cost water and sanitation technologies and promoting adequate hygiene behaviors at the community level, developing practical models of sustainable WASH service delivery, facilitating cooperation and creating synergies between the USAID WA-WASH initiative and other relevant USAID/WA programs and priorities related to the following areas: food security, climate change, and sustainable resource management, increasing the capacity of national and regional institutions to replicate these approaches and models throughout the region, and facilitating knowledge sharing among the USAID WA-WASH countries.

The mid-term performance evaluation (MTE) was commissioned by USAID/WA Mission to provide an independent assessment of the progress and performance to date of this regional program, and to identify appropriate adjustments that need to be made to ensure the success of the program by the end of its four years of funding.

The conduct of the MTE was guided by four key evaluation purposes:

1. Determine whether the USAID WA-WASH implementers are meeting the expected targets and outcomes agreed to in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP);
2. Determine why these targets were met or not met;
3. Provide suggestions on programmatic changes that might be necessary; and
4. Identify best practices and share learning.

1.2 Evaluation Questions

As per the Statement of Work (SOW), the key questions addressed by the evaluation included the following:

1. Based on analysis of the country activities and the overall USAID WA-WASH project , to what extent, how, and at what level (local, country, regional, sector) has WA-WASH facilitated access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors? Please explain why or why not, and suggest necessary programmatic changes.

2. Has USAID WA-WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program? If so, what specific lessons can be learned for replication in similar programs and that can inform future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design?

3. How has knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH?

4. What is the likelihood of sustainability of key WA-WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners?

The approved questionnaire and evaluation tools are presented in Annex III-a, and Annex III-b.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The UN General Assembly Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) identified targets under MDG-7C for improving water supply and sanitation, which called for *halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by the year 2015 (MDG, 2000)*[1].The African Union (AU) governments signed the Sharm el Sheikh declaration in 2008, committing to increase the political priority given to water and sanitation and increase budgets and transparency for sanitation.

Three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger), all signatories to the MDGs, have committed to meeting the targets set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). Progress on water and sanitation MDG targets[2] in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger by 2010 is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Progress on Water and Sanitation MDG targets in WA-WASH countries

BURKINA FASO	
Improved urban water supply	95%
Improved rural water supply	72%
Improved urban sanitation	33%
Improved rural sanitation	6%
GHANA	
Improved urban water supply	90%
Improved rural water supply	74%
Improved urban sanitation	18%
Improved rural sanitation	7%
NIGER	
Improved urban water supply	96%
Improved rural water supply	39%
Improved urban sanitation	34%
Improved rural sanitation	4%

Source: UNICEF-WHO JMP, 2010

The United States Agency for International Development Mission in West Africa (USAID/West Africa) is implementing the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WA-WASH) aimed at increasing sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and improve hygiene by building on and expanding the past West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) efforts in the region. The four-year program (August 2011-July 2015) has been designed to respond directly to Assistance Objectives (AO) established by USAID/WA (i.e. ***"Strengthen resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods")***. The USAID WA-WASH program is designed to address four intervention areas: Water, Sanitation/Hygiene, Food Security and Climate Change and a cross-cutting activity – capacity building.

The Program was awarded in August 2011 and is being implemented by Florida International University (FIU) with a consortium of five international partners including CARE, IRC, RAIN, UNESCO-IHE and Winrock International, and three local partners (ANIMAS-SUTURA, PROMACO and WSA), as well as a number of local partners working under the international partners.
The program is designed to achieve the USAID/WA AO by accomplishing four Intermediate Results (IRs) and a total of 13 Sub-Intermediate Results (see Figure 2.2). The four IRs include the following:

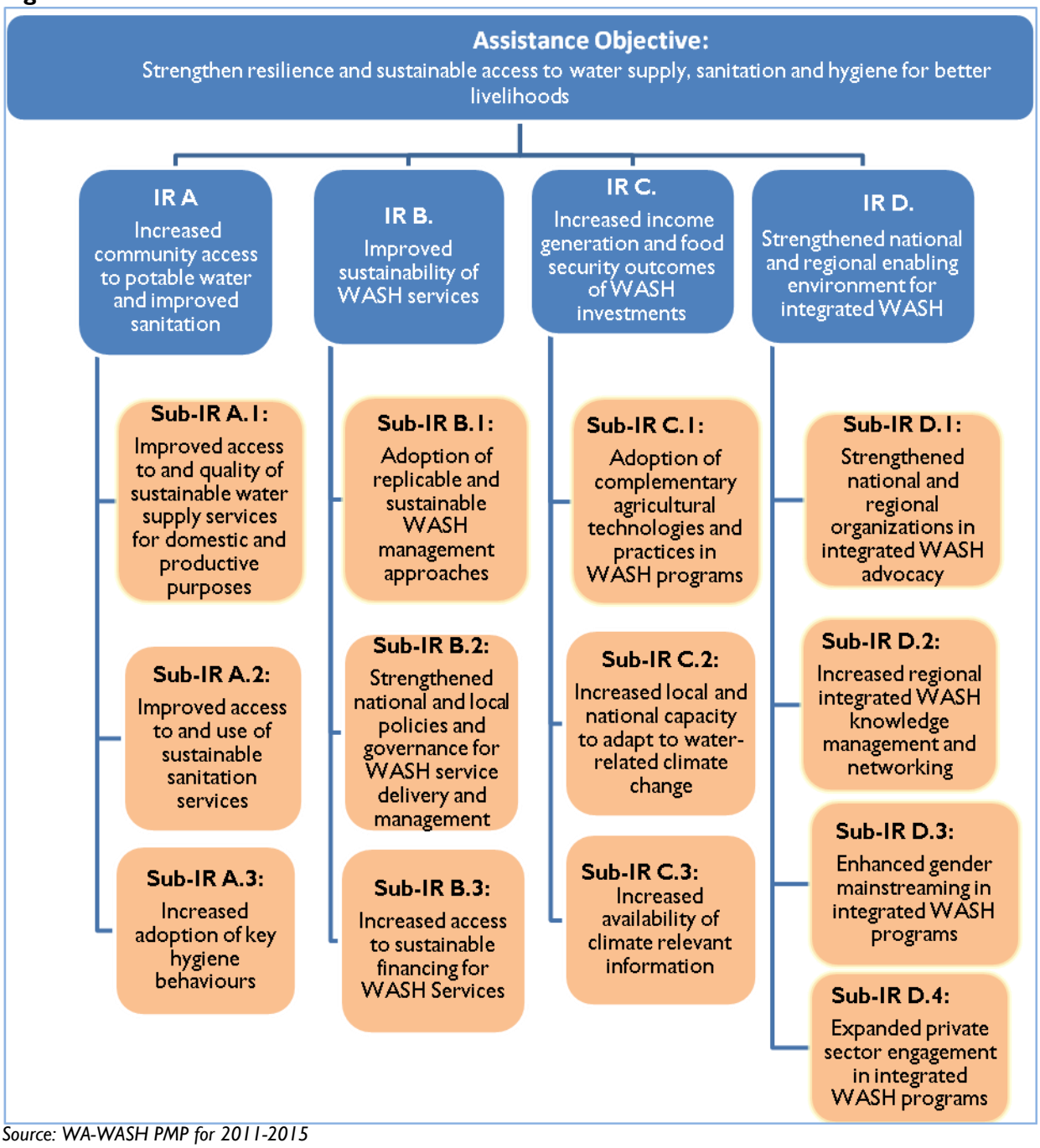
- IR A: Increase community access to potable water and improved sanitation;
- IR B: Improved sustainability of WASH services;
- IR C: Increased income generation and food security outcomes of WASH investments and
- IR D: Strengthened national and regional enabling environment for integrated WASH.

The WA-WASH results framework is shown in Figure 1

[1] *The baseline year for MDG Target 10 is 1990*

[2] JMP 2010. Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update. WHO/UNICEF, joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. Available at: http://www.unwater.org/downloads/JMP_report_2010.pdf

Figure 1: WA-WASH results framework



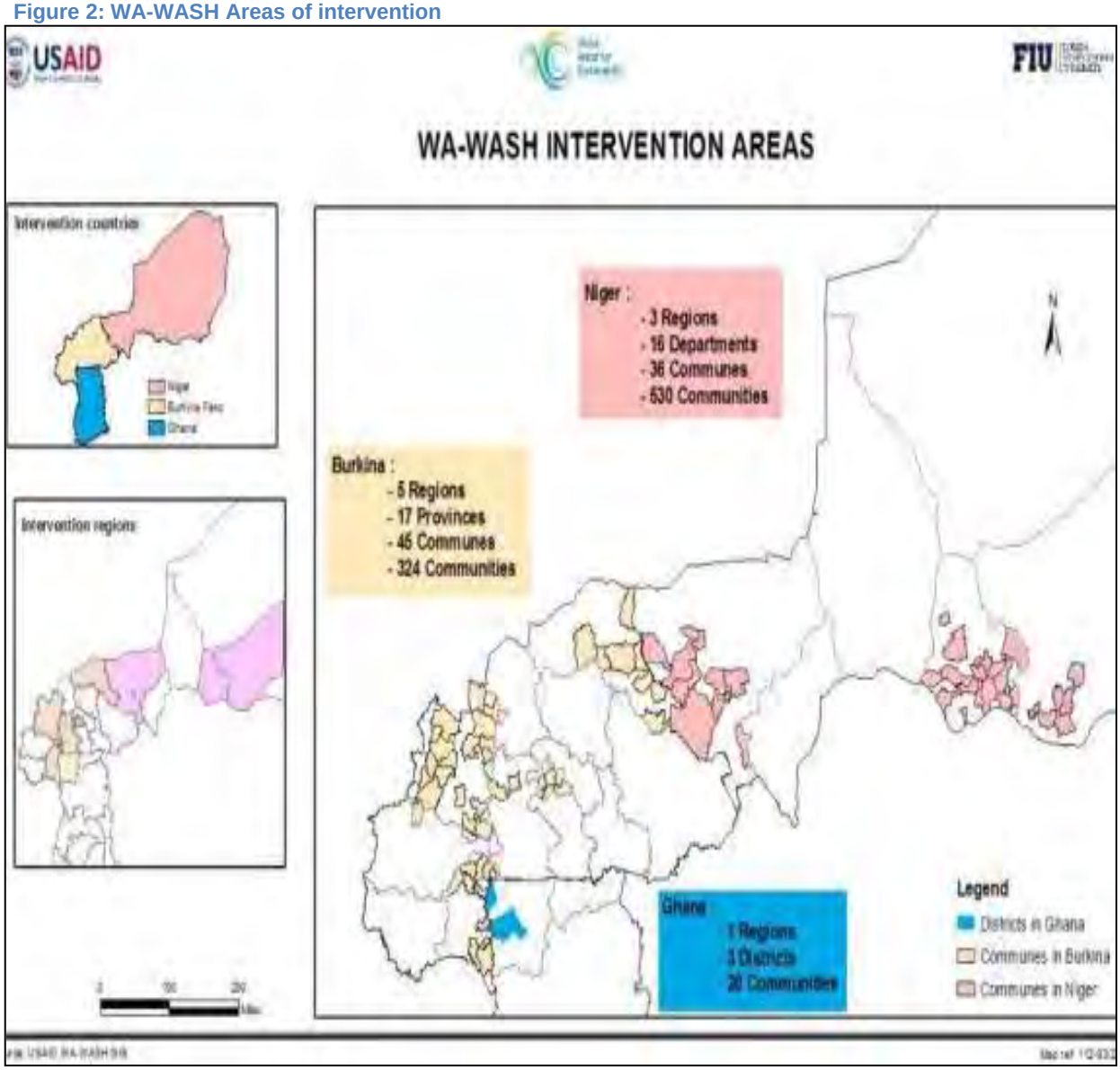
Source: WA-WASH PMP for 2011-2015

WA-WASH is expected to reach beneficiaries in three countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger) and contribute to improvements in WASH operational practices of local government and the private sector in the three countries, strengthened national and regional enabling environment and capacity to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa.

The Program is designed to strengthen national and regional enabling environment and capacity to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa. These will be achieved through increasing the number of people

with access to improved water supply services for household and productive use, as well as people with access to improved sanitation services. The program also targets increasing the number of people adopting household point-of-use treatment methods/products. Other expected deliverables include: the development, implementation and replication of new, low-cost, demand-driven and market-based approaches to WASH service delivery for rural and peri-urban populations. Figure 2 shows the WA-WASH areas of intervention.

Figure 2: WA-WASH Areas of intervention



Source: WA-WASH PMP for 2011-2015

3.0 EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) was undertaken through a combination of processes that included a review of project and other relevant documents, annual reports, focus group discussions, interviews with key informants (WA-WASH field staff, NGOs and local authorities), beneficiaries of USAID WA-WASH program, and observations of program activities in the field.

3.1 Documents Reviewed

Two types of data were collected from the documentation review: quantitative data extracted from existing documents (especially the PMP from FY 2011 to FY 2014) and Annual Reports; and qualitative data collected through meetings, consultations. The key documents and resources reviewed were:

i. USAID approved WA-WASH PMP 2012 (September 2012);
ii. WA-WASH Revised PMP (November 2013),
iii. USAID WA-WASH Revised PMP (October 2014)
iv. USAID WA-WASH Year 1 Annual Report, October 2011 to September 2012 (October 2012)
v. USAID WA-WASH Year 2 Annual Report; October 2012 to September 2013 (October 2013)
vi. USAID WA-WASH Year 3 Annual Report; October 2013 to September 2014
vii. USAID Ghana Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment report (June 2011)

3.2 Quantitative Data

GCS designed quantitative data instruments in collaboration with USAID to answer the evaluation questions, this provided an independent assessment of the progress and performance to date of the program, and identified the appropriate adjustments that needed to be made to ensure the success of the program by the end of its four years of funding. The questionnaire (consisted of both closed and open-ended questions) was administered through the use of FGDs.

The FGD questionnaire, as described earlier, was designed to capture issues relating to the overarching assistance objective of the program: to strengthen resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods.

3.3 Qualitative Interviews

The evaluation team employed qualitative tools such as key informant interviews in addition to field visits and observations to shed light on more of the issues at stake by visiting project sites to observe activities in the field. Disaggregating evaluation results by gender was key in this assignment; therefore, the consultant used same-sex interviews through focus group discussions to explore gender aspects of the benefits of the interventions. In addition to the FGD, key informant interview (KII) questionnaire was also administered at the national and local levels aimed specifically to validate the responses from the focus group discussions. Thus, questions relating to specific lessons to be learnt for replication in similar programs to inform future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design were gleaned from key informants.

3.4 Sampling Techniques

In close consultation with USAID, the evaluation team randomly selected the communities that were visited for the assignment from a list provided by the WA-WASH. For Burkina Faso, the team visited eight (8) communities which included Koukouldi, Vipalogho, Tama, Oullo, Yaro, Dori, Gorgardji and Moko (see Figure AN 1 in Annex II). For Ghana, the evaluation team visited the following twelve (12) communities: Berwong, Berewong Pilpag, Biro, Bukong, KanbanTanzu, Mantari, Megou, Mettor Yipal, Tankyara, Tantuo, Torkuu, and Gbelinka (see Figure AN 2 in Annex II). In Niger, the team visited eleven

(11) communities which included Aguie, Gazaoua, Gollom, Barago, GarinBawa, Yakanaye, Boubon, Samando Benel, Dambou Bell, Bomgou-Koiney-Zeano, and Terra (see Figure AN 3 in Annex II).
In the case of this assignment, the data collection was mainly by focus group discussions (FGD) with beneficiaries. In the selection of beneficiaries for the focus group discussions, community entry was made possible with the assistance of Winrock and CARE international field officers. In the case of Ghana for example, the Country Director of Winrock and the Project Manager for CARE were with the team throughout the field data collection exercise. Hence, the analysis was not based on sample size but rather on the number of focus group discussions held. Membership of the focus group discussions comprised between 15 and 30 people. A total of 31 focus group discussions were conducted as presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2: **Details of Focus Group Discussions Held**

Regions	Number of FDG Held	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total
Niger				
Telliberi	5	34	50	84
Maradi	3	24	24	48
Zinder	3	34	43	77
Total	**11**	**92**	**117**	**209**
Ghana				
Nandom	4	39	46	85
Lawra	4	41	47	88
Nadowli	4	46	49	95
Total	**12**	**126**	**142**	**268**
Burkina Faso				
Centre	2	30	23	53
Centre Ouest	1	8	10	18
Boucle Du Mouhoun	3	31	36	67
Sahel	2	12	12	24
Total	**8**	**81**	**81**	**162**

3.5 Data Collection Methods

Two teams were formed for the field work to collect both primary and secondary data. Team A consisted of 2 core team members and 2 field officers responsible for the field work in Burkina Faso and Niger. Team B consisted of 1 core team member and 2 field officers who were responsible for the field work in Ghana. In the Francophone countries of Burkina Faso and Niger, the team engaged the services of French-speaking personnel to help interpret the questionnaire to respondents to be able to obtain the needed information. Similarly, the assistance of local people who speak the local languages in the communities visited in Ghana was solicited during the data collection exercise. The data collection by both teams was done concurrently. To conduct interviews, the team used the prepared questionnaires approved by USAID/WA-Africa (examples of the questionnaires used for these interviews are presented in Annex III).

The final sites for the MTE and the persons to be contacted were randomly selected from a combination of the sites mentioned in the SOW and those proposed by USAID WA-WASH implementing partners in Ouagadougou (see Annex IV-b).

The activities conducted during the field visit included:

- Meetings and semi-structured interviews with administrative and technical service authorities at national and decentralized levels, and Water User Groups/Water Point Committees, using open-ended questions to elicit information (see Annex II for detailed Methodology);

- Visiting randomly selected program sites to personally observe conditions on the ground, and gather information directly from the communities, local government officials, technicians, NGOs, etc., was also necessary to complement the data collection for effective analysis on the program;

- Taking pictures and recording geo-location of places visited.

To collect qualitative data, the team conducted meetings, consultations, KII with key individuals and partners involved with the USAID WA-WASH program at the national and local levels, and FGDs, which included same-sex interviews in Yakanaye (Figure 3) and mixed-group interviews (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Evaluation team conducting FGD with women at Yakanaye in Niger

Source: WA-WASH MTE, 2014

Figure 4: Evaluation team conducting mixed FGD in Barago in Niger

Source: WA-WASH MTE, 2014

The evaluators used focus group discussions to collect data from beneficiaries of the interventions. Bearing in mind the shortfalls of FGDs, the evaluators ensured that during the data collection we:

- kept our goals in mind: at all times throughout the discussions we were working toward mid-term evaluations of USAID WA-WASH interventions;
- followed the script: focus group can get off-track quickly, but we stuck to the agenda and maintained our focus;
- wrote down the responses as agreed upon by the FGDs members thereby avoiding facilitator bias; no restatement of the responses but could re-ask/probe the FG members to make themselves clearer for better understanding of what they said and meant;
- were very clear and good/respectful listeners to the beneficiaries: we made sure our questions and verbal delivery were worded carefully and that words were properly enunciated to ensure clear understanding and accurate responses;
- promoted equal/majority participation: among group members to ensure that we were not conducting a single interview or an interview for a few/handful dominant individuals
- were careful about sensitivity or controversial issues: focus group on sensitive or controversial topics often yield unreliable feedback, since individuals can be uncomfortable speaking up in the group environment and
- avoided moderator bias/leading questions: an untrained and/or biased moderator can bias the discussion and lead participant responses.

3.6 Processing and Analysis of Data

The team used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) application software to process and in the analysis of data. Basic descriptive analysis was conducted to depict trends in participation and capacity across the communities visited. In terms of the qualitative data from the FGDs, the team employed thematic coding and analytic techniques to analyze the qualitative data. The evaluation team derived a Performance Indicator Tracking Table (PITT) from the PMP (Annex III-A).

To facilitate easy tracking of the performance under each intermediate result, the evaluation team used color codes to rate the performance of the respective indicators.

›100%	= Exceeded target	=100%	= target met	›65%‹100	= Slightly off track, but likely to meet target	‹ 65%	= off track, unlikely to meet target

In line with requirements of the SOW, the evaluation team briefed and debriefed the WA-WASH headquarters staff at Ouagadougou and the USAID Mission team in Accra.

3.7 Study Limitations

Given the nature of the selected sample, a major limitation encountered during the field exercise was the widely dispersed nature of the communities visited, especially in Niger. The travelling time was more than what was projected in the proposal submitted in response to the RFP, thus making the work of the evaluators a little challenging. Consequently, the time spent for in-depth focus group discussions in some countries was limited – especially in Niger, where it took over six hours to travel between Niamey and Zinder, an important intervention region.

Other limitations encountered during the survey include recall bias, which resulted from having to ask respondents for information from a period in the past. We attempted to mitigate this potential bias by triangulating responses between the quantitative survey with documentation review and key informant interviews. Although some recall bias is unavoidable, there is no reason to believe that recall bias should differ in severity between the focus group discussants and key informants. Additionally, in an attempt to

reduce potential validity issues, we thoroughly analyzed the data to identify any significant outliers.

There are many reasons why beneficiaries may provide biased, or less-than-truthful, responses to questions. For instance, they may want to appear worse off than they actually are in the hope of attracting donor support, or they may want to appear better off than they actually are out of fear of being judged (or negatively perceived) by enumerators. We attempted to reduce this potential bias by providing respondents with clear information on why they were being interviewed, or why they were being involved in the discussions. They were informed that their responses would have no bearing on their participation, or lack of participation, in any current or future projects as well as transparent information about the use of their responses and the fact that they would never be identified individually by name in any reports.

Another limitation was with the timing of the field visits to Burkina Faso and Niger for the evaluation. The commencement of the field work coincided with the semi-annual meeting of program partners. Although this coincidence had no material effect on our findings, it placed some limitation on the time available for effective briefing of evaluators from the WA-WASH technical team in the head office of Ouagadougou.

The other limitation to this report is the evaluation team's inability to verify the actual figures in the PMP FY 2014, as the report was made available to the evaluation team after the field visits.

4.0 FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The observations and conclusions in this section are based on analysis of the project self-reported data (PITT in Annex III-A) and complemented with qualitative information drawn from the evaluation field observations, and stakeholder consultations at national and local levels. How the key findings respond to the evaluation questions posed in the SOW are presented below.

4.1 Findings

Q1. Based on analysis of the country activities and the WA WASH project overall, to what extent, how, and at what level (local, country, regional, sector) has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors? Please explain why or why not and suggest necessary programmatic changes.

(a) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply?

i) Access to improved water source

The study collected information on access to improved water sources in the three countries. In all the countries, we obtained positive responses from respondents concerning their access to improved water sources. Most respondents informed the evaluation team that their access to improved water source has increased remarkably as a result of the interventions. The main uses of water in these countries are for domestic and agricultural purposes, with limited use in industrial activities. In all the communities visited the intervention has enabled residents to obtain good drinking water throughout the year. Water sources were primarily boreholes, hand-dug wells and dugouts. From Table 3 (PITT data) 32,383 people from Burkina Faso, 2,751 from Ghana and 12,370 from Niger have gained access to improved water supply services for household use as a result of USAID WA-WASH. Overall, 47,504 people in the program intervention areas have access to an improved drinking water source, representing 80% of LOP target (IN.02).

Table 3: PITT for Improved access to and quality of sustainable water supply services for domestic and productive purposes

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
1	**IRA: Increased community access to potable water and improved sanitation**						
	Sub-IRA.1: Improved access to and quality of sustainable water supply services for domestic and productive purposes						
IN.02	Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	32,383	2,751	12,370	59,700	47,504	80%
IN.48.	Number of households with increased availability of water for multiple uses	1,396	313	3,135	5,326	4,844	91%

Source: WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

Analysis of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held in the Centre Ouest and Centre Regions in **Burkina Faso (BF)** shows that community members have access to improved water sources. The focus group discussants in these two regions (see Table 2) attributed this development to the provision of boreholes and the use of Aquatab by community members to improve the quality of drinking water. However, analysis of the qualitative data gathered from the FDGs (involving 67 members) held in Boucle Du Mouhoun Region show that there was no unanimity with respect to access to improved water sources.

In the Sahel Region a total of eighteen (18) rainwater harvesting tanks have been constructed. Specifically, vulnerable households identified in communities such as Moussoua and Tiéna received some of the rainwater harvesting tanks (refer to USAID WA-WASH semi-annual report of April 2014). IRC, in partnership with the USAID WA-WASH program, is providing technical support on WASH activities in the Sahel region. The collaboration has resulted in the secondment of two Technical Assistants to assist the region in building the capacity of the communities to manage and sustain water and sanitation activities.

Again the USAID WA-WASH program through IRC supports the communities to prepare annual action plans for the operation and maintenance (O & M) of the community water supply services. IRC also supports the communities to formulate indicators and timelines for monitoring progress. This involves supporting the maintenance personnel to prepare the number and type of hand pump breakdowns, the dates of occurrence and the associated repair costs. The information collected by the maintenance personnel is shared with hand pump managers and WUAs during the technician's quarterly monitoring visits to the communities. The information is stored on a database for the Sahel region to assist with the systematic monitoring of the water supply systems. This has significantly improved management of water services for the benefit of the whole community which has considerably reduced the frequency of pump breakdown. Details of all communities visited, summary discussions and focus group responses are provided in Annex 4c of this report.

In the case of **Ghana**, 95 community members in the Nadowli district and 85 community members in the Nandon district indicated they have access to improved water sources. However, the story was slightly different in the Lawra district, where responses from focus group discussants varied in relation to access to improved water sources.

In **Niger**, although USAID WA-WASH did not directly provide water intervention in the Tillaberi and Maradi regions, the evaluation team however found out that USAID WA-WASH provided Aquatab for the treatment of existing water sources in these regions. As a result, the quality of water from these sources became suitable for domestic use (drinking and cooking) by community members.

In Zinder region three (3) FGDs were held with 77 members (see details in Table 2). It was gathered from the FGDs that hand-dug wells, boreholes and dugouts were among the main sources of water for community members in the Zinder region. This informed the position of community members constituting the FGDs that they had access to safe water sources. Further findings also suggest that the provision of 60 rope pumps in 25 communities by USAID WA-WASH in the region corroborate the views expressed by the FGD members regarding access to safe water.

The evaluation team established that provision of these facilities has resulted in 12,000 people in the Zinder region having access to improved water supply. In addition two boreholes to provide drinking water and two boreholes for irrigation purposes have been provided at Barago in the Zinder region.[3] USAID WA-WASH has thus responded to a critical need expressed by all the communities in the

[3] This was revealed in the evaluation team interview with Mr. Djibrina Mahamadou (former WA-WASH Technical Director for WINROCK at Zinder region in Niger), which was complemented by information from the Mayor of Gounna commune in Niger.

USAID WA-WASH area of intervention (especially, in the remote areas such as Yakanaye Barago and Garin Bawa in the Gouna commune of Niger with extremely dry agro-ecological climatic conditions[4]).

ii) Adequacy of the water source

In discussing the issues relating to adequacy of the water sources in various countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger), qualitative information gathered from the field through FGDs suggests that although these water facilities have been provided in the respective countries, they are still inadequate to meet the water needs of the communities (with the exception of Centre Region of Burkina Faso where members of the FGDs indicated that water supply was adequate to meet their needs in the dry season). Furthermore, the findings show that in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, community members were of the view that the water sources were inadequate throughout the year.

In Ghana, the focus group discussions held in the Lawra and Nandom districts established that water sources were adequate throughout the year. However, in the Nadowli district, the deductions from the FGDs show that water sources were woefully inadequate throughout the year.

Based on the FGDs held in the Zinder region, the findings in Niger indicate that water sources were adequate throughout the year.

iii) Queuing to collect water

The evaluation team found out that due to the inadequacy of the water sources provided through the intervention, women – the primary users of these water facilities – indicated that they have to queue to fetch water for household chores (mostly during the peak of dry season), which affects their time use for economic activities. In Burkina Faso, the team established that due to the inadequacy of these water sources, beneficiaries in the Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre Ouest and the Center regions spend between 15 and 30 minutes to fetch water for household activities due to frequent breakdowns, resulting from pressure of use and the need to pump for long before the water flows especially in the dry season.

The situation was not any different in the program intervention communities in the Lawra and Nandom districts in Ghana where members of the FGDs indicated they have to wait in other to draw water from the water points. The respondents attributed this to frequent breakdowns due to pressure on the facilities. However, a peculiar challenge gathered from the field in Ghana pertains to borehole surroundings in some communities not being properly drained, which results in erosion and creates unsightly and unhygienic surroundings. In addition, most women in the intervention communities in Ghana indicated during FGDs that it was stressful to pump water from the boreholes as a result of the design. Nonetheless, the evaluation team gathered that this situation was location specific because members in the FGDs explained that they did not have to queue for long to fetch water from facilities close to them.

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[4] The WA-WASH regions located in the south of Niger are in the Sudano-Sahelian agro-ecological zone, where some 600 mm of rain falls during three to four months only (June-September). Available at http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/AGPC/doc/Counprof/niger/niger.htm
The Sahel region in Burkina Faso has arid Sahelian climate. Annual rainfall is less than 400 mm and falls during four months. Available at http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPC/doc/counprof/BurkinaFaso/BurkinaFeng.htm

In the Zinder region of **Niger**, the findings from the FGDs show that the stated waiting time by community members to fetch water from these sources was similar to that of Burkina Faso (i.e. between 15 and 30 minutes). Again, it was obtained from the FGD that some common challenges women and girls faced in accessing water from boreholes were associated with the difficulty of pumping water especially at the peak of the dry season, due to shallow depth of the wells.

b) To what extent has WA-WASH facilitated improved sanitation services?

The evaluation team found out that the prime focus of the sanitation component of the USAID WA-WASH program was on the promotion of construction and use of household latrines. Thus, the aim of the evaluators was to ascertain the extent of access to improved sanitation resulting from the intervention. Most communities visited in Ghana have moved from open defecation to building their own latrines while in Niger and Burkina Faso, donor-sponsored projects have helped to build latrines for all communities visited.

The results in Table 4 show that 842 people from Burkina Faso, 14,430 from Niger and 3,750 in Ghana have gained access to improved latrines as a result of WA-WASH intervention as of September 2014. Overall, 18,566 people in the program intervention areas have access to improved latrines, representing 98 percent of LOP target (IN.07). At the time of this evaluation, 25 communities in Niger and 18 in Ghana were triggered for community-led total sanitation (CLTS). However, despite the progress made by the program, open defecation still remains a common practice in some of the countries surveyed.

Apart from 11 communities in the Zinder region in Niger that have been certified as open defecation free (ODF) communities, progress on ODF is still a challenge in most communities. Both the Mayor of Gouna and the Technical Director of DEMI-E confirmed the ODF status of the 11 communities in the Zinder region in Niger. Figures from the PITT data (see Table 4) indicate that only 22 percent of the ODF targets have been achieved and most of these communities are found in Niger.

Table 4: PITT for improved access to and use of sustainable sanitation services

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRA 2: Improved access to and use of sustainable sanitation services						
IN.07	Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility	842	3,750	14,430	18,956	18,566	98%
IN.05	Number of communities certified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	0	0	11	49	11	22%

Source: WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

According to the results obtained from the FGDs held in intervention communities in Ghana, access to safe and clean latrine was high due to the fact that individual households within communities that have received technical assistance from the USAID WA-WASH implementing partners have put up their own latrines. Specifically, field observations by the evaluation team, coupled with FGDs, suggest that intervention communities in Nadowli, Nandom and Lawra districts had access to clean latrines/toilets. As stated earlier, these facilities were mostly pit toilets provided by the community members themselves utilizing local materials (i.e. mud/clay and wooden planks) and, in most instances, using

communal labour approach with no financial support from implementing partners. Also, the findings revealed that the primary challenge faced by users of these latrines pertains to the size of the pit holes. Girls complain that the large size of the pit holes affects their usage due to fear of slipping into the pit. Additionally, it was gathered that due to poor visibility at night women and girls find it difficult accessing these latrines/toilets out of fear of bites from snakes and other dangerous reptiles.

In Niger, the team established that the sanitation component of the intervention took place only in the Zinder region. From the three (3) FGDs involving 77 members (see Table 2) held in the region, all the FGD members indicated they had access to clean and safe latrines as a result of the intervention of the USAID WA-WASH program in the region.
Key Informant Interviews revealed that Winrock facilitated the construction of 250 latrines in the 25 communities as a demonstration for the people to build similar ones in their households. A local NGO (DEMI-E) was responsible for the building of the latrines. In the Barago community in the Zinder region of Niger, for example, Winrock provided the community with12 latrines built by DEMI-E/Winrock; and 20 individuals acquired latrines privately under the project for their households.
As a result, community members constituting the FGDs indicated they have easy and safe access to clean latrines, confirming the ODF status of 11 out of the 25 communities targeted by the intervention.

The program has identified local artisans and masons with the required skills within the communities and trained them in hygienic and safe latrine construction to enable them to provide such services to community members after the program.
It is important to highlight that just like in the case of Ghana, communities in the Maradi and Tillaberi regions located in Niger, individual households constructed their own latrines with no support from USAID WA-WASH implementing partners.

Also, the team established that although some households in the community have their own latrines, they are shared. However, older women expressed reservations regarding sharing the latrines with their husbands and with children. Because of poor fencing of the toilet facilities in some communities visited, one is easily sighted by others who wish to use the facility. As a result, persons who cherish their privacy (mostly the women) prefer defecating in the open fields. This notwithstanding, it can be deduced that the latrine intervention has made positive impact in the Zinder region under the USAID WA-WASH program.

Figure 5: Example of household latrine at Barago in Niger

Source: MTE fieldwork, 2014

C) To what extent has WA-WASH facilitated access to improved hygiene behaviors?

Sensitization on Hand Washing

Under the USAID WA-WASH project, hygiene comprises hand washing and treatment of water by beneficiaries. The project implementers adopted the sensitization approach through the use of focal persons trained from the communities who serve as channels for the dissemination of proper sanitation practices. This approach has resulted in communities adopting simple but effective hand-washing technologies such as Tippy-taps (Figure 6) at both household level, and placing them by latrines. The promotion of hygiene activities of the projects was meant to maximize the potential benefits of improved water and sanitation facilities. FGDs findings indicate that community members understood why they need to wash hands frequently, including after defecating, before eating, after farm activities and changing of baby diapers. Respondents reported that they were educated through USAID WA-WASH to adopt such hygienic practices.

Across the three countries, it was observed that hygiene sensitization has been carried out in schools with the provision of hand washing facilities. The team visited a local secondary school at Koukouldi that has installed hand-washing station where students demonstrated hand washing techniques to the team (see Figure 7).

Soap for washing hands was one of the techniques the program promoted. However, a number of households visited by the evaluation team reported that they hardly replaced the soap used for washing of hands when it gets finished. In Niger and Burkina Faso, for example, the indications were that the cost of the soap used during the sensitization period was preventing some people from continuing to use the soap when it gets finished. In Ghana, however, the respondents reported that the use of firewood ash as an alternative to soap in their communities to resolve the cost problem was a common practice; they believe firewood ash has certain properties that can kill germs and make the hands sanitary.

Figure 6: A household hand-washing point (tippy-tap) at Koukouldi in Burkina Faso

Figure 7: Hand washing point at a secondary school at Koukouldi in Burkina Faso

Safe water handling/Treatment of water before drinking

USAID WA-WASH interventions targeted the need to change hygiene-related beliefs or practices in the communities while emphasizing the need for improved, safe water delivery and improved sanitation services as well (IR.A). The use of low-cost technology (tippy-taps) for hand washing and rope pumps for water delivery has led to widespread acceptance of USAID WA-WASH interventions in the communities visited. The linkage of cholera reduction to water treatment with Aquatabs has also resulted in greater acceptance.

From the PITT (Table 5), 26 percent of communities in Ghana and 89 percent in Niger treated their water using the Aquatabs. Overall, 33% out of the targeted 54% women correctly use the aquatab tablets, representing 61 percent of LOP target (IN.12). The progress is attributable to the appreciable information provided to the public – via local radios, network of marketing promoters, and informing local village chiefs – about the use of Aquatab for treatment of water for drinking. In addition, the massive billboards advertising Aquatabs in a number of cities (especially in Niger) were reported to be contributing factors. In general, communication about Aquatabs appears stronger at the local level[5]. The evaluation team observed that the marketing of Aquatab tablets by ANIMAS SUTURA in Niger helped to control cholera in some communities in the Tillaberi region of Niger.

USAID WA-WASH had installed 3,774 hand washing stations in the three countries as of September 2014, resulting in 28 percent of usage against the result target of 24 percent (IN 09). Thus exceeding LOP target (117%). The percentage of households with soap and water at a hand-washing station commonly used by family members exceeded LOP target as a result of the appreciable awareness raised about good hygiene practices and widespread acceptance of low-cost tippy-taps for hand washing by all the communities visited by the evaluation team (Table 5).

Table 5: Increased adoption of key hygiene behaviors

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		Accomplished (% of LOP targets)
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRA 3: Increased adoption of key hygiene behaviors						
IN.12	Percent of women correctly use the household water treatment product in the targeted areas of the project	not yet measured	26%	89%	54%	33%	61%
IN.09	Percent of household with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	21%	59%	28%	24%	28%	117%

Source: WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

At the regional level, USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs (PROMACO in Burkina Faso, APDO in Ghana and ANIMAS-SUTURA in Niger) to implement the safe water handling/point-of-use treatment with Aquatabs.

[5] Mayor of Aguie heard about Aquatab for water treatment on radio, despite the absence of WA-WASH intervention in the commune.

In Burkina Faso eight FGDs were conducted – two each in the Sahel and Centre regions, with three in Boucle Du Mouhoun, and one in Centre Ouest. In the Sahel region, the evaluation team noted that community members could not reach a consensus with respect to the question on treating water before drinking. Further questioning revealed that this was due to the absence of Aquatab marketing campaign in the region. However, some individuals in the community used the product which they bought from areas where the product was promoted. Morever, most of the focus group discussants in Boucle Du Mouhoun treat their water before drinking. In these regions, respondents who did not treat their water cited their inability to purchase the treatment tablet as the main reason for not treating water for drinking. They however indicated they use other methods (e.g. sieving and boiling) to treat their water before drinking.

The results from **Ghana** also show that communities in Lawra and Nandom treat their water before drinking using the Aquatab water treatment tablet. Pertaining to its usage, community members visited explained they normally drop the tablet in the fetched water and leave it overnight to prevent their children from drinking the water when the tablet had not dissolved completely in the water; they do this in other to avert any possible ill effects on the children. The evaluation team also established that the Aquatab was not being promoted in the Nadowli district.

In Niger, the results obtained from five (5) FGDs involving 84 members in Tillaberi region (see Table 2) show that community member always treat their water before drinking. This is attributable partly to the intense awareness and marketing campaigns on Aquatabs, following the outbreak of cholera in the Tillaberi region. This led to a conscious effort to freely distribute the Aquatab through focal persons such as community leaders to promote its use to fight cholera. Mostly women were selected in the Tillaberi region to sell Aquatab in their respective communities and are now the focal persons for sensitization and hygiene education in the communities. Also, FGDs held in the Zinder region show that community members often treat their water before drinking. This was also the case in the Maradi region where out of the three FGDs (involving 48 community members), members indicated they normally treat their water before drinking, though few of the discussants indicated they do not treat water before drinking.

Q2. Has WA-WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program? If so, what specific lessons can be learned for replication in similar programs and inform future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design?

i) Water conservation, food security and climate change

As part of integrating other development activities to achieve project results, WA-WASH introduced a number of interventions in line with project results framework for adaptation. Some of these interventions included climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA) and the community-based adaptation (CBA) tools.

The communities visited by the evaluation team indicated that they received training on climate change and other agricultural practices to increase yield and income. As a means of ensuring food security, beneficiary communities were introduced to the conservation farming technology by digging trenches to conserve water in the fields for farm work (See Figure 8 below).

About 4,509 farmers (see Table 7) in the three countries (representing 144% of LOP target. IN.53) have been introduced to climate smart agriculture, climate information utilization, market gardening and conservation agriculture (a package of resilient farming techniques) aimed at improving soil health through higher use of organic fertilizer and other catchment techniques to retain soil moisture and increase yield as illustrated in Figures 7 and 8.

Figure 8: A farm applying conservation farming at Koukouldi community
Source: Field Visit, September 2014

Figure 9: Conservation Agriculture practice in Berewong Pilpag a community in Ghana

The conservation agriculture techniques were introduced late (in Year 2) and yields per unit area have increased for cereals (see Graph 1). For example, comparing yield obtained in 2013 for Conservation Farming (CF) Millet and Non-CF millet indicates a significant increase in the yield of CF millet compared to non-CF millet. See Graph 1 below.

Graph 1: Farm yields from conservation agriculture

Source: Winrock, Conservation Farming evaluation campaign 2013

USAID WA-WASH has helped to increase the adaptive capacities of both stakeholders and communities through training workshops. From Table 6, the targeted numbers of stakeholders (including local and national decision makers) who received training in climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA) and the community-based adaptation (CBA) tools and frameworks as a result of USAID WA-WASH were

exceeded (IN.26). At the time of the evaluation, the number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change was 5,209, which exceeded the LOP target of 1,665.

The training workshops have equipped beneficiary communities to use practical tools to understand and analyze their vulnerabilities through the identification and development of adaptive strategies. In addition, training programs on climate change have helped in the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies by local and national decision makers and also the dissemination of weather and climate information. The resultant effect has been that farmers in these communities are able to properly schedule their farming activities to meet the weather and climate estimates.

Table 6: Increased local and national capacity to adapt to water-related climate change

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LoP Result		**Accomplished (% of LoP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRC 2: Increased local and national capacity to adapt to water-related climate change						
IN.26	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	636	610	704	671	1,950	291%
IN.27.	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	2,153	1,243	1,813	1,665	5,209	313%
IN.28	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	9	10	8	25	27	108%

Source: USAID WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

For example, at Oullo in Burkina Faso, the Winrock Animator indicated that 19 farmers were trained as Trainer of Trainers (ToT). Each trainer subsequently trained 20 farmers in 2013 on the application of best agricultural practices to increase yield and ensure food security. From their responses during the interview, the farmers confirmed to having benefited from the training as they can measure their expected yield from farm size.

According to PITT, the achieved results compared to the LOP, all the indicators under the adoption of complementary agricultural technologies and practices sub-intermediate result have been exceeded (see Table 7). For example, the number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USAID WA-WASH assistance was 1,598 as against LoP of 1,009, thus exceeding LoP by 158 percent. Also, the number of individuals receiving USAID WA-WASH supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training has exceeded the LOP results of 3,137 by 44 percent.

Table 7: Adoption of complementary agricultural technologies and practices in WASH programs

Indicators ID	Description	Year 1 to Year 3 results					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRC 1: Adoption of complementary agricultural technologies and practices in WASH programs						
IN.52.	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance*	1,018	418	162	1,009	1,598	158%
IN.53.	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training*	2,876	535	1,098	3,137	4,509	144%

Source: USAID WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

Figure 10: Weather Station built at Koukouldi to provide climate information

Additionally, USAID WA-WASH has supported the Koukouldi community to establish climate station (see Figure 10); hence, the community can have access meteorological information under the project through local radio stations.

ii) Veterinary training

In communities where local poultry production was predominant, the USAID WA-WASH project identified and trained individuals on the vaccination of poultry reared in the communities. This was done by the implementers to assist poultry farmers in the community to achieve food security and improve income levels. However, the team observed that those trained lack refrigerators to store the vaccines for their work.

iii) Training of local artisans

The project trained drillers, mechanics and masons for the drilling and maintenance of the borehole and latrines in the communities. The evaluation team met with local artisans who were trained under the project to build the rope pumps for the boreholes in the communities. Some of these artisans have benefited from the project in terms of improved income and diversified income-generating activities.

iv) Alternative livelihoods for women

To ensure that women have additional income to support their families, USAID WA-WASH introduced the processing of Moringa as an alternative livelihood model to women groups in some communities, where they cultivate the Moringa and process it for market (Figure 11). The communities understand the health benefits of Moringa and are patronizing the products.

Figure 11: Exhibition of Moringa products at Koukouldi

In Niger, alternative livelihood interventions have been undertaken to improve the living standards of the people. For example, the women in Yakanaye in the Zinder region received training in soap and powder making as an intervention to increase income levels and support the family, especially during the dry season. The women have an association that promotes the sale of the products. Also,in the Tillaberi region in Niger, the sale of Aquatab was done by women in the communities. These women received revenue from the sales which serve as a source of income to support the family.

iiv) Gender Mainstreaming

To champion gender activities in communities, USAID WA-WASH developed a list of WASH ***"gender champions"*** and resources in Ghana and Burkina Faso, including resources for training communities. The database identified local NGOs, community groups, women's groups and associations working in WASH sector as well as public and civil society institutions.

Each USAID WA-WASH partner identified a gender action plan for their own program for implementation.

At the time of the evaluation, USAID WA-WASH had trained stakeholders on gender mainstreaming. This was done mostly through making them aware of the special needs of girls and women in facilities construction. In terms of gender training and awareness campaigns, the implementers have exceeded LOP targets as shown in Table 8 (IN.39 & IN.40).

In the FGD with women, they indicated that parcels of land have been demarcated in each community and fenced (with the support of the men) for the women to engage in dry season vegetable gardening. The women further said they actively participated in the water management committees with at least 30 percent representations on the committees. Additionally, keeping the surroundings around the water points clean was the responsibility of the women selected as committee members. These women lead other women in the communities to maintain the environment around the water points.

The evaluation team also noticed that CARE had an ongoing Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) in Ghana where all beneficiaries involved in home gardens are members. Incomes generated from sales of vegetables are channeled into VSLA savings and utilized when members need money for farm inputs, household assets and others.

Twelve female students (out of 30) are being supported by USAID WA-WASH to pursue Master's degrees in fields related to WASH, GIS, food security, climate change, gender and project management in selected Universities.

Table 8: Mainstreaming Gender in WASH

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRD 3: Enhanced gender mainstreaming in integrated WASH program						
IN.39	Number of gender specific actions into WA-WASH plans developed and implemented	6	7	6	22	19	86%
IN.40	Number of people trained in mainstreaming gender into WASH	210	4,234	2,002	319[6]	4,323	1,355%

Source: USAID WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

Q3. How has knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH?

WA-WASH uses mainly workshops and conferences to share output and experiences. Some other knowledge management (KM) tools promoted by WA-WASH include:

f. FIU which has a link on its website that shares information and results of WAWASH; www.wawash.fiu.edu
g. Electronic newsletters to disseminate information are also available at the FIU website.
h. GIS location of area of intervention and communities are captured on maps to enhance ease of identification of intervention sites.
i. The Program also shares information with key government entities in the three countries on a regular basis.
j. Conferences and workshops are organized by USAID WA-WASH to communicate lessons learned in the field.

Monitoring of progress towards attainment of the USAID WA-WASH objectives are heavily influenced by the indicators derived from data and information generated from the implementation of various activities. The MTE noted that M&E plans were outlined in the USAID WA-WASH PMPs and were designed to facilitate collection, analysis, and reporting progress toward objectives via performance targets. This information is key to managing results, and overall improvement in the project

[6] *Comment: The evaluation team felt this target was inexplicably set too low by the implementers.*

performance. The evaluation found that data were being collected and analyzed regularly for use by USAID WA-WASH partners to report on project progress.
At the time of the evaluation, USAID WA-WASH had built capacities of 171 stakeholders and NGOs and trained 1,726 stakeholders in WASH practices. (See IN 18 and IN 35 Table 9). These workshops brought together the different stakeholders supporting water services (NGOs, government WASH programs, etc.) to create a common understanding of the issues and provide solutions.

USAID WA-WASH as well provided appreciable information to the public – via local radios, network of marketing promoters, and informing local village chiefs – about the use of Aquatab for treatment of water for drinking. Also, massive billboards advertising the Aquatabs were observed by the evaluation team in several cities (especially in Niger). A network of promoters of Aquatab utilization (mostly women), is involved in the sensitization and hygiene education in the communities. Overall, the targets set under this objective were virtually met and were even exceeded in one area (see Table 8).

Table 9: Strengthening national and regional organizations in integrated WASH

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRD 1: Strengthened national and regional organizations in integrated WASH						
IN.18	Number of NGO/local/national/regional governments that benefit from capacity building interventions	141	18	12	201	171	85%
IN.35	Number of people receiving training in WASH as a result of USG assistance	686	671	369	1,756	1,726	98%
	Sub-IRD 2: Increase national and regional integrated WASH knowledge management and networking						
IN.44	Number of successfully implemented action plans developed and revised by partnership practitioners	0	0	23	23	23	100%

Source: USAID WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

Q4. What is the likelihood of sustainability of key USAID WA-WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners?

The focus group discussants as well as the key informants informed the evaluation team that the variety of activities undertaken by the program is likely to contribute to the sustainability of the program. Some of these activities include:

a) The empowerment of beneficiaries to take ownership of the program
As part of the process of creating local ownership, water and sanitation committees have been established and trained in all communities visited by the evaluation team, with women constituting at

least 40 percent of memberships. The committees are responsible for managing the water facilities on behalf of their respective communities including setting tariff and collection of levies for operation and maintenance of their water facilities. Two persons (male and female) have been trained to serve as pump caretakers who would undertake minor repairs on the hand pumps.

In the beneficiary communities, user responsibility for and participation in water service management is a fundamental principle of the national rural water supply policy in the project countries. For instance, in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, users pay contributions to water users' committees to ensure water service sustainability. The main tasks of these committees include paying for preventive maintenance of the facilities and repairing water points after breakdowns. With the collected fees, the commune organizes preventive maintenance twice a year for each borehole. The water users' committees are encouraged to take more initiative by setting up meetings of their executive boards; taking over the management of community boreholes controlled by individuals; collecting user fees; organizing general membership meetings; and repairing breakdowns with the view to ensuring the sustainability of the intervention after the project closure.

b) The promotion of more low-cost technologies, innovations and the use of private artisans

All water supply facilities visited by the team were constructed by applying low-cost and appropriate technologies, which are within the means of the poor in the communities.

In addition, local artisans have been trained to fabricate rope pumps for sale to the communities and also for the maintenance of the water points. Winrock had trained artisans in the building of the metal pipes for the borehole and for irrigating their farms (refer to IN.32 in Table 10).

The evaluation team contacted the trainer of drillers who directed us to some of such mechanics and the interview indicated that the training has been helpful as they service and fix any problems on the boreholes within the community. The training has given them additional skills which have increased their income levels. Since the artisans live in the communities, their services are available to new users and also the maintenance of existing facilities (see Figure 12).

Table 10: Adoption of replicable and sustainable WASH management approaches

Indicators ID	**Description**	**Year 1 to Year 3 results**					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	TOTAL LOP Result		**Accomplished (% of LOP targets)**
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRB 1: Adoption of replicable and sustainable WASH management approaches						
IN.32.	Number of water related enterprise receiving technical training or business development service training	8	2	12	28	22	79%
	Sub-IRD 4: Expanded private sector engagement in integrated WASH programs						
IN.41	Number of institutional partnerships created as a result of USG assistance	4	0	0	5	4	80%

Source: WA-WASH PMP, September 2014

Figure 12: A rope pump fabrication workshop at Boromo in Burkina Faso

Source: MTE fieldwork, 2014

c) *Creation of network of marketing points*

ANIMAS SUTURA in Niger, PROMACO in Burkina Faso and APDO in Ghana have created a network of sales marketing points for sale of Aquatabs. The sale of the water treatment tabs (Aquatabs) has helped to control Cholera in some communities in the Tillaberi region of Niger. Through the extensive sensitization carried out by USAID WA-WASH, the communities have accepted the use of Aquatabs and there is now ready market for the product. The continued use of the Aquatab tablets is therefore assured even after the program.

4.2 Conclusions

The conclusions are based on the evidence presented in section 4.1 and are as follows:

i. USAID WA-WASH has responded to a significant need expressed by all the communities in the area of intervention (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger). These are remote communities in extreme dry ecological zones in West Africa. The use of low-cost technology (rope pumps) and rehabilitation of existing shallow wells for water delivery has led to widespread acceptance of USAID WA-WASH interventions, which need to be expanded in geographical extent.

ii. Linkages with regional entities such as the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS, the African Water Association (AfWA) and the Africa Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) are virtually non-existing or weak. USAID WA-WASH needs to forge linkages in order to share lessons and also contribute to strengthening capacity to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa. The non-performance of the 2 sub-partners (WaterAid and WSA) was responsible for implementation challenges/delays.

iii. Access to improved water supply and sanitation services, and improved hygiene behaviors.

   a. Significant numbers of people (47,504) in the program intervention areas have access to improved drinking water source, and 4,844 households have increased availability of water for multiple uses. Based on the results achieved compared to the LOP targets, USAID WA-WASH is on track to meeting the improved water supply expectations. However, information from the FGDs indicates that although these water facilities have been provided, they are still inadequate to meet the water needs of a number of communities. As a result, women who are the primary users of these water facilities indicated that they have to queue for between 15 and 30 minutes to fetch water (mostly at the peak of dry season).

   b. Number of people gaining access to improved latrines is also significant (18,566), representing 98 percent of LOP target achieved, thus it is on track to meeting expectation. On the other hand, the number of communities certified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USAID WA-WASH intervention is completely off-track (only 21, representing 22% of the ODF target achieved). The evaluation team observed general weakness in linking latrine provision with proportion of communities certified as ODF by USAID WA-WASH. The program needs to engage appropriate partners to scale up CLTS interventions. Considering the time left for the program, priority should be given to sanitation activities over project activities (such as workshops) that have already met their targets.

   c. The low-cost tippy-taps for washing hands has been well accepted by the communities visited by the MTE team. As at September 2014, 28 percent of usage of tippy-taps as against the target of 24 percent has been reported by USAID WA-WASH (IN 09). Thus, LOP target has been exceeded. Additionally, 26 percent of communities visited in Ghana and 89 percent visited in Niger have been treating water using the Aquatabs, representing 61percent of LOP target (IN.12). Respondents at the FDG understood why they need to wash hands frequently, especially after defecating, before eating, after farm activities and after changing baby diapers, which is attributable to the USAID WA-WASH intervention.

iv. Integration of other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program and lessons learned.

a. A total of 4,509 farmers in the three countries (representing 144% of LOP target. IN.53) have been introduced to climate smart agriculture, climate information utilization, market gardening and conservation agriculture. The program intervention, especially the training in climate change has helped in the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies by local and national decision makers and also the dissemination of weather and climate information. Given the program progress, the strengthening of national and regional enabling environment for integrated WASH is on track to being achieved.
b. Training in CVCA has ensured the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies at the national and local levels. The program intervention, especially the training in CVCA, has ensured the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies by local and national decision-makers and also the dissemination of weather and climate information. Given the program progress, achieving the target for strengthening of national and regional enabling environments for integrated WASH is on track. The targets for the Sub-IRD 2 have already been met, while those for Sub-IRD 3 have been exceeded.

v. Knowledge management improved as a result of USAID WA-WASH
Cross-cutting issues have definitely played a role in shaping USAID WA-WASH interventions under the Intermediate Results, and have influenced IRs achievement in different ways. USAID WA-WASH uses mainly workshops, conferences and documenting insights gained during the program implementation to share experiences. Some Knowledge Management products promoted by USAID WA-WASH include the following:
a. FIU has established a dedicated WA-WASH website (www.wawash.fiu.edu), where one can easily access information on USAID WA-WASH.
b. Electronic newsletters to disseminate information are also available at the WA-WASH website.
c. GIS location of area of intervention and communities are captured on maps to enhance ease of identification of sites.

vi. Likelihood of sustainability of key USAID WA-WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners

a. To ensure sustainability, the hygiene promotion activities of the USAID WA-WASH intervention targeted the need to change hygiene-related beliefs or practices in the communities. Respondents at the FGD understood why they needed to wash hands frequently – especially after defecating, before eating, after farm activities and after changing baby diapers – which can be directly attributed to USAID WA-WASH interventions. The low-cost tippy-taps for hand washing has been well accepted by all the communities. In addition, USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs as well as integrating the private sector throughout the program to facilitate sustainability and strengthen value chain and revenue generation activities for all stakeholders (especially women). USAID WA-WASH intervention while targeting change in hygiene-related beliefs or practices in the communities, it emphasized the need for improved sanitation services as well. The linkage of cholera reduction to water treatment with Aquatabs by communities in Tillaberi region of Niger has also helped with greater acceptance of the USAID WA-WASH interventions, which is a key driver for the program's sustainability
b. Women empowerment by USAID WA-WASH could also serve as a driver for the program's sustainability. Women have been empowered through the USAID WA-WASH livelihood support program by introducing the processing of Moringa as an alternative livelihood model

to women groups in some communities, where they cultivate Moringa and process it for market. The communities understand the health benefits of Moringa and are patronizing the products. In Niger, Women in Yakanaye in the Zinder region of Niger received training in soap and powder making as an intervention to increase income levels and support the family especially during the dry season. The women have an association that promotes the sale of the products. The sale of Aquatab tablets in Niger by women has improved their income generating abilities thus reducing their poverty levels.

VII. Lessons learned:

The use of low-cost technology (rope pumps) and rehabilitation of existing shallow wells for water delivery has led to widespread acceptance of USAID WA-WASH interventions in the target communities. USAID WA-WASH worked with local NGOs to implement the safe water handling/point-of-use treatment with Aquatabs as well as integrating the private sector throughout the program to facilitate sustainability and strengthen value chain and revenue generation activities for all stakeholders (especially women). Triggering of communities for community-led total sanitation (CLTS) has enabled some households in USAID WA-WASH communities to move from open defecation to building their own latrines. Use of international NGOs, who were performing similar activities as USAID WA-WAH, causes implementation problems and result in overlap/duplication of activities among sub-partners.

4.3 Recommendations

The key recommendations of this evaluation are as follows:

Recommended programmatic changes

USAID WA-WASH should establish partnering with national IWRM focus programs and projects to build human and institutional capacities (including civil society groups) in IWRM, to increase awareness on climate change issues, environmental hygiene and HIV/AIDS, and mainstream adaptation to climate change strategies in local development plans.

USAID WA-WASH should forge partnerships with regional entities in water, sanitation and hygiene such as the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW).

Scaling-up WA-WASH interventions

USAID WA-WASH should continue to strengthen the linkages with the government ministries/agencies in charge of water and sanitation in the three WA-WASH countries in order to capitalize on the success of the program (especially the low-cost rope pumps and tippy-taps, the water and sanitation in school programs) and attempt to expand the program in geographical extent. In one school visited by the evaluation team at Koukouldi for example, a hand pump installed on a rehabilitated well ensured reliable water supply for the school. The school also had a hand-washing facility installed. Maintenance of the pump was good. Therefore, the program should scale up school interventions to ensure that many schools benefit from the WASH program. USAID WA-WASH should evolve and implement a clear engagement policy (through MOUs) with the national WASH institutions and decentralized local authority to promote low-cost technologies (rope pumps and tippy-taps) and ensure their integration into national WASH programs.

Other targeted actions could entail:

- Collaborating with various national meteorological institutions to strengthen the tools for forecasting/early warning to enhance disaster preparedness of communities;
- Reinforcing information gathering throughout the implementation of the project and beyond to support learning and M&E;
- Strengthening institutional and financial capacities of the actors (water user associations, NGOs, decentralized services of the government) and water governance at local level
- Triggering of communities for community-led total sanitation (CLTS) has enabled some households in USAID WA-WASH communities to move from open defecation to building their own latrines. However, the evaluation team observed general weakness in linking latrine provision with proportion of communities certified as ODF by USAID WA-WASH. The program needs to engage appropriate partners to scale up CLTS interventions. Considering the limited time left for the program, priority should be given to sanitation activities over project activities that have already met their targets.

Strengthen capacities and knowledge at all levels for sustainable management of water resources and climate change risks through IWRM.

The USAID WA-WASH program has already helped in the integration of climate risks and adaptation into development strategies by local and national decision makers and also the dissemination of weather and climate information. Climate-smart agriculture is intended to ensure that water is available to support not only for irrigated agriculture, but also for a range of small enterprises that provide incomes to women. The Program could utilize Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach for effective and sustainable delivery of water services and climate change adaptation by coordinating and balancing the various environmental and water-related sectors. At the community level, cross-sectoral IWRM is a key condition for meeting women's and men's multiple water needs from multiple water sources and reducing climate change risks. USAID WA-WASH program could do more to encourage national/community efforts (including partnering with IWRM focus programs and projects) to assure sustainability of the water sources and also increase the multiple-use of opportunities through expanded rainwater harvesting.

This will entail building human and institutional capacities (including civil society groups) for enhancement of water resources and environmental sanitation management, increased level of awareness on climate change issues, environmental hygiene and HIV/AIDS, and mainstreaming adaptation to climate change strategies in local development plans.

Strengthening participatory planning for integrated WASH

The focus of this recommendation is to strengthen structures for participatory planning where all stakeholders come together to make informed decisions about service provision options, including infrastructure, costs, service levels and institutional arrangements, and where every stakeholder is empowered to put forward views and choices.

The activities will involve organizing orientation workshops to sensitize local level government planners, various sector technical staff, civil society groups and NGOs on their roles. Joint planning workshops will then be organized at each commune/region to enable each stakeholder to propose sector-specific inputs and budget outlines which will be consolidated into integrated WA-WASH planning framework. The consolidated work plan of each region will then be presented at regional stakeholders' forum for validation. In addition, village and national forum meetings will be encouraged to serve as platforms for disseminating information on appropriate farming techniques, to creation of awareness on key socio-economic issues like HIV and gender equity, and engage in collective deliberation and propose workable solutions to issues affecting their common problems.

The other related activities, such as training on new farming techniques and awareness creation will be undertaken by extension services of the decentralized authorities in collaboration with NGOs.

Supporting and promoting secure and equitable access to land by women and maximizing women's role in monitoring and evaluation

USAID WA-WASH is already supporting women with Moringa production and encouraging the target communities to overcome gender stereotyping by including at least 40 percent of women in the executives of village committees. However, women's disadvantaged position with respect to access to land in the communities is seen as a challenge. USAID WA-WASH could play greater advocacy role by supporting and promoting secure and equitable access to land and tenure arrangements that will enable female producers to become decision-makers and owners. Again, women in some of the communities are taking charge of the maintenance of communal water facilities. USAID WA-WASH could provide on-the-job training to local women in the operation, maintenance and repair of water and sanitation facilities to maximize women's role in monitoring and evaluation of all facilities as well as marketing of Aquatab products as they are the primary users of water points and can provide daily checks on functionality.

Program's Exit Strategy

There was no evidence of any planned exit strategy for the program at the time of the evaluation. We recommend that USAID WA-WASH, in the next six months, prepares a program of exit strategy, which will include building the capacities of the various implementing agencies to be able to achieve the various program deliverables and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the program after the end of the intervention period.

There is the need to link USAID WA-WASH web portal with other WASH at the national levels. This Knowledge Management component will ensure that experiences and lessons learnt from the project are clearly documented.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Evaluation Statement of Work

SECTION B – SOW/SERVICES AND PRICE/COSTS

B.1 PURPOSE

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), West Africa requires to conduct a mid-term performance evaluation of the West Africa Mission's WASH program as detailed herein below.

B.2 CONTRACT TYPE

This is a Firm Fixed Price contract. For the consideration set forth in the contract, the Contractor shall provide the deliverables or outputs described in Section B and comply with all contract requirements.

B.3 BUDGET and CEILING PRICE

USAID/WA plans to award a Firm Fixed Price type contract with reimbursement of any travel costs or other direct charges related to performance of the services ordered resulting from this solicitation. The Contractor shall be responsible for furnishing all logistic support in the US and overseas.

Cost Elements	Daily Rate	No. of Days	Total
Team Leader			
Local Technical Experts			
Translator/Administrative Assistant (As needed)			
Travel, transportation and Per Diem			
Total			

B.4 PAYMENT

The paying office is as in reference section D.15.

B.5 REIMBURSABLE COSTS

The US dollar costs allowable shall be limited to reasonable, allocable and necessary costs determined in accordance with FAR 31 (Contract Cost Principles), A-21 (Cost Principles for Educational Institutions), A-122 (Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations), FAR 52.216-7 (Allowable Cost and Payment), FAR 52.216-8 (Fixed Fee), if applicable, and AIDAR 752.7003 (Documentation for Payment), in order to be reimbursable under this contract.

B.6 STATEMENT OF WORK

I. BACKGROUND OF PROGRAM TO BE EVALUATED

The primary goal of the WA-WASH Program is to increase – by building on and expanding past WAWI efforts in the region - sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and improve hygiene in West Africa. The initial programs description proposed to accomplish this by: i) supporting catalytic approaches to accelerate regional access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors at the community level; ii) developing and implementing improved models for sustainability of rural and peri-urban WASH service delivery that are replicable throughout West Africa; iii) building synergies between WASH interventions and critical USAID/West Africa regional priorities related to food security, climate change, and sustainable resource management; iv) strengthening regional

enabling environment and capacity for WASH to achieve WASH MDGs in West Africa. Climate change activities were to be mainstreamed into all project activities using climate vulnerability assessments and specific support was to be given to decision-makers to acquire the necessary knowledge to make informed decisions. Pilot demonstration projects were to be used as a means to share information, train and leverage USG funding. (see Attachment 1, Results Framework).

The first three objectives were to be accomplished through selected field based activities, while the fourth required a series of actions aimed at effectively addressing systemic challenges for sustainability of the WASH sector (capacity building, knowledge management, etc.) in the initial four countries (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) and in West Africa as a whole. The program was to be implemented by a consortium of organizations under the leadership of Florida International University. These organizations included Winrock International, Water Aid, CARE, the International Water Association (IWA), the Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network (RAIN), the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, the International Water and Sanitation Center (IRC), SKAT, and Building Partnerships for Development (BPD). A select number activity was to be coordinated with UNICEF and other partners.

To achieve these intermediate results, the WA WASH program description specifies a number of required tasks and "outcomes" (or results) with associated minimum targets. The WA WASH implementer proposed and USAID/West Africa approved a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (see Attachment 2, revised PMP) to track achievement of the four overall, higher level expected results. In addition to defining specific indicators and methods of calculation to track these results/outcomes, the current, approved PMP includes indicators to track the overall goal of the program, i.e., percent of households gaining access to improved drinking water source as a result of USG assistance, and percent of households gaining access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance.

Since the inception, the project has undergone several significant modifications, such as dropping presence in Mali to closing out programs in Niger by August 2014 and several personnel changes over the past six months including a change in the project deputy director, GIS specialist, M&E specialist and outreach and communications manager. The program also dropped two of its original partners for non-performance and as a result, the program put its sanitation component on hold for a year. Finally the program made several significant changes to its operational structure on the ground and FIU delegated more responsibility to the field office by removing the program from under the GLOWS PI management. USAID/West Africa would like to assess whether these changes are effectively addressing the implementation challenges the project faced at its inception and whether any additional adjustments are necessary to ensure the project is able to meet its intended goal. As of January 2014, this activity is operating using a modified PMP based on a more realistic set of targets.

II. PURPOSE AND UTILIZATION OF THE EVALUATION

USAID/West Africa and WA-WASH are the intended audience of this evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to:

1. Determine whether the WA WASH implementers are meeting the expected targets and outcomes agreed to in the Performance Monitoring Plan;
2. Determine why these targets were met/not met
3. Provide suggestions on programmatic changes that might be necessary
4. Identify best practices and share learning.

The timing of this evaluation is propitious for making mid-term changes in WA WASH implementation. Therefore, the evaluation should produce a set of specific recommendations for USAID for mid-course corrections to the WA WASH project. USAID is particularly interested in learning whether there are any critical program changes needed to ensure sustainability of program interventions.

III. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The Evaluation Team should focus its evaluation around the following questions:

1. Based on analysis of the country activities and the WA WASH project overall, to what extent, how, and at what level (local, country, regional, sector) has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors? Please explain why or why not and suggest necessary programmatic changes.

2. Has WA WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program? If so, what specific lessons can be learned for replication in similar programs and in form future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design?

3. How has knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH?

4. What is the likelihood of sustainability of key WA WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners?

IV. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This evaluation is a mid-term performance evaluation proposed to be conducted in all three program countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger). The cumulative total Level of Effort (LOE) anticipated for this evaluation report is approx. 35 – 45 days. The Evaluation Team will use the following general methodology to conduct the evaluation.

Document Review: Team members will review the WA WASH Program Description (see attachment), Performance Monitoring Plan, semi-annual and annual reports, and other relevant documents.

Data Analysis: Team members will assess WA-WASH performance in target communities to examine the program's success in setting up sustainable systems.

Key Informant Interviews and Focus Groups: The team will conduct interviews with national and local government staff and with a representative number of project beneficiaries (male; female; youth).

The Evaluation Team will conduct a representative number of project site visits in each country in order to: (a) pose the overarching evaluation questions, (b) ground-truth results reporting from a representative sample of targeted communities and local governments assisted by WA WASH in all three countries, (c) explore in detail WA-WASH's contribution to sustainable access to safe water and sanitation and (d) assess the appropriateness of the key climate change adaptation investments to address the vulnerability of the WASH sector to climate change and (e) assess whether agriculture interventions are contributing to sustainable access to water and sanitation. Staff from the USAID/West Africa Environment Office and WA WASH regular staff will assist in organizing logistics for all site visits for the Evaluation Team. WA WASH staff will accompany the Evaluation Team as requested.

V. REQUIREMENTS OF EVALUATION TEAM

The Evaluation Team consists of two to three professionals with 10+ years of relevant experience in water and sanitation programming in low-income countries. The Team Leader must be fluent in both French and English languages.

The required areas of subject matter expertise that should be represented on the team correspond roughly to the technical foci and implementation context of the project being evaluated:

1) Social communications for behavior change especially related to drinking water access promotion;
2) Rural sanitation service delivery models applied in different developing country contexts;
3) Country level policies, programs and regulations related to water supply and sanitation services.

4) USAID-specific water/sanitation sector programming issues including funding regulations and requirements, water/sanitation earmark guidance and standard result reporting.
5) Governance in water and sanitation and environment (climate change adaptation).
6) Engineering capacity to access construction technology, functionality and sustainability; and
7) Knowledge of small scale business development and capacity to assess public-private partnerships in water and sanitation.

All team members must have proven ability to interact with people from different social and economic backgrounds, and possess excellent writing and presentation skills. The team will have combined skills and experience in rapid appraisal methodologies (interviews, focus groups, etc.), institutional analysis, and strong knowledge of West Africa's public sector functioning and political processes. All team members must be willing and able to travel to remote zones.

The Team composition is suggested as follows:

1. Team Leader – The team leader will serve as the primary point of contact between the USAID/West Africa Mission and the Evaluation Team. The candidate must:

    - Be able to communicate effectively with senior U.S. and host country officials and other leaders;
    - Have strong evaluation experience;
    - Have a proven track record in terms of leadership, coordination, and evaluation delivery for development projects and programs;
    - Have excellent writing/organizational skills and proven ability to deliver a quality written product (Evaluation Report and PowerPoint).
    - Have a strong understanding of West Africa's water and sanitation sector.
    - Have at least 7-10 years of experience as an evaluation specialist with specific experience with USAID projects.

    Team Leader should offer substantial expertise in two or three required subject matter expertise areas listed above. The Team Leader will have primary responsibility for ensuring the final deliverables are completed in a timely manner and are responsive to the scope of work and Mission comments.

2. Additional Local Technical Expertise (To complement the technical expertise of the team leader, two additional West African nationals may supplement the evaluation team.) – At a minimum, it is expected that these individuals will contribute particular subject matter expertise in West African policies, programs and regulations related to water supply and sanitation services.

3. Interpreter/Administrative Assistant (As needed) – a minimum 3 years of experience with direct interpretations from French to English and English to French. Experience relating to the water and sanitation sector and industry terminology is mandatory.

VI. USAID/WA MANAGEMENT and COR

A USAID/WA Mission Program Office representative shall be designated as COR for this resulting from this RFP/Solicitation.

An Evaluation Committee comprised of the WA WASH AOR, a representative of the Mission Program Office (COR for this evaluation contract) and ROECCR Office Director will be formed to respond to questions from the Evaluation Kr team, resolve administrative or logistical obstacles, and review Evaluation Team deliverables.

ILLUSTRATIVE Time Frame

The following provides a notional presentation of level of effort for the Evaluation assuming a six-day work week: Offerors are required to fill-in below table the anticipated start dates and no. of working days proposed to accomplish the tasks under the SOW.

Estimated Start Date	Activity	Working Days	Location
	Preparation – Selection of site visit locations and preliminary specification of planned interviews. In-brief with USAID/West Africa staff and evaluation team members (in person in Ghana). Document review. Finalization of evaluation methodological approach (es) and field schedule. Development of questionnaires and/or other tools to be used in conducting surveys and fieldwork.	x days	Anywhere
	Field Work and Data Analysis - Interviews and analysis (including comparative) of performance data. The team may split into two groups at different stages of field work.	x days	Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana
	Initial synthesis – In-country team work culminating in delivery of Detailed Evaluation Report Outline and draft PowerPoint presentation for review by Evaluation Committee. Additional meetings and interviews may also be scheduled to validate findings. Debrief WA-WASH in Ouagadougou and USAID/WA in Accra.	x days	Ghana or Burkina Faso
	Revision and refinement – In response to comments from Evaluation Committee, team will incorporate feedback and other input into finalized PowerPoint presentation and initial full report draft. Presentation to USAID/West Africa and other stakeholders.	x days	Ghana
	Final report production – Completion and delivery of final evaluation report based on Mission feedback.	x days	Anywhere
		Total: xx Days	

VII. DELIVERABLES

The Evaluation Team will be responsible for producing the following deliverables:

- Evaluation approach and schedule of field activities (prior to field work)
- Draft and final questionnaire(s) to be used during interviews/stakeholder meetings (prior to field work)
- In country in- brief with USAID/West Africa before commencing fieldwork and data analysis.
- Detailed Evaluation Report Outline with bulleted response to evaluation questions and Draft PowerPoint Briefing (at the end of the synthesis phase)
- Debrief WA-WASH at the end of field work and data analysis in Burkina Faso
- Debrief USAID/West Africa in Ghana.
- Finalized PowerPoint De-briefing and initial full report draft (before evaluation team departs Ghana)
- Final Evaluation Report following standard reporting format and branding guidelines (within 2 weeks of receiving Mission's comments on draft report).

The evaluation report should follow the quality standards of the USAID Evaluation Policy Appendix1 (http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/policy). An illustrative outline of the Evaluation Report is provided below:

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary will state the WA WASH objectives; purpose of the evaluation; study method; findings; conclusions; lessons learned and recommendations for remaining WA WASH implementation.

Table of Content:

Introduction

The context of what is evaluated including the relevant history, service characteristics, demography, socioeconomic and basic political arrangements.

Body of the Paper

1. The purpose and study questions of the evaluation. A brief description of the project.
2. Evidence, findings and analysis of the responses to the evaluation questions.
3. Conclusions drawn from the analysis of findings stated succinctly.
4. Recommendations for WA WASH mid-course corrections

Appendices shall include:

1. Evaluation scope of work
2. List of project targets and results
3. List of documents reviewed
4. List of individuals and agencies contacted
5. Schedule of activities in an Excel format
6. Evaluation Team composition
7. Details on evaluation methodology including questionnaires

Data collected through this evaluation will become the property of USAID. All reports are to be submitted in English in both electronic and hard copies. The Team will provide 5 printed copies of the Draft and Final Evaluation Reports and 5 printed copies of the PowerPoint presentation.

The Final Evaluation Report should not exceed 30 pages in length in its body, not including title page; Table of Contents; List of Acronyms; usage of space for tables, graphs, charts, or pictures; and/ or any material deemed important and included as Annexes. The Final Evaluation Report will meet all of the criteria to ensure quality as described in USAID's Evaluation Policy (see below). The Final Evaluation Report and PowerPoint addressing the Mission's comments should be submitted in both Word and PDF formats. Once the PDF format has been approved by the Mission, the Team will submit the Final Evaluation Report to the Development Experience Clearinghouse for archiving.

USAID Evaluation Policy-Appendix I: Criteria To Ensure The Quality of the Evaluation Report

- The evaluation report should represent a thoughtful, well-researched and well organized effort to objectively evaluate what worked in the project, what did not and why.
- Evaluation reports shall address all evaluation questions included in the scope of work.
- The evaluation report should include the scope of work as an annex. All modifications to the scope of work, whether in technical requirements, evaluation questions, evaluation team composition, methodology or timeline need to be agreed upon in writing by the technical officer.
- Evaluation methodology shall be explained in detail and all tools used in conducting the evaluation such as questionnaires, checklists and discussion guides will be included in an Annex in the final report.
- Evaluation findings will assess outcomes and impact on males and females.
- Limitations to the evaluation shall be disclosed in the report, with particular attention to the limitations associated with the evaluation methodology (selection bias, recall bias, unobservable differences between comparator groups, etc.).
- Evaluation findings should be presented as analyzed facts, evidence and data and not based on anecdotes, hearsay or the compilation of people's opinions. Findings should be specific, concise and supported by strong quantitative or qualitative evidence.
- Sources of information need to be properly identified and listed in an annex.
- Recommendations need to be supported by a specific set of findings.
- Recommendations should be action-oriented, practical and specific, with defined responsibility for the action.

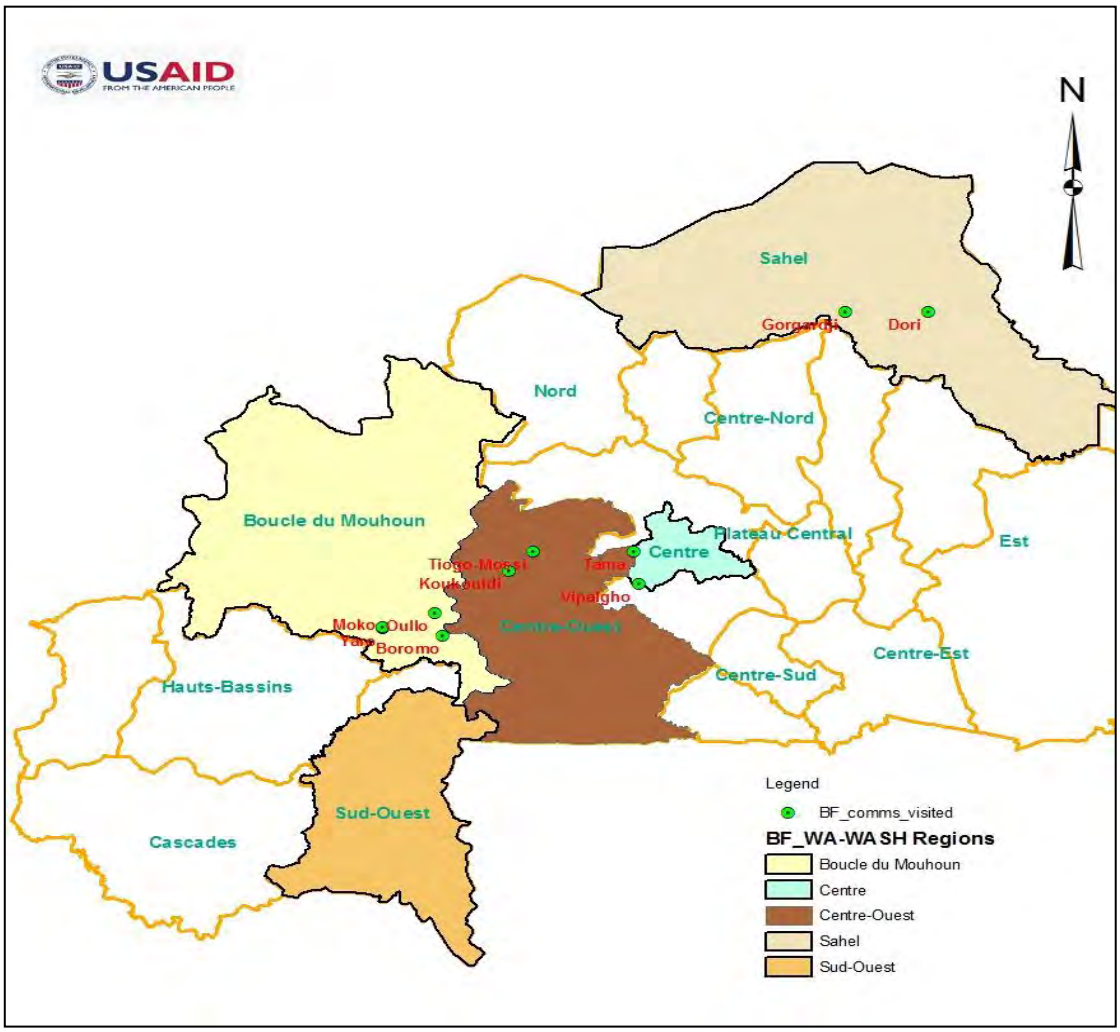
END OF SECTION B

Annex II: Evaluation Methods and Limitations

The Mid-Term Evaluation has been undertaken through a combination of processes including review of the program and other relevant documents, interviews with key informants and beneficiaries, and observations of program activities in the field.

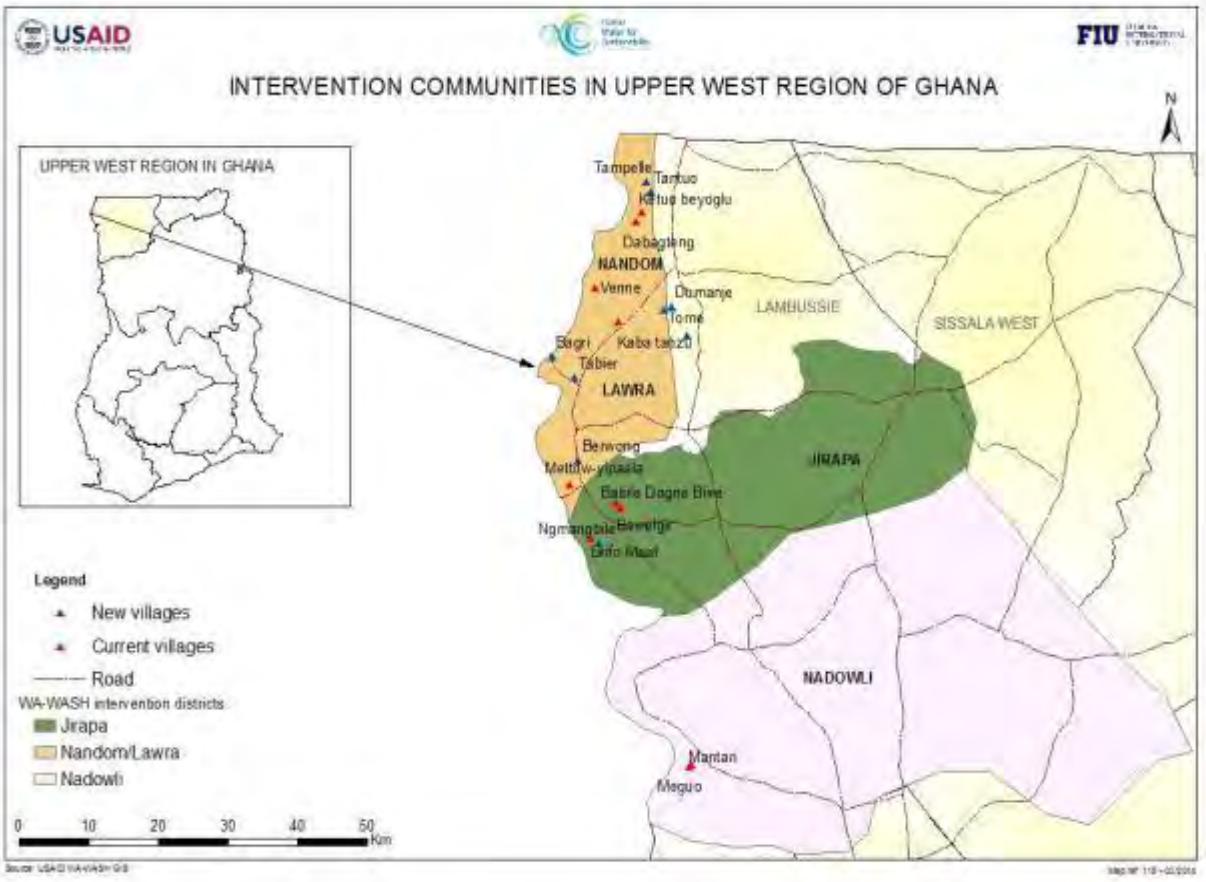
The evaluation was structured to collect data and information from a broad range of stakeholders and beneficiaries from randomly selected 31 communities spanning five major regions in Burkina Faso (i.e. the Southwest, Sahel, Center-West, and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions and a peri-urban area around Ouagadougou), two districts in the Upper West Region of Ghana (i.e. Nandom, Lawra and Jirapa) and five regions in Niger (i.e. Dosso, Tahoua, Tillabery, Zinder and Maradi). The communities visited are shown in Figures AN 1, AN 2 and AN 3.

Figure AN 1: MTE Regions and Sites in Burkina Faso



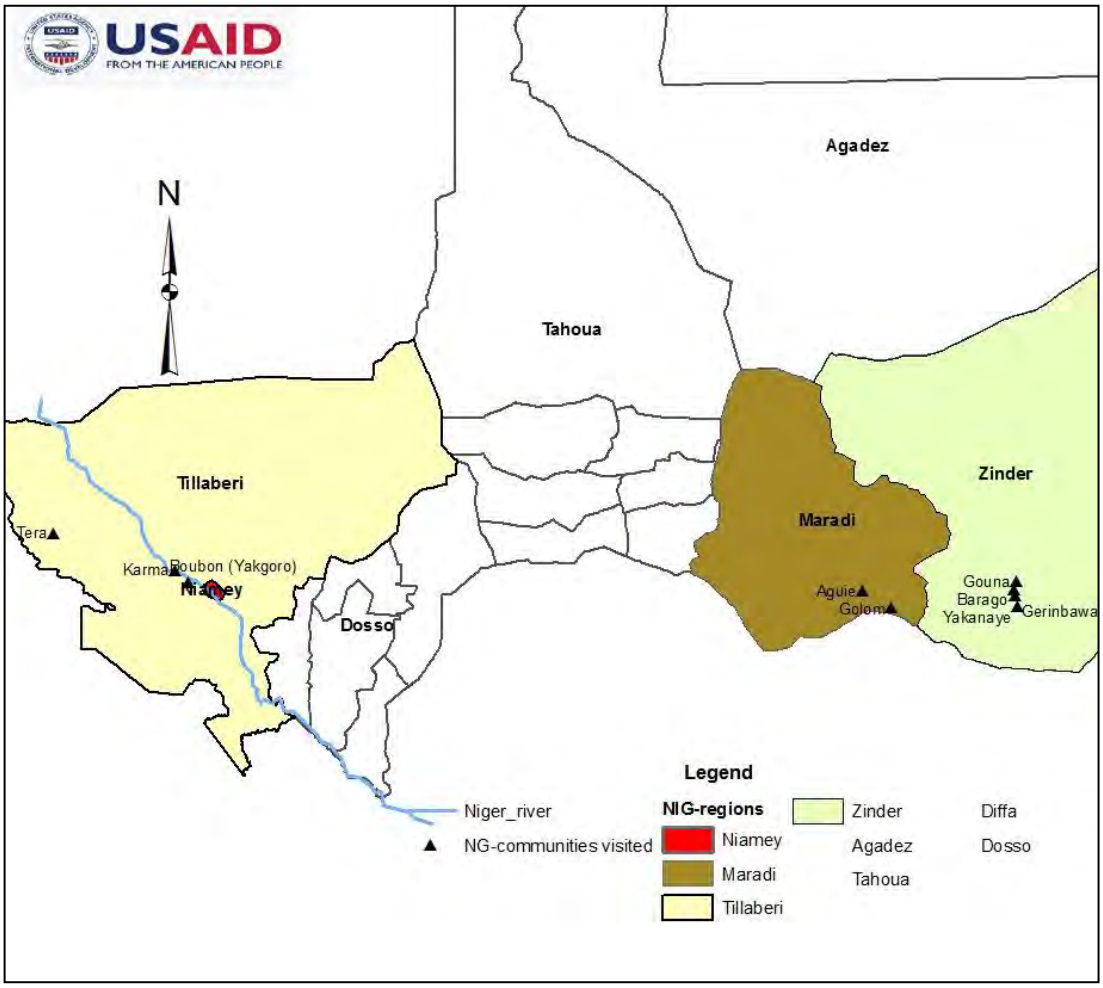
Source: MTE fieldwork, 2014

Figure AN 2: MTE Districts and Sites in Ghana



Source: WA-WASH PMP, 2012

Figure AN 3: MTE Regions and Sites in Niger



Source: MTE fieldwork, 2014

The evaluation team used a combination of the sites mentioned in the SOW and those proposed by WAWASH implementing team (refer to Table AN 5) to arrive at the final MTE sites visited.

The evaluation team randomly selected the communities that were visited for the assignment from a list provided by the WA-WASH. For Burkina Faso, the team visited eight (8) communities which included Koukouldi, Vipologho, Tama, Oullo, Yaro, Dori, Gogardji and Moko (see Figure AN 1 in Annex II). For Ghana the evaluation team visited Berwong, BerewongPilpag, Biro, Bukong, KanbanTanzu, Mantari, Megou, Mettor Yipal, Tankyara, Tantuo, Torkuu, and Gbelinka (see Figure AN 2 in Annex II). Lastly for Niger the team visited thirteen (13) communities which included Aguie, Gazaoua, Gollom, Gouna, Barago, GarinBawa, Yakanaye, Boubon, Samando Benel, Dambou Bell, Bomgou-Koiney-Zeano, and Terra (see Figure AN 3 in Annex II).

Two types of data were collected. These were quantitative data extracted from existing documents, especially the PMP from FY 2011 to FY 2013) and Annual Reports, and qualitative data collected through meetings, consultations, key informant interviews at the national and local levels, as well as focus group discussions with beneficiaries.
The key documents and resources reviewed were:

i. USAID approved WA-WASH PMP 2012 (September 2012);
ii. WA WASH Revised PMP (November 2013),
iii. WA WASH Revised PMP (October 2014)
iv. WA WASH Year 1 Annual Report, October 2011 to September 2012 (October 2012)
v. WA-WASH Year 2 Annual Report; October 2012 to September 2013 (October 2013)
vi. WA-WASH Year 3 Semi-Annual Report
vii. USAID Ghana Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment report (June 2011)

Following the review of relevant documents, the evaluation team undertook field visit to the programme areas in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger. The activities conducted during the field visit included

- Meetings and semi-structured interviews with administrative and technical service authorities at national and decentralized levels, Water Users Groups and Water Point Committees using open ended questions to elicit information(see Annex II for detailed Methodology);
- Visiting randomly selected program sites to personally observe conditions on the ground, and gather information directly from the communities, local government officials, technicians, NGOs, etc., as necessary to complete data collection for analysis on the program;
- Taking pictures and recording geo-location of places visited.

To conduct interviews, the team used questionnaires prepared and approved by USAID/WA, which ensured that there was consistency across the participants interviewed Examples of the questionnaires used for these interviews are presented in Annex II-B.

Sampling Techniques
The evaluation team randomly selected the communities that were visited for the assignment from a list provided by the WA-WASH (see Table AN in Annex). For Burkina Faso, the team visited eight (8) communities which included Koukouldi, Vipologho, Tama, Oullo, Yaro, Dori, Gogardji and Moko (see Figure AN 1 in Annex II). For Ghana the evaluation team visited Berwong, BerewongPilpag, Biro, Bukong, KanbanTanzu, Mantari, Megou, Mettor Yipal, Tankyara, Tantuo, Torkuu, and Gbelinka (see Figure AN 2 in Annex II). Lastly for Niger the team visited thirteen (13) communities which included Aguie, Gazaoua, Gollom, Gouna, Barago, GarinBawa, Yakanaye, Boubon, Samando Benel, Dambou Bell, Bomgou-Koiney-Zeano, and Terra (see Figure AN 3 in Annex II).

Data Collection Methods

Two teams were formed for the field work to collect both primary and secondary data. Team A consisted of 2 core team members and 2 field officers responsible for the field work in Burkina Faso and Niger. Team B consisted of 1 core team member and 2 field officers and they were responsible for the field work in Ghana.

In order to ensure balance and maximize the benefits of validity and reliability, a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods was used to collect the data to form the basis for the report. The team conducted in-depth FGD and also key interviews in needed communities. The data collection by both teams was done concurrently.

To conduct interviews, the team used questionnaires prepared and approved by USAID/WA, which ensured that there was consistency across the participants interviewed and locations for interviews. Examples of the questionnaires used for these interviews are presented in Annex II

Processing and Analysis of Data

The team used SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) application software to process and analyzed the data. Basic descriptive analysis was conducted to depict trends in participation and capacity across the intervened communities. In terms of the qualitative data emanated from the Focus Group Discussions, the team employed thematic coding and analytic techniques to analyse the qualitative data.
The evaluation team derived a Performance Indicator Tracking Table (PITT) from the PMP (Annex III-a.).
The evaluation team briefed and debriefed the WA-WASH headquarters staff at Ouagadougou and the USAID Mission team in Accra.

Annex III: Data Collection Instruments

Annex III-A) Performance Indicators Tracking Table (PITT)

Indicators ID	Description	Yr 1 to Yr 3 results					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	Total LoP Result		Accomplished (% of LoP targets)
					Target	Actual	
1	IRA: Increased community access to potable water and improved sanitation						
	Sub-IRA.1: Improved access to and quality of sustainable water supply services for domestic and productive purposes						
IN.02	Number of people gaining access to an improved drinking water source	32,383	2,751	12,370	59,700	47,504	80%
IN.48.	Number of households with increased availability of water for multiple uses	1,396	313	3,135	5,326	4,844	91%
IN.12	Average Percent of women correctly use the household water treatment product in the targeted areas of the project	not yet measured	26%	89%	54%	33%	61%
	Sub-IRA 2: Improved access to and use of sustainable sanitation services						
IN.07	Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility (latrines)	842	3,750	14,430	18,724	18,566	99%
IN.05	Number of communities certified as "open defecation free" (ODF) as a result of USG assistance	0	0	21	49	11	22%
	Sub-IRA 3: Increased adoption of key hygiene behaviors						
	Increasing use of the household water treatment product- (Aquatabs)				54%	33%	61%
IN.09	Percent of household with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	21%	59%	28%%	24%	28%	117%
2	IRB: Improved sustainability of WASH services						
	Sub-IRB 1: Adoption of replicable and sustainable WASH management approaches						
IN.32.	Number of water related enterprise receiving technical training or business development service training	8	02	12	28	22	79%
	Sub-IRB 2: Strengthened national and local policies and governance for WASH service delivery and management						
IN.17	Number of new policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements (public or private) implemented that promote access to improved water supply and sanitation	3	0	0	6	3	50%
IN.19.	Average Percent of community level Water Users Associations (WUA) with at least 40% female membership	80%	60%	80%	82%	96%	117%

Indicators ID	Description	Yr 1 to Yr 3 results					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	Total LoP Result		Accomplished (% of LoP targets)
					Target	Actual	
3	IRC: Increased income generation and food security outcomes of WASH investments						
	Sub-IRC 1: Adoption of complementary agricultural technologies and practices in WASH programs						
IN.52.	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance*	1,018	418	162	1,009	1,598	158%
IN.53.	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training*	2,876	535	1,098	3,137	4,509	144%
	Sub-IRC 2: Increased local and national capacity to adapt to water-related climate change						
IN.26	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	636	610	704	671	1,950	291%
IN.27.	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	2,153	1,243	1,813	1,665	5,209	313%
IN.28	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	9	10	8	25	27	108%
	Sub-IRC 3: Increased availability of climate resilience information						
IN.29	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	57	6	36	115	99	86%
4	IRD: Strengthened national and regional enabling environment for integrated WASH						
	Sub-IRD 1: Strengthened national and regional organizations in integrated WASH						
IN.18	Number of NGO/local/national/regional governments that benefit from capacity building interventions	141	18	12	201	171	85%
IN.35	Number of people receiving training in WASH as a result of USG assistance	686	671	369	1,756	1,726	98%
	Sub-IRD 2: Increase national and regional integrated WASH knowledge management and networking						
IN.44	Number of successfully implemented action plans developed and revised by partnership practitioners	0	0	23	23	23	100%
	Sub-IRD 3: Enhanced gender mainstreaming in integrated WASH program						
IN.39	Number of gender specific actions into WA-WASH plans developed and implemented	6	7	6	22	19	86%
IN.40	Number of people trained in mainstreaming gender into WASH	62	3,318	943	319	4,323	1355%

Indicators ID	Description	Yr 1 to Yr 3 results					
		Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	Total LoP Result		Accomplished (% of LoP targets)
					Target	Actual	
	Sub-IRD 4: Expanded private sector engagement in integrated WASH programs						
IN.41	Number of institutional partnerships created as a result of USG assistance	4	0	0	5	4	80%

Key on indicator Performance Rating:

›100% = Exceeded target

=100% = target met

›65%‹100 = Slightly off track, but likely to meet target

‹ 65% = off track, unlikely to meet target

Annex III-B) SAMPLE of Questionnaire for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Country: a). Burkina Faso; b). Ghana c); Niger
Region: _____
District/Province: _____
Community: _____
Interviewer: _____ Date of Assessment: _____ (Month/ Day/Year)
Number of interviewees /Men/: _____/women/ ----------

Name of Interpreter (If Applicable): _____

Evaluation Question	**Sub-Question(s)**	**Response(s)**		
1. General				
	About how many households are in your community?			
	About how many people are in your community?	Men [ ]	Women [ ]	Children [ ]
Access to improved drinking water supply				
Q1.A) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply? (IR A1)	1.A.1) Does your community have access to safe water source?	Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know [….]		
	1.A.2) What is community's main source of drinking water?	a). Hand dug Well (b). Borehole (c). Harvested rainwater from roof (d). Dugout (e). Sachet/bottled (purchased) (f). river/stream (g). other:_____		
	1.A.3) Since when have you had a completed and functioning water system in your community?	(month/ day/year)		
	1.A.4) Who installed/provided the water system?	_____		
	1.A.5) About how many people normally collect water from the same source everyday?	Men [ ]	Women [ ]	Children [ ]
	1.A.6) Is there adequate water at your water source throughout the day/year?	Yes [ ] No [ ]		
	1.A.7.i) If "*no*", for how many hours a day is there water?	_____hours		
	1.A.7.ii) If "*no*", where do you get your water when the source is dry? (*choose one*)	(a). Public stand pipe (b). Private stand pipe (c). Shared well (d). Private well (e). by truck (purchased)		

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)
		(f). Sachet/bottled (purchased) (g). river/stream (h). other:_____
	1.A.8.i) Do you usually wait to get your water?	A. Always B. Sometimes C. Never
	1.A.8.ii) If "*A*" or "*B*", (b) how long do you usually wait?	A. Less than 15 minutes B. 15 minutes to ½ hour C. ½ to 1 hour D. More than an hour
	1.A.9) What is your community's main source of water for other uses (Agric, washing, livestock, etc.)?	a). Hand dug Well (b). Borehole (c). Harvested Rainwater from roof (d). Dugout (e). Sachet/bottled (purchased) (f). river/stream (g). other
	1.A.10) Are livestock or wild animals able to get into the source of water, well or pump area?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1.A.11) Where do your households get most of water for drinking and food preparation? (*Indicate one*)	(a). Public stand pipe (b). Private stand pipe (c). Shared well (d). Private well (e). By truck (purchased) (f). Sachet/bottled (purchased) (g). River/stream (h). Other:_____
	1.A.12) Who normally fetches water for your households?	Men Women Boys Girls ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
	1.A.13) How far do you have to go to collect your water?	Distance: ***(____meters,_____km)***
	1.A.14) What are the problems faced by women and girls in accessing water from wells or pump area?	_____
Improved sanitation		
Q1.B To what extent has WA WASH facilitated improved sanitation services? (IR A.2)	1.B.1 Do people in your community have easy and safe access to clean latrines/toilets?	Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know [….]
	1.B.2 About how many households have gained access to improved sanitation facilities?	_____
	1.B.3 What kind of toilet facility does your community have?	(a) Pit toilet (b) Ventilated improved pit (VIP) (c) Aqua privy (d) Flushing toilet with septic tank and soak away; (e) other
	1.B.4 What year did this toilet facility become available to the community?	_____ (year)

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)	
	(1.B.5.i) Are there households in your community that do not receive this sanitation?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	
	(1.B.5.ii) If yes: What do these households use for sanitation?		
	(1.B.5.iii) If yes: Why don't these households receive these facilities?		
	(1.B.5.iv) Should you have the chance to decide on the type of a toilet facility, would you choose the same facility ?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	
	(1B.5.v) If no: Why not?	_____	
	(1B.5.vi) Which would you choose? Why?		
Sanitary facilities (HH)			
Q 1.B) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated access to improved sanitation services?	(1.B.6) Do you have access to a latrine?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	
	1.B.6.i) If "yes", how long ago?	(months/days /years)	
	1.B.7) Is the latrine private or shared?	Private [ ]	Shared [ ]
	1.B.8) How was the latrine provided?/(Who provided?)		
	1.B.9) Are women and girls using some of the shared latrine?	Yes ( ) No ( )	
	1.B.10) What are the problems faced by women and girls in using the shared latrines?		
	1.B. 11) Do women and children feel secure when using the latrine during darker hours?	Yes ( ) No ( )	
	1.B.11.i) If No, explain the security issue(s)		
	1.B.12) Do you have any suggestions regarding the use and management of your sanitary facility? ---------- _____		

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)	
Hygiene behaviors			
Q 1.C) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated access to improved hygiene behaviors?	1. C.1) Do you treat your water for drinking?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	
	1. C.1.i) If "yes', how often do you treat your drinking water?	A. Always B. Sometimes C. Never	
	1. C.1.ii) If '*A*' or '*B*', how do you treat your water? (*Interviewee not to read list of answers*. Only m*ark all that apply*)	A. Chlorine B. Boiling C. Other _____ D. Do not treat	
	1. C.2) At what point in the day, do you wash your hands?	i) After defecation	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		ii) After cleaning baby's bottoms	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		iii) Before food preparation	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		iv) Before eating	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		v) Before feeding children	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1. C.3) Please tell me what you do when you wash your hands?	*Hand washing:*	
		i) With water	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		ii) With soap	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		iii) With both hands	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		Hand drying technique:	
		iv) On a clean towel/cloth	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		v) On clothing	Yes [ ] No [ ]
		vi) Other	
	1. C.4) Is there a place for household members to wash hands?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)
	1. C.4.i) If yes, Is there soap?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1. C.4.ii) If yes, Is there a clean towel for drying hands?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
Q 1D) How has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors?	1. D.1) Is your water supply operated and maintained by the community?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1. D.2) Is there a functioning water committee?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1. D.3) How often do you committee meet per year?	
	1. D.4) Does the water committee have a savings account?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	1. D.5) Are technical, administrative and financial records kept and shared with the community on regular basis?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
IR.C- Alternate sources of livelihood/social impacts of project (IN 53)		
Q 2.a Has WA WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program?	2. a.i) What is /are the main source (s) of income for your community?	Food crop production [….] Livestock production & sales […] Charcoal/firewood production […} Petty trading, [….] Others …….
	2. a.ii) Is your community receiving any assistance with food, such as Food Aid?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	2.a.iii) If "Yes", why did the community need Food Aid	
	2. a.iv) How many farmers in this community have received USG supported agricultural sector or food security training?	Men [ ] Women [ ]
	2. a.v) Have the knowledge and the skills of the training helped to improve the production levels of the crops grown?	
	2. a.vi) How have these improved/reduced yields impacted on your incomes?	
	(2.a.vii) Has this community been affected by any natural disasters or other events since 2010 that have affected the water and sanitation systems?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(2.a.viii) If yes, please describe	

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)
Health education		
Q 3) How has knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH	3.a) Have you been taught how to treat your water for household use?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	3.a.i) If "yes"	Who was the trainer?
		When did it take place?
		Where was the presentation made?
		Who were the other participants?
	3.b) .Have you been taught the use and care of your latrine or toilet?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	3.b.i) If "yes"	Which Agency/person did the presentation?
		When did it take place?
		What was the venue?
		Who were the other participants?
	3.c) Have you been trained on hand-washing practices?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	3.c.i) If "yes"	Who was the trainer?
		When did it take place?
		What was the venue?
		Who were the other participants?

Evaluation Question	Sub-Question(s)	Response(s)
	(3.d) Has there been any type of training about sanitation, hygiene or use of water?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(3.d.i) If yes: When?	(month/day/year)
	3.d.ii) Who provided the training?	
Identification of sustainability challenges		
Q4. What is the likelihood of sustainability of key WA WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners?	(4.a) Is your water/sanitation system still functioning?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(4.a.i) If no: When did it stop functioning?	(month/ day//year)
	(4.a.ii) Why did it stop functioning?	
	(4.a.iii) How is it repaired?	
	(4.a.iv) Is this person paid?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(4.a.v) If "Yes" How is this funded?	
	(4.b) Have you received help for taking care of the water system from outside of the community?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(4.b.i) If yes: from whom?	(District Assembly/Prefecture/NGO/Others)
	(4.c) What is the monthly cost of water to the households receiving water? (cost/household)	
	(4.c.i) Are the monthly fees collected from the households enough to pay for the operation and maintenance of the water system?	Yes [ ] No [ ]
	(4.c.ii) If no: Where do the necessary funds come from for maintenance or repair?	

Annex III-C) Sample of Questionnaire for Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Country: a). Burkina Faso; b). Ghana c); Niger
Region: _____
District/Province: _____
Name of interviewees: _____
Title……..
Organization: _____
Interviewer: _____Date of Assessment: (Month/ Day/Year)
Name of Interpreter (If Applicable): _____

Evaluation Design Matrix Version 1.0-

ID	Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Responses
	GENERAL		
		Can you briefly describe your work and area of responsibility?	
		Please tell me about water and sanitation programmes in your area/country/ region	
		Who are implementing the WASH programs?	
		What are your expectations from the USAID/WA WASH project?	
		What major challenges and constraints have the WA WASHproject faced, and how can these be addressed to facilitate implementation?	
		Are local entrepreneurs showing interest in the new technology introduced by WA WASH project? To what extent are stakeholders involved the in the planning and implementation of the project(s)? – (*for WA WASH field staff*)	
		What are the main changes you have noticed as a result of WA WASH implementation? (local authorities)	
		What changes / adjustments in the strategy and efforts will you suggest to improve project performance? (WA WASH staff)	
1	1.a) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply?	(1.a.i) About how many people have gained access to improved drinking water sources (by community/ national/ region)?	

ID	Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Responses
	(IR.A1)	(1.a.ii) What is the main source of drinking water for your community?	
		(1.a.iii) What is the main source of water for other uses in your community (Agric, washing, livestock, etc.)?	
	1.b) To what extent has the project increased access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities in the project area?	(1.b.i) About how many people have gained access to improved sanitation (by community/ national/ region)?	
		(1.b.ii) About how many households have gained access to improved to sanitation facilities?	
	1.c) To what extent has WA WASH facilitated improved hygiene behaviours? (IR A3)	(1.c.i) To what extent are the WA WASH beneficiaries aware of and adopt healthy sanitation and personal hygiene practices?	
	1.d) How has WA WASH facilitated access to improved water supply/sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviors? IR.D	(1.d.i) Has there been any type of training about sanitation, hygiene or use of water?	
		(1.d.ii) Is there a functioning water committee?	
		(1.d.iii) Are the technologies and new practices introduced or used by the project successful to attain the intended result?	
2	2.a) Has WA WASH integrated other development activities (food security, climate change and sustainable resource management) in a way that contributes to the achievement of the program results and effectiveness of the program?	2.a.i) How has WA WASH contributed or likely to contribute to long-term social, economic, technical, environmental changes for the target group(s) and institutions	
	2b) If so, what specific lessons can be learned for replication in similar programs and inform future USAID programming in applying integration as a strategic program design?	2.b.i) Which activities have the potential for scale-up or continued commitment?	
		2.b.ii) What mid-program adjustments are recommended?	

ID	Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Responses
3	3a) How has knowledge management improved as a result of WA-WASH?	Have there been changes in WASH capacity within countries?	
		3.a.i) Has the project sufficiently communicated achievements of USAID and other stakeholders?	
4	4a).What is the likelihood of sustainability of key WA WASH investments, specifically the continued engagement of private sector partners? IR.D	4.a.i) To what extent has partnerships been sought and established in the delivery of the project?	
		4.a.ii) Is there political support to implement and maintain the water supply and sanitation actions?	
		4.a.iii) What is the level of community ownership, as reflected in their participation in planning, construction and management of water supply and sanitation facilities?	
		Are women taking advantage of the project's services?" "What effect has the project had on the economic conditions of women?"	
		How effective is WA WASH project management, structure, consortium relationships and staff composition in terms of: a). Communication and coordination? b). The overall project management environment?	
		Are the technologies and new practices introduced or used by the project successful to attain the intended results?	

Annex IV: Sources of Information

Annex IV-a) List of Persons Interviewed

Country	Organisation	Name	Position
Burkina Faso	WA-WASH - HQ	Ms Sara Miner	Deputy Regional Director
	CARE	Mme Sita ZOUGOURI	
	WINROCK International	Patrice Beaujault	Director of Project
	LOCAL AUTORITIES		
	Mairie de Komki-Ipala	NIKIEMA Hamidou	1st deputy Mayor
	Mairie de Tenado	BAYILI Albert	1st deputy Mayor
	Water, Amenities and Sanitation Hydraulic of Sahel	Idrissa Bamogo	Régional Director
	SERVICES TECHNIQUES		
	DREAHA-Centre-Ouest (Koudougou)	OUEDRAOGO Daouda	Officer in charge of sanitation and water resources Focal point
	DGRE	TRAORE Alassane	Research Officer
	DPASA-Boulkiemdé (Koudougou)	KABRE Abel	Chef ZAT
	DREAHA-Centre	SODERE Victor	
	IRC (Ouagadougou)	Richard Bassono	Action-Research-Officer
	IRC (Dori)	Madi Sawadogo	Institutional Support Officer
	IRC (Dori)	Fabrice Agognon	Institutional Support Officer
	IRC (Dori)	Daouda Maiga	Chief Operations officer
	NGOs		
	ASUDEC	SOME Salidou	Executive Director
	Commune of Koubri	ZOMGRE Benoit	President of COGES
Niger	Local Autorités		
	Marie d'Aguie	Ousmane Boube	Mayor
	Aguie	Zabeini Noolam	Secretary General of Major
	Aguie	Mahamam Lawdi Kass	DDA
	Terra	Dr. Omar	District Health Director
	Gounna	Abdoura Hamane Sani	Mayor
	NGO		
	Anima Sutura	Saffeye Abdou	Sales Supervisior at Boubon
	Anima Sutura	Mr. Mossi	Sales Supervisior at Karma
Ghana	CARE International in Ghana	Issifu Adama	Project Manager – WA-WASH
	CARE International in Ghana	Peter Clava Yabepone	Community Mobilisation Officer
	APDO	Wottuono B. Elizaberth	Field Officer
	CARE International in Ghana	Mamuda Mumuni	Sanitation Contact Person
	WINROCK	EMMANUEL AKOGO	WASH Specialist
	WINROCK	Bernice Nyantekyi	Livelihood Specialist
	WINROCK	Aleyoro Biniab	Country Director

Annex IV-b) List of Program partners in Burkina Faso

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
Ongs LOCALES						
1	Action Micro-Barrage (A.M.B.)	MILLOGO Michel	Chef de projet	70826484	chantoudiabate@yahoofr	Koudougou
		Madame DIABATE Chantale	Animatrice	78128767	chantoudiabate@yahoofr	Koudougou
2	OCADES Dédougou	SINON Salifou	Chargé de Projet	71037566/ 20520266	sinonfrica@yahoo.fr	Dedougou
		SANOU Dieudonné	Economiste	70443963	ocadesddg@yahoo.fr	Dedougou
3	ASUDEC	SOME Salifou	Directeur Exécutif	774239 93	salibo@asudec.org	Ouagadougou
Partenaire De Mise En Œuvre Du Projet						
4	FIU	BOUKERROU Lahkdar	Regional Director	773709 80	Lboukerr@Fiu.Edu	Ouagadougou
5	Care	ZOUGOURI Sita	Gender Specialist	70735244	Sita.Zougouri@Gmail.Com	Ouagadougou
6	IRC	Nourou-Dhine SALOUKA		50505144		OUAGADOUGOU
7	EAA Burkina	NOMBRE Ivette	Chargé de Projet	70285114	Ivettenombre@Wsafrica.Org	Ouagadougou
		Pitroipa Noëlie		70285011/50360820	Noeliepitoipa@Wsafrica.Org	Ouagadougou
8	Association VDS	ABDOURAMANE Ousmane	Secrétaire Eécutif	78021091	Abdoura_Mane@Yahoo.Fr	Dori
9	SOS Sahel	OUEDRAOGO Maliki		70289227	Omaliki@Gmail.Com	Ouagadougou
Mairies						
10	Mairie de Oury	DITIE Yao Felix	Maire	70210850	Byf1111@Yahoo.Fr	Oury

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
		TOU Mogofila	SG	71795483		
11	Mairie de Bagassi	GNOUMOU Yé Nibatan	Maire	766259 72	Nbatan01@Yahoo.Fr	Bagassi
		Gnoumou lonhouèrè Gilbert	Conseiller	702423 61		BAGASSI
		PODA Bonaventure	SG	76497915		
12	Mairie de Koudougou	OUEDRAOGO Frédéric	Mairie de Koudougou (Service technique eau)	50440695/70083911	Ouedraogofrdric@Yahoo.Fr	Koudougou
13	Mairie de Tanghin Dassouri	NIKIEMA Lassane	Point focal de la mairie	7864 99 92		TANGHIN DASSOURI
		NANA N. Boniface	1er adjoint au maire	7026 73 84	Nbonifacnana@Yahoo.Fr	Tanghin Dassouri
14	Mairie de Komki Ipala	KABRE Dominique	Maire	70287775/74042727	Dominiquekabre@Yahoo.Co.Uk	Komki Ipala
		ILBOUDO Yamba	1er adjoint au maire	76514307	Boudyam51@Yahoo.Fr	Komki Ipala
15	Mairie de Tenado	BATIANA Youma	Maire de Tenado	7007563	Batianayoma@Yahoo.Fr	Tenado
Laboratoire D'analyse D'eau						
16	LABORATOIRE AINA	TRAORE Seydou	Chef de Laboratoire	70204038		OUAGADOUGOU
Direction Provinciales						
17	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire du Centre	KABRE Rasmané	Chet ZAT Tanghin Dassouri	79492630	Kabrer@Yahoo.Fr	Ouagadougou
		NIKIEMA Rasmané	Chet ZAT Komki Ipala	75592603		

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
18	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire du Boulkièmdé	KABRE Abel	Chef ZAT Koudougou	70003374		
19	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire du Sanguié	SOME Christophe	Chef UAT Doudou	78064764		REO
20	Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire des Balé (Boromo)	Zidouemba Patenema	Chef ZAT	71239465	Pateneszid@Yahoo.Fr	Boromo
Directions Regionales						
21	Direction Régionale de l'Eau, des Aménagements Hydrauliques et de l'Assainissement du Centre Ouest	KABORE Aboubacar Sidiki	Chef de Service AEP	76 62 23 86	Sikabore@Hotmail..Com	Koudougou
		OUEDRAOGO Daouda	Chef de Service/SRE Point focal pour les activités MUS	72277611	Daouda20021@Yahoo.Fr	
22	Direction Régionale de l'Eau, des Aménagements Hydrauliques et de l'Assainissement du Centre	PARE Christian	Chef de Service/SRE Point focal pour les activités MUS	70176823	Parechristiang@Yahoo.Fr	Ouagadougou
23	Direction Régionale de l'Eau, des Aménagements Hydrauliques et de l'Assainissement de la Boucle du Mouhoun	SINKONDO/DIDIRO Elisabeth	Point focal pour les activités MUS	70235609		BOUCLE DU MOUHOUN
		SOMBOUGDOU Romuald	Chef de service AEP	71102683	Romanosompsom@Yahoo.Fr	Dedougou
24	Direction Générale des services en Eau (DGRE)	TRAORE Alassane	Attaché en Etude et analyse	76 53 13 56	Lasstraoe01@Yahoo.Fr	Ouagadougou

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
Representants Villageois						
25	CVD Vipalogho	KABRE Ousmane	CVD	76014924		VIPALOGHO
26	CVD Yaro	GNOUMOU David	CVD	77298945		YARO
27	CVD Moko	GNOUMOU Bongnessan	CVD			MOKO
28	CVD Oullo	GANOU Barthelemy	CVD	70651631		OULLO
29	CVD Tama	NIKIEMA Moustapha	CVD	64625811/76054196		TAMA
30	CVD Koukouldi	BAZEMO B. Hermann	CVD	71 12 80 15		KOUKOULDI
31	CVD Tiogo Mossi	YAMEOGO N Julien	CVD	72368899/75017506/ 78895734		TIOGO MOSSI
Secteur Prive						
31	BURKINA PRIMEUR	KABORE Boureima	Directeur Général	78124691	Kabore.Burkinaprimeur@Yahoo.fr	Ouagadougou
32	ENTREPRISE LYAAREBO	BADO Moïse	Responsable entreprise de puits et forages	705289 71		KOUKOULDI
33	ENTREPRISE WEND KUUNI	NIKIEMA SYLVAIN	Responsable entreprise de puits et forages	764148 20		VIPALGHO
34	ENTREPRISE GNOUMOU	GNOUMOU Jules	Responsable entreprise de puits et forages	75794035		YARO
35	ENTREPRISE WEND SONGDA	SOUKE DANOU	Responsable entreprise de puits et forages	71470597		BOROMO
36	ATELIER DE SOUDURE KONATE ADAMA (ASKA)	KONATE Adama	Menuisier métallique - Spécialiste en	76415820		BOROMO

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
			fabrication de pompe			
37	ATELIER DE SOUDURE RAKIS-WILIGRI (ASRW)	KABORE Elie	Menuisier métallique - Spécialiste en fabrication de pompe	7028073374125613		KOUDOUGOU
38	ATELIER DE CONSTRUCTION METALLIQUE ET D'ENERGIE SOLAIRE MECANIQUE GENERALE INDUSTRIELLE HYDRAULIQUE (ACOMMES)	ZONGO Lassané	Menuisier métallique - Spécialiste en fabrication de pompe	70294688		OUAGADOUGOU
Leaders Des Groupes Niveau Village (Activites Livelihoods)						
39	Conservation Farming	NIKIEMA Ousmane	Producteur Leader	75889503		Tama
40	Conservation Farming	KABRE Harouna	Producteur Leader	76057309		Vipalogho
41	Conservation Farming	YAMEOGO N Julien	Producteur Leader	72368899/75017506/ 78895734		Thiogo Mossi
42	Conservation Farming	BAKI Bali	Producteur Leader	601468 63		Koukouldi
43	Conservation Farming	BENIN Danou	Producteur Leader	70689707		Oullo
44	Conservation Farming	LAMIEN Sary	Producteur Leader	70496485		Moko
45	Conservation Farming	GNOUMOU Lonwélé	Producteur Leader	76197616		Yaro
46	Maraichage	ILBOUDO Christophe	Maraicher Leader	76397874		Vipalgo

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
47	Maraichage	GNOUMOU Dagabwé	Maraicher Leader	76155285		Yaro
48	Maraichage	SOUGUE Vidoumou	Maraicher Leader	74885829		Oullo
49	Maraichage	BASSOLE Abel	Maraicher Leader	71452124		Koukouldi
50	Maraichage	KIONO Togbo	Maraicher Leader	76796135		Thiogo Mossi
51	Volaille locale	GNOUMOU Doubéssan	Vaccinateur Volontaire de Volaille	77411718		Yaro
52	Volaille locale	GNOUMOU Doubassan	Vaccinateur Volontaire de Volaille	75061410		Moko
53	Volaille locale	GANOU Oubecri Pascal	Vaccinateur Volontaire de Volaille	70345803		Oullo
54	Volaille locale	BADO Fernand	Vaccinateur Volontaire de Volaille	72056263		Koukouldi
55	Volaille locale	Zonga Sibry Norbert	Vaccinateur Volontaire de Volaille	76026093		Thiogo Mossi
56	Moringa	KANGORO Etio Pauline	Leader de groupe moringa	61077513		Koukouldi
57	Moringa	YAMEOGO Susane	Leader de groupe moringa	S/C 78895734		Thiogo Mossi
Relais Villageois Pour La Promotion De L'hygiene Au Niveau Village						
58	HYGIENISTE	Moussa NIKIEMA		75602772		Tama
59	HYGIENISTE	Asseta KABORE				Tama
60	HYGIENISTE	NIKIEMA paul				Vipalogo

N°D'ordre	Organisation/ Domaine	Nom Et Prenom (S)	Fonction	Contact Telephonique	Adresse E-Mail	Domiciliation
61	HYGIENISTE	KANGORO Pauline		61077513		Koukouldi
62	HYGIENISTE	BATIONO Innocent		73479388		Koukouldi
63	HYGIENISTE	ZOMA Véronique				Tiogo Mossi
64	HYGIENISTE	KOALA Tanga Bernard		65847566		Tiogo Mossi
65	HYGIENISTE	SOUGUE Sata				Oullo
66	HYGIENISTE	GANOU Bizeni Jean		70853873		Oullo
67	HYGIENISTE	GNOUMOU Rémi		74824828		Yaro
68	HYGIENISTE	GNOUMOU Zounouyidouba		74341220		Yaro
69	HYGIENISTE	GNOUMOU Mitien		66961977		Moko
Menages / Producteurs / Communautes Ayant Investi Avec Le Programme						
70	Tous les ménages ou communautés ayant investi dans les points d'eau	Cf. listing auprès du chargé de Suivi Evaluation				Zone D'intervention
71	Les producteurs ayant pratiqué les activités livelihoods	Cf. listing auprès du chargé de Suivi Evaluation				Zone D'intervention
72	les ménages ayant investi dans les stations de lavage des mains	Cf. listing auprès du chargé de Suivi Evaluation				Zone D'intervention

Annex IV-c) Field Observations/Reports

Narratives for communities in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger

BURKINA FASO

KOUKOULDI Community

The Team travelled in the morning with the WA-WASH Regional partners on their field visit to Koukouldi as part of their annual partner's conference and knowledge sharing. The team had the opportunity to interact with the community and beneficiaries to share their thoughts on the project so far.

Water Supply

At Koukouldi, the project under Winrock has provided boreholes for concessions through a contributive system where the households contribute between CFA121, 000 for old wells to be converted to boreholes and CFA171, 000 for new boreholes.

The team interview Pauline and her household who owns one of the boreholes in the community. Pauline has multiple uses for water including for domestic use by the family and servicing livestock (including sheep, pigs and other animals).

The management committee of the borehole is set up by the community with 40 percent of committee members being women. The boreholes paid for by households are shared within the community. The team was told about the community travelling long distances in search of portable water which is shared with their livestock and the project has relieved the community especially women from walking such distances for water. The boreholes have provided a clean and safer source of water to the people.

Other community members interviewed also share the same sentiment about the intervention by Winrock to provide boreholes for the community. The long search for portable water has reduced due to the intervention.

Visit to a Local school

The team also visited a local school that has benefited from Winrock borehole to relieve the students of walking long distances in such of portable water as the old well dry up in the dry season. The borehole at the school is managed by the Head Teacher and the school's PTA. The school has hand washing points and sensitization on hygiene practices has been carried out. The school has also planted moringa trees.

Hygiene Sensitization

The Koukouldi community has also had sensitization in hygiene and the erection of a hand washing point in their homes. On the question of at what times do they wash their hands, it was evident that hand washing throughout their daily activities such as before eating, defecating, changing baby diapers, before cooking etc they have received sensitization on that. Some of the households had no water gallons on the hand washing point.

Alternative livelihood

The program through the conservation farming technique, has introduced the farmers through new agricultural practices to improve yields and better their lives. These practices include digging trenches in the farm to conserve water for the plants and the application of animal droppings and fertilizer.

The project had also introduced women groups into the production of Moringa as an alternative livelihood model where they cultivate the Moringa and process it for market. They community understands the health benefits of Moringa and its patronage.

Latrines
No latrines were provided under the project. However, Individual households have constructed their own latrines as a result of hygiene awareness raised by WA-WASH.

Training of Artisans
The project trained local artisans such as welders, masons and drillers for the boreholes in the community. They are available for the maintenance of the boreholes.

Challenges
The women faced problems in the production of the Moringa which includes lack of market to sell their produce, equipments to process the Moringa in commercial quantities, and the association is unregistered making it difficult to attract financial assistance from banks and others.
Insufficient latrines in the community

VIPOLOGHO - September19, 2014

The team observed some boreholes constructed under the project in December 2013. The team conducted focus group discussion with the community led by the Assemblyman of the community Mr. Kabre Osman. In attendance were beneficiaries including women and the drillers. One of the boreholes was located in front of the assemblyman house. It came out during the discussion that the women who normally fetches water for the home had to walk long distances to get water for their daily chores before the intervention. That situation is improved remarkably as a result of the borehole for the community. It's designed and usage is also friendly to women and children as the design does not need too much strength to pump water compared to traditional wells. The maintenance of the borehole is done by the individual households who paid for it through contributions from other beneficiaries in the concession.

Sensitization
Winrock had organized sanitation and hygiene sensitization in the community. The people understand why the need to wash hands frequently including after defecating, before eating, after farm activities and changing of baby diapers. The team also observe majority of the households have hand wash points for washing their hands. There were a few household without the hand washing points and also the gallons for the water were not available in some households.

Latrines
No latrines were constructed under the project for the community. Some households in the community have their own latrines which are shared but the older women do not feel comfortable using the latrines with their husbands and other children and the feel comfortable defecating in the open fields.

Climate Change
They received training on climate change and other agricultural practices to increase yield and income levels as a means of ensuring food security. They were introduced to the conservation farming technology by digging trenches to conserve water in the fields for farm work. They were also introduced to Moringa farming> However, the new conservation farming demands the use of mechanical methods to dig trenches and conserve the water and also the application of the manure makes it impossible for them to plant on a large scale. The farmers needs assistance to plant on large scale for food security and improve levels of income.

Figure AN 4: FGD with beneficiaries at Vipologho in Burkina Faso

TAMA September19, 2014

Not much activity had taken place in the community. It was observed that the community had 5 boreholes provided not under the WA WASH Project.

Winrock had undertaken sensitization in the community in hand washing and hygiene practices. In all, the community was provided with 15 hand wash points which is woefully inadequate for a population of about nearly 2000. The team observed some hand washing point in two households.

The community is still looking to a promise by WA-WASH to provide 50 latrines since the latrines in the community is inadequate.

The community has not been introduced to the Aquatab and the Conservation farming technology.

OULLO September 20, 2014

Water supply

The team visited Oullo in the Boromo district with a contact by name Issif Daboune from Winrock. The community benefited from 18 boreholes which are located in the households and some in the concessions. Some of these boreholes were wells existing in the communities which were turned into boreholes for water safety. Before the intervention, the community especially women had to travel long distances for water for the household. With the intervention by Winrock, the distances in search of water does not exist since there is year round water for family chores and also for gardening and animal husbandry. There is pressure on boreholes during dry season leading to quarrels at the pump site among the women.

In the dry season, they have to share the borehole with their animals leading to animal droppings around the boreholes making the pump site unhygienic.

There is no water in the only hospital in the community and people had to walk for long distances to the community to fetch water to treat patients.

Figure AN 5: A rehabilitated well at Oullo in Burkina Faso

Latrines

The project had not provided any latrine in the community. WaterAid under another project assisted the community with latrines in some households which are shared. These latrines are not enough for the community and people still defecate in open in the community.

AQUATAB SALES

The community has not been introduced to the Aquatab tablet.

Hygiene Sensitization

Winrock has sensitized the community on hand washing and other hygiene practices. Hand washing points were observed installed in the households

Alternative Livelihood.

The people mainly produce cotton and cereals and they received training under the CSA technology. Winrock trained 19 farmers as trainer of trainers who also trained 20 farmers in the application of best Agricultural practices to increase yield and insure food security. From their responses during the

interview, the farmers have benefited from the training as they can measure their farm size and expect yield from farm size. They also have access to metrological information under the project through local radio stations.
After the training in the CSA, the whole community was given one ripper to use in digging their farms and the technology is difficult for the women to use especially in the dry season where the soil turns to be hard.
The women in the community had also been introduced to Moringa farming and processing as an alternative source of livelihood.
Mr. Gamou Pascal from Oullo had also received training in poultry vaccination to assist poultry farmers in the community. He had a difficulty with where to keep the vaccines as he has no access to refrigerator.
The project had also trained drillers, mechanics and masons for the drilling and maintenance of the borehole. The team met with local artisans who were trained under the project to build the metal stand boreholes for the community. Some of these artisans has benefited from the project with an improved income and diversified their activities.

YARO
Water Supply
Winrock provided 5 boreholes in the community in the years 2013 and 2014. The boreholes are shared by the households. The borehole has relieve the community of water shortage but still inadequate as women still queue to get water leading to quarrels at the borehole stands between the women.
Latrines
Not all households have latrines. The only latrines in the community were provided for by Water Aid in 2010 under a different project which is inadequate for the community. The latrines provided for by Water Aid also have small holes making it difficult for users to defecate in the hole rather on the toilet putting people away from its usage.

Hygiene Sensitization.
Winrock trained two men and one woman from the community who came back to sensitize the community on best hygiene practices. This led to the erection of the hand washing point in the community for improved hand washing behaviour; however, the team observed that some of the gallons for water on the hand washing point had gone off without any replacement. Before the sensitization, some farmers do not wash their hands after application of insecticides in their farms. This is a thing of the past.

AQUATAB Sales
The community has not been introduced to the Aquatab tablet

Alternative Livelihood
The community received training on climate change and the best calendar for planting their crops. They also received frequent metrological services on the weather for crop planting. They also received training on poultry production and the need to have hencoop for their fowls.

MEETING WITH IRC –OUGA
The team met with IRC Chief Operations Officer Daouda Maiga and Richard Bassono an Action-Research Officer in their Ouagadougou office. The aim of the meeting was to introduce the team and understand their role in the WA-WASH project before setting off to Dori where they are working under the project.
IRC role under the project is to provide Technical Assistance through Research and building on

institutional framework which is then scale up from the community to the district as well as the national levels for implementation on the WA-WASH project.

DORI September 23, 2014

Meeting with the Mr. Idrisa Bamago- Director of Water in the Sahel Region of Burkina Faso

The IRC under the WA-WASH project is in agreement with the Burkina Government to provide Technical support on WASH activities in the Sahel region. The collaboration has resulted in the support of two technical Assistants Messrs Fabrice Agognon and Madi Sawadogo to assist the region in building the capacity of the communities to manage and sustain water and sanitation activities.

The Government through other aid partners provides the infrastructure in the region and IRC through its representatives provide policy support and framework for managing these facilities and also build the capacity of the communities to effective manage the water points for their daily activities.

Currently, WA-WASH through IRC operates in 2 Municipalities out of the 26 municipalities. The expectation of the Regional Water Director is to expand its technical assistants under the project to other municipalities in the region. He also expects WA-WASH to support the region with WASH infrastructure to alleviate the region of some of the difficulties in assessing especially water for daily activities and for their animals.

Good side of the Technical assistance

The assistance has produced a lot of data and information for the Sahel region. Communities have been empowered to manage WASH facilities through committee systems leading to proper management of the maintenance and repair of the facilities.

Challenges

- Lack of Technical Assistants to reach out to other districts
- Lack of personnel to sustain the project after the 2 Technical Assistants are withdrawn at the end of the project
- Lack of personnel to manage some of these activities as the department of water is a new department that was separated from the Agric.
- Lack of transport to reach out to the communities

Gogardji, September 24, 2014

The team met and interviewed the Technical Officer by name Sebgo Sambo with contact number 70896514/75892041

His main duty in the community is to monitor the services of portable water and support the water users association in monitoring hygiene and sanitation issues and also monitors mechanics for maintaining water points in the community.

The expectation of the Technical Officer is to expand the technical assistants to the district beyond the 2015 to enable the community build its capacity to manage and sustained the achievements under the project.

Positives of the project

Training of Water users committee to manage the water points

Sensitization on sanitation and hygiene issues

Community leaders have reliable data to make decisions in the WASH sector in the community. Assisted communities have developed WASH activity action plans. Women actively participate in the management of water points

Challenges
People adopt good sanitation behaviors rather slowly. The District could not afford to pay the Technical Officer's salary. In addition, the technical officer had no training opportunities to update his knowledge and to consequently improve on his performance.

Interview with the Water Users Committee in Gogardji
The team met the water user's association executives in the community who took members through their role in the community. This includes managing water points and sensitization the community on hygiene and sanitation issues. They repair the water points through contributions from the community and collect data which is sent to the IRC and the municipal office on the boreholes and its maintenance.
The project through the IRC intervention has brought a sense of maintenance culture in the community. The sensitization on hand washing has also improved in the community as hygienist was trained to sensitize the people.

Challenges in the community
Most of the boreholes in the community cannot supply the needed water hence omen walking for long distances (20km) in such of water. The community requested WA-WASH to intervene by providing them with dams for portable and for agricultural purposes. Community needs assistance on climate change education that can provide alternative sources of livelihood as they depend on rain fed agriculture and they are unaware about planting seasons as the rains are unreliable. Need more latrines in the community to reduce open defecation in the community.

NIGER REPUBLIC

AGUIE COMMUNITY September 26, 2014
The team visited the Aguie community in the Maradi Region as a result of a plan schedule with Boubakar Moumouni of ANIMAS SUTURA in Ouagadougou as part of our planning for the Niger Evaluation.
The team had the opportunity to interview the Mayor of Aguie Mr. Ousmane Boube, his secretary General and the WASH focal person in the commune. It was observed throughout the interview that WA-WASH activities were not present in the Aguie commune, especially provision of Boreholes, latrines and sensitization on hygiene. Though the commune has a running hygiene project in place, it is been run by World Vision under the name LAHIA.
However, the commune has heard about Aquatab advertisement on radio in the district for water treatment.

GAZAOUA
The team continued to Gazaoua where Winrock had trained artisans in the building of the metal pipes for the borehole and for irrigating their farms. The team contacted the driller's trainer who directed us to one of such mechanics and the visit took us to a village called Gollom in the Gazaoua district to inspect the facility for two beneficiaries in the community.
The team met the beneficiaries who indicated that they have used the irrigation pipes especially in the dry season to irrigate their gardens they produce vegetables for the market. At the time of the visit, they have dismantled the pipes due the raining season waiting to install it in the dry season for use again.

ZENDER Region – September 27, 2014
Meeting with Mr. Djibrina Mahamadou (Former WA-WASH Technical Director, WINROCK)

Mr. Djibrina met the team to give an overview of the WA-WASH activities in the region. He was the Technical Director and was involved in planning, coordination and supervision of projects and staff to achieve the project goals.

- WASH activities in the Region
- Borehole for portable water
- Trained management committees
- Trained local artisans to produce the rod pumps facilities
- Latrines for the households and community
- Sensitization on hygiene and sanitation through the training of selected individuals from the locality to train the people in the community.

The project according to the former technical officer produce 60 rod pumps for 25 communities and provided portable water to 12000 people in the Zender region. These local artisans' were trained in the building of the rod pump using the technology which is cheaper and effective in the supply of water. The community will always have the technology with them as the local artisans are within the community to undertake the construction of new ones and the repairs of existing ones been managed by the committee system in the villages.
Local entrepreneurs are making business out of the technology even after the end of the project in Zender

Latrines
The project also funded 250 latrines in the 25 communities as a demonstration for the people to see and build for their households. DEMI-E according to the former Technical Director (Djibrina Mahamadou) was responsible for the building of the latrines.

Challenges in the Zender region[7]

- About 20 villages could not benefit from the intervention due to project closure
- Out of the 25 communities targeted, by the end of the project only 10 were declared as open defecation free. The short period could not change majority of the communities' attitude to open defecation.
- There was time constraint as the project run for less than 2 years
- People are interested in the cheap technology developed under the project but the water analysis is expensive preventing people from carrying out the water analysis, hence affecting the quality of water.

Meeting with the Mayor of Gounna Commune

The team met with the Mayor of the Gounna commune where Winrock had 4 projects implemented. The Mayor was satisfied about the work of Winrock and commended them for the level of coordination his office had with the implementing partners since the project inception to its conclusion. He talked about the WASH difficulties the commune had before the inception and how this has improved over the period. He mention the provision of water and the latrines and the sanitation as having helped for some of the communities to achieve open defecation free and such sensitization is even to the children in the schools to practice hand washing as a practice, The mayor was involved in the selection of the communities and women participation has been encouraging with more women been part of the village WASH committee.
It has also given them training on Climate change to improve on their Agricultural production

[7] Sources: Mr. Djibrina Mahamadou,the Former Technical Director for Winrock in Ziinder region of Niger Republic

Challenges on the implementation

- Inability to extend the project to other beneficiaries in the villages within the commune due to the closure of the project and the inability of the commune to finance the project
- Lack of financial support to sustain the project in the communities that benefited in the form of follow up
- Winrock did not share the cost of the project with the commune to use as basis to plan for any future intervention and for budgeting purposes.

Figure AN 6: Meeting between the evaluation team and the Mayor of Gounna commune

Visit to Barago (Gounna Commune)

Winrock provided the community with;

- 2 boreholes for portable water
- 2 boreholes for irrigation
- 12 latrines was built by Winrock
- 20 individuals acquired latrines privately under the project for their households.

This infrastructure has improved the Water and Sanitation conditions of the beneficiaries as women in the community who normally fetches water for the household had to walk for long distances in such of water in the dry season. There was also no water for their animals and for irrigation. The project has assisted them to improve on their farms through irrigation and introduction to agriculture practices that has improved their yield.

The women are actively involved in the management of the water points and they serve on the committee. The project also assisted the women the basket weaving and preparation of groundnut past as an alternative livelihood to support their families.

Winrock has also sensitized them on through the trainer of trainers on good hygiene practices such as hand washing after activities. The team saw hand washing points in the households and the team also visited some of the latrines in the community. The only school in the village also benefited from one borehole and 2 latrines. The Committee that manages the borehole is made up of 3 women and 2 men and they meet 3 times in a month.

Visit to Garin Bawa (Gounna Commune)
The team saw 2 boreholes provided by Winrock in the community. The team also saw latrines provided under the project and hand washing points. An interview with the community revealed that these facilities has been of immense help as it has change some of their attitudes by defecating openly in the fields but now the latrines are available and are closer to them in their households.

The 2 boreholes has improved access to portable water. They received sensitisation on hygiene from Winrock through community trained hygienist who also trained the people.

Visit to Yakanaye (Gounna Commune)
A village of about 150 households with a population of about 250 women and 100 men

Water Supply.
The team inspected two (2) boreholes under the project provided by Winrock. One was under repairs as the repairer in the community had gone to buy parts for the repair works financed by the community through the water management committee in the village.
The committee is made up of 8 members, four (4) women and four (4) men and the women in the village actively participate in the management of the borehole and ensuring the surrounding of the water points are clean.

Sensitization
The village through Winrock received sensitization through 2 selected individuals from the village who were trained by Winrock on hygiene and sanitation. This included hand washing practices and the hygienist returned to the community to sensitize the people. Hand washing points were also provided by Winrock in the community. An interview with the community indicates that the training has been helpful and they have adopted the practices.

Latrines
Winrock through its partner DEMI-E also provided the community with latrines. The team inspected some of the latrines in the households. The general effect is that, this has reduced open defecation in the community as though the latrines are not available in each household; it is shared for their use.

Alternative Livelihood
The women in the community indicated that the received training in soap and powder making as an intervention to increase income levels and support the family especially during the dry season. The women have an association that promotes the sale of the products.
Agriculture in the village is rain fed and they received climate change education on planting methods and periods.

NIAMEY – BOUBON 09/29/14
The team worked in the Boubon area near Niamey the capital to see the activities of ANIMAS SUTURA in the area under the WA-WASH project. The activities of ANIMAS SUTURA in the Boubon area cover 19 villages under the supervision of Saffeye Abdul. The supervisor took the team to 3 villages reported below:

i. Visit to Samando Benel

The village population is about 250 and WA-WASH intervention in the village through ANIMAS was the marketing of the Aquatab and the setting up of two sales points to make the product available for the treatment of water. The two individuals selected for the sale of the Aquatab are Barkissa Hassane and Daouda Sadou.
The team had an interview with the community and their main source of water is one well which is uncovered and deep provided by Government in 2009 and the River Niger about 3km away. It was clear that water contamination was a problem in the community and not enough portable water for use. The Aquatab came in handy to treat their water for use in the community. The product is well marketed and

is also available on demand to the people.

Sensitization

The community has been sensitized on hand washing and other hygiene practices through ANIMAS SUTURA. There is a resident trained hygienist in the community. An interview with the community indicated that the washing was to be done with a special soap given to them during the project and they are not bothered to look for alternative soap if they can't get what was provided for them. This has been a set back on the hand washing sensitization.

Challenges

- Difficulty in getting soap to sustain the washing sensitization
- Lack of portable water for the community
- Uncovered well in use in the community which pose a risk to the women who draw water from the well. A 13 year old girl fell in the well last week.
- Snake bites at the river banks when they fetch water for use.
- Rain fed Agriculture and climate change affects their yield on the farm.

ii. Visit to Dambou Beil

The village has a population of about 350 with about 250 women and 100 men. The village main source of water is 1 borehole, 2 wells which are covered provided by the Government and also have access to the Niger River.

WA-WASH intervention in the village through ANIMAS was the marketing of the Aquatab and the setting up of two sales points to make the product available for the treatment of water. The two individuals selected for the sale of the Aquatab are Adama Bouneima and Douffa Seybou.

Aquatab has been very useful in the control of cholera in the community as a lot of people died in the community in 2013 due to cholera outbreak but the introduction of the Aquatab has given them treated water for use and no cholera has been recorded in the community.

Sensitization

The community has been sensitized on hand washing and other hygiene practices through ANIMAS SUTURA. There is a resident trained hygienist in the community. An interview with the community indicated that the washing was to be done with a special soap given to them during the project and they are not bothered to look for alternative soap if they can't get what was provided for them. This has been a set back on the hand washing sensitisation.

Latrines

No latrines were provided in the community under the project but there are 2 latrines in the community which are located in the Chief's house and the Chief Imam's house. They need more latrines in the community.

Challenges

Difficulty in getting soap to sustain the washing sensitization

Rain fed Agriculture and climate change affects their yield on the farm

Need more latrines

iii. Visit to Bomgou -Koiney –Zeano 09/29/14

Water supply

The village has a population of 400. Their main source of water is 2 boreholes provided by the Government of which 1 was not functioning at the time of visit and 5 wells. They also used the River Niger as a source of water.

WA-WASH intervention in the village through ANIMAS was the marketing of the Aquatab and the setting up of two sales points to make the product available for the treatment of water. The team spoke to the some women in the community and it was clear that Aquatab has been useful in the treatment of water for use. There was a problem earlier with the acceptance of the product as some liking it to contraceptives and were not willing to accept it for use. This perception has died down and households have adopted it for the treatment of water.

Sensitization
The community has been sensitized on hand washing and other hygiene practices through ANIMAS SUTURA. There is a resident trained hygienist in the community. An interview with the community indicated that the washing was to be done with a special soap given to them during the project and they are not bothered to look for alternative soap if they can't get what was provided for them. This has been a set back on the hand washing sensitization.

Latrines
No latrines were provided in the community under the project but few households have private latrines. It came out that majority of them do not have access to latrines and they do open defecation. They need more latrines in the community.

iv. Visit to Karma

Karma has a population of about 15000 people. There are 31 villages under Mr.Mossi who is the supervisor for ANIMAS SUTURA in the area.

Water Supply
The project did not provide boreholes for the town. The Karma town has a well that pumps water to an overhead tank for distribution to homes of residents. They also have wells and use the Niger River for both domestic and Agriculture purposes.

ANIMAS SUTURA intervention in area under WA-WASH was the sale of Aquatab and sensitization program which came along with the training of local people to spearhead the sensitization program in the community.
On the sale of the Aquatab, each of the 31 communities has 4 sales agents who sell the Aquatab in the community for treating their water.Aquatab has been accepted after its initial negative perceptions about its use and the product is available for the communities.

Sensitization
The community has been sensitized on hand washing and other hygiene practices through ANIMAS SUTURA. ANIMAS trained resident hygienist in the community. This hygienist also sensitize the people through local interactions where sensitization messages were put on tapes and memory cards to be played to the people in the community on hand washing practices and general sanitation issues. The sensitization is an ongoing thing though the project has ended in the community.
Latrines
No latrines were provided under the project but individual households have latrines but not all households has it.

v. Visit to TERA-09/30/14

The team met with Mr. Omar and the WASH focal person Mr. Adamou Yacouba.
ANIMAS SUTURA intervened in the community to help control Cholera outbreak through the introduction of the Aquatab for water treatment and sensitization programs. ANIMAS and WWH contracted a local NGO by name Suuba Sola from 2011 to 2013 to sensitize the people to fight cholera

outbreak. They trained sensitizers in the villages to carry the message on hygiene through the memory chip played on radio to the community and the use of local radio stations.

Table AN 1: Problems faced by women and girls accessing water from wells or pumps

Problem I – Distance and waste of Time
The women and girls need to pump for long before the water starts to flow
we walk long distance when is the water is in short supply
Problem II – Technical
One need to pump for long before water flows
It is stressful to pump
Borehole surroundings not cemented hence erosion is damaging it
Doesn't flow well in the dry season
The water flow is slow in the morning
Dry season it difficult to get water
Frequent breakdowns due to pressure of use
Other Problems
No problems now, but we are contributing some amount for repairs should it breakdown
Spend more hours to fetch water in the dry season and our pans are stolen in the process
We have a lot of people fetching
When it is faulty the women travel long distance to fetch
When one is ill it becomes difficult to pump
When the borehole is overcrowded it delays our productivity

Source: Field Data (FGD), 2014

Table AN 2: Problems faced by women and girls accessing water from wells or pumps

Problem I – Distance and waste of Time
One need to pump for long before the water starts to flow
we walk long distance when is the water is in short supply
Problem II – Technical
One need to pump for long before water flows
It is stressful to pump
Borehole surroundings not cemented hence erosion is damaging it
Doesn't flow well in the dry season
The water flow is slow in the morning
Dry season it difficult to get water
Frequent breakdowns due to pressure of use
Other Problems
No problems now, but we are contributing some amount for repairs should it breakdown
Spend more hours to fetch water in the dry season and our pans are stolen in the process
We have a lot of people fetching
When it is faulty the women travel long distance to fetch
When one is ill it becomes difficult to pump
When the borehole is overcrowded it delays our productivity

Source: Field Data (FGD), 2014

GHANA

Mantari and Megou

a) Access to improved water supply

The team visited the two communities and observed solar water, borehole and stream as major sources of water available to the people. A solar water system was being installed by CARE to reduce the water crisis the community used to face and also to serve as the main source of water for drinking and for other productive uses such as washing, cooking and gardening for the inhabitants of the Meguo and Mantari communities. The water is also shared with livestock. This water system has been very helpful to the people but is not adequate enough. Even in the rainy seasons, the solar water could only be accessed 5 hours a day (10 am to 3 pm) and completely dries up during the dry season. According to CARE, it is difficult to access water all time round because of the low nature of the water table around the zone. The community depends on a borehole or a stream as an alternative source of water (before solar water) for multi-use which could be reached after 3.5 km of walking when there is shortage from the main source, thereby delaying productive hours and creating problems between husbands and wives. According to the women in the FDGs, limited or irregular supply of water for gardening is a major challenge. Some communities lack water for gardening. Even for those that have systems for gardening in place, supply is limited in the dry season due to low discharge.

In Berwong in the Lawara District

Hygiene Behaviors

To find out the extent to which USAID WA-WASH has facilitated access to improved hygiene behaviors, the researchers investigated and found that most people in the two communities do not treat water fetched from the solar source, borehole or stream before drinking although they have been educated on the proper treatment of water. Even the few community members that treat their water do not do so consistently. They mainly use chlorine in treating water before drinking; so they cited the high cost of chlorine and its inaccessibility as reasons for not always treating their drinking water. After being sensitized on hygiene, however, they now always wash their hands with soap (or ashes) and water after defecating, after cleaning the bottoms of babies as well as before eating, feeding children or preparing food. For example, tippy-taps (hand-washing devices), initiated by CARE, are provided to every latrine to be used after defecating.

Sanitation Situations

In the area of sanitation, one of the components of USAID WA-WASH, the survey was conducted to find out the extent to which USAID WA-WASH program has facilitated improved sanitation services in the communities. On the field, focus group discussions and observations revealed that majority of the people in the two communities, after being conscientized on the effects of open defecation, built private latrines for their households. On the average, 12 households share a latrine (pit toilet type). Those who do not have access to toilet facilities use the "dig and bury" method and are few in the two communities. However, some people do not feel secure using the toilet facility they have personally constructed due to the following reasons: the toilet facilities have no lighting system, the size of the holes are too wide for children to comfortably use, the toilets are made up of mud and wooden structures which can easily collapse at any point in time especially during the rainy season. Some community members wish to construct ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines but they do not have the financial wherewithal.

Hand washing facilities, including tippy taps, are provided and supported by CARE at homes and schools to complement the improved sanitation services program initiated in the two communities. VIP latrine is

currently under construction by CARE in Berwong Basic School to improve sanitation facilities available in the community. CARE has also organized workshops for teachers to be able to teach and stress more on personal hygiene at schools during free periods in order to sustain high level of sanitation among pupils.

Food Security
The major sources of livelihood for the people in the two communities are farming, livestock rearing, charcoal burning and petty trading. To ensure food security in these communities, CARE organizes a farmer field school for inhabitants of Meguo. According to the beneficiaries, this initiative has tremendously increased their yields. Community members have been trained the following areas:

- proper manner of raising beds,
- gardening, distant and line planting,
- terracing, planting new varieties of crops,
- acceptable methods of fertilizer application.

In Meguo and Mantari, troughs are provided around the "solar water" for gardening and to serve as source of water for livestock. With the provision of "solar water", inhabitants now engage in production of pito and dawadawa both serving as another source of livelihood.

Kamba Tanzu and Torkuu (Nandom District)

a) Access to improved water supply
On the second day of the field survey, the team visited two communities in the Nandom district namely Kamba Tanzu and Torkuu. To find out the extent to which USAID WA-WASH facilitated access to improved water supply, the team had a focus group discussion with the people and found out that in Kamba Tanzanu, a borehole was installed by CARE just three months ago which serves as the main source of drinking water and for other uses such as agriculture, washing, and livestock, among others. This borehole is very close to the community making it easy for everybody to get access to water on time allowing them to have much time now on their socio-economic activities unlike previously where they had to walk 5 km to the nearby community for water. The people also harvest rainwater from roof for other uses except for drinking. However, children and women complain that it is stressful pumping water from the borehole.

The Torkuu Community and District Assembly together raised funds and installed a borehole in Torkuu to serve as the major source of drinking water and for other uses since April 2014. Although being a safe source of water for drinking, one always waits at the site for not less than an hour to get water. This situation worsens during the dry season because the water table drastically declines and one needs to pump for a long time before accessing water which is usually stressful for the women and children. This condition results in delays in economic activities, eventually creating problems between husbands and wives at home due to the delays in searching for water, queuing at the source which usually creates misunderstanding among women at the site and sometimes gallons and other water-collecting bowls or pans getting missing.

Hygiene Behaviours
To find out the extent to which USAID WA-WASH has facilitated access to improved hygiene behaviours, the researchers interacted with the people in both communities and found that CARE has conscientized the people, which is yielding positive results especially the hand washing component of the programme. The people now wash their hands after defecating, after cleaning the bottoms of babies and before cooking, eating and feeding children. Water with soap is mostly used at homes while water with ashes (an alternative for soap) is used after defecation. Most of the people are also positively responding

to point-of-usage water treatment. They now usually, but not always, treat their drinking water with chlorine. The natives expressed their gratitude to CARE for being an organization that helps fight cholera in their communities through education. Hand-washing bowls and gallons have also been provided by CARE to support the practice. For instance, gallons are given out for the construction of tippy taps (low cost technology) to every latrine to be used after defecating

Sanitation Situations

In the area of sanitation, one of the components of USAID WA-WASH, the survey was conducted to determine the extent to which USAID WA-WASH program has facilitated improved sanitation services in the communities. We found that the people have changed from open defecation to personally constructing pit toilet latrines. In Kamba Tanzu, for instance, every house has a latrine closer to the house. This transformation started in February 2014. In the other community (Torkuu), however, there are still few houses that are yet to construct a latrine, even though some latrines are already under construction. Households without latrines either share with their neighbors or use the "dig and bury" method.

The people did not hesitate to express problems associated with the type of latrine in use (pit toilet). They complained that it easily caves in or collapses during construction especially in the rainy seasons making it very stressful to construct. Also, the tip toilets have no vent pipes and, as a result, generate much odor. The toilets also breed mosquitoes, which are very harmful to health of the people. To control these problems, some community members built their toilets far away from their houses but accessing the toilets in darkness becomes difficult especially to children and women – who usually get frightened by the nature of the environment in darkness.

The two communities have requested from CARE and from other NGOs to support them in building ventilated improved pits to replace what is in use because the VIP can last for a long time and can solve most of the problems they are experiencing with their personally constructed pit toilets. They wish to construct the VIPs but complained about high construction costs. However, CARE has established community level structures to improve and sustain the programme in the community such as the Village Savings and Loans Association. This association has the objective of helping members borrow to improve on their sanitation facilities such as building VIP latrine.

Food Security

The main sources of livelihood for the two communities are farming, livestock rearing, trading and production of shea butter. To ensure that there is always sufficient food for the people in the community; CARE has trained the people of Kanba Tanzu to adopt best farming practices that will yield more crops for both cash and consumption. Some areas the community members were trained on include proper mode of fertilizer application, lining and pegging, terracing, using droppings as manure (compost), and harvesting and storing of crops. This program was implemented in the previous two months and the people noted significant changes on their fields. Seedlings are said to sprout out very well than previously. Trees such as mangoes are also given out to be planted by CARE as a complement to the program. The people appreciated the efforts of CARE to ensure food security in the community. However, they requested additional training in farming, and would like to be supported through the provision of farm inputs and subsidized fertilizers. Torkuu is yet to benefit from the food security component under CARE.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming, as one component of CARE, was implemented in Kanba Tanzu community. Men were educated on the role of women in the family towards the community's socio-economic development. From discussions, the women confirmed that the men now give them farmlands and are

now farming happily unlike previously when they were exclusively limited to house chores. This has helped reduce food insecurity in the community where the yields of women supplement those of the men. The men are also now helping with house chores such as fetching of water, especially in the absence of the women and children. Women are now more involved in making decisions; they also now contribute to discussions at public gatherings. Girls are also sent to school just like boys and no longer serve as house helps to their mothers. The chief of the community is the coordinator of the Gender Balancing.

Biro community (Lawra District), Tantuo and Bukong (Nandom District)

a) Access to improved water supply

A visit to the above three communities reveals that WINROCK, an implementer of USAID WA-WASH, installed new hand dug well with NIRA pump (in Tantuo), deepened hand dug well, rehabilitated hand dug well and mounted with rope pump (in Biro) and mounted new drilled manual borehole with rope (Bukong) to serve as main source of water for both domestic and productive use. Before then, the communities depend on streams, unprotected wells and or boreholes which are far away from them as main sources of water for multiple uses. Sometimes, it takes 4 to 5 productive hours in searching for water; but with the intervention of WINROCK, the problem has now been eliminated. They no longer queue for water, quarrel at the site or have problems with their husbands over wasting so much time searching for water. Livestock watering point is also constructed to every water source for easy access of water to livestock and also preventing them from coming closer to litter the main source. Members of the communities are saving money for maintenance and repairs. Also, WINROCK has established and trained water point management committees in each district in order to achieve the goal of creating water services to consistently meet people's drinking, hygiene and livelihood needs.

Sanitation Situations

To add support programs for hygiene, sanitation or nutrition to deepen health impact, WINROCK sensitizes the people on how to be consistently hygienic. WINROCK also installed hand-washing stations with soap (tippy taps) for family use. The people now wash their hands after defecation and before: eating, entering their compounds, feeding their children, and preparing food. Besides, children now wash their hands after school and at any point in time when they realize their hands are dirty. But the people do not have safe toilet facilities; so they use "dig and bury" method. However, plans are far advanced for the construction of pit toilets during the following dry season.

Food Security

The main sources of livelihood for the communities are crop farming and livestock rearing. Crops usually cultivated include maize, millet, sorghum, cowpea, peanuts, soya beans and groundnuts. Livestock includes cattle and donkeys, goats, sheep, pigs, turkey and local poultry.

In order to enhance food security and income generation by adding support for crops, livestock and enterprises to expand livelihood impacts, WINROCK establishes and trains livelihood groups in the three main communities on how to adopt best farming practices that will yield more crops for both commercial and domestic purposes. Areas covered by the training program include terracing, producing manure, lining, mixed cropping, gardening, and planting new crop varieties. Also, the groups underwent workshops on how to draft work plans and implement them as well as organizing periodic meetings to measure performance against set targets. They also received group training (gender mainstreaming) on cassava planting. Moringa seedlings are also transplanted around established cassava farms closer to their main source of water to facilitate watering during dry seasons.

Table AN 3: Summary Of Activities and Progress in Ghana under IRs

Intermediate Results	Activity	Progress
Intermediate Result A Activity 1.1: Multiple Use Services (MUS) Provision Activity 1.4: Alternative Water Supply Source Development Activity 1.5: Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	Provision of potable water sources to communities	Facilitated formation and training of 6 local water committees Six (6) boreholes provided to 6 communities and are currently in use. Water quality analysis completed Trained 12 pump care takers Number of persons with access to improved water is 1,851(838 males and 1,013 females)
	Training of Facilitators, natural leaders, latrine artisans, masons	21 persons have been trained on how to facilitate CLTS process in communities. Participants drawn from CARE,PRUDA , DWST and District Environmental Health and Sanitation Department 26 masons and artisans trained on how to construct improved latrines 32 CLTS Natural leaders trained on how to undertake sanitation and hygiene campaigns in their localities
	Triggering of 15 communities	18 communities have been triggered Post triggering follow-ups ongoing Engagement with chiefs 415 latrines have so far been completed and in use while 217 are at different stages of construction 1,855 persons (906 males and 948 females) have access to latrines
	Hygiene and Hand washing promotion	Over 300 Tippy taps for hand washing mounted by households in project communities
	Collaborate with other stakeholders to set up sanitation markets in Lawra and Nandom districts	Sanitation business development service engagement done with latrine artisans and merchants. Two(2) sanitation demonstration sites under construction in Lawra and Nandom
	Use local Radio in Lawra district to undertake hygiene and sanitation messaging and propagation	Radio program ongoing: Topics treated includes: CLTS concept Latrine construction Cholera Sanitation and Gender
	Develop Stickers and posters with hygiene and sanitation messages	Stickers, posters and banners with hygiene and sanitation messages produced and distributed to 13 schools and communities
	Development and supply of Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs) on	TLMs with hygiene and sanitation messages produced and distributed to 13 schools and communities

Intermediate Results	Activity	Progress
	hygiene and sanitation to schools	
	Provision of Hand Washing Facilities to Schools	Hand washing facilities supplied to 13 schools
	Training of Teachers on Hygiene Promotions in Schools	94 teachers trained on sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools. Teachers are currently incorporating hygiene and sanitation lessons in their respective school's activities.
	Organize Quiz Program for basic schools in Lawra and Nandom districts	1st quiz for school children held in July
	Construction of institutional latrines	Construction of 2 new institutional latrines ongoing 6 existing latrines under rehabilitation 7 new urinals under construction
	Point of Use Water Treatment (PoU)	Frequent household sessions organized on sanitation and hygiene issues and follow-up made to ensure products are effectively used after purchase. 50 community sanitation and hygiene action plans developed. All 50 communities educated on the use of aqua tabs and filters 139 community based Vendors identified and trained (71 in Nandom and 68 in Lawra Districts A number of Successful video shows organized in Nandom and lawra districts Production and airing of jingles on POU in the two districts through 2 local radio stations in Nandom (Radio Freed and Von FM) 50,000 aqua tabs and 77 crystal pur filters purchased and used
Intermediate Result C Activity 3.1: WASH Integration to Enhance Food Security Activity 3.2: WASH Adaptation to Climate Change	Technical Assessment of agricultural systems in communities and districts	Food Security technical assessment completed. Final report ready Validation of findings as stakeholder workshop completed
	Support Implementation of Community Agricultural Improvement Plans	Community Based Extension Agents(CBEAs) established and trained in 7 communities (36 persons) Community Livestock Volunteers established and trained in 7 communities(36 persons) Facilitated platform for community members and input dealers and tractor service providers to meet and dialogue on pricing and access to services and products Farmer Field School maize demonstration site established in 6 communities. Introduction of improved breeds of livestock in communities Increase access to water for livestock watering

Intermediate Results	Activity	Progress
	MUS	Built capacity of women gardeners in 3 communities to increase water productivity 2 communities earmarked for new MUS facilities MUS in 3 communities earmarked for rehabilitation 4 other communities earmarked for pump support to draw water from Black Volta River for gardening
	WASH/Nutrition Survey	Policy Analysis completed PDI report ready Policy briefs developed
	Conduct CVCA and develop CBA plans for communities	Built capacities of partners on CVCA and CBA methodologies CVCA completed in 10 communities CBA design completed for 10 communities
	Organize Participatory Scenario Planning session for communities and stakeholders in collaboration with ALP, Ministry of Agriculture and Meteorological department in Ghana	147 persons drawn from communities, MoFA, NADMO,NGOs, Media participated in PSP workshop that shared and deliberated on weather forecast for the year and its impact on agricultural activities
Intermediate Result B Activity 2.5: Gender Capacity Building	Train Village Agents (VAs) to provide support to VSLA activities	15 VAs trained and they are currently rendering support to VSLAs in project communities
	Facilitate the formation and strengthening of VSLAs in communities	91 VSLA groups established so far with a total membership of 2,148. 34.9% of the beneficiaries are men with 65.1% representing women. Out of a cumulative saving of Gh₵79,083, Gh₵35,631 has been issued as loans to 669 members. VSLA platform is being used for hygiene and sanitation promotion, user pay education, gender discussions and technology transfer
	Gender	Conducted Gender Action Research Conducted Gender Analysis Developed Community Gender Action Plans Copies of Community Gender Action Plans presented to communities and District Gender Desk Officers Implementation of Community Gender Action Plans by communities in progress. Sensitization of communities ongoing on specific issues in their respective action plans using the empowerment tools such as: Poor attitudes towards payment of water levies or defaults among young men and ladies; Poor bathroom designs: lack doors for privacy of women/girls; lack concrete floors; Lack of toilets in some homes affecting privacy of women and girls the most. Embarrassing experiences with open defecation; Women lack access to land, water and fencing materials to do

Intermediate Results	Activity	Progress
		gardening; Limited participation of women in decision –making at some levels – especially about traditional issues Bathrooms being reconstructed to provide privacy to women in communities(165) Women given farm plots (207) of land to farm on by their husbands 40 male gender champions identified and trained to take up local gender advocacy roles Engaged 60 traditional leaders on gender issues 10 drama groups established

Annex IV-e) References

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