



# The journey so far

Working together for  
safe water in Ghana

This country brief – compiled by IRC – shares the highlights and lessons learned from collective action in Asutifi North district and implementing a social enterprise model in Wassa East district in Ghana. The Safe Water Strategy partnership – made possible with funding from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation – works to ensure access to safe water, a reality, for everyone, for good. Please also see the other focus country briefs and the synthesis document: *People, systems and change: harnessing the power of collective action through the Safe Water Strategy* here: <https://www.ircwash.org/resources/working-together-safe-water-journey-so-far>

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#### **THE STORY OF THE COVER PHOTO**

Asutifi North Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative partners celebrate the start of the implementation phase of the master plan in March 2019. The photo includes the Minister for Ahafo Region, Hon. Evans Opoku Bobie (MP), the Asutifi North District Chief Executive, Anthony Mensah, Assembly members, traditional and religious leaders, and ANAM partners.

### **MEASURING PROGRESS IS COMPLICATED**

In this brief we use the definitions of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) to assess the quality of services that people are receiving and to set targets for the future. The JMP identifies a service ladder whose rungs consist of five distinct service levels: surface water; unimproved; limited; basic; and, safely managed. Like the JMP, we use a combination of household surveys, infrastructure, water quality, and administrative data to estimate the proportion of the population being served at each level. Criteria including technology type, protection from contaminants, distance from home and availability.

Each level up from ‘surface water’ represents a significant improvement in the safety and security of the supply. The same logic applies to sanitation, hygiene, and services in schools and health care facilities. A safer water supply can be achieved by using infrastructure that guards against contamination (e.g. a deep mechanised borehole or a piped scheme instead of an open well or stream); using water treatment technology (e.g. in a piped scheme or chlorination at a point source); or reducing the distance and time between the point of collection and the point of use (in turn reducing both the risk of recontamination, and the burden and risks of long trips to the water point).

We are driving progress towards universal access to safe services, and eventually ‘safely managed’ services by using a variety of context-appropriate strategies. These include bringing piped water to more households, protecting and disinfecting community water points, and promoting better household storage and treatment practices.

The JMP definitions do not always match perfectly to national norms and standards. In particular, there is considerable disagreement about what constitutes ‘safe’ water. Despite this, we believe that for consistency and ease of comparison across countries and programmes, it makes sense to use JMP wherever possible. For more information on the JMP methodology, go to <https://washdata.org/monitoring/methods>.

## Our vision



**Anthony Mensah,**  
District Chief Executive

The master plan represents “the resolve of the Assembly to leverage resources and expertise of strategic partners to achieve a common vision for universal access to WASH services by the year 2030.”

**Everyone deserves to have safe water. It’s the most fundamental human right, and a basic need that enables fulfilling and productive lives. The vision of the Safe Water Strategy in Ghana is to make access to safe water available for everyone, for good.**

During the last 20 years, there has been significant progress towards this aim. And Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) – access to water and sanitation for all by 2030 – has provided a sense of urgency and fresh impetus.

But we’re still badly off track. Why? Because people have focused on building infrastructure, rather than making water services effective and sustainable. This approach has been inefficient and ineffective. It’s meant that we’ve duplicated efforts and haven’t addressed what matters most to vulnerable communities. What we need now is a change of mindset, and a change of approach. We need to understand the root causes of systemic issues and strengthen the systems that deliver water services: not just infra- structure but also, the people, partnerships, incentives, laws and policies that make it work.

The Safe Water Strategy (2017-2021)<sup>1</sup>, a programme funded by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation embraced this challenge by driving systems change in districts in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Uganda. Safe Water Strategy partners work to bring the

ambitions of SDG 6 within reach for households, health care facilities and schools.

The strategy is based on a simple but ambitious hypothesis – that it is possible to have a long-term impact on safe water services for everyone by supporting district-level change through government leadership, local coordination of partners and the development of clear and ambitious shared goals that drive systems change, all galvanised through local ‘hubs’.

Hubs act as the ‘backbone’ of each partnership. They help local leaders to mobilise and coordinate partners. They facilitate relationships, provide expertise and monitoring, help share learning and ensure continuous communication among partners. Hubs also work at the national level, linking what’s happening at the district to the centres of power and decision making within the country. This way, as these partnerships explore new solutions through collective action and build institutional capacity to sustain services, they also help expand proven approaches nationally and globally.

<sup>1</sup> The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation’s 2017-2021 Safe Water Strategy. <https://www.hiltonfoundation.org/learning/2017-2021-safe-water-strategic-initiative-strategy>

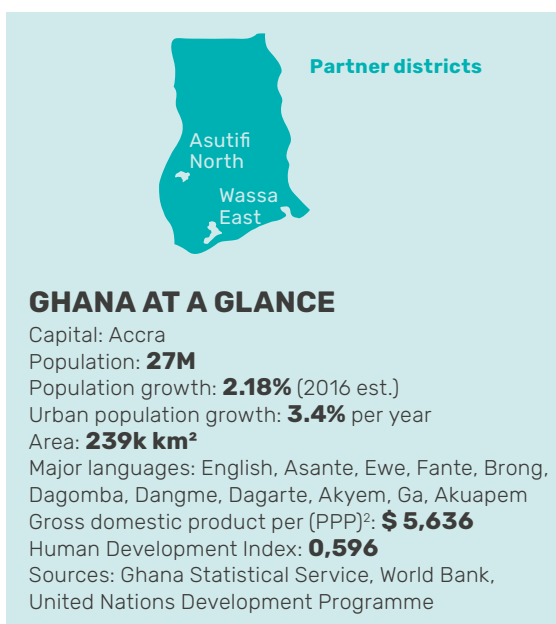
The activities of this unique collaboration in Ghana are concentrated in Asutifi North district. Partners are guided by a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) master plan under the Asutifi North Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative, which outlines the steps needed to get safe water and sanitation to everyone in the district. The plan was developed by the local government through broad based consultations with key stakeholders and the Safe Water Strategy partnership in 2018. The collective vision partners are working on is to reach 52,000 people in Asutifi North with basic, and 32,000 people with safely managed water services, and ensure that all 90 schools and 12 health care facilities have decent and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.



Partners work together in a hub office in Asutifi North district

In Wassa East, another model supported by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, is being implemented. Through a social enterprise model championed by Water4, the District Assembly wants to achieve 100% coverage, serving a projected 105,000 people, by 2021.

## The challenge and context in Ghana ...



The Government of Ghana wants to make WASH services universally accessible for everyone in the country, and to manage water resources sustainably for multiple purposes.

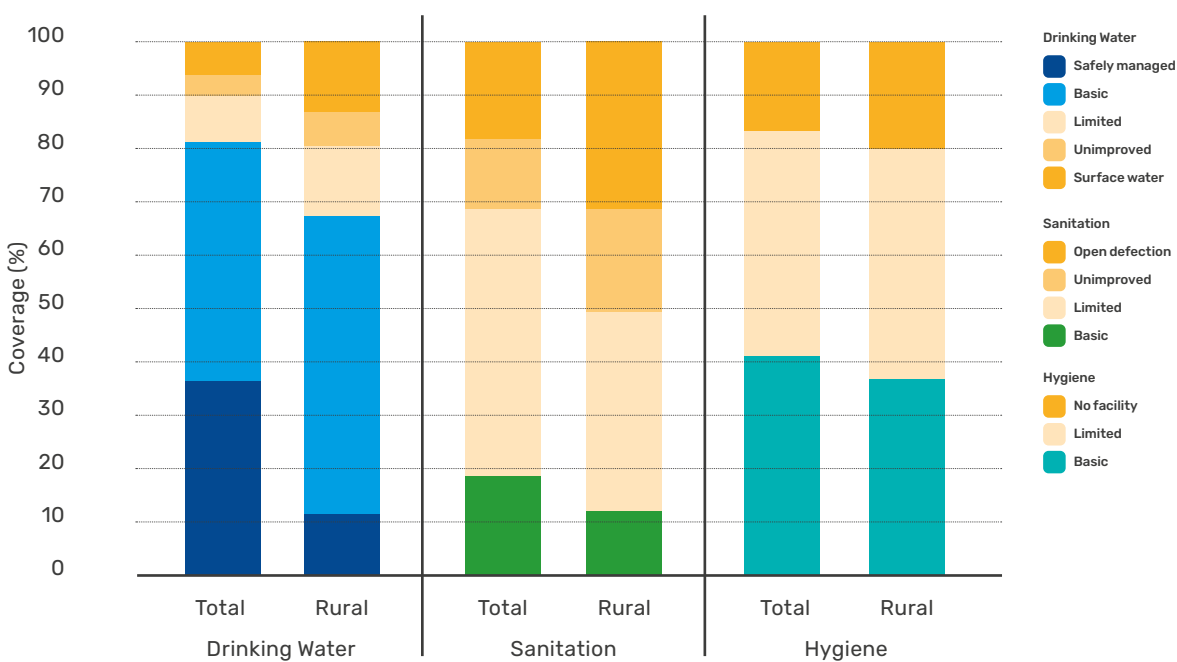
In 2017, 36% of the population had access to safely managed water, 18% had access to basic sanitation services, and 41% to basic hygiene services.

<sup>2</sup> Purchasing power parity (PPP) is a popular metric used by macroeconomic analysts to compare economic productivity and standards of living between countries. The numbers shared are in international dollars.

At the national level, institutional structures, policies and strategies are in place. But coordinating the planning process is difficult because of unclear and sometimes competing mandates and limited availability of staff and resources. This in turn has an effect on asset management, water safety planning, partnership management at all levels, and the level of services that people receive.

- improving access to safe water and reliable water services
- improving access to reliable environmental sanitation services
- promoting efficient and sustainable wastewater management
- promoting sustainable water resource development and management
- reducing environmental pollution

**Figure 1: Ghana's WASH status in 2017 against SDG indicators**  
(Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2017)



In 2017, a new Ministry for Sanitation and Water Resources was established to provide strategic focus, a coordination platform and draw attention to the challenges in the sector. The Ministry's medium-term development policy framework on WASH and integrated water resources management (IWRM) for 2018-21, focuses on:

Individuals and organisations working in WASH are keen to see a strong focus on financing and investment, a pivotal role for the private sector and providing access to water and sanitation for all.

## ... and in Asutifi North district

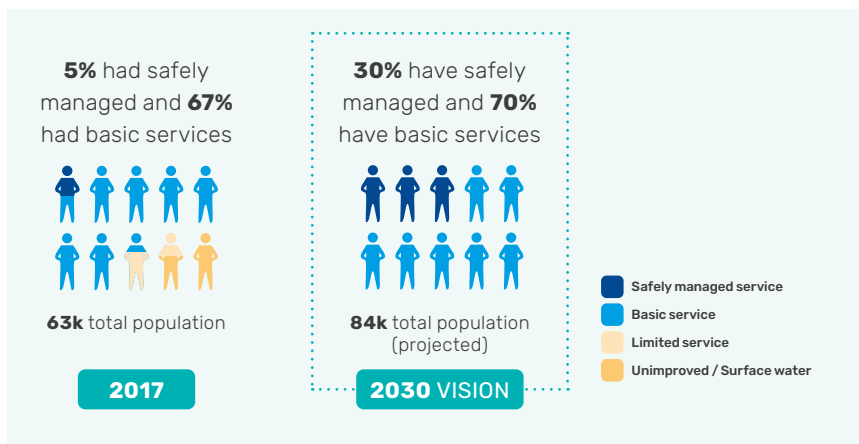
Asutifi North is a district in Ghana's Ahafo Region. Its population was 63,000 in 2017, but this is projected to rise to 84,000 in 2030. There are 12 health care facilities and 90 schools in the district.

In 2017, 41,500 people received basic water services. All health care facilities also received basic water services, but sanitation and hygiene services didn't meet basic standards in seven of these<sup>3</sup>.

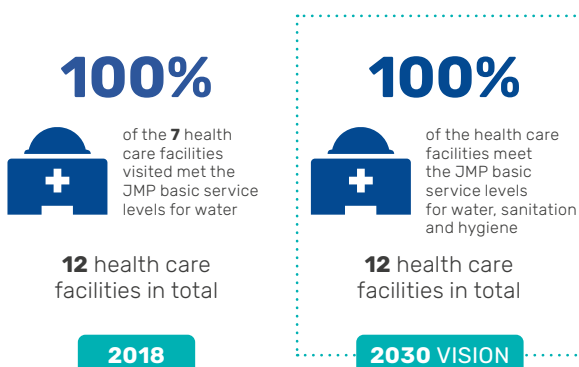
The main challenge overall was reaching the unserved who live in the poorer and rural areas, and making sure that WASH services go from a basic level to being safely managed and sustainable.

Additional challenges included capacity gaps in the district in areas like water quality monitoring, and asset management (planning and budgeting for repairs and rehabilitation). Mechanisms for regular monitoring and using data to inform adaptation, planning and regulations were also lacking.

**Figure 2: Drinking water service levels in Asutifi North district (baseline and vision)<sup>4</sup>**



**Figure 3. Drinking water service levels in Asutifi North's health facilities<sup>3</sup>**



The district WASH master plan in Asutifi North responds to these challenges. It strengthens the decentralisation of decision-making processes for service delivery to local stakeholders, while providing a platform for dialogue between everyone involved.

<sup>3</sup> From an assessment by CDC in 2018 in seven of the district's health care facilities.

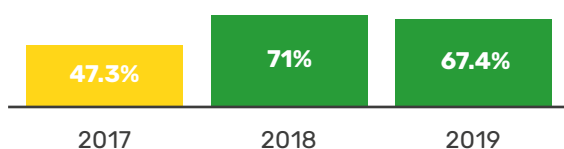
<sup>4</sup> Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) masterplan : Asutifi North District, Ghana. <https://www.ircwash.org/resources/water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-masterplan-asutifi-north-district-ghana>



# Our collective action in Asutifi North

Who's involved <sup>5</sup> ?	
National Partners <sup>6</sup>	Asutifi North District Assembly, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Ghana Water Company, Asutifi North Traditional Leaders, National Development Planning Commission
International Partners <sup>7</sup>	Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Aquaya Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), IRC, Netcentric Campaigns, PATH, Safe Water Network, World Vision

**Figure 4: Strength of partnerships from 2017-2019 in Asutifi North<sup>8</sup>**



*'Every person in Asutifi North district will have access to safe and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services in a conducive environment where water resources are sustainably managed.'*

In 2017, IRC Ghana together with Asutifi North district and partners, brought together local and national government leaders, chiefs, market women, water service providers, private sector, local NGOs and sachet water producers to think about how to provide WASH services to everyone in the district.

The resulting district WASH master plan was the first of its kind. People working on WASH in Ghana and other parts of the world attended its launch ceremony in Asutifi North in 2018. Government leadership, supported by the Safe Water Strategy partnership, and coordinated by a hub – IRC – is at the heart of achieving the master plan's vision:

The partnership is now helping District Chief Executive Anthony Mensah and his team to implement the plan through the Asutifi North Ahonidie Mpontuo (ANAM) initiative. Partners are strengthening WASH systems in the district by combining and testing different models in rural and urban areas.

ANAM partner, Safe Water Network works on water provision and safe water enterprises for small towns and World Vision provides community water supplies to rural areas. Aquaya Institute focuses on improving water safety management and financial sustainability and the Centers for Disease Control provides technical support to assess and monitor WASH in institutions (schools and health care facilities).

<sup>5</sup> For a detailed list of partners please see page 15.

<sup>6</sup> National partners take on a range of roles including delivering parts of the master plans and holding each other to account.

<sup>7</sup> International partners are working on implementing the master plans. Most are grantees of the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, however an increasing number of new partners (e.g. NGOs, funders) are joining the Safe Water Strategy partnership.

<sup>8</sup> Strength of partnerships improving from 2017-2019 in Asutifi North, measured according to the Qualitative Information Systems (QIS) (maximum score is 100%). More here: <https://www.ircwash.org/data-behind-our-work>

An innovative network of citizens and traditional leaders – initiated by the District Assembly, Netcentric Campaigns and IRC – brings broad-based popular support and encouragement to the ANAM initiative. This is backed by a website and social media channels with regular updates, a monthly programme on the local Radio Anapua with active citizen interaction, and a WASH help desk at the District Assembly office which was launched in 2019. The help desk has quickly become a space for citizens to raise issues about services. By October 2020, 204 complaints had been received and 150 resolved.

The master plan has built a sense of ownership among local people. In addition to ongoing network activities, annual Town Hall meetings give citizens a chance to engage with the Assembly about WASH issues.

Partners meet frequently, convened by the district and hub, to exchange updates on progress and learning, and track the impact on the lives of people in the district.

The ANAM initiative demonstrates how collaborative efforts, shared measurements, mutually reinforcing activities and continuous communication can mobilise local partners to achieve safe and sustainable water and sanitation for all.



ANAM initiative partners (local government and NGO) after wrapping up a successful annual reflection meeting.





“What makes me proud is the complementarity, the partnership and the fact that we have all joined our hands towards achieving a common agenda under the umbrella of the universal WASH master plan. This is a unique experience for World Vision and I believe it is for the other partners as well.”

**Robel Lambisso Wamisho, Technical Programme Manager Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, World Vision International/Ghana**

### **Our successes**

Progress has been accelerating. This is partly due to the district’s relatively small size and compact geography, as well as dedicated local leadership, well-aligned international partners and engaged citizens.

The District Assembly is showing political and financial commitment. The master plan has been incorporated into the district’s medium-term development plan (2018-21). And the Assembly is co-financing the construction and rehabilitation of water systems in the district with Safe Water Network and World Vision, investing in sanitation, and coordinating contributions from other key local actors in WASH.

Newmont GoldCorp Ghana, the local mining company, is also taking increased responsibility. It is complementing the efforts of the local government and partners by providing water facilities in communities where they operate. For example, it drilled a new borehole for the Ola Resettlement Piped Network to replace one which had high concentrations of arsenic.

Thanks to Aquaya, the district’s focus on water safety has also increased. A new Water Quality Assurance Fund programme

facilitates more frequent testing by Ghana Water Company Limited’s regional laboratory and covers the cost of any unpaid tests. IRC’s hub role brings partners together in joint planning and reviews, supports collective monitoring and learning, and documents and communicates successes in newsletters, videos, booklets and more.

Because of its strengthened collaboration platforms, the district was able to respond quickly to COVID-19 challenges and will bring in new partners – like PATH – to support response activities especially in health care facilities designated for COVID-19 treatment.

The Safe Water Strategy partnership is also continuously working to bring in new donors to address the gaps in funding sanitation and hygiene activities.

There is significant potential to scale the lessons being learned. The National Development Planning Commission has actively followed the partnership’s work and will share the lessons in a WASH toolkit. This will guide the planning and piloting of the district master planning process in districts all over Ghana. A new national rural water utility is being piloted and will also replicate lessons learned in Asutifi North.

## Our progress to 2030 in Asutifi North

We're on track to achieve our 2030 vision (see Figure 5). By 2020, an estimated **11,500 people** had experienced some level of water service improvement. This includes **7,000 people** getting to safely managed services and **4,500 people** getting to basic water services. A total number of **52,000 people** now have at least basic water services in the district.

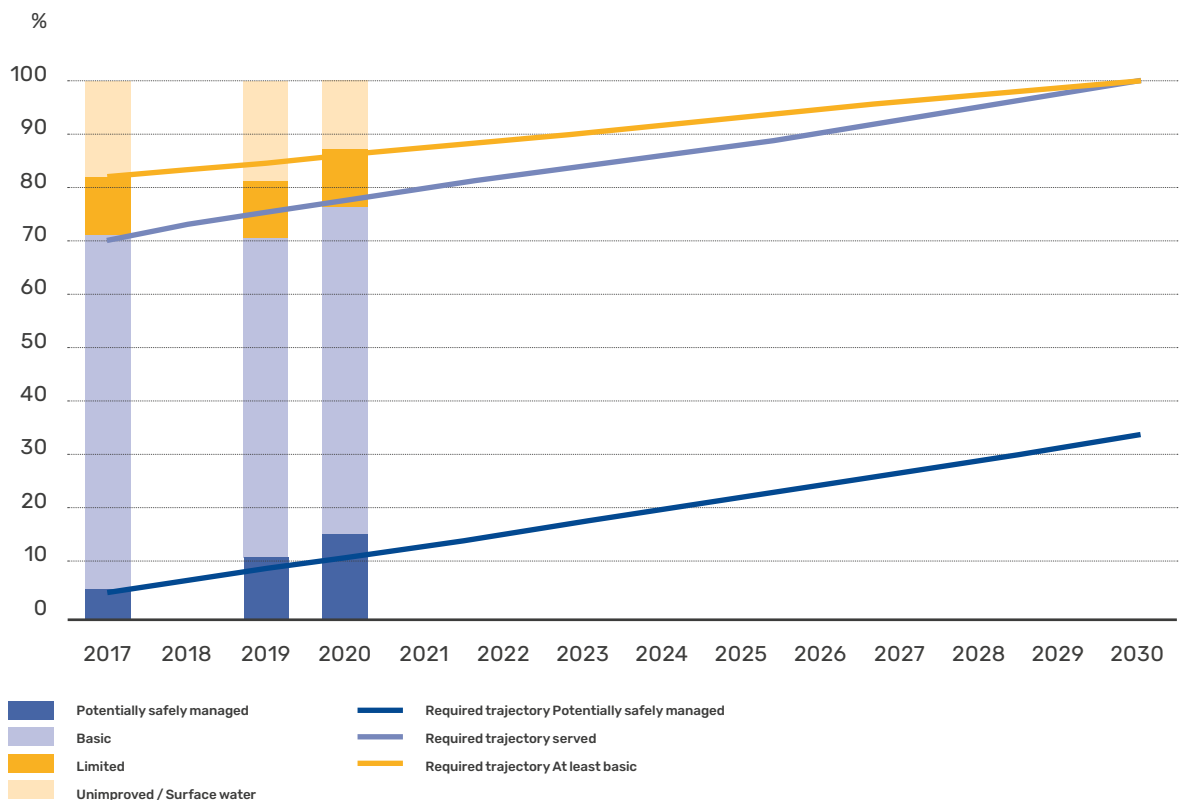
From here we will continue to increase the number of people with basic and safely managed services, and extend services to the last pockets of unserved, hard-to-reach areas. We'll make sure that the services we've developed so far are both safe for users, and

resilient for the future. The partnership, with the support of IRC, is working on tracking and reporting progress through its joint monitoring platform<sup>9</sup>.

### Showing a WASH system's progress through its building blocks

Reliable and sustainable WASH services can only be delivered by strong and resilient local WASH systems. Systems are the networks of people, institutions, hardware and resources necessary to deliver services. The partnership is using nine building blocks to break down the complexity of the WASH system to measure progress and guide action. For WASH services to be delivered,

**Figure 5. Progress on water services towards the 2030 vision<sup>9</sup>**



<sup>9</sup> For the ANAM initiative's joint monitoring platform visit <https://www.anamwash.com/anam-wash-console>

all these building blocks must be present and working to at least a minimum level<sup>10</sup>.

### **Building blocks in focus: Infrastructure management and Finance**

Building, maintaining and operating the essential physical structures that deliver water and sanitation services is key. Following a 2018 asset inventory, the district has a good overview of its assets and the performance of service providers. Thanks to the diverse activities of partners, there is information available on revenues, and initiatives to improve management are being implemented.

Using their Nsupa model, World Vision has built or rehabilitated a total of 37 water points in the district. The construction of an additional 15 boreholes is ongoing. Two health care facilities have received water services, and construction at three other facilities is ongoing. Six schools are receiving water services thanks to World Vision's efforts.

Safe Water Network is applying a safe water enterprise model to provide services in towns through two new, locally-operated water stations. Consumers pay for these water services, supporting their sustainability.

Water vendors have seen an average increase of 67% in their revenue since the kiosks have been introduced and they received a seed grant from Aquaya to purchase goods to sell. These initiatives are all endorsed by the District Assembly through its support for community sensitisation and providing its logo on the water kiosks.

Progress towards achieving the master plan's vision is apparent (see Figure 5). But we won't achieve our goals unless



*Pormaa, a 24-year-old water vendor, stands in the water kiosk in Ntotroso. Water kiosks were tested by Aquaya Institute in collaboration with the District Assembly as a solution to providing affordable water. All revenue collected is used to maintain the water system including repairs, water quality testing and treatment to ensure sustainability.*

*Pormaa received a seed grant of up to 500 GHS (about US\$ 45) to buy soap and detergents to sell from the water kiosk. This supported revenue collection, and the number of non-paying customers went down by more than 50% since the kiosk was set up in 2019.*

there is enough money to pay for sustainable services. Properly identifying the need for and sources of funding is crucial at the planning and budgeting stages of service delivery.

In 2019, IRC helped Asutifi North district to conduct a study to better understand all the life-cycle costs of achieving the

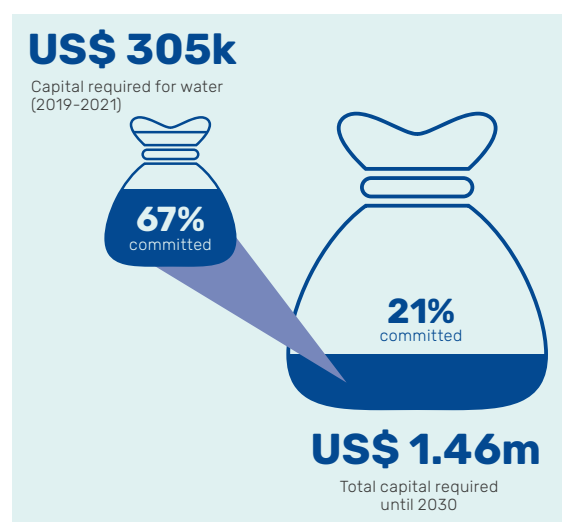
<sup>10</sup> For an overview of how building blocks have been changing over time in Asutifi North visit <https://www.ircwash.org/data-behind-our-work>

district's 2030 vision and to identify the outstanding funding gaps. Figure 6 shows the total amounts of capital expenditure (CapEx) committed and required to achieve the 2030 vision. Capital maintenance expenditure (CapManEx), operational and minor maintenance expenditures (OpEx) and direct support costs are increasing. But this is covered by an increase in tariff setting and revenue collection from users – who are increasingly willing to pay – and increased commitments from local government and partners towards covering CapManEx and direct support costs.

As a result of the partnership's collective work, in 2019 the District Assembly doubled its WASH budget allocations – including making investments in repairs and broken-down facilities (CapManEx) – and new partners are continuously joining the initiative to address gaps in the master plan. But, in

order to cover the funding gaps, it is key to mobilise additional finance for sanitation and water resources management to complete the cycle for improving WASH services and sustaining water resources.

**Figure 6. Financing the vision<sup>11</sup>**



## A social enterprise model in Wassa East

### The challenge

Wassa East District is in the Western Region, near the Gulf of Guinea. It has a primarily rural, agricultural economy based on cocoa production. There are 30 health centre facilities and 80 schools. According to a CDC baseline assessment in 2019, only 73% of the health care facilities met the JMP basic service level criteria. Both service quality and water quality were major challenges. 70% of schools were using water sources that were outside the school grounds.

In 2016, roughly 51,000 Wassa East residents were collecting dirty surface water to fill at least part of their daily water needs. The rest were mainly using groundwater sources – often through non-functional and unsafe boreholes with hand pumps – and rainwater.

The 10-year contract between the Wassa East District Assembly (WEDA) and water service provider Access Development Ghana (AD Ghana) is a response to these challenges.

<sup>11</sup> Costing and financing sustainable WASH services in Asutifi North District. <https://www.ircwash.org/resources/costing-and-financing-sustainable-wash-services-asutifi-north-district>



Water4, Access Development Limited, IRC and partners during a success story documentation visit supported by the National Development Planning Commission in February 2020 in Wassa East, Ghana

## Our model

### Who's involved<sup>12</sup>?

National Partners <sup>13</sup>	Wassa East District Assembly, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Ghana Water Company, Traditional Leaders
International Partners <sup>14</sup>	Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, Aquaya Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Global Communities, Water4/Access Development Limited

The focus in Wassa East is on achieving district-wide coverage through a Water4 supported social enterprise and service provider, Access Development Ghana (AD Ghana). Together with donors and other WASH partners, Water4 is pioneering a financially viable approach to rural service delivery at scale.

AD Ghana wants to become a profitable business while also having a positive social impact. The district-wide scale means that

the enterprise will have a large enough market and revenue base to become profitable over time, and provides an incentive to reach more people while improving service quality.

A public-private partnership (PPP) of Water4, AD Ghana, and the Wassa East District Assembly has enabled Water4 to provide safe and affordable water services on a pre-pay basis. 10% of the net revenue is given back to the District Assembly to improve service regulation.

<sup>12</sup> For a detailed list of partners please see page 15

<sup>13</sup> National partners take on a range of roles including delivering parts of the master plans and holding each other to account.

<sup>14</sup> International partners are working on implementing the master plans. Most are grantees of the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, however an increasing number of new partners (e.g. NGOs, funders) are joining the Safe Water Strategy partnership.





*The CHPS health centre in Sekeyere Aboaboso has its own piped connection to NUMA water. Lead nurse, Dorcas Appiah, is delighted they no longer have to send patients away to fetch water, especially mothers who are giving birth or children with high temperatures.*

*The main benefit, Dorcas says, is that "Now, mothers and healthcare workers can properly wash their hands with soap before attending to newborns."*

The three small towns in the district (population 8,000) are now supplied by Water4's NUMA-branded water. This is treated and piped to kiosks, homes, schools, businesses and clinics. This professionalised service delivery approach is cost-effective and means that an increasing share of the operating costs can be covered through affordable customer payments.

In less densely populated communities, Water4 provides hand pump maintenance and repair through pump insurance contracts. Pumps are fixed within 48 hours of any problem, in exchange for a small monthly fee from the water user associations.

### **Our successes**

AD Ghana manages 516 water points across 120 communities. These include 69 hand pumps in rural communities, and NUMA piped water that is provided to 296 households, nine schools and 16 health care facilities. The 120 NUMA kiosk stations in the district, provide work for 195 water vendors.

As a result of the robust PPP, Water4 was able to respond to other government needs in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, it provided internal plumbing for 16 clinics across the district, and in partnership with Global Communities, helped health staff in 30 clinics to strengthen infection prevention and control (IPC) practices.

In 2020, AD Ghana took out its first loan to finance 90 Now connections, which are individual household connections. This will be repaid over six years. As a result, AD Ghana now has a clear incentive to improve its financial viability and increase its market.

The innovations piloted in this partnership have provided a blueprint for Water4 to strengthen systems across other districts of Ghana, as well as in 14 other countries.

## Our progress to 2030 in Wassa East

By December 2020, **96,000 people** in the district had access to safe water. This includes 2,500 people with access to safely managed and 93,500 people with access to basic water services. By 2021 the District Assembly wants to achieve 100% coverage, serving a projected 105,000 people.

In 2020, Water4 and Global Communities partnered to improve services in 31 health care facilities in the district, including internal plumbing for multi-room taps, elevated storage, and septic systems. As of December

2020, AD had connected nine schools to a safe water supply, and by mid-2021 it plans to reach the remaining 71 schools in the district with a safe water supply under long-term service agreements.

By scaling the successes in Wassa East, Water4 plans to reach a total of 400,000 people in Ghana by 2030. AD Ghana will work with the Wassa East District Assembly to regulate water service quality and design pro-poor subsidies to target the most marginalised people in the district.



Access Development Ghana's Area-based quality controllers oversee routine maintenance to ensure service quality and continuity across the entire district.

## What's next?

Government leadership, and the support of a hub or committed partners is key for sustainable change. Their ability to create and coordinate links between local, regional, national and global levels, and with different projects, is vital for achieving systemic change at scale. It can also be catalysed by effective monitoring, documentation and communication.

Well-aligned partners with mutually reinforcing activities accelerate the achievement of a district's vision and help bring in new partners, and funding.

There is national level interest in the approaches used in Asutifi North and Wassa East districts. In 2020, IRC supported the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) with documenting success stories from both districts<sup>15</sup>. This has inspired the development of a WASH toolkit which will guide the NDPC's planning and piloting of the Asutifi North district master planning process in districts all over Ghana, and support achieving water and sanitation for all by 2030 (SDG 6).

### Who we are and what we do?

Under the political and technical leadership of Asutifi North and Wassa East local governments, national and international actors are helping the districts to achieve their vision.

They include government agencies at national, regional and district level, and national agencies responsible for water, education, health, finance/ tax and environment. All of them play a key role in providing local leadership, and inspiring and driving change.

The following entities work in and with the districts:

- Asutifi North and Wassa East District Assembly
- Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
- National Development Planning Commission
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Ghana Water Company Limited

National and rural public utilities provide WASH services and improve quality. Local private-sector providers and civil society actors or local leaders also all play a key role in sharing their learning to improve systems and services to accelerate change. They help to identify those who lack safe water and sanitation and hold the people and organisations with the power to effect change to account.

These local stakeholders are also supported by a growing partnership of external actors, including the following:

**Aquaya Institute** is a US-based global leader in research and evidence-based action around water safety management. It works in Asutifi North and Wassa East to understand how to make water services more financially sustainable and safer at the point of collection.

**The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** is the national public health agency of the US and a global public health leader. In Ghana, CDC focuses on conducting assessments in health care facilities and schools.

<sup>15</sup> National Development Planning Commission, IRC Ghana, Good practice for WASH in Ghana: meeting the targets for water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030. <https://nl.ircwash.org/node/86920>



**The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation:** a leading US-based philanthropy organisation that provides financial and technical support to address a wide range of social problems, including safe water services in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Global Communities** is an international NGO working across 24 countries. It takes a comprehensive approach to WASH by coupling infrastructure development, community mobilisation, private sector engagement and behaviour change communications to improve sanitation and hygiene practices. The organisation is working with Water4 in Wassa East district.

**IRC** is a Dutch-based champion of 'systems thinking' within WASH. In Asutifi North, IRC acts as the 'backbone' or hub organisation for the partnerships and provides advisory support to district government to build its capacity to bring about systems change.

**Netcentric Campaigns** is a US-based expert in building local networks that drive change. It is supporting the work in Asutifi North.

**PATH** is a global nonprofit which improves public health. It has been supporting infection prevention and control with the Ghana Health Service in the Volta and Eastern Regions. In Asutifi North, it will bring in a focus on commercialising an on-site chlorine generator (Aqua Research STREAM™ Disinfection Generator) for drinking water treatment and

infection prevention and control (IPC) in low-resource health facilities, schools, and communities.

**Safe Water Network** is a champion and incubator of market-based safe water services. With programmes in Ghana and India, it works to advance the global safe water enterprise sector by identifying solutions to challenges of sustainability and scale. It is helping to deliver peri-urban and small town water services in Asutifi North.

**The Stanford Program on Water, Health & Development (WHD)** serves as the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation's Strategy Measurement, Evaluation, and Learning partner, with a focus on the Foundation's strategy-level measurement and evaluation to inform strategy execution.

**Water 4/Access Development** is a US-based champion and incubator of professionalised, private sector approaches to 'safe water services' that enable long-term sustainability. Working in 15 countries across sub-Saharan Africa, it is pioneering a bold approach to delivering services to every home, school and clinic.

**World Vision** is a global humanitarian and development organisation with deep expertise in providing water, sanitation and hygiene services to the poorest. It is working as part of the partnership in Asutifi North, providing basic services to marginalised rural communities.

