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WaterAid Ghana Resource Center



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Raphael Sufyan
Wawonenuo

Sufyan wins award for contribution to learning

By Emmanuel Addai

WaterAid Ghana's maiden award to its partner staff for contribution to organisational learning went to Mr. Raphael Sufyan of ProNet North for the 2006/2007 award period.

The main criteria for the award is the substance and number of personal and field experiences shared with both WaterAid and other partners through a number of mediums stated in the concept note of the award.

Mr. Sufyan shared a number of lessons and opinions ranging from advocacy, monitoring and evaluation to community visit experiences. At the Award Committee sitting, he earned the highest number of points over all others and was declared winner.

In his response monitored on **wag-info** to the announcement of his nomination as the winner, Sufyan had this to say; "Hello all, I wish to express my heart felt gratitude to the organisers and the award committee for the hard work they did to come to this conclusion. I thank them. I am happy that I have won this award and I wish to share this with all my colleagues in the office and also all WAG staff for their encouragement, particularly Destina for the support. I am grateful to every one and I pray that God will continue to grant me strength to contribute more and better to programme learning."

Growing interest in LMDGI: Ghana

By Mohammed Abdul-Nashiru

The Local Millennium Development Goals Initiative (LMDGI), initially started with four local District/ Metropolitan Assemblies: Tamale, Bongo, Afram Plains and Akuapem North. Three more District Assemblies have been added through growing interest and the benefits that have become apparent from the initial efforts.

The initiative aims to provide capacity support to local government agencies to assess the water and sanitation situation, set local millennium development goals and develop effective ways of achieving these goals. It is simply the global MDGs narrowed down to the district/community level for a more focused planning and implementation.

Concern Universal, an international charity, has adopted it partially with focus on water and sanitation mapping in the Wa East District. WaterAid Ghana supported the effort in using the data to develop the digital maps which will be useful for advocacy purposes.

Rural Aid, a Ghanaian NGO operating in the Upper East Region and a WaterAid partner, used its experience with Bongo District to support the Kasena-Nankana District, which expressed interest in the LMDGI process. They adopted and followed all the key steps in the LMDGI. WAG put in some funding to complement the funds put forward by the Local government.

Similarly, the Afram Plains Development Organisation, another WaterAid partner, used its experience with the Afram Plains District to support the Krachi District in the Volta Region when they expressed interest in the LMDGI process. The watsan mapping was done in detail and the data is currently being used to prepare water and sanitation plans.

The government Agency in charge of rural water and sanitation service delivery – Community Water and Sanitation Agency, learned about the LMDGI and expressed interest in making the Watsan mapping a national approach for planning watsan services. It undertook to understand how it works by visiting the Afram Plains. Currently they have accepted it as the most effective way of collecting data for sustainable and realistic planning. Through this the agency has constituted a national steering group involving WAG and APDO among others to develop a concept.

Plan Ghana also expressed interest and a proposal was jointly developed with WAG. Implementation site will be Wa Urban from 2007.

Currently, WaterAid Ghana has received letters from four more District Assemblies, one from the Greater Accra Region, one from Eastern, one from the

Upper East and the other from Upper West regions, expressing interest in the initiative and requesting technical support from WaterAid and partners especially for water and sanitation mapping.

WAG and Cadbury assist more communities in Sefwi Wiawso District

By Emmanuel Adisenu; ProNet Accra

Collaboration between Cadbury, WaterAid and ProNet over the past three years will help about 90 communities in the Sefwi Wiawso District get access to safe water and sanitation facilities by the end of this year.

The integrated water, sanitation and hygiene promotion project is being implemented by ProNet Accra, a partner of WaterAid Ghana.

The project which began in 2004 with six hand-dug wells and 22 household latrines in four communities as a pilot is supporting 80 communities this year. Expectations are that 80 hand-dug wells and 20 household latrines will be constructed. So far, 49 communities have already benefited from 84 hand-dug wells and 242 household latrines constructed in the District. These communities are small in size and most of them have populations ranging between 150 and 400 people.

The water sources of most of these communities before the project were streams, rivers and ponds. But with the coming of this project, they now have access to safer drinking water which is believed to have improved the health situation in these communities.

Information from these communities indicates that the number of times people have to be rushed to the hospital has reduced. Again the community members have access to safe water all year round even in the dry season. This, they say, was not the case previously since the streams and ponds dry up in the dry season making them walk long distances in search for water, which in most cases, was not safe for drinking.

According to the community members, the construction of household latrines and hygiene promotion by the water and sanitation committee formed in the various user communities has helped them to shy away from bad hygiene practices which, they believe, have all contributed to improved health in the communities. Read more about Cadbury under Articles/Features.

Guinea worm almost eradicated at Siigri

By Rapheal Sufyan Wawonenuo

Two water points provided by ProNet North with support from WaterAid and the French Embassy have helped reduce guinea worm cases from 33 to one within one year at Siigri.

Siigri, a community in the Wa West District of the Upper West Region with a population of about 270, is about one hour drive from Wa, the Upper West Regional capital.

The people of Siigri lived under unacceptable conditions, with constant exposure to filth and waste. There was lack of basic services such as safe water for drinking, cooking and washing. In the dry season, people had to queue or walk for hours to obtain water from other communities or compete with animals in streams and ponds just to have access to a few liters of water.

Following a research conducted by the Ghana Health Service in Wa West District, and a subsequent appeal by the District Health Director and ProNet North, WaterAid Ghana and the French Embassy (FSD) provided funds for two water sources to support the community towards reducing the cases of guinea worm.

The community members were also given hygiene education as well as facility user education and also operation and maintenance of the water facilities.

By the end of 2006, the 33 cases that were recorded in 2005 had reduced to only one. Farm animals in the community also now have water to drink and are looking healthier.



Raphael Sufyan

Two young men infected with guinea worm at Siigri community- Wa west. They say: “we will not be able to farm and feed our families this year because our farms are far away and we are poor. “ We can’t be sure of any help anywhere.”

Siigri first recorded two imported guinea worm cases in 2003, which eventually increased to six and then to 33 by 2004 and 2005 respectively due to the pollution of their source of drinking water. This had an adverse effect on the people of the community as it affected their income generation activities as well as general productivity; thereby bringing hardships and suffering to the Chief and his people.



A native of Siigri has just received a relief from her treatment of a two foot guinea worm infection from the district coordinator of guinea worm.

WaterAid Ghana, others launch End Water Poverty Campaign

By Emmanuel Addai



WaterAid/Robert Borden



WaterAid/Robert Borden

It was such a delightful and at the same time pathetic scene as hundreds of both able bodied and physically impaired citizens marched on World Water Day to present a campaign manifesto to the powers that be to end water poverty.

It was a delight to see all these ladies and gentlemen coming from different institutions and localities in the same End Water Poverty Campaign T-shirt, dancing to a common music provided by a brass band, moving in the same direction from the Kwame Nkrumah Circle towards the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, and with one objective: to appeal to the G8 and also to the Ghana Government to take immediate actions to end poverty through the provision of water and sanitation to the deprived masses.

The pathetic scene was perceived in the sight of school children,

peasant farmers who had come from the outskirts of Accra, some youth associations from Accra, and most especially our physically impaired brothers and sisters who were in their wheel chairs distributing the manifesto to passers by and on-lookers. They had all left their jobs and sacrificed their energies and what they would have earned that day from their daily chores to come and support the watsan cause. Pathetic because no one knows when the authorities will ever add water and sanitation to their priorities so that citizens will no longer need to march in the scorching sun to present petitions.

Several radio and TV stations showed tremendous interest in the float and the issue as that was perhaps the first time in Accra when the World Water Day had taken such a different outlook: a deviation from the traditional durbar style. There were live

interviews with the leaders of the float on about six radio stations during the two and half hour procession, while two TV stations played back some moments of the event during the evening's news.

The core messages in the manifesto were simple; there was a call on the G8 to put water and sanitation high on the G8 agenda during their June 2007 meeting chaired by Germany. Specifically it appeals to donors and governments to reverse the declines in spending on and prioritization of water and sanitation and to set out an internationally recognized framework of policy actions. At the national level, it appeals to the government to accept the obligation to secure access to water and sanitation and sustainable water resources for all. A delegation, led by Patrick Apoya of the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS), presented the manifesto

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CONIWAS keen on knowledge management

By Emmanuel Addai

The Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS) is ready to incorporate knowledge management in its core activities, says the Executive Secretary, Patrick Apoya. This, he said, will aim at gathering sector knowledge especially from individual member organisations of the coalition, and sharing them with other members and non-members of the coalition.

Mr. Apoya said this at a meeting between his organisation, WaterAid and TREND, all of whom are members of the Resource Centre Network (RCN) to promote knowledge management in Ghana's water and sanitation sector. Also present at the meeting was a representative of the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre in the Netherlands. The meeting was convened to discuss the role of CONIWAS in the RCN, as WaterAid intended to support the coalition to build its capacity for knowledge management and play a more active role in the RCN.

According to Mr. Apoya, CONIWAS has already made contacts with some potential donors many of whom have expressed interest and readiness to support the programme, while a focal staff has also been identified.

The RCN intends to produce and disseminate sector learning materials, set up a sector walk in library, organise sector learning seminars, conduct research on sector issues and set up a sector inquiry service.

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to the Counsellor of Development Cooperation at the German Embassy, Joachim Schmitt, who promised to forward it to his Government and see how that will help influence the G8 Agenda.



WaterAid/Emmanuel Addai



WaterAid/Robert Borden

Concurrently at the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Rudolf Amenga-Etego of the Foundation for Grassroots Initiatives in Africa (GrassRootsAfrica), performed the presentation ceremony and gave a copy of the manifesto to the Chief Director of the ministry, K. A. Gyarteng, who received it on behalf of the Minister and the government of Ghana.

The core belief behind the campaign is that poverty cannot be eradicated when several millions of people still do not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

The campaign is being steered by WaterAid, CONIWAS, Oxfam GB, Church of Christ, Alliance for Poverty Reduction, the Foundation for Grassroots Initiatives in Africa among others. Read more on this campaign at the international news section.



The Campaign Manifesto in brief

There is a global crisis in water and sanitation. If it is not tackled decisively, it will undermine progress made in reducing poverty, in universal primary education, girls' education and basic health.

Water and sanitation are services that the poor almost always put as one of their top three, if not first, priority. But water and, particularly, sanitation are frequently marginalised in the priorities of the international development community and aid recipient governments. The volume of spending on the sector has remained largely stagnant over the last ten years.

The reason why water and sanitation is a sector in crisis is that there remains a lack of political will to push through change that benefits the poorest and most vulnerable people. Hence, the End Water

Poverty campaign aims to change policy and practices according to the principles of equity in the targeting of services so that the most marginalised groups – such as the elderly, the poorest of the poor, women, disabled people – have access to services; that the principal considerations in planning are given to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable services and water resources.

To the international donor community

Donors and governments need to reverse the declines in spending on and prioritisation of water and sanitation and to set out an internationally recognised framework of policy actions. These must include:

1. A single authoritative focal point within the international aid system that would monitor country level and global progress in delivering the water and sanitation MDGs, or universal coverage.
2. A Global Action Plan for Sanitation and Water signed up to by the international development community.
3. 70% of aid for the sector targeted at low-income countries as well as improving quality and effectiveness of aid.
4. Effective assistance to countries to develop Integrated Water Resource Management plans and delivery mechanisms.
5. Support for stronger cooperation between states sharing transboundary watercourses and groundwater.

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To the Ghana Government

In Ghana, we want the Government, through the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, to accept the obligation to secure access to sanitation and sustainable water resources for all by doing the following:

1. Ensuring that all local government plans are fully funded, delivered and owned locally
2. Developing a framework for the sector that allocates responsibilities for financing, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.
3. Leading the extraordinary effort necessary to end the marginalization and neglect of sanitation.
4. Ensuring that Donor technical assistance aims to build and strengthen in-country 'policy communities'; not undermine them.
5. Making the policy process target services at the poor and most marginalised groups.
6. Addressing the weak capacity of local government agencies to deliver services
7. Improving water and sanitation services for the urban poor as a matter of urgent priority.

Cadbury Schweppes plc – a giant in rural water supply and poverty reduction in Ghana

By Attah Arhin



A hand-dug well provided with support from Cadbury

Access to clean water is a basic and necessary precondition for the enjoyment of all human rights. Safe domestic water and basic sanitation are essential and fundamental to improving good health, education, and overall productivity. Access to good drinking water also has implications for promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating major diseases and generally fighting global poverty. It is therefore sad to observe that currently over one billion people lack access to a basic supply of clean water. More than a quarter of these people (311 million) live in sub-Saharan Africa, which means that roughly 45% of Africa's population lacks access to clean water (UNICEF).

In Ghana, the situation is not different. According to the 2005 annual report of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), the national potable water supply coverage was 52%. Rural water supply, even though has improved, is nothing better with only 53.18% of rural dwellers having access to improved water supplies mainly through boreholes and hand-dug wells with hand pumps and small water systems for small towns. This situation compels many rural dwellers to rely on contaminated and unprotected sources for their water supply needs.

Current government expenditure on the water and sanitation sector remains woefully inadequate and unlikely to meet the MDG target of halving by half the proportion of people living without a sustainable access to safe domestic water. The sector continues to rely heavily on donor support to provide potable water to as many people as possible. It is for this reason that one finds the effort and involvement of Cadbury Schweppes in Ghana very commendable.

Overview

Arguably the world's largest Beverage and Confectionery Company, Cadbury's origins stretches back over 200 years. The company's heritage dates back to 1783 when Jacob Scheppe perfected the process of manufacturing carbonated mineral water in Geneva, Switzerland. And in 1824 John Cadbury opened in Birmingham selling cocoa and chocolate. These two great household names merged in 1969 to form Cadbury Schweppes plc. Since then Cadbury Schweppes plc has expanded business throughout the world by a programme of organic and acquisition led growth producing brands such as Cadbury, Schweppes, Halls, Trident, Dr Pepper, Snapple, Trebor, Dentyne, Bubblicious and Bassett, products enjoyed in almost every country around the world. The company's purpose is to work together to create brands people love.

Cadbury and Cocoa in Ghana

Most of the world's cocoa is grown in a narrow belt 10 degrees either side of the equator. Here the trees grow well in humid tropical climates with regular rains and a short dry season. West Africa produces 75% of the world's cocoa in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Cameroon. South America and Asia produce the remaining 25% in Brazil, Ecuador, Malaysia, India and

Indonesia. Ghana has over half a million cocoa farmers working on smallholdings within communities that grow a mix of food for themselves and cash crops for onward sale. Cocoa farming is generally a small, unmechanised business. The fruiting patterns of cocoa trees and their location in the forest make mechanization impracticable.

In the early 1900s, William Cadbury made the decision to source cocoa, a vital ingredient for Cadbury's chocolate brands, from the then Gold Coast. The company still sources most of its cocoa from Ghana today with some being sourced from Cote d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia and Nigeria. In the United Kingdom, all of Cadbury's cocoa beans come from Ghana, although its cocoa butter and cocoa liquor may come from commodity suppliers spread more widely.

In its 2006 Corporate and Social Responsibility report, Cadbury demonstrates its determination to contribute to poverty reduction in cocoa growing communities when it stated that;

"There are many environmental and social challenges faced by the cocoa industry. We have a responsibility to ensure that farmers and their families have a decent livelihood and that the cocoa and other crops the farmers grow yield a sufficient income to support families and villages. We are keen to make sure there is enough investment for future supply and that the highest international labour standards are observed. Our ethical sourcing strategy helps ensure this happens"

Water, Sanitation and Poverty Reduction

Water is a precious resource whose supply is greatly under pressure from growing populations, over-consumption and pollution; competition for clean water is intense. Clean water, so essential to life, is not always easily accessible to communities in Ghana. In some communities women and children have to spend up to 8 hours a-day collecting water from far away, unprotected and possibly contaminated sources. A community with a safe water facility does not only benefit from easy access to clean potable water and a reduction in water borne disease, but also frees up time for people, usually women, to have the opportunity to generate income and for children's education.

With a keen interest in promoting healthy and sustainable communities in Ghana, Cadbury's fresh-water well building programme, which has now been established for five years, provides cocoa growing communities with clean potable water. Supported by company financial support and employee fundraising, Cadbury partners WaterAid (an international charity which was voted Britain's most admired charity in 2006) and Kuapa Kokoo Social Development Fund (a farmers' co-operative) to provide potable water for deprived communities in Ghana. By the end of 2006 there were about 400 water facilities in place, providing enough water for over 60,000 beneficiaries. These projects are already showing signs of changing the lives of some of the world's poorest people forever.

The Rope Pump Pilot Project

Various technological devices exist for pumping safe water from wells in poor and deprived rural communities. In recent times the principle that communities can best be strengthened and empowered by doing things for themselves rather than waiting for outside charity has resulted in the piloting of a number of options. The Rope Pump is one of such devices. A humble pump for bringing water up from shallow wells, the Rope Pump is considered relatively cheaper, simple, uses available local materials and can easily be repaired.

It consists of a continuous loop of rope which is wrapped around a bicycle wheel at the top of the well. It hangs loose down into the well, and then is brought up through the inside of a plastic pipe to the top again. On the rope are attached valves, made from used inner tubes or any suitable flexible material such as used shoe leather. As the rope comes up the inside of the pipe, the valves push water from the bottom of the well to the top. A junction is made into the pipe near the top so the rope continues up to the wheel while the water spills out of the pipe to a waiting container. All the components of the rope pump – rope, used inner tubes, used bicycle frame and wheel, and plastic pipe are usually available in any medium sized town.

Through WaterAid Ghana and ProNet Accra, one of its implementing partners, Cadbury has financed the piloting of this technology to determine its suitability. In 2006, Cadbury provided funds for 34 hand dug wells in the Sefwi-Wiawso district of the Western region. Three of such wells have been fitted with rope pumps on pilot basis and are reportedly doing well. This demonstrates the company's preparedness and commitment to using effective means to provide safe water for the rural poor.

A well-a-day

With its specialist knowledge and track record in Ghana, WaterAid has proved a natural, and successful, partner for Cadbury. Mindful of the fact that access to safe domestic water is the surest way to achieving sustainable poverty reduction, Cadbury has already launched another project simply referred to as a well-a-day aimed at extending access to potable water to as many poor and deprived communities as possible. Basically, this project aims at providing one water well per day throughout the year, making this important resource available to communities without any sustainable access to it. The project will be executed by working with local implementing partners who, like ProNet, are members of CONIWAS.

Conclusion

Cadbury Schweppes plc believes it is possible to pursue commercial goals, and care about communities at the same time. In recognition of Cadbury's high standards of conduct and social responsibility, other leading FTSE businesses voted it the winner of Britain's most admired company award in 2004.

Cadbury's example shows how corporate bodies, donors and other stakeholders can partner government to provide deprived communities with sustainable access to adequate and safe water supply towards accelerated poverty reduction.

The greatest joy is to see that at last our efforts and investments are saving countless lives!



Attitudinal change - surest key to sanitation and hygiene

By Brooke Nuwati

Good sanitation is a basic right of all people irrespective of age, gender, class or race. It must be accessible to all and sundry because sanitation is a system that protects people's health and also goes a long way to affect their state of being sensible or reasonable to make good and sound judgment.

Sanitation also means control of physical factors in the human environment that could harm development, health, or survival. Sanitation is a term for the hygienic disposal or recycling of waste materials, including human excrement. It is also an important public health measure which is essential for the prevention of diseases. Sanitation is the effective use of measures which will create and maintain healthy environmental conditions. Among these measures are the safeguarding of food and water and the control of disease-carrying insects and animals.

According to statistics, more than 2.6 billion people – forty per cent of the world's population – lack basic sanitation facilities, and over one billion people still use unsafe drinking water sources. As a result, thousands of children die every day from diarrhoea and other water, sanitation, and hygiene-related diseases and many more suffer and are weakened by illnesses.

Many attempts have been made over the years by governments,

individuals, local and international NGOs and other donors to solve the problem of poor sanitation. Huge sums of money have been used to spearhead clean-up campaign exercises and to cure diseases that come as a result of poor sanitation. Good attempts indeed! But unfortunately, these actions alone do not and cannot serve as a panacea to the ever increasing poor sanitation problem in the communities.

In almost every corner of our neighbourhood, indiscriminate disposal of waste, be it solid or liquid, has become the order of the day. One might even think overflowing garbage cans and even human excreta are objects of beautification even on the principal streets of our cities and towns

Attitude! People's attitude towards sanitation must be targeted as their actions on hygiene leave much to be desired. Hygiene is the self-employed practice which will keep one healthy. People should practise basic hygiene skills like washing one's hands properly before meals and after visiting the toilet, sweeping one's environment, distilling gutters washing one's clothes and maintaining body cleanliness etc.

The Vice President, HE Aliu Mahama's "Discipline – Do the Right Thing" campaign is a laudable one and should be encouraged and

sustained. People should desist from indiscriminate disposal of waste and offenders should be punished to serve as deterrents to others.

Also, adequate number of garbage cans/containers should be provided and they should be emptied on time whenever they are full.

Most importantly, an intensive mass education programme on sanitation should be embarked upon. People should be educated on the dangers of poor sanitation practices and they should know what they stand to gain should they maintain good sanitation. In light of this, people who maintain and encourage basic sanitation in our various environments should be recognized and rewarded publicly to encourage others to follow suit.

The various offers we receive from governments, NGOs, individuals and any other donors to tackle the problem of poor sanitation will lead to nothing if the attitude of the people is neglected. The Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation envisions to halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation. We can only achieve this goal with the right attitude.



WaterAid/Jon Spall

Contacts

Please send your proposal for development assistance to the nearest partner to your intended project area.

Our partners

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Afram Plains Development Organization (APDO)

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Professional Network Association (ProNet-North)

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WaterAid's mission is to overcome poverty by enabling the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education.

Location: No 1 Kwabena Anafi Street, Forest Avenue, Dzorwulu, Accra.

Contact: The Country Representative, Box 16185, KIA, Accra Tel: (233-21) 760440 /780581. Fax: (233-21) 783947

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