GREEN HABITAT INITIATIVE

Annual Report 2022

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Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategies
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMO	Community Mobilisation Officer
CTCN	Climate Technology Change Network
CWG	Communications Working Group
HQ	Headquarters
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
I-WASH	Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LBS	Lagos Business School
LGA	Local Government Area
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NSCI	Nigerian Sustainable Cities and Communities Index
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RANET	Radio-Internet
RUWASSA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SE	Social Entrepreneurs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USGBC	United States Green Building Council
WAMSS	Water Maintenance and Support Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCOM	Water Sanitation & Hygiene committee

1.0 Message from the CEO/President

As Nigerians and Nigeria strives to forge ahead after the 2020 pandemic, 2022 for GHI became a year of continued and relentless efforts in advancing our collective sustainability. Working in some of the poorest areas of northwestern Nigeria has been reflective, challenging and exciting for us. Actions and changes are needed from all actors and at all levels if we are to change the current narrative of the slow progress we are making towards achieving the SDGs.

We witnessed an encouraging interest, response, action, and, most importantly, cooperation from the rural communities where we work. People in rural communities are as interested in changing their living and socio-economic conditions as should be rightly so. They live in abject poverty, making their ambition challenging to achieve.

Without being discouraged by the low sustainability potentials in this region, we strived and made 2022 our most impactful year. With funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), we increased access to clean water for more than 46,000 (forty-six thousand) people living in rural communities in Kebbi State. We joined hands with numerous partners in Kebbi State, including but not limited to the Kebbi State Government, through its ministries of Budget and Economic Planning, Water Resources, Environment, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency, to execute our activities. The local community structures we found on the ground were encouraging and supportive in joining hands with us to advance their communities.

Our participatory approach to project implementation has proven successful in ensuring the acceptance and success of our program in the state and the communities. This will continue to be applied in all our future programs as it is an essential pillar of the sustainability of our work.

A story that touched me is about providing piped water to labour/maternity wards in Nayelwa Primary Health Care Facility. Before our intervention, the midwives fetch water from buckets in nearby or distant taps or wells and carry it into these wards to support nursing mothers.

This increases the chances of the water being polluted while being transported. We have learnt the importance of hand hygiene while supporting deliveries. Babies' many deaths and bacterial infections can be avoided if midwives maintain good hand hygiene. However, we understood that for some hospitals, the presence of water does not remove the possibility of infections—the ergonomics, i.e. the locations of where the clean water is, matters.
As such, GHI provided piped water directly into these wards, ensuring round-the-clock access to clean water devoid of contamination and inches away from where it is needed.

Across the board, GHI's activities were broad in breadth and profound in depth in 2022. We were implementing activities and advocating for positive changes in water, sanitation, and hygiene, promoting an end to open defecation, and boosting local economic conditions by setting up social enterprises and providing skills to community artisans. We also took the advocacy to schools, supporting them in setting up environmental health clubs and understanding the need for a clean environment. We know that ensuring our collective sustainability must include the provision of conducive learning environments for our children.

Toilets, segregated for male and female use, including people with special needs, were provided in schools. Water and handwashing facilities were also provided on-site. We are sure these facilities will keep more children at school, especially females, who do not need to worry about finding decent toilets for their menstrual hygiene needs. When we celebrated Menstrual Hygiene Day in Kebbi and Abuja in 2022, we learned that girls wanted to stay in schools regardless of their conditions.

One of our most remarkable impressions of how communities are interested in advancing their living conditions was witnessing the construction of 302 improved toilets. Household members who earlier practised open defecation heeded our advocacy messages of ending the practice. We provided the construction skills required for the artisans to build these toilets, ensuring about 1,200 people now use a toilet in their households.

However, some of our activities that needed these people to invest their money to build toilets were quite challenging. We had to wait for the rainy season to come for them to farm and sell their produce before they could raise funds to build toilets.

We must acknowledge the role the women in the communities played in this. We found out that for several communities, the ladies (wives and daughters) constantly reminded the heads of the households (fathers) to act on their pledge to GHI of building a toilet at home for them. This was no doubt awe-inspiring to see the result of their actions.

Promoting this behavioural change and attitude was an arduous task for us, especially our community mobilisation officers, who constantly travelled to the nooks and crannies of Kebbi State to advocate for the needed changes.

I am very thankful to USAID, Kebbi State Government, and all our partners for making 2022 a fantastic year for us all, especially for the rural communities we worked in. I also sincerely appreciate and am proud of our diligent GHI colleagues that have been resilient throughout 2022. Always present at the office, in the communities, and travelling in the precarious northwest region to ensure that the program objectives or the mission of GHI have been achieved. They took a lot of initiative in the achievements of the year.

In my concluding thought, I will continue to echo that poverty alleviation must be a component of the WASH program if we are to aid the achievement of our sustainable development goals.

I now invite you to make a warm cup of tea or get a glass of chilled juice, stretch out your legs, and enjoy reading our impact story of 2022.

With pleasure,

Engr. Sadiq Abubakar Gulma,
CEO/President and Co-founder, GHI

> Actions and changes are needed from all actors and at all levels if we are to change the current narrative of the slow progress we are making towards achieving the SDGs.

2.0 About GHI

Figure 1: GHI staff facilitating the female monthly cycle using the Menstrual Wheel during the Menstrual Hygiene Day in Dangoma Secondary School, Kalgo LGA

Green Habitat Initiative (GHI) is a non-profit youth-led organisation committed to advancing sustainability in cities and communities in Nigeria. Registered in 2016, GHI has worked across Nigeria in both rural and urban communities, notably working towards the achievement of SDGs 6 (clean water & sanitation), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 13 (climate action). Our work has impacted more than 60 000 Nigerians, supporting them to access clean water, decent environmental conditions, and improved socio-economic livelihoods.

We are the first local NGO in Nigeria to partner with USAID in the WASH sector, winning a $2 million grant to implement a WASH program in some of the most deprived areas of Nigeria. We are privileged and proud of our achievements in working with communities and other stakeholders to promote sustainable development.

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2.1.1 Mission

To leverage technology, partnerships, and innovation in fostering sustainability in cities and communities.

2.1.2 Vision

To be the lighthouse of environmental solutions in Nigeria.

2.1.3 Values

Values bring us together and fulfil the purpose of our daily activities. Our intention when we work together is always to achieve a greater purpose of making a positive difference in our work areas. Our core and aspirational values are;

- Accountability
- Boldness
- Courage
- Diversity
- Empathy
- Eco-friendliness
- Fairness
- Humility
- Initiative
- Innovation
- Integrity
- Kaizen
- Leadership
- Learning
- Multi-dimensional view
- Partnership
- Passion
- Quality
- Respect
- Self-Leadership
- Service mind to partners
- Sustainability
- Wellness

2.1.4 Approach

GHI leverages the TIPS approaches for the implementation of its activities;

1. **Technology:** Technology is an enabler and transformer. We utilise technology to make our work more accessible, and the output of the work reaches its full potential of changing lives.
2. **Innovation:** Our top priority is providing innovative and better solutions.
3. **Partnership:** With more partners, we can leverage each other's knowledge and resources to do more.
4. **Sustainability:** It matters only if it is sustainable for the community, economy, and environment.

2.2 Governance Structure

GHI has a governance structure comprising the Governing Board, the Advisory Board, and the Management Board. The Governing Board oversees the organisation's sustainability and accountability, overseen by the Board Chair. The Advisory Board provides expert recommendations on GHI's core focus areas. The Management Board oversees the organisation's day-to-day operations, headed by the CEO/President.

Governing Board

Salma Mohammed
Board Chair

Sadiq Abubakar Gulma
Board Member/CEO/Founder

Dayo Olaide
Board Member

Abdulmumin Tanko
Board Member/Secretary/Founder

Sada Haruna
Board Member/Founder

Advisory Board

Maria Yetano Roche

Focus: SDG 7

Management Board

Sadiq Abubakar Gulma
CEO/President

Hamza Jakada
Programs

Zainab Yunusa
Strategy

Sada Haruna
IT

Sadiq Abubakar Idris
Operations

Abdurrahman Suleiman Mohammed
Partnerships

3.0 GHI SDGs Involvement

While our activities have a cross-cutting focus, Green Habitat Initiative's core areas are within the following 4 SDGs:

3.1 SDG 6

CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

In 2022, GHI continued implementing the USAID-funded "Project for the Improved Sustainability of Integrated WASH Services (I-WASH)". The project aims to improve the overall health and well-being of Kebbi and Sokoto States communities and their socio-economic conditions through enhanced access to clean water and sanitation.

The project in 2022 recorded numerous milestone successes, chief among them constructing 14 new solar-powered boreholes and rehabilitating 20 water points in Kebbi. Furthermore, about 300 toilets have been constructed directly from GHI's Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), and the year also recorded successes in establishing WASHCOMs and training about 34 community WASH members.

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3.2 SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

In 2022, GHI continued to develop the concept note and all anticipated project variables for the Nigerian Sustainable Cities Index (NSCI). The project seeks to create a diagnostic for Nigerian cities and a picture of each state's sustainability ranking.

Figure 2: The USAID MELSA-FBM team monitoring the 12, 000 litre solar-powered borehole constructed at Gwandu LGA, Kebbi State.

Figure 3: (L-R) Argungu LGA WASH Unit staff with WASHCOM members in Bayan Saula, Sauwa ward Argungu LGA, Kebbi State.

3.3 SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION

In 2022, GHI developed the Radio-Internet (RANET) concept for consideration for the Climate Technology Change Network (CTCN) technical assistance to improve adaptation and resilience to climate change in rural Nigeria. The scheme is on course to be implemented in 2023. RANET aims to enhance rural smallholder farmers' access to weather, climate, and drought information to enhance agricultural resilience to the impacts of climate change through an integrated information and communication system that leverages radio and the internet.

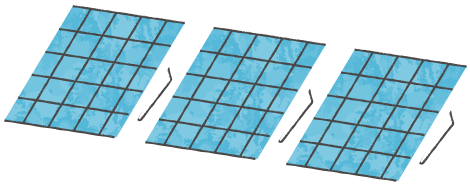
4.0 Summary of Achievements

Over **40,000** individuals now have access to basic water supply, an estimate of **7,000** individuals have access to sanitation and hygiene facilities across some institutions, this led **32** communities to claim open-defecation free status in Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

Below are infographics outlining the summary of achievements of the USAID-funded I-WASH activity in 2022:

4.1 Surveys & Reports

4.2 Construction & CLTS Impact

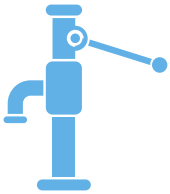


14

New solar-powered boreholes were constructed across Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

20

Non-functional water facilities rehabilitated across Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

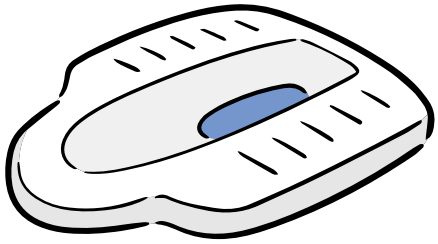


10

New hygiene facilities were fabricated across some institutions of Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

10

Blocks of 2-compartments pour flush toilets each constructed across schools and health centers in Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

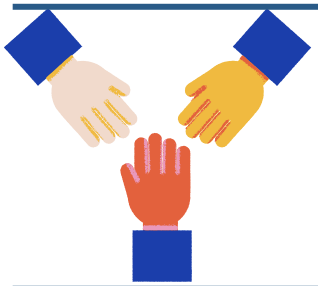


2

Social Enterprises were established in Kebbi State.

34

WASHCOMs formed across Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.



302

Households mobilised to construct latrines, 34 communities claiming open defecation free status across Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs in Kebbi State.

5

Drama performances across CLTS communities in Kebbi State

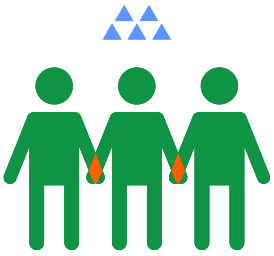
4.3 Trainings & Workshops

19

Personnels trained from relevant MDAs for the IWRM workshop for key stakeholders in Kebbi State.

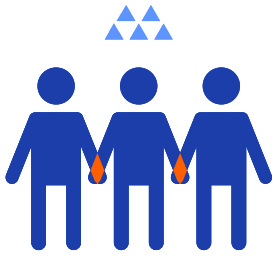
34

Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOMs) established and trained in Kebbi State.



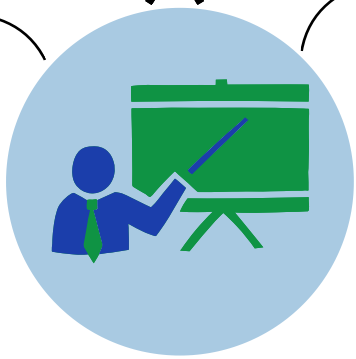
36

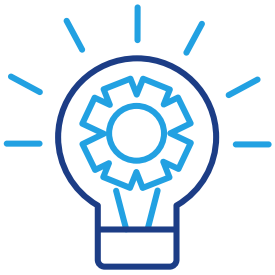
LGA WASH units and RUWASSA staff trained on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in Kebbi State.



12

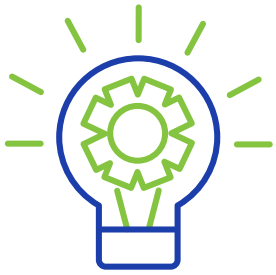
WASH units from Silame and Yabo LGAs in Sokoto State trained on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).





15

Personnels from relevant MDAs trained on data-use for decision making for stakeholders in Kebbi State.



19

Personnels from relevant MDAs trained on data-use for decision making for stakeholders in Sokoto State.

5.0 Programs

5.1 Donor Funded Programs (Impacts and Outcomes)

Figure 4: USAID EGE team, GHI, WASHCOM, and community members during the monitoring visit by USAID to supervise WASH facilities constructed under the I-WASH Project.

5.1.1 I-WASH PROJECT

The project for improved sustainability of integrated WASH services (I-WASH) made giant strides in achieving the project's strategic goals in 2022. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), I-WASH is a two-year cooperative agreement with USAID implemented by Green Habitat Initiative (GHI) in Kebbi and Sokoto States. The project commenced on 16th February 2021 and will run for two (2) years, with the final milestone planned for 31st May 2023. The project aims to reduce water-borne diseases and associated socio-economic challenges through an integrated, participatory, and innovative approach to improving reliable and inclusive access to WASH services in health centres, schools, and unserved/underserved communities in Kebbi and Sokoto States.

Two components of the activity aim to achieve the overarching goal of reducing water-borne diseases and associated socio-economic challenges. The IWRM component involves all activities associated with understanding the catchment area's watershed for the activity's WASH Services (second component).

It encompasses a holistic assessment of watersheds in beneficiary locations within the Sokoto Rima Basin, factoring the entire hydrological and hydrogeological cycle, land-use practices, environmental risk, and susceptibility to the shortage, contamination, and loss of water resources.

The WASH services component involves three distinct but related interventions; rehabilitation of non-functional water pumps and installation of new WASH facilities, deployment of a surveillance system for remote monitoring of water pump functionality (Pump-view), and advocacy for critical behavioural changes towards better WASH services. This component includes the following; feasibility studies to ascertain the conditions and adequacy of WASH services in the activity target locations, examining the extent of failing boreholes, determination of per capita availability of water, identification of gender roles in WASH, and construction of solar-powered boreholes, latrines, and hand-washing facilities.

A. PROJECT LOCATION

The target populations are in unserved rural communities, schools, and health centres in Kebbi and Sokoto States. In 2022, the I-WASH focused most of its activities on three (3) LGAs, Gwandu, Argungu, and Kalgo (GAK) of Kebbi State and two (2) LGAs of Sokoto State, Yabo and Silame. Table 1 shows Local Government Areas and their respective council wards where the I-WASH activity is intervening.

Table 1: I-WASH Activity LGAs and Communities of Intervention in Kebbi & Sokoto States

	LGAs		Communities		LGAs		Communities
Kebbi	Argungu	1	Lailaba	**Sokoto**	Yabo	1	Bulaga
		2	Gotomo			2	Sarkin Rafi
		3	Sauwa			3	Baicin Ganji
		4	Tungar Zazzagawa			4	Torankawa
	Gwandu	5	Gwandu		Silame	5	Sabon Gari
		6	Dalijan			6	Runji (Silame)
		7	Malisa			7	Sabon Birni
		8	Kambaza			8	Runji (Gande)
		9	Gulmare			9	Ganasawa
		10	Maruda				
	Kalgo	11	Kalgo Dangaladima				
		12	Diggi				
		13	Dangoma				
		14	Etene				
		15	Kuka				
		16	Nayelwa				

B. KEY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2022, GHI, under the I-WASH activity, constructed fourteen (14) new solar-powered boreholes and rehabilitated twenty (20) non-functional boreholes in deprived communities, thereby providing improved water supply to an estimated 46,000 individuals. Ten new pour-flush toilet facilities, and ten hand-washing facilities, were also provided in primary health care centres and schools to serve an estimated 4,000 persons.

Thirty-two (32) masons were also trained in constructing economically viable pit latrines in rural communities. They were also trained in understanding the significance of the WASH construction market. These masons were selected from the intervention communities and have been engaged by the rural dwellers to construct toilets in their households under the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activity we conducted.

Under the activity's advocacy and CLTS component, rigorous community engagements were conducted in target intervention communities, including surveys, focus group discussions, and community dialogues.

Furthermore, drama presentations were conducted in the communities to promote good hygiene practices, ownership of development projects and sustainability mechanisms, and good watershed health practices. The messages were well received by the communities leading to an increased drive to construct toilets and end open defecation practices.

Through the advocacy and CLTS activities, some notable successes recorded during the reporting period include the construction of over 300 latrines by households, ensuring the household members contain their faecal waste and ending open defecation practices in 34 target communities. Similarly, all 34 communities claim an open defecation-free (ODF) status.

Furthermore, a social enterprise (SEs), Water Maintenance Support Services (WAMSS), was established and trained to fit into GHI's I-WASH sustainability model towards sustainable operation and maintenance services of all I-WASH facilities across Kebbi State.

In addition to the outlined achievements above, the I-WASH activity recorded tremendous successes. In particular, Kebbi State, where the advocacy and sustainability component of the activity notably facilitated the establishment and registration of 34 WASH Committees (WASHCOMs) to encourage local ownership of all I-WASH facilities, thereby ensuring sustainable operation and maintenance of the facilities.

C. UPDATE ON ACTIVITY PROGRESS BY INTERMEDIATE RESULTS (IRs)

The milestones and the activities implemented under specific Intermediate Results (IRs) are discussed as follows.

1. **IR1 - Strengthen the capacities of the State, LGA institutions, and community structures to manage WASH services sustainably.**

Sub IR1.1: Increased knowledge and skills of state and non-state actors on Watershed Management and WASH services.

Key Accomplishments:

A workshop for developing Watershed Best Management Practices was held at the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning in Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State.

Figure 5: Cross-section of participants at the Integrated Watershed Resources Management (IWRM) workshop.

Figure 6: Group picture with the Hon. Commissioner Ministry MBEP, PS and ES PHCDA, PS Ministry of Environment, other participants, and GHI staff members.

Nineteen participants (17 Males and 2 Females) attended the workshop; the workshop targeted stakeholders from the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Ministry of Environment, Ministry for Water Resources, RUWASSA, Kebbi State Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Health, State Primary Healthcare Development Agency (SPHCDA), Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, and Kebbi State Coalition of Civil Society Organisations. Chairpersons, permanent secretaries, directors, and deputy directors from these ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) actively participated in the two-day workshop.
The detailed watershed baseline report was shared with key stakeholders from various government and non-governmental organisations in the environment, water sector, and civil society. The objectives of the workshop were as follows:

I. Review the findings of the watershed baseline assessment conducted in Kebbi State under the project for Improved Sustainability of WASH Services (supported by the United States Agency for International Development).
II. Establish an institutional arrangement to address the challenges.
III. Develop guidelines and best management practices for State authority and communities.
IV. Develop an implementation framework and action plan for protecting and conserving watersheds in Kebbi State.

For an institutional framework, it is essential to understand that watershed management requires a multi-stakeholder approach due to the wide range of issues, including land and water resources, agriculture, legislation, health, etc. Consequently, partnerships, roles, and responsibilities must be established locally. Hence, the institutional arrangement for best watershed management practices was established during the workshop.
In Kebbi State, the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning coordinates all State programs and activities. The Ministry is also the coordinator of all development activities financed through partnerships and international funding, requiring all activities in the State to be introduced to it first to align with the overall Kebbi State Development Plan.

The purpose of the watershed management plan is to provide a framework of guidance and implementation strategies to achieve the following seven goals:

I. Advocate and educate communities and local governments on watershed stewardship.
II. Enhance agricultural and industrial activities.

III. Preserve and sustain natural resources.
IV. Improve water quality.
V. Reduce stormwater runoff and flooding.
VI. Protect watershed hydrological balance.
VII. Integrate utility and municipal water use to meet future water supply.

All the inputs and recommendations from stakeholders were consolidated into a single document for implementation by the State and will be reviewed quarterly to monitor progress.

Following the development of the action plan, the Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning and other relevant stakeholders were engaged in fulfilling and implementing the short-term activities in the action plan. So far, the State has implemented many short-term activities from the action plan developed.

Sub IR1.2: Strengthen evidence-based monitoring data and remote monitoring systems for informed decision-making in WASH services.

Key Accomplishments

I. Pumpview remote monitoring system

Under this component, a remote monitoring system of water pumps (Pumpview) is being developed by GHI. Two rounds of testing were conducted for the prototype Pumpview sensor.

The tests conducted for the prototype sensor informed GHI of the exact refinements required for the subsequent field-ready versions deployed to the I-WASH constructed and rehabilitated water boreholes.

The pump view portal development was developed within this period. It also included the integration of the portal front-end to the backend. This implies that a connection has been established between the Pumpview online portal system and a Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) medium to transfer sensor data to the Pumpview portal for administrative and user access. An MQTT Lens simulator was used to inundate the testing process and achieve satisfactory results for sharing data from the sensor prototype.

Upon successfully installing the Pumpview sensors onto the I-WASH constructed and rehabilitated water boreholes scheduled for Project year 2, GHI plans to conduct capacity building on remote monitoring of boreholes for stakeholders in Kebbi State.

Furthermore, an Open Innovation Challenge (OIC) amongst indigenous private enterprises was conducted to design a formidable remote monitoring system that can effectively improve the remote monitoring of water facilities. The OIC provides a platform for local capacity development as all the ideas/concepts considered were local solutions proffered by Nigerian IoT enthusiasts, engineers, computer programmers, and students.

When fully integrated, the Pumpview monitoring system will also enhance the technical capacity of local entrepreneurs and RUWASSA staff.

II. Workshop on Data-use for Decision-Making

During the period under review, a workshop on Data-Use for Decision-Making in the WASH sector was held in Kebbi State. The workshop's main objective is to improve the capacity of the target participants towards effective and evidence-based decision-making. Fifteen stakeholders from various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in Kebbi State were in attendance.

The participants were engaged in a hands-on training session on the primary use of Microsoft Excel for data recording, analysis, reporting, and visualisation. In addition, the report for the detailed WASH baseline survey undertaken in ten LGAs of Kebbi State was disseminated to the State government during the workshop. A pre and post-evaluation of the workshop participants revealed how impactful the workshop was towards enlightening them of the importance and advantages of evidence-based decision-making in their various capacities.

Figure 7: The COP (Right), Dr. Hamza Jakada, presents the report of the detailed WASH baseline study conducted under the I-WASH activity in 10 LGAs of Kebbi State while the DPRS for Kebbi State MBEP (Left) receives the report on behalf of Kebbi State Government.

Figure 8: Cross-section of participants during the workshop on Data-use for Decision Making in the WASH sector.

2. **IR2 - Increased sustainable access and use of sanitation facilities and the practice of key hygiene behaviours**

Sub IR2.1: Increased availability of sanitation facilities in communities, health centres, and schools.

Key Accomplishments:

I. Engagement of an Architectural and Engineering (A & E) Design Firm

A&E procurement was initiated, and a contract agreement was signed between GHI and the firm. The site survey and community engagements across the beneficiary LGAs were carried out to ensure the community was carried along during the activities and for the contractor to be introduced to the activity locations and engaged with the community for cooperation and support.

The A&E firm conducted the geotechnical evaluation for the construction of 10 blocks of 4 compartments pour flush toilets and developed a Bill of Engineering Measurement (BEME) and appropriate detailed design to WASH standards for the sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools and health centres. In addition, the WASH team and Advocacy advisor collaborated with the A&E firm, in partnership with the LGA WASH unit, to ensure adherence to WASH standards and facilitate advocacy to community leaders and heads of the institutions.

The A&E firm conducted and submitted the geotechnical reports and preliminary designs of pour flush toilets for schools and health facilities for review and evaluation; GHI WASH team reviewed and evaluated the designs and reverted to the Consultant, who subsequently made the necessary revisions.

II. Completion of Toilets and Hand-washing Facilities under Milestones 7 & 8

Under milestones 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the I-WASH activity, ten (10) pour flush toilets were constructed in institutions across some communities in Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs of Kebbi State. Similarly, ten (10) new foot-operated handwashing facilities were constructed in the same institutions, providing access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities for more than 6000 beneficiaries in the affected institutions; each pour flush toilet unit consists of three compartments (1-PWD and 2-regular).

III. Construction of household latrines

Under the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) component of the I-WASH activity, a door-to-door hygiene sensitisation campaign was undertaken to sensitise households within the I-WASH communities' importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices. The sensitisation focused on the importance of safe faeces containment by households and hence the abolishment of open-defecation practices which were practised by the majority of the households. As a result of the CLTS activity, over 300 households were mobilised to build improved latrines within their households to contain their faeces safely and hence prevent them from practising open-defecation, thereby making their environment and water sources free from faecal matter, which will ultimately reduce the occurrence of water-borne diseases within the affected communities.

Figure 9: Urinal Station at Sauwa UBE.

Figure 10: Completed toilet with PWD compartment at Sauwa UBE.

Figure 11: 4-person capacity handwashing station at Nayelwa PHC in Kalgo LGA, Kebbi State

Figure 12: Completed 2-unit compartments of toilet facilities and water storage tank at Sauwa UBE

Sub IR2.2: Increased knowledge and access to safe WASH practices and key hygiene behaviours in selected communities.

Key Accomplishments:

i. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activities

Also in 2022, 8,218 people from 914 households across 34 CLTS communities in GAK LGAs were brought together by the staff of the LGA WASH unit and RUWASSA, with technical support from GHI to develop Community Action Plans that highlighted their commitments to achieve Open Defecation Free status.

The communities are steadily progressing towards this goal as communities are already claiming Open Defecation free status. When confirmed, the communities will be verified in line with the National Protocol for Verification and Certification of ODF communities.

In addition, Simple Immediate Doable Actions (SIDA) sessions were carried out to ensure household toilets have complete ODF criteria (fly-proof cover, handwashing facility with soap/ash, and water). The approach was adapted from Follow-Up Mandona (FUM), an action-oriented approach targeted to accelerate ODF results. Households with existing toilets were facilitated to implement ODF criteria (fly-proof drop hole cover, handwashing facilities, and use of ashes/soap and water) to block faecal-oral transmission routes.

The SIDA was demonstrated in communities with toilets, and existing Open Defecation (OD) sites were cleared, leading up to the ODF claims.

Furthermore, beneficiary communities were supported to establish Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOM) as part of the institutional and community strengthening for sustainable WASH infrastructure. The committees were formed in the 34 CLTS communities across the target LGAs, and 272 WASHCOM members were drafted. In addition, the WASH team provided on-the-job mentoring and coaching to LGA WASH unit staff to strengthen their administrative and record-keeping skills. Staff was trained on filing and documentation of reports for continuous implementation and sustainability.

The CLTS team conducted a data validation exercise to verify data submitted by the LGA WASH unit and support communities to enable them to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF). Households were facilitated to carry out environmental sanitation and designate specific spots for refuse disposal. Consequently, messages on the need to end open defecation are being announced in mosques and communities to encourage positive behaviour change.

Figure 13: Facilitation of latrine options during CLTS triggering at Dangoma, Kalgo LGA, Kebbi State

Figure 14: Development of action plan to end open defecation at Dangoma, Kalgo LGA, Kebbi State

ii. Community Advocacy Dialogue

Focus Group Discussions were conducted in sixteen Integrated WASH intervention communities of Gwandu, Argungu, and Kalgo LGAs, respectively (Dalijan, Malisa, Gulmare, Maruda, Gwandu Dangaladima, Kambaza, Gotomo, Lailaba, Zazzagawa, Sauwa, Kalgo Dangaladima, Dangoma, Gayi, Diggi, Etene, Nayelwa and Kuka communities). The activity aimed to engage the community to understand their leadership and development structures and promote a demanding drive for interventions to ensure the sustainability of WASH facilities in beneficiary communities. The FGDs had 15 to 25 participants, including village chiefs, Imams, women leaders, officers in charge of primary health facilities, headteachers, youth leaders, and other community members.

According to the analysis of the community responses during the Focus Group Discussions, 94% of the target communities understood the benefits of the WASH intervention and its importance to their community's health and well-being. Furthermore, 100% of the target communities said they fully understood the I-WASH intervention's sustainability expectations and were ready to support their community-based structures.

In addition, 87 per cent of the target communities have committed to contributing to long-term operation and maintenance costs through existing community structures. However, only 19 per cent have an existing bank account, while others have stated their readiness to open bank accounts as needed.

During the community visits, it was discovered that involving women in management and decision-making in operation and maintenance of WASH facilities will improve the sustainability of the operation & maintenance of WASH facilities. For instance, some women in the Lailaba ward of Argungu LGA have a well-coordinated microfinance structure. Also, the women in the Gulmare ward of Gwandu LGA promised to contribute money for the maintenance and operation of the facilities.

Figure 15: GHI facilitating a Focus Group Discussion at Gotomo, Argungu LGA, Kebbi State

Figure 16: Facilitation of community Focus Group Discussion at Kuka in Nayelwa ward, Kalgo LGA, Kebbi State

iii. Presentation of Drama in Communities

GHI engaged the Kwaryan-roro drama group to create and perform live drama in six (6) communities from the LGAs of Gwandu, Kalgo, and Argungu. The drama concept emphasised the socioeconomic costs of gender inequality, ineffective WASH facility operation, maintenance practices, and poor sanitation and hygiene practices. The drama included messages about water-borne diseases like typhoid, diarrhoea, and cholera to combat the rising epidemic in the target areas by outlining causative and preventive measures through entertainment.

The drama group selected local talents from the beneficiary communities. They were trained in theatrical artistic elements and on WASH-related topics. The drama group made advocacy visits to community leaders to inform them about the purpose of the drama and solicit their support.

The final live drama performance occurred in the Gotomo ward of Argungu LGA. Dignitaries and key State and LGA stakeholders, including the Honourable Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, attended the event. Post-drama interviews were conducted at the end of each session to assess the effectiveness of the drama performance and messaging.

"*This drama presentation has been educational. It has raised awareness of practices that go against environmental sanitation practices. We will do our best to ensure the sustainability of the water sources that will be rehabilitated and constructed for the people of Diggi Ward. Many thanks to GHI and USAID for this intervention*."

~Chief Imam, Diggi ward,
Kalgo LGA

"*We have entered houses and raised awareness about the importance of hygiene to the community. Recently, we met with forty-four (44) women. I gave them the protocols to follow for sanitation and hygiene based on the water sources that will be provided to their community. We also met at the Sabon Gari area in the Gulmare ward, which had (43) women, and we advised them on sanitation and hygiene. These women observed sanitation and hygiene protocols. Significant improvement has been noticed among children in the community. Children now insist on washing their hands before eating, maintaining body hygiene as evident in their school uniforms and environment.*"

~Hajiya Rabi Gulmare,
Women leader in sanitation and hygiene of Gulmare ward,
Gwandu LGA

Figure 17: Live drama performance at Gulmare ward, Gwandu LGA

Figure 18: Live drama performance at Kuka ward, Argungu LGA

Figure 19: Live drama performance at Dalijan ward, Gwandu LGA

Figure 20: Live drama performance at Diggi ward, Kalgo LGA

iv. Sanitation Marketing

In line with GHI's market-based approach to water and sanitation, a WASH assessment was conducted at initiation to identify the market chain dynamics, highlighting the challenges, opportunities, and gaps available for a potential business model to be effectively operated. Major dealers in borehole spare parts and sanitation wares (toilet business owners) were identified and linked with communities in Kebbi state.

Consequently, masons were trained to construct improved toilet facilities using Sato pan/Sato stool. Thirty-two (32) artisans, 6 LGA WASH officers, and 2 RUWASSA officers were trained and linked with the toilet business owners to supply sato pan/stool, including other sanitation wares. Two prototype toilets were constructed at the end of the training; one sato pan and one offset pit were improved with sato stool and handed over to the training host community in Gwandu.

The trained masons conducted door-to-door marketing of their communities' Sato pans/stools. Several households purchased the Sato pans for new constructions and for moving up the sanitation ladder from pit latrines to improved toilets. Additionally, the masons subsidised the cost of toilet construction. They made it affordable for low-income households, ensuring every home in the I-WASH communities can access improved toilets.

Figure 21: Completion of formwork for the construction of Sato Pan toilet during the training of local area masons

Figure 22: Front view of completed Sato pan and one offset pit improved with Sato stool in Gwandu LGA

3. **IR3- Increased Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water**

Sub IR3.1: Water production increased to meet the demand of underserved communities in target locations.

Key Accomplishments:

I. Construction and rehabilitation of Water Facilities under the I-WASH Activity

Under the I-WASH activity, GHI constructed fourteen (14) new solar-powered boreholes, with five (5) of the boreholes having a 5000-litre storage capacity while nine (9) of the facilities have 15,000 litres storage capacity; each of the solar-powered borehole facility is reticulated to two tap-islands designed to accommodate six tap-heads comfortably. In addition, the activity also rehabilitated twenty (20) non-functional boreholes; the rehabilitated boreholes comprised seven (7) motorised boreholes with a combined storage capacity of 50,000 litres, while thirteen (13) od the rehabilitated boreholes are handpump boreholes, the rehabilitated boreholes were also reticulated to two tap-islands each with each tap island consisting of six (6) tap heads to ease the use of the facility. Overall the constructed and rehabilitated water facilities will provide access to basic drinking water services to more than 40,000 beneficiaries across Gwandu, Argungu, and Kalgo LGAs of Kebbi State. Similarly, the I-WASH activity will construct and rehabilitate water facilities in Yabo and Silame LGAs of Sokoto State.

Figure 23: Completed construction of SPBH at Sauwa UBE

Figure 24: The AOR, WASH Engineer (USAID), GHI and community members at a rehabilitated borehole in Tungar Zazzagawa, Argungu LGA, Kebbi State during a USAID monitoring visit.

Figure 25: (L-R) USAID, Members of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee, and GHI at the completed 12, 000 litre capacity solar-powered borehole in Sauwa, Argungu LGA, Kebbi State.

Figure 26: Community members fetching water from the completed tap island at Bayan Saula, Argungu LGA, Kebbi State.

Figure 27: USAID MELSA team, GHI staff, and community during the field-based monitoring visit by USAID at Dalijan, Gwandu LGA, Kebbi State.

Table 2: I-WASH resource allocation across communities in Gwandu, Argungu and Kalgo LGAs.

S/N	LGAs	Location	GPS coordinates (Lat., Long.)
Rehabilitation of twenty (20) non-functional facilities			
1.	**Gwandu**	Dalijan Garin Gwaddi Community	12.57151, 4.52794
2.		Malisa Lungu	12.26563, 4.43269
3.		Malisa Kaurare	12.2679, 4.4319
4.		Kambaza Community	12.45262, 4.56298
5.		Gulmare Community	12.398, 4.554
6.		Maruda Community	12.49023, 4.76153

7.	**Argungu**	Gotomo (Indire)	12.57093, 4.4107
8.		Gotomo (Dikko Makaranta)	12.57093, 4.4107
9.		Lailaba Community	12.7947, 4.43785
10.		Tungar Zazzagawa Bakin Kasuwa	12.69406, 4.41139
11.		Tungar Zazzagawa Tudun Wada	12.69301, 4.41243
12.		Lailaba PHC	12.77054, 4.4161
13.	**Kalgo**	Etene Shiga Gari	12.2396, 4.02583
14.		Etene Kofar Gari	12.23926, 4.03096
15.		Nayelwa PHC	12.4771, 4.0409
16.		Kalgo-Dangaladima	12.32802, 4.20341
17.		Nayelwa Shiga Gari	12.46901, 4.04762
18.		Nayelwa Kofar Maigari	12.46938, 4.04765
19.		Kuka Community	1227.083, 4001278
20.		Digi Community	12.3612, 4.02116
Construction of New water Facilities at 14 locations			
1.	**Argungu**	Sauwa Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC)	12.61431, 4.32571

2.	**Argungu**	Sauwa Bayan Saula community	12.62009, 4.33201
3.		Tungar Zazzagawa UBE	12.69384, 4.40976
4.		Sauwa UBE	12.619085, 4.336543
5.	**Kalgo**	Dangaladiman Kalgo Community	12.32843, 4.20409
6.		Dangoma Junior Secondary School (JSS)	12.30048, 4.14849
7.		Diggi Community	12.35575, 402397
8.		Kuka community	1226.973, 400167
9.	**Gwandu**	Maruda community	12.49202, 4.76101
10.		Kambazza Community	12.45235, 4.56432
11.		Gulmare Community	12.398, 4.554
12.		Kambaza JSS	12.46615, 4.56931
13.		Gwandu-Dangaladima	12.30361, 4.38544
14.		Dalijan Kofar-Nupawa	12.57296, 4.51789
Construction of New toilets and Hand-washing Facilities			
1.	**Gwandu**	Dalijan UBE (Male)	12.57184, 4.52188
2.		Dalijan UBE (Female)	12.57201, 4.52158
3.		Kambazza JSS	12.46615, 4.56931

4.	**Argungu**	Sauwa UBE (Male)	12.61931, 4.336830
5.		Sauwa UBE (Female)	12.61931, 4.336830
6.		Tungar-zazzagawa UBE	12.69377, 4.40928
7.		Lailaba PHC	12.77054, 4.4161
8.		Sauwa PHC	12.61431, 4.32571
9.	**Kalgo**	Dangoma JSS	12.30129, 4.14871
10.		Nayelwa PHC	12.4771, 4.0409

D. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING (MEL) ACTIVITIES

Below are updates of key MEL activities that were undertaken during the reporting period:

1. **Performance Monitoring**

In line with USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategies (CDCS) and Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), the revised AMELP has the following final list of standard and custom indicators:

2. **Standard Indicators**

I. **HL.8.2-4:** Number of basic sanitation facilities provided in institutional settings as a result of USG assistance.

II. **HL.8.1-1:** Number of people gaining access to a primary drinking water service due to USG assistance.

III. **HL.8.1-4:** Number of institutional settings gaining access to essential drinking water services due to USG assistance.

IV. **PSE-1:** Number of USG engagements jointly undertaken with the private sector to achieve a U.S. foreign assistance objective.

V. **PSE-2:** Number of private sector enterprises engaged with the USG to support U.S. Foreign Assistance objectives.

VI. **PSE-3:** Number of private sector enterprises with improved participation in the local economy due to USG assistance.

VII. **CBLD-10:** Value ($) of non-donor resources mobilised for local development priorities.

3. **Custom Indicators**

I. **IWASH.1.1-1:** Number of individuals trained on IWRM and the role of watershed management in the sustainability of WASH services as a result of USG assistance.

II. **IWASH.1.1-2:** Number of individuals trained on data use and remote monitoring of boreholes (Pumpview) in WASH services due to USG assistance.

III. **IWASH.2.1-1:** Number of hygiene facilities constructed in institutional settings due to USG assistance.

IV. **IWASH.3.1-1:** Number of non-functional boreholes rehabilitated due to USG assistance.

V. **IWASH.3.1-2:** Number of solar-powered boreholes constructed due to USG assistance.

VI. **IWASH.3.1-3:** Number of beneficiaries with access to the improved water supply due to USG assistance.

The I-WASH Activity MEL team created a database, data collection tools for key performance indicators (KPIs), and data collection protocols.

E. COLLABORATING, LEARNING, AND ADAPTING (CLA) ACTIVITIES

The MEL team anchored collaborative and adaptive learning (CLA) practices throughout the reporting period.

A collective approach was adopted to ensure the tools and methods were well-contextualised and resonated with internal and external stakeholders. The assessment conducted by I-WASH findings and stakeholders' engagement through the CLA approaches are tailored towards strengthening institutions, plans, and data-driven decision-making; the assessment and GHI's engagement prioritised capacity changes, and then an action plan used assessment results to prioritise the task.

Specifically, the MEL team held a Collaborating Learning and Adapting (CLA) exercise involving the entire project staff. The CLA was made up of two (2) sessions;

The first session was dubbed the "Pause-and-reflect" session, and it provides a platform for the project personnel to reflect on the challenges (issues) they have encountered in the course of the project implementation activities in the first half of 2022.

More importantly, the impact of these challenges on the project implementation process was also identified, and recommendations were offered on how to mitigate them.

The second session was termed the "Jigsaw" session. In this session, the project personnel from the various units formed different groups to learn about each unit's activities collaboratively.

In addition to the routine CLA session, two “Furikaeri” sessions were held during the reporting period to highlight successes and challenges recorded during the implementation of significant milestones and activities. These sessions were held immediately after completing certain activities, and recommendations and suggestions highlighted in subsequent activities were adapted to ensure effective project delivery.

In particular, a Furikaeri session on LGA selection and another on working with consultants/contractors were facilitated. After the session, recommendations were made and adapted to internalise the conduct of WASH baseline surveys in subsequent phases of the activity.

Overall, the activity has deliberately implemented the CLA approach throughout its implementation process, which has ensured a systematic learning process that has led to improvements in implementing the I-WASH activity.

Figure 28: MEL Specialist with the I-WASH technical team during the CLA Knowledge café session.

F. DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE (DQA)

The USAID Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Support Activity (MELSA) team conducted a Data Quality Assurance exercise during the period under review. The exercise included a desktop review session and a field trip to the I-WASH intervention sites in Kebbi State.

All data relating to the eight (8) standard indicators currently tracked by the I-WASH activity were assessed during the desktop review session to ensure compliance with USAID's data reporting standards.

The team proceeded on a field trip to some locations of the I-WASH activity interventions to assess the facilities' functionality and interact with the facilities' beneficiaries.

Key findings identified during the DQA exercise are highlighted below:

Best practices

1. The team in the State offices provided correct definitions of the indicators assessed and other necessary details such as the type of indicator, frequency of indicator data acquisition, and reporting as stated in the Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS).
2. The Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (AMELP), and Data Management Plan have documented data collection and analysis methods.
3. A written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for both States was developed to guide data management. The SOP contained details required for data collection, reporting, and analysis.
4. The data collection processes were well structured with the guidelines documented in the SOP.
5. The staff in the State offices could describe their roles clearly and how they related to data management.
6. The M&E Manager, with support from M&E Officers, was responsible for the review of data from WASH committees.
7. The State team described all I-WASH activities related to each indicator measured well.
8. There was proper documentation and data aggregation at each level of the reporting system.
9. The Sanitation Facility Construction Register has been adapted to collect data on indicator HL.8.2-4.
10. Data documented on paper-based tools such as registers and forms were entered into the electronic format via the Kobo Tool Box.
11. There was a documented and implemented database administration procedure. This included a backup of the State data on the cloud and recovery procedures, with security and user administration.

Figure 29: The DQA team and GHI I-WASH personnel at a newly constructed solar-powered borehole facility at Dangaladima ward of Kalgo LGA

Figure 30: The MELSA DQA team (Mr. Frank Onuah and Dr. Aminu Bichi) interacting with the GHI I-WASH activity team during the desktop review exercise

Figure 31: A group photo with members of Dangoma WASHCOM shortly after their interaction with the MELSA DQA team at Dangoma Junior Secondary School in Kalgo LGA

G. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

In addition to contributing to contractual outcomes, the I-WASH suite of development activities also supports several cross-cutting issues in alignment with USAID forward priorities, which is an agenda to *"strengthen the USAID by embracing new partnerships, investing in the catalytic role of innovation and demanding a relentless focus on results"*. Some of these activities include

1. Journey to self-reliance

This activity laid the foundation for self-reliance, evidenced by working with Local Area Mechanics/Masons to identify inefficiencies concerning the WASH sector. Through such partnerships, GHI has built a robust system that will strengthen local community partners toward the sustainability of WASH infrastructures. Also, from the ongoing stakeholders' consultations, the I-WASH activity has begun to lay a foundation for strong coordination between key players in the Kebbi State WASH sector and the formation of relevant systems that will self-drive learning and knowledge sharing during and after the life of the project.

2. Private Sector engagements

To ensure a complete sustainability system, GHI has incorporated some social enterprises to implement a business model to ensure preventive and corrective maintenance of WASH infrastructures. Furthermore, Toilet Business Owners have been introduced to new market opportunities with current and affordable sanitation wares.

H. GENDER INCLUSION AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

Gender inclusion is a key component of GHI activities. The organisation is committed to promoting gender equity and ensuring the integration of women's issues as an organisation and in the community. To ensure women's issues are equitably addressed at the community level. Furthermore, the drama play highlighted how gender roles are mainstreamed in the sustainability of WASH facilities.

Students from the schools in the target areas also showed how lack of access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities affects children by making them sick, leading to absenteeism. Additionally, the composition of the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (WASHCOM) established across the I-WASH LGAs deliberately comprises 47% of women involved in the decision-making concerning WASH activities in their respective communities.

I. I-WASH SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

I. The list below highlights the existing sustainability mechanisms for I-WASH

i. WASHCOMs, Local Area Masons, and mechanics have been established across the target LGAs as part of the exit/transition strategy for the continuous operations and maintenance of WASH activities at the community level.

ii. Through a participatory approach, LGA WASH units and RUWASSA officers have been trained to effectively implement and provide continuous supervision of WASH activities and the introduction of Pumpview technology to detect water pump functionality status.

iii. The team ensures proper documentation of activities in the target LGAs and at the organisational level.

iv. A social enterprise has also been set up to provide guaranteed services for the operations and maintenance of water facilities.

v. Thirty-four (34) MoUs have been signed with the community leaders and stakeholders, documenting the long-term commitment of the communities towards the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.

vi. WASHCOMs have been registered as legal entities for the transparent and reliable management of community contributions for water facilities' continuous operations and maintenance.

II. Sustainability Mechanisms for Operation and Maintenance of WASH infrastructures

For the sustainability of WASH infrastructure, two (2) Social Enterprises (SEs) were set up and trained on WASH marketing and effective maintenance of I-WASH water infrastructures. The two enterprises were trained for six days on business management, bookkeeping, and other financial literacy topics to enable them to run and sustain a viable WASH business that provides guaranteed O&M services.

III. Sustainability Mechanisms for Pumpview Platform

i. Ensure targeted periodic refresher training to ensure stakeholders such as RUWASSA staff and social entrepreneurs continue to key into the perpetual use of the platform.

ii. Ensure robust and persistent communication between the sensor and the reporting, and monitoring platform.

iii. Independent hosting and unique nomenclature/identification tags for each sensor on the reporting platform and linking all related sensor information to the relevant RUWASSA/social entrepreneur’s mobile devices, eliminating the need for lengthy travel to engage with sensors.

iv. Open access to the platform (albeit with varying degrees of control) for all stakeholders at all times for any independent audit(s) to ensure accountability and transparency.

IV. Sustainability Mechanisms for the Open Innovation Challenge (OIC)

i. Extensive engagements with potential incubators to assess their strengths and weaknesses to gauge their capacity to deliver locally sourced solutions for sensor development.

ii. Identification of a minimum viable product from the incubation standards.

iii. Legal paperwork/documentation to guide the nature of the partnership with potential incubation partners and provide room for any future productions when required.

iv. Legal right to disregard all engaged OIC participants if ideas/concepts fall below GHI remote functionality requirements and expectations.

J. LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The project has built the capacity of several actors at different levels; State, LGA, and community through training and mentoring support throughout the project phases from planning, implementation, and monitoring.

1. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Training on CLTS++ was organised for LGA WASH units and RUWASSA staff. The objectives of this training were primarily to enable participants to understand the principles, rationale, methodology, and applicability of CLTS concerning their LGAs, and for participants to develop LGA-based action plans with clear indicators. The 36 participants were trained (ten from each respective LGA and six from RUWASSA).

The participants were trained on CLTS++ concepts, principles, methodologies, and applicability. Field visits were conducted, and they were focused on advocating to communities to collectively decide to end open defecation and adopt safe sanitation and hygiene practices. Action plans were developed collectively with trainers, participants, and community members to reflect their respective commitments.

Figure 32: Group work on fecal-oral routes of transmission during the CLTS training in Kebbi State.

Figure 33: Triggering of women at Gotomo in Argungu LGA, Kebbi State

2. **Training of Local Area Masons**

GHI organised Sanitation Marketing (SanMark) training for artisans, WASH Unit staff, and officers from the Kebbi State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA). The WASH unit staff selected artisans from council wards of the project LGAs (Gwandu, Argungu, and Kalgo). Forty (40) participants were trained in total.

The training focused on preparing them for supporting and accelerating the attainment of sustainable Open Defecation Free (ODF) status within the three target LGAs and beyond.

At the end of the training, two smart toilets (1 direct pit improved with a sato pan and one offset pit improved with a sato stool) were constructed and put to use, increasing access to improved sanitation for 100 people going by the one-compartment toilet to serve 50 people per day. The trained artisans were linked with dealers in sanitation products, including sato pan and sato stool, to ensure the products were in constant supply and accessible to rural communities.

Figure 34: Group photograph of participants at the training for local area masons in Gwandu LGA.

Figure 35: Facilitation of a classroom session during training of artisans in Gwandu LGA.

Figure 36: GHI staff facilitating the female monthly cycle using the Menstrual Wheel during the Menstrual Hygiene Day in Dangoma Secondary School, Kalgo LGA.

K. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Various Kebbi and Sokoto States stakeholders were engaged in the I-WASH project implementation activities. Major stakeholders involved in the project include the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA), Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Administrators of Kalgo, Argungu, Gwandu LGAs, and Silame, Yabo LGAs in Kebbi and Sokoto States, respectively. Relevant government MDAs, community leaders, youth leaders, and women leaders within I-WASH intervention target locations also participated.

GHI had a robust community engagement that involved direct contact with some of the most vulnerable populace of the State, and the engagements were majorly facilitated in close collaboration with the private sector and government stakeholders to achieve the overall objectives of the project.

Figure 37: MOU signing with community leaders and members of the Lailaba community in Argungu LGA of Kebbi State.

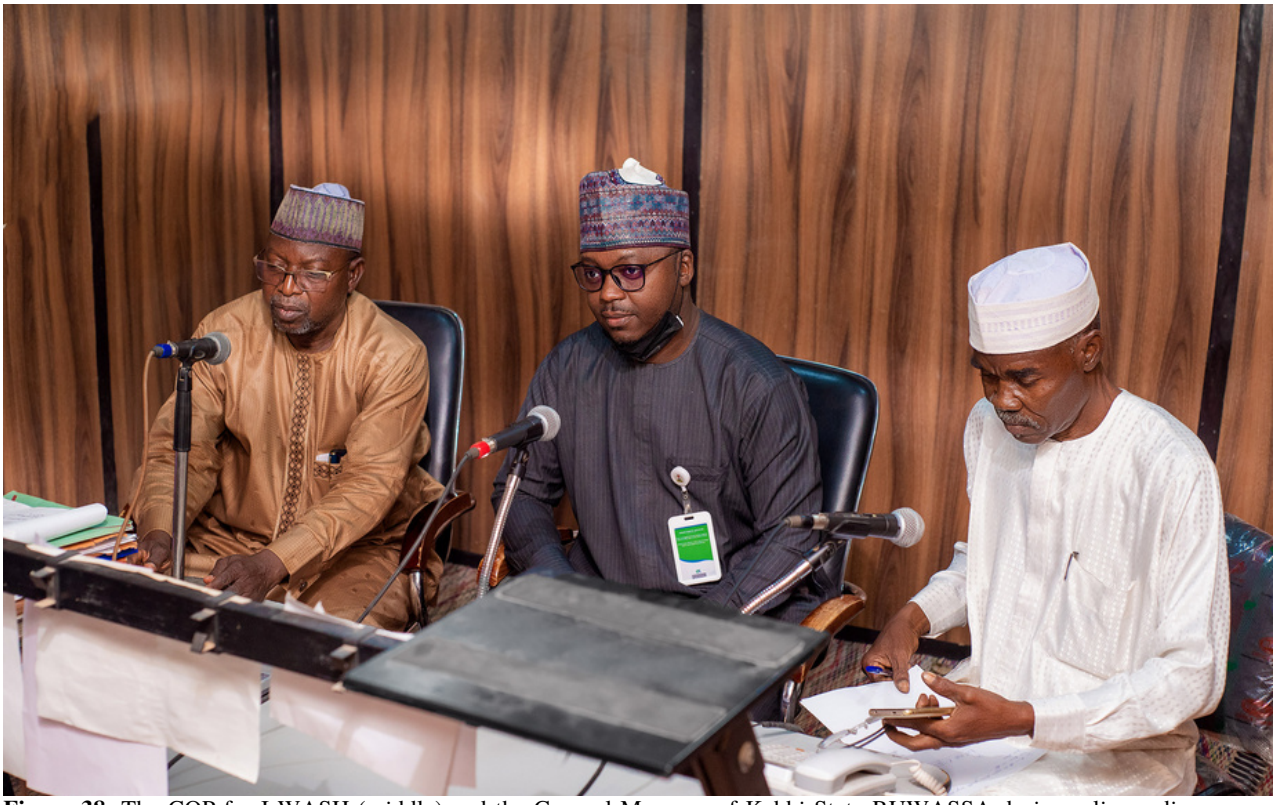


Figure 38: The COP for I-WASH (middle) and the General Manager of Kebbi State RUWASSA during a live radio Programme on community sensitization towards safe hygiene and sanitation practices in Kebbi State.

L. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Some challenges encountered during the activity implementation include:

1. The prevailing economic situation of the country was a challenge as inflation figures were at their highest making market prices of construction materials to skyrocket, thereby affecting the entire budget of the activity.
2. Environmental challenges like high water table, loose soil pose construction difficulties for CLTS communities, while existing groundwater hardness in certain locations made it difficult to select locations for new water facilities in communities.
3. Most community members from the rural communities are farmers and have exhausted the funds accrued from the sale of farm produce hence, do not have funds to construct toilets. They have made commitments to construct toilets from the sales of their next harvest.
4. Poor support from some community leaders who have not taken ownership of the project in their respective communities.
5. A good number of the community members are very poor and cannot afford to construct an improved toilet facility. Poverty, thus, is affecting WASH services.
6. Almajirai (Emigrants from other States in search for knowledge) are reported by community members to be responsible for most of the open defecation in some communities and are difficult to manage as they sleep in slum conditions.
7. Indiscriminate location of household septic tanks in the communities pose a challenge to selection of water facilities for rehabilitation or identifying locations for new water facilities construction.
8. Shortfalls in the global supply chain for 2G sensors, which translates to a shortage in supply of pumpview sensors have caused a delay in the production of these pumpview sensors. Global inflation in the prices of sensors and critical sensor parts has also posed production challenges.

M. LESSONS LEARNT

Some lessons learned during the project implementation in the second Fiscal year of the Activity are listed as follows;

1. Community dialogue and advocacy meetings with relevant stakeholders remain a reliable way to access rural communities and achieve cooperation and tangible results from communities.
2. CLTS was employed to promote good sanitation and hygiene in the communities and facilitate the construction of toilets in households within the communities.
3. More funding can be allocated for implementing CLTS to achieve LGA-wide coverage.
4. There is a need for an intensive and continuous hygiene promotion campaign to address the practice of open defecation, which is widespread even for households with toilets.
5. Vulnerable households (the poorest of the poor) must be supported with access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. Accordingly, providing incentives/subsidies is advised using market-based sanitation.
6. Community members did not understand that children's faeces are as harmful as adult faeces. Still, the WASH team has continuously sensitised to ensure households properly dispose of faeces.
7. Many Open Innovation Challenge (OIC) entry concepts are viable ideas. However, robust technical assistance must be rendered during incubation to unlock the massive potential for indigenous remote monitoring solutions and potentially save costs from import procurements.
8. It was discovered that involving women in management and decision-making in operation and maintenance of WASH facilities has improved the sustainability of WASH facilities.
9. Some of the WASHCOMs experienced difficulty with the bank account opening. GHI has arranged for an officer from the financial institution to visit the target LGAs and provide support to ensure a seamless process for the communities.

N. SUCCESS STORIES

Some success stories were recorded, mainly around the CLTS activities that are being implemented. Some of these stories are presented in the following sections.

1. Change Agent of Sanitation: The Story of Hajo Umar

Despite living in a clean house, life was unbearable for 53-year-old Hajo Umar, a trader. The widow in the Indire community in Gotomo, Argungu LGA of Kebbi State, was always unhappy because her community was full of unpleasant odours from open defecation. The small piece of land opposite their borehole was not spared, as it became a popular defecation spot for the villagers. After her GHI's sensitisation efforts to end open defecation, she realised it would take communal efforts to stop people from this habit. She went from house to house and mobilised her neighbours to clear the area. They gathered all the faeces and disposed of them in a pit. A penalty has been placed for any parent whose child is seen defecating at Wagilawa, the open defecation site. In describing one of the major lessons she has learnt, Hajo says, "You need to work with people to achieve good sanitation and hygiene." She remains hopeful that everyone in her community will have access to a toilet and enjoy the benefits of living in a clean environment.

Figure 39: Hajo Umar, a Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee member in Indire community, Gotomo ward in Argungu LGA.

2. Moving up the Sanitation Ladder

Abubakar Danjarida was present during the CLTS sensitisation of his community at Runtuwo in Dangoma ward, Kalgo Local Government Area. At the end of the session, he understood why his family preferred to defecate in the open even though he already owned two pit latrines. The toilets in his house were not cleaned regularly and were poorly used, hence the odour and flies that constantly pervaded the place. The team from GHI and the Kalgo LGA Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) unit also told them that those using pit toilets must have a fly-proof, drop-hole cover to allow ventilation but prevent flies from going in or coming out of the pit.

Hajiya Binta, the LGA WASH unit staff responsible for conducting routine monitoring visits to his community, taught her household the importance of maintaining proper hygiene and environmental sanitation. She explained to them that a toilet that is not cleaned correctly could become a fixed open defecation site. She also told them about the different toilet options and explained that it was like climbing a ladder; When a household moves from open defecation to using a pit latrine, they move up the sanitation ladder.

Similarly, when they move from using a pit latrine to a ventilated improved pit, pour flush, or water cistern, they progress towards the higher rung of the sanitation ladder With this information, Abubakar is building a new apartment beside his old house and has decided to ascend the highest level of the sanitation ladder.

Figure 40: Abubakar Danjarida with his newly bought water cistern toilets.

He bought three water cistern toilets for the new building to manage his sanitation needs with better comfort and dignity. He is happy that his new toilets are easier to clean, more comfortable, and free from flies.

He remarked, "**My toilets are not smelling anymore, and we always keep ourselves clean. I hope all my community members can construct toilets so we will end open defecation**".

3. Women Taking Action: The Impact of Gender-Inclusive Sanitation

Early 2022, GHI mobilised and sensitised the people of Alkarya, Kalgo LGA, Kebbi State, to end the practice of open defecation in their community. As a result of this engagement, three women farmers from the community, Jabbo Baba Abi, Abarta Nomau, and Hauwa Umar, championed the advocacy to achieve this goal. The women employed simple door-to-door sensitisation with the support of the community leader. Their advocacy focused on women and emphasised the significance of having toilets at home, thereby eliminating the need to go out at night to defecate. The women were able to inspire other women to convince their husbands to construct toilets for them at home, thereby curbing gender-based violence and the shame of defecating in open public spaces.

Through their efforts, the community is now free from open defecation. They have been unanimously selected to be members of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (WASHCOM), a community management structure responsible for managing all WASH activities and promoting good hygiene behaviour.

Notably, in 2021, about 53 cases of cholera were recorded in Alkarya Community, leading to two deaths in the area. However, no single case of cholera was recorded since the intervention in 2022.

Figure 41: Left to right: Jabbo Baba Abi, Abarta Nomau, and Hauwa Umar from Nayelwa ward in Kalgo LGA Kebbi State,

Figure 42: Left-right: Jabbo Baba Abi, Abarta Nomau, Firdausi Muhammad, and Hauwa Umar during their household sensitization visits in Nayelwa ward Kalgo LGA Kebbi State.

4. 302 Households under the I-WASH Activity in Kebbi State gain access to improved sanitation facilities

Through an integrated approach, GHI employed community-led total sanitation to address the issue of poor sanitation. Before the I-WASH intervention in 2021, about 1,098 recorded cases of cholera were reported by the Kebbi State Epidemiology Unit, leading to 127 deaths in the target areas. In addition, baseline survey data showed that about 30% of the beneficiaries in these areas practised open defecation.

The beneficiaries were facilitated to end open defecation. At the same time, sanitation markets were stimulated through the engagement of Toilet Business Owners (dealers in sanitation wares) and Local Area Masons to construct improved toilets in households. Now, over 25% of the beneficiaries have newly constructed toilets in their homes, translating to 302 toilets. It is important to note that in 2022, no case of death was recorded from cholera in the target areas. Community management structures known as Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees have been set up to promote good hygiene behaviour and sustainability.

5. Testimonials from Community Members

Figure 43: *"I have seen significant improvement in our sanitation since the arrival of GHI in the community"* (Basiru Umar, WASHCOM Chairman Kofar Nufawa, Gwandu LGA)

Figure 44: *"Sato pan is effortless to maintain with the little detergent you will be able to maintain and keep it clean*" (Maryam Lawali, WASHCOM member, Gwandu LGA)

Figure 45: "*Last year there was a cholera outbreak which resulted in the deaths of over 20 people in the community. I am saying the number of deaths because I participated in a drug distribution exercise last year, but this year not a single case of cholera was recorded. We are serious in promoting good hygiene because we understand poor hygiene lead to cholera outbreaks.*" (Aisha Isa Zaki, WASHCOM member, Gwandu LGA)

Figure 46: *"I did not know Sato pan before the arrival of GHI, but ever-since I got to use it, I have changed all the toilets in my house to Sato pans because of low water demand, and it has no odour"* (Tukur Barmo, Ward Development Chairman, Dalijan, Gwandu LGA)

Figure 47: *"Kofar Nufawa was an Open defecation area before GHI came, but if you look at the surroundings now you will know it's open-defecation free now"* (Merin Magaji, WASHCOM member, Kofar Nufawa, Gwandu LGA)

Figure 48: Open defecation site in Shiyar Makera Kambazza ward, Gwandu LGA

Figure 49: Cleared open defecation site in Shiyar Makera Kambazza ward, Gwandu LGA

O. CONCLUSION

The I-WASH project, which began in February 2021, has made remarkable progress towards achieving the overall goal of reducing waterborne diseases and associated socio-economic challenges in a sustainable manner. All the activities in year two were conducted in selected locations across 3 LGAs in Kebbi State, namely Gwandu, Argungu, and Kalgo. A total of 8 milestones were completed during the period, and significant progress has been made toward achieving other milestones. The milestones achieved have impacted the lives of over 40,000 individuals by providing/improving access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities as well as knowledge on good hygiene and sanitation practices across the LGAs.

It is also noteworthy to mention that there has been a significant decline in cholera cases across the I-WASH intervention LGAs since the implementation of the activity. This is not unconnected to the activity's advocacy component that ensures all beneficiary communities are reached with the knowledge of good sanitation and hygiene practices which reverberated across the LGAs of intervention. The progress made in 2022 includes

1. Completion of a detailed Watershed and Baseline Study, which assessed different watershed components (hydrology, geology, land use and land cover, water quality, geophysical characteristics, as well as vulnerability pattern) to inform the selection of sites for the intervention.
2. Development of Report of the Watershed Baseline Report of Kebbi and Sokoto States (VOLUME I) and Watershed Guidelines and Best Management Practices for Kebbi and Sokoto States (VOLUME I), which have been disseminated among all key stakeholders in the State.
3. Completion of Organisational Capacity Assessment, based on which a series of Community-Led Total Sanitation training was conducted within target communities. All 34 communities are claiming ODF and awaiting verification by Kebbi State RUWASSA.
4. WASH Committees and Local Area Masons and Mechanics were established within the three target LGAs to ensure the sustainability of the investments in the WASH facilities.
5. Development of an online portal for Pumpview monitoring and completion of two rounds of the Pumpview sensor prototype.

The I-WASH project team will continue to leverage the support of the implementation partner, USAID, and work with other key stakeholders to build sustainable WASH facilities and maintenance systems to benefit the communities in the target areas.

Table 3: Cholera Outbreak cases data comparison for 2021 & 2022 in I-WASH intervention LGAs

S/N	I-WASH LGAs of Intervention	Cholera cases numbers	
		2021	2022
1	Argungu	320	0
2	Kalgo	383	4
3	Gwandu	395	1

Source: Kebbi State Epidemiology unit, Kebbi State Ministry of Health

5.1.2 IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER IN MAKOKO COMMUNITY, LAGOS

GHI won a grant to partner with the Lagos Business School (LBS) last year to support its MBA students on their sustainability project on SDG 6. The project aims to increase access to water supply for **10,000** community members in the Makoko community of Lagos State, Nigeria.

Makoko community is a high-density 'floating' slum characterised by undesirable housing conditions, unsanitary living, and poor access to basic amenities such as schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water.

Through a participatory project implementation with the MBA students, the project is completed and provides clean water to the dwellers of Makoko.

Figure 50: Makoko community borehole project by Lagos Business School in partnership with GHI

Figure 51: Excited children of Makoko community using borehole constructed by Lagos Business School and GHI

5.2 GHI NON-DONOR FUNDED PROGRAMS (OUTCOMES FROM ACTIVITIES)

The GHI HQ 2022 executed several activities under its core focus areas. GHI has promoted public awareness regarding environmental conservation and protection. GHI also showed its commitment to gender, health and wellbeing by organising a menstrual hygiene intervention for secondary school students in Abuja, Nigeria. In staying true to its core values of partnership for sustainable development, GHI participated in a record **nine partnership events** with different partner categories ranging from government to INGO, civil society, and schools. The HQ activities are highlighted as follows:

5.2.1 GREEN TOUR

The Green Tour is a GHI-conceived initiative to bolster public awareness of environmental conservation and protection. The organisation embarked on its first tour in 2017 to an Anaerobic digestion plant in Kuje, Abuja, to get a grasp of the energy generation capacity of the plant and how it powers the entire community. Building on that success, GHI embarked on its third Green Tour to Ecobarter in 2022.

Ecobarter is a waste solution company that provides waste management solutions through recycling and offering low-waste productions through their eco-shop. The Ecobarter facility has a workshop where they transform waste plastic bags into fabrics using a traditional floor loom. In our quest to reduce our carbon footprint, GHI arranged for participants to carpool to the event.

At the facility, participants were shown how to turn plastic wastes into fabrics, bags, and other daily used materials made by internally displaced persons (IDPs), mostly women. Participants also learnt that these displaced women get little to no support from the government, so they do menial jobs to cater for themselves and their children. The Ecobarter green tour also brought to the fore the mismatch between the high rates of plastic waste generation and the recycling uptake. It implies the gap between plastic waste generation and effective recycling must be bridged.

Figure 52: An IDP woman weaving plastic into fabric

Figure 53: A pile of plastic collected by the local collectors for recycling

Figure 54: A group picture including GHI staff members and workers at Ecobarter

Figure 55: A handbag made from plastic

5.2.2 USAID ADVANCING NUTRITION PROJECT COLLABORATIVE WORKSHOP

GHI was invited to this special session by the Helen Keller Organization to explore the unique links between WASH and nutrition. GHI contributed to the key learning point from the workshop, which stressed that Nutrition and WASH access complement each other in enhancing health and well-being.

5.2.3 NCIC CYCLEPLAST PROJECT LAUNCH

GHI was invited to the launch of the Coca-cola-funded cycleplast project aimed at promoting a plastic waste-free environment. The key learnings from this project include new ideas for integrating the informal sector in waste management, innovative schemes for creating value from waste, and potential areas of collaboration between GHI and Nigeria Climate Innovation Centre (NCIC) for waste management, especially in operating mechanisms.

5.2.4 USAID COMMUNICATIONS WORKING GROUP ON STORYTELLING

This is a communications workshop to accord communications personnel the skills on creative storytelling for development projects while maintaining lawful photography protocols in development settings. The key lessons learnt include methods of creative storytelling that aim to amplify project impact, protocols for taking photos in development scenarios and protocols for logo placements of USAID and implementing organisations.

Figure 56: A group picture with USAID CWG and implementing partners

5.2.5 FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY ACTIVITY

This event was hosted by the Federal Ministry of Environment, commemorating World Environmental Day to ensure responsible environmental practices are upheld. The key concern raised was about plastic-marine waste volume in Nigeria by the European Union and the need to act decisively in tackling plastic waste.

5.2.6 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE DAY CELEBRATION IN ABUJA

GHI, as part of its commitment to all gender-related issues, marked Menstrual Hygiene Day by sensitising junior secondary school students (both male and female) on the need to break the silence with regards to menstruation, eliminate any affiliated stigma for young women, and to demonstrate to the students how to use a sanitary pad and its appropriate disposal method. This is to ensure good hygiene, health and well-being of young women.

Figure 57: A group picture with pupils of JSS Guto, F.C.T

Figure 58: Pupils of JSS Guto showcasing their self-made Menstrual Hygiene Day bracelets

Figure 59: Menstrual Hygiene Day participants showcasing their self-made bracelets

5.2.7 USAID FUNDED WISE (WATER IMPROVEMENT AND SANITATION ENVIRONMENT) PROJECT LAUNCH BY PARTNERS FOR DEVELOPMENT (PFD)

GHI honoured the invitation from Partners for Development to launch the USAID-funded WISE project aimed at increasing access to water and sanitation in Kano and Jigawa States. GHI participated in this event and shared best practices from the I-WASH to ensure the sustainable implementation of WASH facilities in development projects.

6.0 REFLECTIONS FROM US

We asked a few of us who worked at GHI during the year, and this is what they had to say.

6.1 AISHA YUSUF

The GHI team comprises youthful and driven team members. As such, we work in a welcoming way. Every staff member's idea and recommendation counts, and it means a lot to me because organisations and companies often see interns as children who don't have a say in important things. I was welcomed to be part of the GHI family as an individual, not regarded as a little teenager.

6.2 ABDURRAHMAN MOHAMMED

In this great organisation, your inability to deliver could spell doom for real-life beneficiaries in real-life difficulties. The second most crucial experience in GHI also revolves around the people I work with daily. These are highly committed individuals who are always willing to send a helping hand and ensure that nobody is left behind. Effective communication, especially during the very early days, was challenging. However, the team has learnt to improve effective communication, which has improved the organisation. The valuable experience of working with GHI in 2022 is priceless, and I would have it no other way!

6.3 HABEEBULLAHI NURURDEEN

I have gained much experience working at GHI, which has done wonders for my personal development. GHI is an engine room of experts with different responsibilities, so they work individually yet collectively to achieve the set goals. There is efficient communication and smooth transitions of tasks and responsibilities among the team members while ensuring everyone's opinion counts because, at GHI, it does.

I have always known I could do more, but I have never really had the opportunity, and I did not expect to be given as many responsibilities as I have right now. The organisation values every input, which has made me enjoy working with the team because I learn with each task.

6.4 DR. HAMZA JAKADA

Working at GHI for the year 2022 was very challenging but also rewarding. I am very grateful for the challenges because they forced me to learn and adapt quickly to dynamic issues and changing scenarios.

Compared to other places where I have worked in the past, GHI promotes collaboration and sets very high expectations for individuals. This leads to excellent career development through learning, discipline and personal accountability.

6.5 MARYAM HUSSAINI

The experience isn't similar to others because, in GHI, staff safety and security are ensured during field visits, and the work is less stressful and more innovative. All staff are working as a team to achieve one goal.

Working at GHI has improved my skills, especially in public speaking and community management. My knowledge of CLTS and WASH has improved tremendously. My work at GHI has also exposed me to people with different behaviours and attitudes and taught me relationship management.

6.6 JUNAIDU MUSA LAWAL

Working at GHI for 2022 was excellent for me. As the project CMO/WASH officer for the I-WASH, I've gained much work ethics experience.

GHI has promoted my work ethics compared to other places where I have worked. I learned additional construction and administration skills and improved my communication skills, especially with colleagues. This has helped me reduce the delay in completing tasks assigned to me.

6.7 AMINU ABDULLAHI

Within the few months of my stay in GHI, I learned and improved my use of click-up in the work environment. Working with many GHI staff has been cordial, respectful, supportive, and accommodating. Generally, GHI adheres to professionalism, maintains standards in all work-related activities, and promotes peace and harmony among staff.

6.8 NASIR UMAR

The year 2022 was fruitful for me at GHI. I learned a lot, including developing a year two detailed work plan and the Sokoto baseline survey I led. I also led the selection of I-WASH intervention in Sokoto & many more. We enjoyed excellent communication, teamwork and camaraderie among the team. Generally, I am satisfied with my vast experience at GHI.

7.0 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

We are recognised as a leading non-profit organisation in Nigeria and are committed to being financially responsible and transparent. Your support means everything to us, and we take great care in ensuring that every financial resource you share with us works hard to tackle Nigeria's water, sanitation, hygiene, and climate change challenges.

Our Revenue

Sources	Amount in NGN and US$	Percentage
USAID	NGN 354,303,760 (US$ 805,235.82)	99.3%
Lagos Business School	NGN 500,000 (US$ 1,136.36)	0.14%
Donations from Individuals	NGN 2,000,000 (US$ 4,545.45)	0.56%
Total	NGN 356,803,760 (US$ 810,917.64)	100%

How we Invested

	Amount in NGN and US$	Percentage
Personnel & Fringe Benefits	NGN 93,324,295.95 (US$ 212,100.67)	27.87%
Local Travels	NGN 5,042,422.25 (US$ 11,460.05)	1.51%
Constructions	NGN 182,000,000.00 (US$ 413,636.36)	54.35%
Other Direct Cost	NGN 22,822,543.00 (US$ 51,869.42)	6.82%
Field Activities	NGN 28,465,554.61 (US$ 64,694.44)	8.5%
Indirect Cost	NGN 3,233,160.50 (US$ 7,348.10)	0.97%
Cash at Hand	NGN 21,915,784 (US$ 49,808.60)	6.5%
Total	**NGN 334,887,976.31 (US$ 761,109.04)**	**100%**

8.0 OUTLOOK 2023

Following a highly successful year, implementing projects that have impacted more than forty-six thousand individuals, reduced waterborne infection cases and brought smiles to the beneficiaries; GHI is looking at diversifying areas of impact in 2023.

8.1 I WASH

As we enter the final year of implementing the I WASH project, having recorded social impact on a grand scale, GHI looks to close out the project with the construction of 14 solar-powered boreholes, the rehabilitation of 20 water points in Sokoto, construction of 10 toilets and training of 35 community WASH members.

8.2 Nigerian Sustainable Cities Index

In an attempt to research the sustainability of Nigerian cities and provide critical metrics that will inform decision-making for government, CSOs, businesses, and researchers, GHI will be piloting in the second quarter of 2023 The Nigerian Sustainable Cities Index (NSCI) project. This project will rank these cities according to their living standards.

9.0 APPRECIATION

We were able to do all the work we are doing with the support of many organisations, people, our family and friends.

Our deepest gratitude first goes to USAID for trusting us with America's taxpayers' money. The relationship has been rewarding and has changed lives.

GHI maintains a 99% e-office. All documents are worked on our online drives. This has been made possible through the free Google workspace services we secured from Google.

What we do daily enables us to hit our targets. We use Click-up, a task management software, to manage many of our communications on task. We enjoyed a generous discount for the services we subscribed to Click-up.

And also, we would like to thank our newest supporters, Canva. This design platform has been beneficial in helping GHI achieve amazing designs for our communications.

All our friends and family.

The list is endless, but we will list these names in no particular order of priority or support provided to us;

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
2. Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning
3. Federal Ministry of Environment
4. Kebbi State Government
5. Sokoto State Government
6. Sokoto State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
7. Kebbi State Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
8. Kebbi State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
9. Sokoto State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA)
10. Kebbi State Ministry of Water Resources
11. Sokoto State Ministry of Water Resources
12. Kebbi State Ministry of Environment
13. Sokoto State Ministry of Environment
14. Kebbi State Environmental Protection Agency (KESEPA)
15. Kebbi State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
16. Sokoto State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
17. Kalgo Local Government Authority
18. Gwandu Local Government Authority
19. Argungu Local Government Authority
20. Yabo Local Government Authority
21. Silame Local Government Authority
22. His Highness Alhaji Samaila Mohammed Mera (Emir of Argungu)
23. His Highness Muhammadu Zayyanu B. Rasheed (Sarkin Gabas)
24. Coalition of Civil Society Organisation, Kebbi State Chapter
25. Hajiya Aishatu Gambo Jakada
26. Engr. Aliyu A. Aziz
27. Dr. Zainab Muhammad-Idris Kwaru
28. Arc. Ibrahim Majidadi

10.0 HOW TO SUPPORT GHI

You can support the Green Habitat Initiative in achieving its goals and objectives by sharing knowledge and contributing articles related to GHI's core focus areas. This is important in building an evidence base for enlightening the public on ensuring a sustainable environment. We are also open to receiving donations, grants, equipment and other resources to aid our work. And lastly, good word of mouth does wonders. Tell someone about the excellent work we are doing.

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