UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL POLICY STUDIES

AN APPRAISAL OF WORLD VISIONS APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE AMASAMAN DISTRICT.

BY

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(10350615)

THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN SOCIAL POLICY STUDIES

JULY, 2017
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that except for references to other people’s work which have been duly acknowledged, this dissertation is the result of my research work carried out in the Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS), University of Ghana, under the supervision of Dr Antoinette-Cecilia Tsiboe-Darko.

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………………………………………… Date __________________________

Dr. Antoinette-Cecilia Tsiboe-Darko

(Supervisor)
DEDICATION

I dedicate this work first and foremost to God almighty for granting me the opportunity to pursue this course and strength to finish it to its end. I would also like to dedicate this work to my mother, Gertrude Naa Korkoi Ashong and brother, Rowland Papa Yaw Asah Akuffo Jnr for their immense support and incessant words of encouragements.
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I am first and foremost grateful to Dr. Antoinette-Cecilia Tsiboe-Darko of the University of Ghana, Centre for Social Policy Studies, for her inestimable counsel, guidance and support leading to the accomplishment of this project. The Lord God Almighty bless you.

The completion of this work would not have been feasible if not for the input of all respondents to this study. I will like to particularly acknowledge the support of the World Vision ADP Manager for Ga West, Mr Christopher Teye and his personnel and the opinion leaders and residents in Odumase-Amanfrom, Kojo Ashong and Kwashiekuma who took some time off their busy schedules to attend to some of the requests of this study. I am very grateful for your help. Thank you and God bless you abundantly.

I am also very grateful to Ralph Asubonteng for his colossal contribution even during his ill-health. Thank you and I am very grateful.

My final acknowledgement goes to all family and friends and colleagues especially my mum, brother and Kweku Kobea Bentsi-Enchill for the wonderful support and reminders given to me during this period. Thank you all for the love and support. They are greatly appreciated.
ABSTRACT

The main focus was World Visions water project in three selected communities (Kwashiekuma, Kojo Ashong and Odumase) in the Amasaman District. The study employed a mixed method approach using quantitative and qualitative methods to collect data from beneficiaries who were mainly school children and opinion leaders in the community. Collection of data was done using interviews and structured questionnaire. A sample size of 60 was used for Quantitative data and five (5) opinion leaders provided relevant qualitative data which helped to triangulate findings from quantitative results. Findings from the study were analysed using simple frequency tables for quantitative data and themes for qualitative data. From the study, World Vision’s sustainability approaches were; planning, community participation, training, maintenance and water treatment. Findings from the study showed that the community played a major role and was willing to support World Visions water project in the study areas to ensure sustainability. However major challenges such as funds to support and maintain projects, inadequate trained personnel to manage the project, lack of extensive community consultation in planning and project implementation and salty water supply affected sustainability. Generally, the study noted that World Vision water project in the study areas have not made major impact to the beneficiaries as well as the community as a result of the many challenges which had not been addressed. Findings from the study were mostly consistent with the literature but largely departed from World Visions sustenance approaches. The major weakness of the study was that it was conducted in few selected communities in the Amasaman District and that there is the need to conduct a comprehensive study with focused groups’ discussions to make concrete conclusions on the subject matter.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADPs</td>
<td>Area Development Programmes</td>
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<td>APs</td>
<td>Area Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Community Development Project</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>Community Participation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GWF</td>
<td>Ghana Water Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>GWSC</td>
<td>Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPCD</td>
<td>Litres Per Capita per Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCWSP</td>
<td>National Community Water and Sanitation Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNC</td>
<td>University of North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>WVG</td>
<td>World Vision Ghana</td>
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<td>WVO</td>
<td>World Vision Official</td>
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<td>WV</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
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<tr>
<td>VLOM</td>
<td>Village Level Operation and Maintenance</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

World Vision Ghana (WVG) is a corporate member of World Vision International a Christian humanitarian organisation founded in 1950. The organisation, established to serve the poorest families and children in the world can now be found in almost 100 countries. World Vision International seeks to provide support to everyone irrespective of one’s belief system, race, ethnic origin, gender or creed. Their key focus includes helping to find solutions to the main causes and not just the symptoms of poverty. In 1979, World Vision Ghana (WVG) legally registered with the Government of Ghana as an organisation to actively plan, coordinate and implement its development work. The organisation collaborates with all relevant government sector ministries and other Non-Governmental Organisations in its activities.

The growth of World Vision like other NGO’s has been said to be the result of the growing need for development with a human face following the Structural Adjustment Programs adopted by most developing countries in the late 1970’s and early 1980’s. The program was aimed at how to help governments restore productivity in their economies at the least possible cost (US Country Studies 2004). It included policies on how to lower inflation through trade, monetary and fiscal policies that are very stringent. It was to help increase foreign exchange inflow to Ghana and redirect some into sectors that are of primary importance to the country (ibid, 2004). Again, the country’s economic institutions were to be restructured to restore incentives to the production sector. Infrastructure was to be rehabilitated to enhance and improve production conditions thus increasing productivity to drive export of goods. Finally, Structural Adjustment Programmes
were meant to also increase the availability of essential consumer good. In summary, government was hoping to create an economic environment that was going to increase capital generation in the country (US Country Studies, 2004).

Karaikari K. (1996) asserts that with the adaptation of the economic recovery programmes of the Bretton Woods institutions, development was labeled as lacking a social face as governments disengaged from the provision of social goods and services to their citizens. Issa (2005, p. 12) further argues that “the bilateral and multilateral institutions set aside significant funds aimed at mitigating harsh withdrawal of the social amenities from the adjustment”. Lapses in the provision of specific social needs resulted in increased poverty and a curtailment of the national budget in the extension of these needs to all parts of the country.

To make up for the lapses in social needs which were recognised as being the lifesaver to the existence of many communities, the World Bank in Ghana as well as many other NGO’s such as World Vision, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Catholic Relief Services, Care International, Water Aid Ghana and Plan Ghana among others embarked on a wide range of social interventions including the provision of water projects, assistance in basic and girls' education, sanitation and hygiene education, sexual and reproductive health services and in recent times micro-enterprise development and micro finance among others (CEA Report 2012).

These activities were aimed at making amends for the growing poverty rates that had resulted from the harsh economic conditionalities of the adjustment phases. Though successful in what they set out to do, they have also faced challenges in their service provision. Among such challenges are the issue of funding and independence, lack of organisational structure, governance and management, human resource management, change of development approach,
lack of transparency and accountability among others. According to (Botswana Guardian, 2006), financial impropriety and maladministration and misuse of funds that have been channelled through them by public and donor agencies have become the main stay of some Non-Governmental Organisations operating in Botswana on the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Critical among these challenges is the sustainability of social intervention projects of the NGOs. This study thus aims to investigate the sustainability approaches being used by World Vision Ghana in its development project.

The study investigates this using the World Vision Ghana water project in the Amasaman basic. WVG has been chosen for this study because World Vision is one of the leading organisations in child-focused and community-based water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programme implementation in Ghana (UNC-WV, 2016).

Water remains vital for domestic, agricultural, industrial and recreational purposes which go a long way to improve and sustain human existence. Millennium Development Goals Report in 2012 indicates that the quality and quantity of water have become scarce especially in developing countries and this raises global concerns to many international organisations, governments, politicians, and environmentalists. One key objective of the Sustainable Development Goals that centres on water was embedded in the Goal 7. It aims to reduce by at least half the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water in a sustainable way by 2030 (GHANA’s MDGs REPORT, 2012). Ghana has taken substantial steps in improving the enabling environment for the provision of equitable WASH – Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene – services. The provision of services is accompanied by measures to ensure that the facilities are resilient to any distress from the environment, and also promote or encourage
changes in behavior towards better water, sanitation and hygiene practices (UN Joint WASH Programme, 2014).

Ghana’s commitment to the provision of safe drinking water for all its citizens are evidenced in documents such as the 1992 Constitution, the National Development Framework, Ghana Water Vision 2025 (Vision 2025) and the National Environmental Action Plan. Others are the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategies 1 & 2. The commitments in all these documents were in line with the Millennium Development Goals and now harmonised into the Sustainable Development Goals. The earliest attempt at developing a public water supply system in Ghana dates back to 1928. The operation and maintenance of the system then was under the purview of the Hydraulic Division of the Public Works Department. As part of the cost of recovery component of the Structural Adjustment Programme, the operational subsidy was removed by Government in 1986. Eventually, this resulted in GWSC being replaced with Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL). In 1999, government saw it necessary to separate the management and supply of urban water from that of rural water. This was primarily intended to help focus attention on rural water and increase access to safe drinking water in rural communities. A landmark in the history of Ghana’s water sector was witnessed with the formulation, preparation and adoption of the National Water Policy in 2002.

According to the second Ghana Water Forum (GWF-2), despite the successes achieved over the years since the inception of the National Community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP) over a decade and a half ago, some challenges have been observed. This includes the non-functioning and frequent breakdown of some of the water supply facilities that were provided in some communities. To help address the challenges of the water crisis in Ghana, WVG has embarked on series of water projects to help improve the accessibility of safe and
portable water to all parts of the country. WVG following the severe drought in Ghana in 1983, for instance, drilled 363 boreholes in 249 communities in the Atebubu and Afram Plains Districts as a support to Government of Ghana’s efforts at eradicating guinea worm and other waterborne related diseases. In the Atebubu District, 196 boreholes were provided in 125 rural communities, while in Afram Plains District, 167 boreholes were drilled in 124 rural communities from 1990 to 2003 (World Vision, 2003).

1.1 Statement of the Problem.

International donors, thus play a very important role in assisting communities and governments to implement sectorial system reform strategies particularly in developing countries. Sustainability and effectiveness have become two important concepts in the implementation of sectorial reforms due to the increasing involvement of donor partners in such reforms (Homedes, 2001; Hak and Dahl, 2007). Since the 1980s, the sustainability of development programmes and activities has been of paramount importance to donors (Scoones, 2007). Soon, sustainability became the benchmark used by donors to evaluate the effectiveness of development interventions that have been made and basically became the purpose for which aid was provided (Komalawati, 2008). A project is deemed to be sustainable if sustainability strategies are formulated and integrated into it right from the design stage. How sustainable a project will be is highly influenced by its management, monitoring and evaluation.

According to IFAD, “Project sustainability is indicated by the ability to continue to meet objectives defined in terms of benefit levels. Projects produce specific benefits for targeted beneficiaries which ideally should continue to increase after project completion (IFAD, 2009). World Vision has a culture of learning that fosters continuous improvement. This has been
through building a knowledge base by ending each project phase with an evaluation conducted by a multi-disciplinary team of professionals and by feeding recommendations for improvement into subsequent projects. Several years of experience by collaborating with communities has given World Vision an understanding that water, is a fundamental building block for the overall development of communities.

World Vision uses the “Five-Finger Approach,” software model developed by Dr. E. Oppong which comprises the following: technological sustainability, community ownership, financial sustainability, social inclusion and environmental sustainability in the pursuit of its water projects to ensure sustainability. The approach is visible in its water service delivery with 79.4% of its water facilities working daily since their installation (Afram Plains, WSA 2012, and UNC 2014). The functionality of World Vision-installed sources did not reduce significantly, even for those that are more 20 years (Afram Plains, WSA 2012, and UNC 2014). The question this study seeks to answer is “Does the approach always work?” Also can WVG through this approach guarantee that its sustainability of its water project is recognized as sustainable by beneficiaries of the water project?

Despite the efforts of both public and private bodies to increase access to potable water in the country, there still remains certain portions of the country that do not have access to safe clean drinking water. Specifically, the capital city still suffers from inaccessibility to improved water supply. This tends to question the development priorities of the nation at large and the sustainability approaches of the water providers. The disturbing effects caused by inaccessibility to improved water supply in the country cannot be overemphasized. However, the problem is such as a result of the unsustainable nature of most social interventions projects undertaken by development agencies which have been abandoned. The situation has caused inertia in
development in all aspects of the life of the people in regions where the challenge of unsustainability most persist, ranging from health, education, social relations and economic activities among others.

To address the above challenges, several scholarly researches and policies have been rolled out in the country facilitated by the government, international organizations (such as the UN, WHO, World Bank, among others) and NGO (such as World Vision) in recent times on water, sanitation and hygiene management in Ghana, to help promote development. On the other hand, the World Vision approach because of the emphasis it lays on sustainability so far has recorded successes in the provision of projects such as the water facilities which are not only sustainable but also seek to provide a lasting solution to the existing community needs for water resources. This study, therefore, takes a look at the WVG approach to ensuring the sustainability of social interventions using the provision of water in communities in the Amasaman District as a case study.

1.2 Research Objectives

The study aims to investigate the World Vision Ghana approach to ensuring sustainability in social intervention projects using the provision of water in communities in the Amasaman district as a case study.

The specific objectives are to:

a) Find out the sustenance strategy used by World Vision in the provision of water for the community

b) To examine role played by community stakeholders in ensuring the sustenance of the water project
c) To determine community perceptions of the sustenance of the water project in the Amasaman area.

1.3 Research Questions

a. How does WVG incorporate sustainability through the design and implementation of its water project?

b. Are community stakeholders a part of the sustainability approach of World Vision water projects?

c. How has the community contributed to ensuring the sustainability of the water project?

d. What challenges confront the community in sustaining World Vision water project in the Amasaman Municipality?

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research contributes to a better understanding of the factors that enhance the sustainability of social interventions. The study provides pointers that aid beneficiaries, as well as providers on how social interventions improve on undesirable outcomes for long-term use. It also seeks to document and provide evidence of the approaches used by World Vision, to ensure that its social interventions are sustainable. Other organisations will benefit from knowledge gathered on the provision of social interventions. World Vision Ghana was chosen for the study because as a non-state institution, it has been recognised for its importance and contribution to the development and provision of portable water in Ghana. It provides the ideal scope in the setting for gathering relevant information on some approaches to sustainable social interventions in Ghana. The study would be significant in three main dimensions, policy, practice and research. In terms of policy, it would provide essential information to the government, non-governmental
organisations, project managers and all stakeholders on issues that border on the sustainability of projects. In practice, it will assist in making decisions in addressing some of the major problems encountered during project life cycle and how to solve them. Finally, it will add to the existing and growing body of knowledge and assist a future researcher who may be interested in conducting a study on the phenomenon.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study emphasises the use of sustainable approaches in social intervention projects. Issues on sustainability and the approaches used by World Vision Ghana in its provision of water in the Amasaman District are used to discuss and explain the importance of project sustenance in communities in Ghana. This study recognises that although there are several NGOs operating in many sectors of Ghana, there is still a huge gap in the discussion on how sustainable the projects being implemented by these organisations have been. This study will thus bring to light the approach employed by World Vision and will ascertain the perceptions of beneficiaries only within the Amasaman area on the sustainability of the water project.

1.6 Organisation of the Study

The dissertation is organised into five main chapters. Chapter one consists of the study background, research problem, research objectives and research questions, significance and scope of the study. The second chapter reviewed literature related to the study. The third chapter presents the methods that were used to carry out the study. The fourth chapter analysed and summarised results of data collected for the study. Finally, the fifth chapter concludes the overall study and makes recommendations.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature in the following areas; a brief overview of water supply system in Ghana and World Vision, sustainability and conceptual description and assessment of sustainability in water supply projects. The study accessed information from government publications, reports, documents and works that had been done and have a direct or indirect bearing on the current study.

2.1 Overview of Water Supply System in Ghana

Water supply systems have been a major issue in Ghana which has resulted in the water sector providing various technologies such as boreholes, hand-dug wells and pipes schemes in the supply of water. Ghana now has over 24,000 boreholes and 4,500 hand-dug wells with a hand pump (Karikari, 1996). While these systems are low in capital investment, it requires a lot of energy and time in accessing and usage. Also, the construction of such systems is mostly overestimated with a wrong projection of consumption which affects the cost of operation (Karikari, 1996). It is in this regard that the sustainability of such systems through the use of sustainable approaches is sought after. In Ghana, the development and design of water system are mostly in line with the required standard set by the World Health Organisation which is 20 liter per capita per day (lpcd) notwithstanding the purposes for which it is being used.

Naturally, Ghana has many sources of water such as lakes, rivers, and streams, however these sources are not utilised because they are considered to be unsafe due to a lack of sustainable
measures and technologies to improve their quality but are used by a few who dwell in villages. For example, despite the Volta Region’s proximity to the Volta Lake, the 2500 water amenities in the region predominantly rely on groundwater resources. In Ghana, there are about 11% of households that utilise surface water for drinking purposes and this has resulted in excessive prevalence of water-related ailments such as typhoid fever, schistosomiasis, Buruli ulcer and diarrhoea. Ghana annually records approximately 15 million conditions of schistosomiasis (ibid, 1996).

According to the Ghana Market survey (2013), the communal water system is currently confronted with challenges such as oversight, operations, and technical capacity. Though, it is the lawful right for municipal and district assemblies to be in charge of the water supply system through supervision and provision of training services, they have not been able to live up to the expectation. The effect is that most regulators at the community levels such as Water and Sanitation Teams have been inactive and only depend on the effort of individuals to function. These challenges had negatively impacted on the communities’ ability to raise revenue to support the repair and maintenance of water systems in Ghana hence affecting their sustainability as well as reliance. Examples of such cases were revealed by a study conducted by IRS Triple S Project where 78% of hand-pumps were not operational as expected: 29% broken, whereas a supplementary 49% were only partially working. The sustainability of water supply systems through the use of achievable techniques and procedures is therefore important as it helps reduce the incidence of ailments and in a large extent help to meet the growing needs of the populace in years to come.

Again, the year 2015 marked the end of a decade of action by the UN on promoting water and sanitation issues. This campaign has helped to improve awareness of the threat that water
sustainability poses to both political security and sustainable development. The sustainability of water is very essential as a failure to address the unsustainable use of water implies a greater struggle in the future to achieve goals in a myriad of other areas (www.gef.com).

2.2 Conceptual Description of Sustainability

Although entities should and can have their own facts and extents of concern with regards to sustainability, single projects necessitate comprehensive, distinct and precise model of sustainability to influence its execution to serve as a base for assessment. Sustainability will be considered through three distinct lenses: sustainability of outcomes, sustainability of processes and sustainability of resources for the objectives of this study (IFAD, 2009).

**Sustainability of Outcomes:** This interest on whether the advancements in the standard of living of quality of life of beneficiaries of the projects will continue past the completion of the project. Sustainability would be taken into account based on an evaluation that determines the achievements made in line with the project, and prediction of its sturdiness years after project completion (ibid, 2009).

**Sustainability of Process:** Developmental projects require explicit and implicit services – its procedure – to beneficiary groups. The sustainability of a process is determined by how institutions and individuals keep on delivering consistent provisions when subventions and assistance of the project end. Most project often seek this kind of sustainability which usually rests on the capabilities of institutions and their prospective ability for continued existence (ibid, 2009).
Sustainability of Resources: This refers to the degree to which actions stimulated by the project will sustain or diminish the natural resource base. Hence, productive activities that steadily deplete the sources upon which it rests on will not be sustainable (ibid, 2009).

2.3 Project Sustainability

One major problem facing both developed and developing countries in project development and implementation has been the issue of sustainability. This became a major debate in the 1992 global Summit called the Earth Summit where Agenda 21 was adopted. Globally the concept was understood as the improvement in the welfare of human beings whilst not compromising the ecological supply of future generations (Len Abrams, 2003). The concept of sustainability dates back to the 1980’s when Brundtland Commission (1987) defined it as “one that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The purpose of every project is to achieve some set goals. It is a requirement of some project to be sustained as time goes on as a way of ensuring continuity in the flow of output whether being social, cultural or economic. In the context of water project, the rationale is to make accessibility to quality water easy to beneficiaries or members of the community so as to improve their quality of life. In most cases, implementation is successful but sustainability has always being a challenge (www.primejournal.org). From Mulwa’s (2004) perspective, sustainability of project at the level of the community comprised several issues which may include; social, economic, environmental, technological and structural and organisational. According to him, for every project to be successful, there is the need to address all these dimensions (www.primejournal.org).
2.4 Sustainability in Water Supply System

As a mostly used concept, the term sustainability may mean different thing in different context. A widely used definition of the term is the definition captured in 1987 Brundtland report which defines the concept as “meeting the needs of current generation whiles making sure the needs of the future ones are met” (ISSD, 2013). While the definition is broad and useful in many settings the concept in recent times has become more applicable in water and sanitation areas as a way of reinforcing the United Nation Agenda 21 (2009) which states that irrespective of peoples process of development, social and economic condition, they should have every right to access quality water equally to meet their needs. The Agenda believes that when this is done, sustainability is achieved. The Agenda 21 (UN 2009/a) states that “by achieving sustainable development all people, regardless of their stages of development and social and economic conditions, have the right to have access to drinking water in quantities and of a quality equal to their basic needs”.

Besides the definition of Brundtland Report, Mihelcic et al. (2007) define sustainability in term of infrastructure as the design of human and industrial systems to ensure that humankind's use of natural resources and cycle do not lead to diminished quality of life due to either losses in future economic opportunities or to adverse impacts on social conditions, human health, and the environment”. Sustainability goes beyond the above to include many other issues. Among such include communal participation, creation of social awareness, building of capacity for institutions and the public, technical and financial issues and the operation and maintenance of the facilities provided. Smith (2011) outlined that: “community water supply systems are engineered solutions that operated through social cooperation. He also mentioned that the technical adequacy is the first and most critical for long-term sustainability of water system.”
Brikkr (2002), In: Cardona and Fonseca, (2003) opined that water and sanitation facilities or systems can be said to be sustainable when:

- It continues to function over a prolonged period of time and able to give the appropriate level of benefits like quality, quantity, continuity, and health to all.

- Its management is institutionalized.

- Its operation, maintenance, administrative cost are recovered at the local level and can be operated and maintained at a local level with limited but need feasible external support.

- It does not affect the environment negatively.

This definition however, does not cover the financial management that is needed to recover the cost even though community-managed systems have problems with finances that need to be addressed. Brikke and Rojas (2001) reported that financial management is effective if the committee is able to budget the income and expenditure over a defined period of time, collect service fees, keep financial information and record, and control and monitor the financial performances of the system.

Other deductions arrived at in Northeast Brazil on the sustainability of water supply projects, have identified how environmental and public assessment, civic commitment in development as well as training capacity building and monitoring can help to reach the sustainability measures (Silva et al., 2013). Similarly, Katz and Sara, (1998); Carter et al, (1999); Gleitsmann, Kroma and Steenhuis, (2007); Barnes and Ashbolt, (2010) concluded that, water supply systems that had community members participating directly in its planning and management have higher sustainability chances than those imposed by or donor-agencies or government. When
community members are involved in the planning process, there is a higher probability that they will settle on supply options that they have the capacity to be able and willing to run and sustain (Montgomery, et al. 2009).

Furthermore, social capital (set of shared community norms, expectations, and pattern of interaction) within a bucolic society is also one of the factors that affect the sustainable rural water supply systems. Social networking has the ability to help a community to develop and deploy their own administrative and financial capital to manage a system. A research conducted on irrigation in rural areas by Lam (1998); Ostrom, (2000), concludes that when the availability of social networking is not taken into consideration by infrastructure development, the systems are unlikely to be sustainable.

Montgomery et al., (2009) shows that in the support of the social capital building, an active communication by local leaders with citizens regarding the planning and operation of the water system should take place. In addition to social factors, administrative, financial and technical capacities are essential conditions for sustainable rural water supply systems as this ensures the effective operation of the system throughout at a moderate price (Harvey and Reed, 2004). Additionally, the sustainable systems are likely to be found where the societies and development operators have adequate financial and administrative capacity for system operations and maintenance (Montgomery et al., 2009).

Many scholars claim that water supply system will be sustainable when consumers are willing to pay user charges that are sufficient to cover all the costs. Willingness to pay (WTP) should be seen as an indication of the demand for improved services and their potential sustainability (Kaliba et al., 2003). In contrast, Bohm et al. (1993); concluded that without the availability of
grants to finance most or all preliminary construction costs rural water supply systems will not be sustainable.

In a study conducted in Sri Lanka on the sustainability of some water supply systems, it was found that majority were unsustainable. Out of the 20 water supply systems studied, 6 were found to be unsustainable while the rest, 14 were found to be sustainable. The schemes were also found to be functioning relatively well, at a rate of 71.8% when they were assessed on social, technical and institutional aspects of their operations. Among all the schemes, performance was best in the financial management aspect of the assessment while it was weakest in customer satisfaction. It was also found that because the beneficiary communities had real need for water, their interest in the project was high. And they were motivated to work through to its completion. The Community Based Organisations that managed the projects were retired public servants that had good reputations and young ones that have acquired high levels of education.

The systems exhibited high levels of sustainability because a lot of achievements were to be chalked by the schemes. They had good management and willingness to work extra hard was high amongst staff of the system. Physically, the condition of the system was very good. This ensured that it was always supplying water and barely had contaminants in the water supplied. It was again found that, in communities where the CBOs were weak, officers cared less about the responsibilities conferred on them by their offices. In such communities, the sustainability of the water supply system was found to be very low (Mwangi & Daniel, 2012)

In Ethiopia, the water supply system in the region of Oromia was also found to be very sustainable as it continued to function well years after its establishment. The users of the service also had a strong sense of commitment and cohesion which was very good for the schemes’
sustainability. Good reporting and a high level of financial discipline were observed. The communities again mentioned good hygiene practices by ensuring that the public-stand-pipes were very clean. As water systems grow old, breakdowns begin to increase with its attendant maintenance cost. However, the revenue generation from the Oromia Region water system was low since demand has been lower than forecasted before the project implementation. It is feared that this might begin to affect the projects sustainability in the long run. Hence, it was seen as a potential threat to the water systems future sustainability (ibid, 2012)

2.5 Conceptual Framework of the study

The conceptual framework in figure 2.1 was derived from the study and shows the inter-linkages of factors that lead to water sustainability project of World Vision. From the study, it was noted that a weakness in one of the categories can affect the sustainability of World Vision's water project. For instance from the study, lack of continue support in the form of financial and technical advice by world vision negatively impacted on community ownership of project and maintenance. In addition, low education and training affected beneficiaries’ access and usage of the water and community ability to fix faulty equipment. These among others had negatively impacted on the sustainability of world vision water project at Amasaman Municipality.
2.6 Sustainability and Community Participation

Kulgan (1994) as cited by Mwangi (2007) sees community participation to be a process where members of a community take part in all processes leading to the formation and implementation of initiatives that the community members deem important. It also includes the involvement of community members in the management of the projects. It is the manifestation of procedure by which community member’s views and opinions affect decision making at the community level. Grishvilli (2003) saw it as a process that takes the views, opinions and concerns of community members’ reflective decisions that are made at the community. Usually, community members are able to participate through some intermediary institution or representative that has legitimacy to do so, or they participate directly. For community members to be able to participate properly, they must be organised and well informed. When community members participate in
development projects, awareness is created, actors get organised and motivated. It also helps to build capacities that are needed for the long-term management and negotiation for improvement in accountability by creating good relationship between all actors. It is the thread that holds or binds the actors together in projects.

Mwangi (2006) indicated that in communities, rarely do people have access to information that is complete and reliable enough for rational and objective decision making. Grishvilli (2003) noted that because the decisions have to be accepted by community member, it affects how it is implemented due to the fact that a trade-off has to be made between the acceptability of the decision and its quality. People's attributes and knowledge in addition to rules, policies, perceptions and norms affects how they participate in the management of projects, and this extends to communities too. When members of the community participate at low level, it negatively affects the effectiveness of the project and reduces its impact (Mwangi, 2008). He further reported that when project partners do not adequately involve community member in the planning stage, it reduces participation.

Early involvement of community members in projects ensures that their socio-economic needs and local challenges are identified and addressed. This results in effective planning and implementation of projects. To ensure that community members adopt positive attitudes towards projects, Mancini (2006), recommended that projects partners focus on and attention is given to community needs and assets. According to Beyene et al. (2006), different practices and activities constitute community participation, and each requires different degree of involvement which is likely to produce different outcome.
Govinda and Diwan (2003), posited that since peoples have different experiences and circumstances, their participation in the same situation vary greatly and there is likely to be different and distinct outcomes for them. It was observed by Beyene et al. (2006), that participation at the community level can be grouped into different categories. They mention time/interest to be one of such categories, where individual’s participation could range from being a mere spectator or observer at meetings or a source of support, to contribution of skills. This could vary from just attending meetings on the low side to voting at the meeting for committee members and serving on a committee on the higher side. The second category involves the volunteering of energy, skills, expertise or labour during the projects life cycles by community members. The third as posited by Beyene et al. (2006), involves physical resources. This includes the provision of material like sand, stones, water, wood logs, and construction equipment like hammer, shovels, wheel barrows and head pans. They further identified that in some instances, community participation comes in the form of money donation. Though this is considered by many as a less active form of community participation, because it relatively uses lesser time, it is the most preferred form by development agents.

A third aspect of Community Participation as noted by (Beyene et al, 2006) is physical resources: This is generally associated with community members providing material resources for the project to be implemented e.g. providing material for construction like bricks, hay, trees or construction tools like spades. Lastly, Beyene observed that Community Participation could also be in monetary resources/donations which is generally most demanded by development initiatives and is considered by many to be a less active form of community participation because relatively little time is involved. Depending on the level of poverty of a community, if there is proper mobilisation, community members can participate in community initiatives through
monetary support. None of these forms of CP can be assigned priority over the other, though it is evident that each form of participation can yield a varying degree of quality and impact on the project implemented. As member of community become actively involved in projects, they move from partial participation to active participants.

Community participation is broad and cut across data collection and analysis, priority and goal setting, resources determination, managing and monitoring as well as evaluation. Active participation of community member’s helps community problem to be clarified which helps to make project effective. As a result it is important that community members participate in all the processes of the project in ways that will make the project relevant to their development needs. One major important issue is community base planning which make the allocation of resources tailored to meet community needs. By doing this, it also improves the quality of the project and promotes democracy. International Association of public Participation expressed that in the light of all the principles of empowerment, active community participation is the most important as it is noted to increase resource base and better project outcome. The concept of active participation ensures that projects are actualised, maintained and sustained. It also makes community members owners which enhance their skills and knowledge in the management of the project.

Community-Based Planning (CBP) is significant due to its effort to plan and make supply distribution accessible to the needs of the local people. It improves value of facilities while deepening social equality by promoting of community involvement and action through the management and organisation of community growth as it leaves the community empowered. Active CP improves the match between community needs and what the community obtains from a project. According to the International Association of Public Participation (IAPP), amidst all th principles of empowerment, effective involvement is significant because it yields to high levels
of volunteerism and a positive communal disposition. Active CP boosts and enhances conservation, actualisation and sustainability of projects. Through CP, community members acquire skills and ownership for a collective action through which sustainability of projects is enhanced (Olukotun, 2008).

2.7 Community Training

The importance of capacity development cannot be overemphasized. According to Campo (2008), building capacity is important as it ensures project success and sustainability. In his model introduced in Peru water supply system, Campo noted that community training is very important and involves various approaches such as visual and audio visual. Issues such as operation and maintenance increases community efficiency and effectiveness in the management of water supply system for sustainability.

In a water supply system, Ademiluyi and Odugbesan (2008) also noted that lack of community training is a major factor that leads to project unsustainability. Further, they noted that some times, community members may initially be active participants but lose interest getting to the end of project which also affects project sustainability. To them, it poses a major risk to community project.

In another project in water supply system, Mengesha et al (2003) came out that adequate skills and capacity building is essential in sustaining project in a case of rural north Gondar in Ethiopia. In an observation, The National Academy of Arts and Sciences (1997) shared that operating personnel is very vital for sustaining small water system. They noted that without adequate trained personnel, even a project which is well financed and organised with advanced technology will fail to deliver and benefit the community. Their view is consistent with Campo.
(2008) who also expressed that training on issues such as maintenance and operation enhances the community to manage project effectively.

For the water supply system to be sustainable, community members must acquire the needed skills and knowledge on the operation, maintenance and repair of the system. When the water supply system is not properly installed or difficult to maintain or repair, its sustainability faces significant challenge. A study conducted by Water Aid on sustainability in Zambia noted that the fast corrosion of hand pump was a serious challenge to the sustainability of the community water supplies (Len Abrams, 2003). There is no water supply system that does not require maintenance, even those that use gravitational force to distribute water and were thus expected to require minimum maintenance have not been able to live up to their expectation. The procurement of hardware like pipes, pumps and other spare parts is also important for a water supply system’s sustainability. Questions about who buys them and at what quality are very important, though they are mostly bought by governments, donor agencies, NGOs or private contractors. It is very important to create linkages between community members and suppliers of spare parts suppliers, and also be trained on how to undertake maintenance since the availability of external institutions that provide maintenance service cannot always be guaranteed during time of breakdown.

In most communities, the water supply projects use either taps or pumps and springs with underground pipe connections that require proper maintenance to improve their sustainability. It is argued by Proasne (2005), that the sustainability of water projects depend on its management ensuring that funds are always available to fix problems that have been identified with a long-term perspective. For this to be successful the system must use newer technologies and committee members must be trained on how to operate, maintain and repair the equipment.
Another important thing is the use of technologies that are cost effective. This gives committee members ample time regarding maintenance and repairs, which in the long run improves sustainability of the system. Elsewhere, it has been highlighted that the absence of policies to officially regulate the range of pumps that are allowed into a region leads to a lot of obsolete equipment being dumped into the market by manufactures. This has the potential to increase the maintenance cost of water systems and further worsen their challenges.

Worldwide, pragmatic solutions to the question of sustainability are being analysed and applied by development experts. Various interventions designed at enhancing sustainability, are being undertaken at the community level owing to the extensive effort in developing countries to the decentralisation of roles for water systems from governments to residents. The use of suitable equipment’s that are budget friendly, unsophisticated, with minimal efforts to preserve, and easily accessible is a resolution to some demands of sustainability. Suitable equipment is essential to the model of Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM) which occurred in the Water Decade (1981-1990). Today, its fundamental theories continue to guide the water sector though conflicts linger between the effortlessness of sustaining a scheme and its sturdiness (Reynolds, 1992).

The VLOM conception of the society as essential, also disregards the recognition of the function of peripheral aid organisations, like the government, in realising sustainability (Webster et al, 1999). Customary, it is routine for community water schemes to be supervised by some community volunteers who work as a team; this is done with the intention of empowering residents to play vital roles in the project, to ensure custody over the system and to guarantee its continual process and upkeeps(Harvey & Reed,2006). Narayan (1994) recommends that participation of beneficiaries is the most crucial element that contributes to the effectiveness of
a project”. It has been asserted that projects devoid of participation of beneficiaries are not likely to be viable notwithstanding the availability of auxiliary parts and repair technicians.

There are diverse ways of participation and this may include the preliminary articulation of the call for water, the adoption of equipment and its location, the provision of labor and indigenous resources, monetary payments towards project expenses, the cost of the water and even the type of management system (Harvey & Reed, 2006). Hence participation is an activity as a result of the exercise of demand-responsiveness, and the achievement of enablement. Participation is also regarded as an instrument for enhancing the efficacy of a project, supposing that where individuals are included they are expected to consent the new venture and contribute in its constant functioning. It is believed that participation is a fundamental right that allows beneficiaries to contribute towards interventions that concern them. Kumar (2002) and Pretty(1995) affirm that participation is an important mechanism in generating independent and spurred communities, encouraging communal processes for cooperative decision-making and actions. It is also deemed to be helpful in tackling exclusion and inequality, by expounding the needs, main concerns and perceptions of diverse groupings in a project locale.

Participatory approaches tend to dictate the execution of development programmes, at the community level, with the most frequently used technique being Participatory Rural Appraisal. Fostering a sense of proprietorship is also a target of participation. Top-down assistance approaches by governments and NGOs in the past often consigns a legacy of reliance in the communities on peripheral support. Subsequently, in the occurrence of a breakdown in the water source, the residents do not make any effort at maintenance as it is not recognised to be their concern.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This chapter discusses the research design. Details of the research design discussed in this chapter include the study area, study population, sampling method, data collection method, research instruments, validity and reliability as well as ethical consideration.

3.1 Study Area
The study was limited to Amasaman a small town of the Ga West Municipal district in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. Amanasam has had a long history of water shortage. In the past several attempts, both by government and the districts to enhance the supply of water especially to the growing sub-urban development and peripheral communities has still faced challenges. Besides this, farming and domestic consumption of water still highly compete for the scarce water in the district. The area was chosen because it has been noted to have benefitted from World Vision’s provision of water facilities in the early 1990’s and also quite recently in the year 2016. Having already benefitted from an earlier water project the researcher sought to find out how the project had been sustained for continual use till present. Amasaman is the District capital of the Ga West Municipality. The Municipality is situated within latitude 50°48’ North, 5°39 North and longitude 0°12 west and 0°22 West. It shares common boundaries with Ga East and Accra Metropolitan Assembly to the East, Akuapem South to the North and Ga South to the south and West (Ga West District Assembly, 2009).
3.1.1 Physical features

It occupies a land area of approximately 305.4sq km with about 193 communities. Both Ga East and Ga South were created out of the then Ga District now Ga West Municipal Assembly. The major rivers that flow through this municipality are the Densu, and Nsakyi rivers. Densu, which is the largest of them drains down from the Eastern Region through the western part of the district to Ga South Municipality where it enters the sea. It is also the major supply of water to most of the people in the municipality and its neighboring communities and serves as a natural boundary between Ga West and Ga South municipalities. The bi-modal rainfall pattern enables some households in the municipality to depend on rainwater as their main source of water for the home (Ga West District Assembly, 2009).

3.1.2 Democratic background of Study Area

The Ga West Municipal Assembly has two main electoral areas which are the Trobu and Amasaman electoral areas. The Municipal Chief Executive is the political head while the Municipal Coordinating Director is the administrative head of the Municipality. In accordance with section 10 of Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the Municipality and is vested with deliberative, legislative and executive powers. At the community level, authority is also vested in traditional rulers and their elders or sub-chiefs. The traditional chiefs continue to wield some amount of power hence their contribution to, and influence in the decision-making process cannot be underestimated (Ga West District Assembly, 2009).

3.1.3 Socio-economic background

Agriculture, industry, and commerce are the three major economic sectors in the Municipality. The main agricultural activities include cassava production, fishing, and pineapple production.
Challenges to agriculture production include inadequate market opportunities for farmers to sell their produce, continuous loss of existing farmlands to sand winners, estate development, and private housing projects. In addition, telecommunication, banking facilities, and other infrastructural facilities exist to serve as a catalyst for the rapid development of the Municipality. Furthermore, the tourism industry in the Municipality is flourishing due to the presence of luxurious hotels and some natural, cultural and historical attractions such as the Cuckoo Sacred Grove, the Pokuase Samsam Cave and the Samsam Water Falls amongst others. The main occupation of the people is trading and only a few are in the service sector (Ga West District Assembly, 2009).

**Fig 3.1. Map of Ga West Municipality Showing Study Area (Amasaman) in Black Square**

(Source: Ga West District Assembly, 2009)
3.2 Sources of Data

Data for the study was generated from primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data was the use of an interview guide and both structured and unstructured questionnaire to gather information from beneficiaries of World Vision project, opinion leaders and some community members. Kahn and Cannell (1957) defined interview as a purposeful discussion between two or more people. Saunders et al. (2007) advance that interviews allows the researcher to concentrate on questioning and listening, provide accurate and unbiased record, and allows direct quotes to be used for data analyses and discussion. Its disadvantages are expensive and time consuming and interviewer and interviewee biased. The interview guide was used to gather information from opinion leaders (two officials of World Vision, and the assembly man of the area, tutors from the primary school) and community members. The structured questionnaire was designed for beneficiaries who were children in selected schools with World Vision water project. Secondary sources of data were mainly from government publications, documents and online report that relates to the study. The interview guide was developed based on the research questions and was in sections. The structured questionnaire was in two sections, A and B. Section A addressed the demographic data of beneficiaries and B explored sustainability issues as relates to study objectives and questions. The section B part comprised ranked questions where beneficiaries were to determine the degree to which they agree or disagree with main issues of the study.

3.3 Research Approach to Primary Data Collection

The study employed a mixed method approach to obtaining data. This technique allowed the researcher use quantitative and qualitative data gathering tools. The researcher used the Concurrent Triangulation Design Procedure to design the mix-method for data collection.
Creswell (2007) posits that the method enables the researcher to collect both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously and analysed separately in the first part. Findings are then either merged, or compared in the interpretation phase. This technique usually weighs both qualitative and quantitative components equally. Quantitative information was obtained from direct beneficiaries of the water project with the use of an individual questionnaire survey. The approach was adopted to allow the study describe, infer, and obtain numbers for statistical tests. Kumar (2008) postulates that the quantitative method of inquiry places emphasis on the collection of numerical data. The summary of this data and the drawing of inferences from such data put the research in a better perspective. Qualitative information was obtained through key informant interviews from World Vision Officials and notable community stakeholders. Interviews were also conducted with selected number of individuals to obtain perceptions on the sustenance of World Vision water project. Qualitative research was used to elicit thoughts, feelings, emotions, sounds and other non-numerical and unquantifiable elements to depict perceptions on sustainability of a project.

The researcher was able to use a small sample size as it provided in-depth knowledge and meaning to the phenomenon under study (Kumar 2008). Collis and Hussey (2003), posit that the usage of small sample size is a principal element of qualitative method as its results cannot be measured and quantified. Creswell (2007) describes that qualitative method is an inquiry into a social phenomenon. Using the approaches was relevant to the study as it helped the researcher to triangulate findings.

3.4 Target Population and Sampling Techniques

Population refers to the totality of whatever objects or measurements that the researcher is investigating (Amoani, 2005). Koul (2002) referred to population as any collection of specified
group of human beings or non-human entities”. Sarantakos (2005) equally expounded population as “the total of all items in the group of items in which the researcher wants a study”. A population can be said to be the entire aggregation of cases that meets a designated set of criteria for study. The target population of the study comprised residents within Amasaman Municipality. For the quantitative, sampling was done using a combination of stratified and clustered methods. The cluster sampling method was used to identify the schools where the water project had been constructed. In all, three clusters were identified in the Amasaman District. The remaining population were identified as clusters around the water projects. Age was used to stratify the main beneficiaries of the water project. WVG identifies with children in the community schools. For the strata in each cluster, a random sample was chosen for the questionnaire survey. In total, 60 children, 20 each from the 3 clusters were used in the survey.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Data

There was the need to ensure reliability and validity of the data collection instrument. According to Ary et al (2002), validity is very essential in developing and evaluating research instruments. A test can be said to be reliable if it can be applied by different researchers under stable conditions, providing consistent results and not varying results.

Reliability reflects consistency and replicability over time. Moss (1994) posits that “reliability is seen as the degree to which a test is free from measurement errors, since the more measurement errors occur the less reliable the test”. To ensure the data obtained for this study was valid and reliable, research instruments were piloted before actual data collection and adjustments were made to suit the environment where data collection was to take place. The interview guide was given to World Vision officials to enable them be more prepared for the interview. The section of interviewees was unbiased and well represented by both World Vision officials and other
opinion leaders and a selected number of teachers were also engaged. This allowed the researcher to gather information from multiple respondents for the study. Furthermore, very simple language was used in wording the questions to facilitate easy understanding by participants. This ensured that the instrument elicited responses to measure variables that it was intended to measure. To further enhance on the validity of the instrument, the items on the interview guide were formulated based on the research objectives.

3.6 Ethical considerations

To begin the study, a proposal was first presented to the assigned supervisor of the researcher to be evaluated and endorsed. After approval, the researcher began the study. It has been recognised that in the field of research, it is wrong for one to pilot a study without the approval and consent of respondents. Acknowledging this, the researcher made personal contact with participants and conveyed the objective of the study to them. The researcher then arranged a date with each participant after they agreed to participate. The content of the interview guide was clearly explained to the comprehension of the respondents and clarifications were made before the commencement of the interview. Participants were also assured of anonymity and made to understand that information gathered was for academic purposes. They were also permitted to answer any questions they were more comfortable with. Participants were then asked to completed informed consent form to officially affirm their will to participate in the study.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process where statistical and/or logical techniques are systematically applied to illustrate, describe and evaluate data. Shamoo and Resnik (2003) advance that various analytic procedures provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data”.

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Data was analysed based on the questions and objectives of the research. Quantitative data was analysed using the simple descriptive method to illustrate the behaviour of variables on sustainability in the study area. Categorical variables were mainly analysed through the use of frequencies and percentages. Frequencies and percentages helped generate numerical values that represented variables. Qualitative data was analysed thematically. The researcher used data that had been gathered through interviews. Themes were derived after a careful study of field notes and transcribed interviews. It must be noted that analysis was done concurrently with the interview process as some participants were essential in directing the probing as needed. The main themes used in categorising data included community participation, community education and training among others. Direct quotes of respondents were used in the discussion of the thematic context where necessary.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a discussion of the results of the study. The chapter consists of four sections. The first section of the chapter introduces the development of participant profiles that shared their experiences and aided this research. The second section provides an understanding of WVG’s work in the Municipality. The factors that motivate the set-up of the water projects and the approaches employed to ensure sustainability. The third section presents results of the main study and finally discussion of findings.

Table 4.1: Summary Table Showing Background Characteristics of Beneficiaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>41.6</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-16</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Junior High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Data 2017

4.1 Background of Beneficiaries

Table 4.1 is a summary of the socio-demographic characteristics of the beneficiaries of the water projects. Data gathered include respondents’ sex, age and educational level. The items in this section attempted to obtain personal information about the respondents in order to put their responses into a context. In all, 60 beneficiaries of varying background provided information on
how they had benefitted from WVG’s water project. Data of the research include respondents’ sex, of which, (58.3%) were males and (36.6%) were females. Age, of which majority of the respondents (75%) were in the age range of 13-16 followed by 17-19 which recorded (16.6%). Only (8.3%) were between the ages of 8-12. With regards to their educational level majority (75.0%) were in Junior High School. Only (41.6%) were at the primary level. Since World Visions programs are mostly child centred and directed towards community-based development. Random sampling technique was used to gather beneficiaries from the three schools. Thus beneficiaries of the water project are pupils in schools where World Visions water project had been implemented. None of the beneficiaries were either employed or married.

**Table 4.2: Main Sources of Water before World Vision Project and Challenges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Kojo Ashong</th>
<th>Kwashiekuma</th>
<th>Odumase-Amanfrom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
<td>60(100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source (Field data, 2017)

**4.1.1 Community’s Sources of Water before World Vision’s Project and Challenges**

In Table 4.2, beneficiaries discuss the sources of water prior to the provision of water by WVG. From the table, all the three communities access their water from two main sources, river and borehole before WVG water project. From these sources, beneficiaries also reported some challenges which included salty nature of water, shortage or dry up of water during Harmattan seasons and long distance to access water. An interview from the qualitative study reinforces this point;
Our main source was the Densu River but the former president Kuffour did hand pump and some borehole water for the community. Yes they gave us the bore hole, the borehole for us and then another group, Magi Project also came to mechanize it.”

(Community facilitator – Kojo Ashong, October 2017).

“In the past, it was the Densu River. Yes and we had other water bodies here like the Adesue which flows through this town. We could drink water from anywhere especially when one was thirsty on the farm and could not come back home. So it was mainly the Densu. The River started getting dirty when sand winning started in the community. So World Vision came to our aid. They have been here on two occasions 1981/82/83 they came to drill a borehole for us. But the water didn’t taste good because it was salty”

(Opinion Leader - Kojo Ashong October 2017).

4.2 World Vision Ghana

World Vision started working in Ghana in 1979. It currently implements 29 Area Programmes (APs) in all the 10 administrative regions in Ghana and six major special projects. The goal of World Vision Ghana is that by 2021, they would have contributed to the sustained well-being of 4.5 million vulnerable children, their families and the communities in which they live through health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, food security, micro-enterprise development and Christian Commitments programmes.

4.2.1 Mission Statement of World Vision

World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human
transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God” (http://www.wvi.org/our-mission-statement). The organisation seeks to achieve the following:

- Transformational Development that is community-based and sustainable focused especially on the needs of children.

- Emergency Relief that assists people afflicted by conflict or disaster.

- Promotion of Justice that seeks to change unjust structures affecting the poor among whom we work.

- Partnerships with churches to contribute to spiritual and social transformation.

- Public Awareness that leads to informed understanding, giving, involvement and prayer.

- Witness to Jesus Christ by life, deed, word and sign that encourage people to respond to the Gospel” (http://www.wvi.org/our-mission-statement).

Since 1979, WVG has been engaged in activities of a wide range with the aim of reducing vulnerabilities, enhancing capacities and providing opportunities for the poorest of the poor in areas such as, education (formal and non-formal) child development and protection, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, food and agriculture, gender and development, income-generation activities, HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, emergency relief and rehabilitation and Christian Witness and impact. WVG places highest, priority on programs that minister to the most vulnerable and marginalized among the poor. Their programmes are also child centred and directed towards community-based development. WVG has its head office in Accra and carries out its programmes in communities within all ten administrative regions of Ghana. World
Visions earlier development was to operate all over the country. This was referred to as Community Development Project (CDP).

In the 1990s, the concept of the CDP was changed to a new model known as Area Development Programmes (ADPs). The ADP involves the selection of a well-defined topographical area where World Vision collaborates with local stakeholders through numerous sector projects targeted at root causes of issues that negatively affect children to improve their well-being. These geographical areas differ in size, context, and population. Typically, they are where beneficiaries live and work. Though each ADP has its own staff and project that makes it unique, they all have a unified goal of seeking to support families and communities to address child well-being. Most ADPs carry out three project cycles, each approximately five years long and then transition after about 15 years. The concept of the ADPs indicates a long-term responsibility to the community which would eventually ensure sustainability. To ease services delivery and quality ministry, facilities and resources are made available to staff in the ADPs zone in the 62 communities through the decentralisation process. In total WVG have 32 ADPs / Districts in the ten regions of Ghana. WVG’s Water Project is a basic and indispensible resource to the sustenance of life. It is basic because the survival of the human species depends on it. As a resource it serves as one of the means of attaining individual wants and social objectives (Roy, 1997:13).

4.2.2 Sustainability Approaches of World Vision Water Projects

An interview with a World Vision official at Amasaman, the study area, revealed that World Vision has six main approaches in ensuring that its water projects are sustainable. These approaches include;
4.2.2.1 Trust building and planning

According to the official this forms one of the core values of World Vision’s sustainable projects. It was reported that World Vision believes that without trust and proper planning, there will be no sustainability. In his brief, the organisation holds the community as an important force to reckon in achieving sustainability of its projects. The organisation sees community ownership as very important and engages them in the project. World Vision spends 6 to 12 months to build good relationships and trust with a community they seek to embark a project. They work with the communities to be able to identify and prioritise their needs well as identification of community assets, skills and resources. Once that is done, they then seek approval and when granted, conduct a formal baseline survey, mobilise the community, develop detailed actions and embark on joint action. Respondent from qualitative study expressed that they were involved in most of the activities of World Vision Water project as their assistance were sought in many ways in implementing the project. From the respondents, the main approaches adopted by stakeholders most especially World Vision were consultation with heads of schools within the community, community leaders such as chiefs, volunteers and individuals. They shared;

“Yes, they consulted us. They spoke with both the community and the schools. One of my cousins was working with them at that time. So when they were deciding on the communities he suggested this town.”(Opinion leader – Kojo Ashong, October, 2017)

From the above comment, one cannot help but notice that, World Vision was perhaps biased in their selection of communities that needed social interventions such as its Water Project.
4.2.2.2 Establishment of Community Leaders and Community Participation

The brief from World Vision’s official also noted that the organisation ensures community participation as an approach to project sustainability. From the brief, before any project, the organisation passes through the appropriate channel such as consulting appropriate authorities and explaining intended project to them, brainstorming and sharing ideas about the project. At the community level it was reported that World Vision consulted the appropriate authorities like the Municipal Chief Executives and the Assembly men. They also hold meetings where they meet sections of the community members and listen to their views and needs.

In addition, it was also mentioned that they set up a committee to determine the type of water intervention best suited for them and the best location. World Vision involves government officials together with community leaders to conduct a geophysical investigation within the specified area where the water system should be located. Qualitative study from opinion leaders confirmed that World Vision consults community members and involves them in planning and implementing their project.

Harvey & Reed (2006) reveal that it is a custom habit for community water systems to be run by a community working group of some sort. This is done to enable residents to play important roles in the project, to have a sense of proprietorship over the systems and to guarantee its continual function and maintenance. It was advocated that the most significant element that contributes to the effectiveness of a project is beneficiary participation. Narayan (1994) and Pretty (1995), assert that participation is an essential right; where the beneficiaries ought to have a say with regards to interventions that affect their lives. Kumar (2002) also posits that participation is a fundamental tool for establishing independent and empowered societies, encouraging communal-level systems for decision-making and collective actions.
4.2.2.3 Water Treatment

Reports by World Vision indicated that water treatment is another tool for sustainability by World Vision. The official reported that water is something that is important and valuable to all humanity and that is why the organisation does not just provide water but ensures that the water is quality and affordable to beneficiaries. He shared;

“You know of course if the water is not quality and affordable, it will defeat the purpose of the whole project and affect sustainability. For every project of World Vision, we ensure that the water is quality and free from any bacteria or substance that may affect the health of beneficiaries.”(World Vision Official –Amasaman, October 2017)

4.2.2.4 Maintenance

The researcher was also informed by World Vision’s personnel that maintenance forms part of the organisation’s sustainability approach. According to the official, the main strategy of maintaining the project and ensuring sustainability is collection of fees from users of the facility. The organisation empowers the water committee members to collect fees from users which are used to cover cost of future repairs. The organisation also selects local community members and gives them the necessary training on repair and maintenance of the water systems. They provide them with tool starter kit of essential tools and spare parts.

Table 4.3: Community Education and Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Agreed</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>50(83.3)</td>
<td>7(11.6)</td>
<td>3(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>15(25)</td>
<td>45(75)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source (Field data, 2017)
4.2.2.5 Community Education and Training

Embarking on any project requires that beneficiary community is educated and trained to be able to understand and utilise the project efficiently and effectively. Educating and training people to acquire the needed skills would help in proper maintenance of the project and ensure a long lasting benefit to the community. From the study, an official of World Vision interviewed shared that education and training are a major part of World Vision’ sustainability approaches, hence it was important to find out from beneficiaries and respondents how these approaches have been translated in their water project at Amasaman Municipality. In this regard beneficiaries were asked if they were educated and trained on proper use of the water. In response, (83.3%) of the beneficiaries agreed they were educated, 11.6% disagreed and only 5% remained neutral. On training, 75% of beneficiaries disagreed saying that they did not acquire any form of training on the project. Only 25% agreed they were trained. A qualitative study revealed similar findings as respondents shared;

:"Oh like learning how to repair it, they made us select just few people, and then they sponsored their training courses.” (Community Volunteer – Odumase Amanfrom, October 2017).

:"For training they told us they will get to back to us but despite my interest, they have not gotten back to us till now” (Opinion Leader-- Kwashiekuma, October 2017).

The explanation here is that World Vision’s sustainability approach in terms of giving adequate training to project beneficiaries as reported by their official had not been effective as majority of beneficiaries and some opinion leaders disagreed to that.
Table 4.4: Project Sustainability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax/Levy</td>
<td>59(98.3)</td>
<td>1(1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump water slowly</td>
<td>55(91.6)</td>
<td>5(8.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of water</td>
<td>56(93.3)</td>
<td>4(6.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source (Field Data, 2017)

4.3 Community’s Perception on Project Sustainability

Project sustainability was obtained by measuring the degree to which beneficiary agreed or disagreed on the issues. From Table 4.4, majority (98.3%) of beneficiaries agreed that to sustain the project there is the need for users to pay levies with only (1.6%) disagreeing. Also, (91.6%) agreed that pumping water slowly which indicates proper handling would help sustenance. Only (8.3%) disagreed on this point. Majority (93.3%) agreed water should be sold as one way of raising revenue to sustain the project and (6.6%) disagreed. The results show that funding plays a major role in project sustainability and should be ensured. Funding was in line with qualitative study which also noted funding as a major challenge to water sustainability at Amasaman:

“Yes, the measures that were put in place is that, we are to look for someone who will take care of it, but then, this place is not so developed, selling here is quite difficult, so it was also decided that the neighbouring houses will pay about 5 cedis monthly we have even generated some amount of money, about 5000 cedis”. (Opinion Leader- Kojo Ashong, October 2017)

“Yes the challenge is that we don’t have enough money to maintain the project”. (Community Member—Kwashiekuma, October 2017)
4.3.1 Project Reliability, Convenience, Effectiveness and Success

The study sought to ascertain how World Vision Water project has been reliable, convenient and effective for use by the community. It was also important to find out whether overall, the project has been successful. Respondents were asked to rate this on a four point liker scale from highly agree, agree, disagree and highly disagree.

Table 4.5 Project Reliability, Convenience, Effectiveness and Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Views</th>
<th>Highly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Highly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>project is reliable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30(50)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project is convenient to use</td>
<td>40(66.6)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20(33.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project is Effective</td>
<td>10 (16.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50(83.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community has benefited from the project</td>
<td></td>
<td>20(33.3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40(66.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Community’s Perception on Community Participation

According to the World Vision Official at Amasaman Municipality, Community participation is one major aspect of World Visions sustainability approaches and plays a major role in sustaining the organisation’s project. In this way the study asked participants how the community participated in WVG community water project.

Almost all the participants indicated that they were involved in identifying the activities needed to initiate and complete the project in terms of priorities and goals settings, collecting and analysing information. Respondents revealed general participation in terms of labour and community meetings. Some respondents shared;
“Yes they do inform the community. They don’t come and then they go to the town. Once they come and see me, straight away I mobilize people for them. If it’s not the community people, some of the students I let them help. The community also has Citizens Voice Action (CVA) so they contact them and they will invite the whole community to ask them their needs and then that’s where they take it up. They also come to the school to meet the school head. They take inputs from the school, from the health centre, the community members too and based on that, they prepare a plan that they want to follow. Virtually I, when it came to the marking out, when they were prospecting for the water, I think, I was the one, they came with four workers, I was the one helping them with the gauge so we went round, we started from here (points to a location around the KG block) the whole field, I mean that’s where the water table was quite high. We had some community people about four people from the community. They came in to help them with them”. (Opinion Leader—Kojo Ashong, October 2017).

“I know World Vision selected some opinion leaders in the community like PTA chairman, or SMC chairman, a stakeholder from the school, so the head teacher will may be give names to World Vision and then they will invite them, in trying to let them feel part of the schools project. For instance for the school water project, we were asked to draw action plans” (Opinion Leader—Kwashiehuma, October 2017).

Montgomery, et al. (2009) study noted that communities tend to opt for resource options that they are prepared and capable of maintaining and operating to sustain the water project when they are involved in the development process. Barnes and Ashbolt, (2010) also added in their study on water supply system in communities and concluded that the direct participation of communities in the organisation of their own water supply systems are likely to be sustainable
than schemes enacted by donor organisations or governments. Olukotun (2008) reinforced this point and expressed that the sustainability of projects are enhanced through community participation as members of the community obtain proprietorship and expertise for a collective action. It is therefore important that community members are involved in the planning process throughout project completion.

4.3.3 Community’s Perception on Maintenance and Funding

Maintenance and funding of World Vision water project also guided the study. According to World Vision official, the organisation engages in fundraising activities to raise some funds to support project as part of maintenance. However, the study was informed that maintenance lies in the hands of the community or beneficiary school which departed from World Visions assertion.

“For the school one, the PTA takes charge and make sure it is repaired when there is problem but the community one is the community that takes care of it. When it breaks down, we have to find measure to ensure that it is repaired immediately for use because when the water is not used in the borehole, it becomes slimy” (Opinion Leader-- Kojo Ashong, Octobr 2017).

Another respondents added;

“We are maintaining the water ourselves but we don’t pay the World Vision people. For training they told us they will get to back to us but despite my interest, they have not gotten back to us till now. We generated our own money to fund it when outsiders come to fetch some they pay.” (Opinion Leader-- Kwashiehuma, October 2017).
The input here is that when it comes to maintenance and funding, WV does not play a role in supporting beneficiaries of their project and this has affected the sustainability of water in some of the areas selected for the study.

### 4.3.4 Community’s Perception of Challenges and Success

From the World Vision official report, the organisation provides some funds to address some of the challenges and ensure success of their water projects. In this respect, the study sought from respondents whether World Vision Water project has been successful or not and some challenges faced. In response, all the areas studied admitted some challenges but on the success of the water projects, report from qualitative studies showed that it has not been successful as a result of major challenges confronted by beneficiaries and the community in terms of water quality, funding training and maintenance. Respondents shared;

“The challenge is about the water, it is very salty. Yes they don’t value it, because from the look of things, most of them do not fetch it to do the things that they want to do with it. We told them the water is salty and they said they will come and treat it. So they went and came back but even after they did what they said they had done, the saltiness still remains, so it still remains salty even though they said they treated.”(Community Member – Odumase Amanfrom, October 2017)

“It is not successful because of the salt, now people get water somewhere. There are water tanks and people also have poly tanks in their homes so they sell the water to other members. Because we drink pure water these days, we just buy water from the
commercial vendors for domestic use.” (Community Member – Odumase Amanfrom, October 2017).

“For the challenges, with the, the growing community, in future, it’s a new place, a developing area, when people settle in, the pressure on it will grow, with pressure on it going high, that is why I said expansion. I learnt it can last for close to thirty years. The water table is quite high, close to thirty years. So it’s just a matter of getting additional poly tanks that we can pump, that might, that might call for a higher voltage pump too. Because the pump, there is only able to pump it there so once we are expanding” (Opinion Leader – Kwashieikuma, October 2017)

“I won’t say it is successful because we don’t use it for drinking because of the saltiness. We, use it for cooking sometimes. Hardly do we use it, I have a well in my house, and I harvest rainwater and that is what I depend much on.”(Community Member- Kojo Ashong, October 2017).

“Yes, the challenge is that we don’t have enough money to maintain the project. Oh no, I don’t think it is successful they didn’t teach us anything so we don’t know how beneficial they are.”(Community Leader – Odumase Amanfrom, October 2017).

“The problem was the salty nature of the water, like the first one they did. Did you see my primary block? The longest block there is one old borehole there they did and it is salty
and we don’t use but when they were drilling this one I told them that the other one was salty and they said they will not drill so deep and that there is a particular rock that makes the water salty. So they didn’t drill, I was involved, I was with them throughout. So they didn’t drill so deep that is how come we had the fresh water now. But there is also the problem of funding because we don’t get enough money from sale since it mostly rain and people use the rain water.” (Opinion Leader –Kwashiekuma, October 2017)

“Yes for the success, it is true. Now they drink safe water, they now know a borehole which is not salty. You understand, because this one was salty, they were not using it. They go to the stream and then fetch water from the stream. They use to go to the stream where cattle go there to drink, they drop in, the urinate in, you also walk in and you drink in this same water. This gave them diseases like Burundi Ulcer, Bilharzia and Cholera but now it has stopped. SO it has really helped the community.” (Opinion Leader Kwashiekuma, October 2017).
4.4 Sources of Water in World Vision Selected Project Areas

Figure 4.1 Drilled hand pumps by World Vision at Kojo Ashong

Source: Field Data, 2017

Figure 4.2 Mechanised boreholes at Kojo Ashong

Source: Data, 2017
4.5 Discussion of Findings

The study aims to investigate the World Vision Ghana approach to ensuring sustainability in social intervention projects through a case of its provision of water at the Amasaman Municipality in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. Specific objectives of the study were;

- To investigate the sustenance strategy used by World Vision in the provision of water for the community

- To examine the role played by community stakeholders in ensuring the sustenance of the water project
• To determine community perceptions on the sustenance of the water project in the Amasaman area.

• To identify some challenges that confronts the community in World Vision water project.

From the study, the sustenance strategies used by World Vision, in the provision of water included planning, community participation and training, maintenance and water treatment. The study showed that community participation, as well as involvement in planning of project, was low. The reasons were that World Vision consulted some members of the community and sometimes just a recommendation by a third party to embark on its project. Results from qualitative study confirm this as the organisation contacted either the head of a school, one member of the community or a community leader to quickly initiate its project. There was lack of general community or stakeholders’ consensus in planning and implementation of its water project at Amasaman municipality. This probably accounted for poor management and sustainability of its project.

Findings agree with Olukotun (2008) who opined that sustainability of projects is enhanced through community participation as members of the community obtain proprietorship and expertise for a collective action. It also concurs several studies (World Bank 1981), (Mbajiwe 2009), (Rimbera 2012) among others that the enhancement of competence training and awareness of privileges guides the implementation and effectiveness of sustainable projects.

In terms of training the study notes that it was inadequate. Only a few people were given some training to be able to manage the project. This resulted in some communities relying on private operators or their own skills to operate the project in cases where there were faults which affected operation and sustainability. Results contends with Campo (2008) studies on water
intervention supply in Peru which noted that community guidance on concerns such as management and conservation enables the communities to preserve the water supply systems and thus aide sustainability.

Ademiluyi and Odugbesan,( 2008) also reinforce this standpoint and cited lack of community training as one of the factors which could lead to breakdown and non-sustainability of water supply projects in developing countries . The most interesting finding was the issue of water treatment which is one of World Vision sustenance strategies but was not employed by the organisation where the salinity of the water confronted the community. From the study, despite community complains, no effort was made to resolve the problem which resulted in community members accessing water from other sources (buying sachet water, rainwater). The input here is that World Visions sustenance strategies at Amasaman have not been effective in making its water project sustainable.

The study showed that community members played a major role in ensuring sustainability of water project. The head of school, linguist and some community members all demonstrated their support and willingness to support the project. Both quantitative and qualitative study confirmed this.

Furthermore, the study also sought to find out community perception on sustenance of World Visions water project. Generally findings from both quantitative and qualitative study show that World Vision water project has not been sustainable and beneficial to them. Respondents complain of lack of maintenance and effective management of the project by the organisation. The study reported that once the project is completed, the rest lies on the community or the school to manage. According to Mulwa (2004) a sustainable project is multi-dimensional and
requires structural and organisational effort in making it more responsive and robust to indigenous objectives and needs.

In addition, the study identified lack of funds, trained personnel to manage the project, maintenance and effective water treatment as major challenges of the World Vision Water Project. The study reports that funds for managing the project is insufficient which affects major repair works. This was in line with Bohm et al, (1993) who asserts that without the availability of grants to finance most or all preliminary construction costs, rural water supply systems will not be sustainable. Proasne (2005) also argues that the sustainability of water projects depend on its management in ensuring that funds are always available to fix problems that have been identified with a long-term perspective. For this to be successful, the system must use newer technologies and committee members must be trained on how to operate, maintain and repair the equipment and should receive instructions on the new techniques as well as training on how to maintain and repair the equipment.”

Furthermore, having efficient, committed and trained personnel to manage rural water project is an important factor to sustaining any effective project but from the study, there was lack of effective management system to manage the various water projects which resulted in operational challenges and affected revenue from sale of water. Results corroborate observation of The National Academy of Sciences, (1997) that skilled and effective personnel are extremely imperative for continual and benign functioning of small water systems.

Finally, the study reinforces Mulwa (2004), who argues that sustainability interests about projects at community level incorporates diverse scopes that consist of; communal (ability of a project to restore peoples sense of worth, self-esteem and self-belief), financial (capability of the residents
to identify, obtain and use available assets, whether human or material and have no or limited reliance on external sources) environmental (sustainable use of assets and protection of the environment: expedient in water projects as people will preserve water catchment zones), structural and organisational (an effort of dominant institutions managing projects to become more responsive and sensitive to local needs and aspirations) as well as technological (an effort to develop appropriate technology and promote the use of indigenous knowledge) sustainability. He stressed that sustainable project ought to be focused on all these scopes.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarises the outcomes of the research in the preceding chapter and its consequences in World Visions approach to sustainable social Interventions in the Amasaman Municipality in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. The conclusion of the findings will lead to recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

The study employed a mixed approach using both questionnaire and interview to collect data. The three main communities where the study was conducted were Odumase Amanfrom, Kojo Ashong, and Kwashiekuma. World Vision water projects were situated in schools within these communities. Quantitative data utilised 60 sample size and qualitative four (4) opinion leaders. Quantitative data were analysed using simple frequency tables and qualitative employed narratives.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The study noted that World Visions sustenance plan which includes planning, community participation and training, maintenance and water treatment had not been effective at Amasaman because all these approaches as espoused by World Vision were either not effective or not employed.

From the study, community played a major role and was willing to support the water project to ensure that it is sustainable. However major challenges were funds to support and maintain the projects, inadequately trained personnel to manage the project, lack of extensive community consultation in planning and project implementation and high salinity of the water supply
system. Generally, the study noted that World Visions water project at the Amasaman has not made major significant contribution and progress to the populace as it is geographically skewed and purposely made to serve the schools with the view of impacting the community as well. Even in the schools, report of salty water which had not been resolved by World Vision had resulted in limited usage. Further, perennial dry up to boreholes tends to affect extensive access and usage during the dry season.

Finally, the study as relates to the conceptual framework showed that indeed, motivation at all community levels, maintenance; cost recovery and continuous support do impact on the sustainability of every project and served as major factors of sustaining a project. For instance, WV way of leaving the project in the hands of the community or the beneficiaries without effective monitoring and evaluation or proper mechanism in place has affected the sustainability of its projects which has led to many challenges to beneficiaries of the project.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the study observed that though WV had established its approach to sustainable interventions, implementation of the approach was on the low. The findings of the study also tends to strengthen the conceptual framework that guided the study and demonstrated that to achieve sustainability there is the need for motivation at all community levels, maintenance, cost recovery and continuous support.
5.3 Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations based on its findings.

- World Vision should ensure continued support of its projects. Projects of such nature should not be developed and left in the hands of beneficiaries. There should be continual support when it comes to financing and logistics.

- Though World Vision has its own sustainability plans, which is evident in the life span of their projects, the community members have their own concept of sustainability. From the study, their concept of sustainability hinges to the degree to which the water project is useable. The high salinity content in the water is negatively affecting the extent to which community members are using the water and hence they are not committed to sustaining it. World Vision should therefore adopt a sustainability model that incorporates community members’ view of sustainability.

- World Vision should put in place an effective mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the progress of its projects since from the study, effective monitoring and evaluation were lacking.

- It is important that World Vision gives the community or beneficiary’s effective training to acquire the skills and knowledge needed to manage the project.

- Effective and extensive participation and consultation with beneficiaries is very important in any project as it creates a sense of ownership and partnership and fosters the enthusiasm of beneficiaries. Hence there is the need for World Vision to reinforce their sustenance approaches to make their projects effective and sustainable.
• Opinion leaders within the community should also constitute an effective management team that is committed to ensuring that projects that are developed for their own welfare are properly managed to make them sustainable. Such management team should have frequent communication with appropriate stakeholders on the progress and challenges of the project.

• The government should also be more effective and efficient in providing some assistance by upgrading or providing funds to manage such projects.

• It is recommended that future research is done extensively to include other areas within the Amasaman Municipality.
REFERENCES


APPENDIXES

APPENDICE A

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WORLD VISION PERSONNEL

RESEARCH TOPIC: AN APPRAISAL OF WORLD VISIONS APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE AMASAMAN DISTRICT.

I am a graduate student of the Centre for Social Policy Studies carrying a research on the Topic,

An Appraisal of World Vision’s Approach to Sustainable Social Interventions in the Amasaman District. in partial fulfilment of the award of Master of Art in Social Policy Studies to the Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS), University of Ghana.

All information gathered will be treated with utmost confidentiality and would be solely used for academic purposes. Your support and contribution would be very much appreciated. In the event of citing a source of response, your expression permission will be sort before use.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Position in Institution:

Were you a part of the water project from the start to finish?

Please give a background to how the project started

What was the main reason for the provision of water to the communities?

Was the plan for the project drawn by WVG alone?

Are there any partners you know of who contributed to the project

Who are the funders of the project?
SECTION B: MAIN ISSUES

Sustenance Plan of World Vision in Project Development and Management

1. How does WVG manage its projects?
2. Is this management strategy different from what is being used in the water project?
3. Did WVG have a plan for ensuring that the project was sustainable? Briefly discuss how this is captured in the project design.
4. How was this captured in the project implementation?
5. Did you face challenges in the design /implementation?

Community role in the Implementation of sustenance Plan

1. Did you identify community stakeholders as part of your sustainability plan?
2. Who are they?
APPENDICE B
INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY/OPINION LEADERS AND MEMBERS/TEACHERS

I am a graduate student of the Centre for Social Policy Studies carrying a research on the Topic, An Appraisal of World Vision’s Approach to Sustainable Social Interventions in the Amasaman District, in partial fulfilment of the award of Master of Art in Social Policy Studies to the Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS), University of Ghana.

All information gathered will be treated with utmost confidentiality and would be solely used for academic purposes. Your support and contribution would be very much appreciated. In the event of citing a source of response, your expression permission will be sort before use.

1. Can you please tell me your, age and your work
2. How many years have you stayed in this community?
3. Do you hold or have you held any position in this community?
4. What do you think is the main occupation in this community?
5. Can you guess the total population of the community?
6. Can you please tell the source of water school/community?
7. Who provided it (the community, government or NGO (name))
8. Was the school/community consulted or the provision of the water project?
9. What role did the school/community play?
10. Do people pay for using the water? If yes, how much. If no, why?
11. Who is in charge of managing the water (school, community, world vision, government)
12. How is the water project managed?
13. Is there any training for those who manage the water?

14. Has the water facility ever broken down before?

15. If yes, how is the water project serviced when there is a problem?

16. What are the major challenges the school/community face in terms of accessing water?

17. Are there any other sources of funds for managing the water project?

18. What do you think can help sustain the water project?

19. How has the school contributed in ensuring the sustainability of the water project?

20. What challenges confront the community in sustaining World Vision’s water project in Amasaman Municipality?

21. What are the benefits of the project?
APPENDICE C

STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY FOR BENEFICIARIES/CHILDREN

I am a graduate student of the Centre for Social Policy Studies carrying a research on the Topic, An Appraisal of World Vision’s Approach to Sustainable Social Interventions in the Amasaman District. in partial fulfilment of the award of Master of Art in Social Policy Studies to the Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS), University of Ghana.

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SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Sex of respondent: Male Female

2. How old are you?

3. (a) Religion (b)Christian (c)Muslim (d)Traditional (e) Other

4. Educational background?
   (a) Lower Primary (b) Upper Primary (c) J.H.S

   Who do you live with?

   How do you come to school?
   (a) On foot (b) Bicycle

5. Did World Vision educate you on how to use the water facility?

6. When did you start using the water facility?

7. How often do you use the water facility?
(1) Often  (2) Very often  (3) Once a day  (4) Not at all

12. Has the water helped to reduce your absence in school?

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13. What water facility were you using before Worlds Visions water project was implemented?

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14. Did you have any challenge in using the old system?

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15. Comparing the old and new payment system what differences have you observed?

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16. Do you have any difficulty in accessing the water facility?

   (a) Yes                              (b) No  (move to question 22)

18. If yes, what are the difficulties?

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**On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is the lowest and 5 is the highest rate choose options for questions 19–23**

19. The reliability of the water facility to you.................................................

20. The convenience of the water facility for you .................................

21. Effectiveness of the water facility.............................
22. Would you prefer a different kind of water facility?

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23. What do you think can help sustain the water project?

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