



## Analysis of the implementation of the WASH Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion in Ghana

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMEP	Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
ASQ	Assessments Question
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCF	District Assembly Common Fund
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DICCS	District Interagency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
DoCoD	Department of Community Development
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSHAT	District Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy Team
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit
EQ	Evaluation Question
ESP	Environmental Sanitation Policy
FGDs	Focal Group Discussions
GAMAs	Greater Accra Municipal Assemblies
GoG	Government of Ghana
H.E.	His Excellency
HoDs	Heads of Departments
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IP	Implementing Partner
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEHO	Metro/Municipal Environmental Health Officer
MICCS	Metro/Municipal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MPO	Metro/Municipal Planning Officer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
P2P	Promising to Practicable
PLWDs	People Living With Disabilities
REHO	Regional Environmental Health Officer
RICCS	Regional Interagency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation
RING	Resiliency In Northern Ghana
RSMS	Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organization
SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships Results In Nutrition Globally
ToR	Terms of Reference
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
V4CP	Voice for Change Partnership
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## Executive Summary

The Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) Programme is being implemented by SNV through 4 CSOs in 4 regions (Upper West, Savanna, Western, and Central) covering 8MMDAs. The V4CP Programme under which this research is being conducted is an evidence-based advocacy programme being implemented by SNV in partnership with the International Food and Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a 5-year (2016-2020) programme, which is being funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The study intends to generate evidence on the implementation of introduced government pro-poor guideline and the National Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP) to improve equitable access to sanitation and Hygiene delivery and leave no one behind. The results of the study will support the evidence-based advocacy activities of the WASH CSOs at the national and Metropolitan/Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA) level. It will also inform policy makers, donor partners and other key stakeholders within the WASH sector on the level of inclusion on the current Environmental Sanitation Policy, areas of interventions and targeting of persons in the final mile and how to effectively improve participation for WASH services of the last mile.

Specifically, the study will pursue the following 8 objectives;

- i. Review and analyze the current pro-poor guideline and ESP introduced in Ghana
- ii. Review the current implementation strategy of the pro-poor policy using the current 8 District interventions under the V4CP as case studies
- iii. Engage with MMDA staff on concerns and gaps relating to inclusion in implementing the ESP and the pro-poor guideline with recommendations
- iv. Identify and engage with vulnerable groups (Female headed Households, Elderly, People with Disabilities) on impact of the ESP and the Pro-poor guideline and recommendations
- v. Engage with existing support systems at the MMDA and community level on relevance and effectiveness of the pro-poor guideline and inclusion in the ESP.
- vi. Assess the suitability and sustainability of the current inclusion structures for improved WASH Service delivery
- vii. Review existing ESP and the Pro-poor guideline in relation to inclusion and set recommendations on improving inclusion to ensure equitable access to Sanitation and Hygiene for All.
- viii. Make recommendation to improve inclusion in the ESP and the pro poor guideline

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<sup>1</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

## Evaluation Purpose

As per the TOR provided by V4CP programme, the primary aim of the “Analysis of the implementation of the WASH Pro-Poor Guidelines and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion in Ghana” .is to;

- Improve equitable access to Sanitation and Hygiene Service delivery and to leave no one behind
- Support the evidence-based advocacy activities of the WASH CSOs
- Inform Policy Makers, Donor Partners and other key Stakeholders within the WASH sector on the level of inclusion on the current ESP areas of intervention and targeting of persons in the final mile
- Effectively improve participation for WASH services in the last mile

The emphasis of the Evaluation is targeted at how the poor and vulnerable would have equitable access to Sanitation and Hygiene Service delivery in line with ESP on inclusion. “Leave no one behind”.

## Design of the Methodology

The methodology for the assessment was a collaborative agreement between the Consultants and the SNV team which hinged on the highest degree of ensuring credible findings and recommendations.

In developing the methodology, the consultants were mindful of achieving the objectives of the assignment. With the benefit of insight, the methodology carefully dealt with issues about the Assessment Purpose, Audience and Intended Uses, Sampling and Sampling Size, Evaluation/Assessment Questions, Evaluation Methodology, Data Collection methodology, Data Analysis Methodology and Caveats and Limitation which greatly influence the objectives.

The Evaluation answered the following questions which were approved by SNV- V4CP programme.

**ASQ1 WASH Policy support;** how successful has the Pro-Poor Guideline policy developed by the Government of Ghana served the purpose for which it was developed? Are there



existing policy gaps within the Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion?

[**For Non-CLTS MMDAs**; Considering the Pro-poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion background described to you, how feasible/do-able is this policy to bring onboard inclusiveness of the poor and the vulnerable?]

**ASQ2 Policy impact;** what has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion on the poor and vulnerable in Ghana?

**ASQ3 Relevance and effectiveness of Support systems for the vulnerable;** what is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable?

**ASQ4; Suitability and Sustainability of Inclusion Structures;** How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery?

## Findings and Recommendations

### Overview

At the end of the MDGs (2015), access to sanitation facilities in Ghana generally had been recognized as woefully inadequate [19% of the population not having sanitation facilities. Only 15% were using improved sanitation facilities] compared to the Sub-Saharan African average of roughly 30%, notwithstanding Ghana's achievement of low-middle income status (E. Appiah-Effah et al 2019; Ghana's Post MDGs Sanitation Situation)

The SDGs explicitly include the poor and the vulnerable – leave no one behind, so it is imperative to promote inclusiveness to ensure access to water and sanitation for all, including people with disabilities, by 2030 (#Envision 2030)

Based on the findings of the assessment, the ESP (2010) has adequate provision for support (access and technology) to the poor and the vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery. This is in line with SDG 6-leave no one behind. The implementation of the policy is however challenged structurally. The institution (MLGRD) mandated to implement the policy is not answerable to the institution (MSWR) formulating and directing the policy. The V4CP Programme MMDAs visited, only two MMDAs representing 25% had few constructed latrines with disability friendly specifications. One toilet facility in Beraku in

Awutu Senya District, biofilms and Biogas latrines in Awutu Senya East Municipality, and some few PPP latrines under construction with disability specifications.<sup>2</sup>

The Pro-poor guideline was well thought through and had a broad stakeholder consultation to develop the guideline. This document is for targeting the poor and the vulnerable to support them own and use household latrines. The document is to serve as a reference document for all sector players in the WASH industry particularly organizations implementing CLTS. The level of involvement of MLGRD and the Office of the Head of service, Local Government Service by the MSWR in the development of the Pro-poor guideline was minimal.

The MMDAs who are the direct implementers of the guideline are not answerable to MSWR but to MLGRD hence the poor dissemination of the document.

Findings from each assessment question are explored in greater detail below. Some high-level recommendations are woven into the narrative and indicated in **bold**. Section 4 of the report contains a full list of the recommendations.

### **ASQ1; WASH Policy support; Pro-Poor Guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion and policy gaps.**

The GOG has over the past years developed an array of strategies and policies including the Environmental Sanitation Policy and the Pro-poor guidelines all at enhancing the effectiveness and the efficiency of the WASH sector in Ghana. The vast majority (96.4%) of the interviewees expressed a general lack of understanding of the ESP on inclusion and the Pro-poor guideline. They however had challenges understanding how the ESP on inclusion and the Pro-poor guideline could fit together to form a coherent whole for the support of the poor and the vulnerable. **The MSWR should liaise with the MLGRD, the Office of the Head of service, Local Government Service to train and disseminate the policies and strategies to the MMDAs.**

<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
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The Pro-poor guideline clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of both the MMDAs and the community members in targeting the poor and vulnerable for support (provision of sanitation services) in the communities. Most (96.4%) of the interviewees had some feeling of doubt on their own roles and responsibilities as stipulated by the Pro-poor guideline. The interviewees were unclear if some organizations and departments were using the Pro-poor guideline in targeting the poor and vulnerable. **A monitoring and Evaluation framework should be developed to monitor and document the implementation of the guideline by all sector players.** The Municipal Director of the Department of Social Development Wa, in the Upper West region however indicated that, their department uses a different protocol for selecting the poor and the vulnerable and not that of the Pro-poor guideline by the MSWR through the Environmental Health Directorate.

All the interviewees at the MMDAs level did not identify any policy gap in both the Pro-poor guideline and the ESP on Inclusion. This is due to the fact that they did not have or have not read the Pro-poor guideline and the ESP on sanitation. Alliance for WASH Advocacy alluded to the fact that, the content dissemination of the Pro-poor guideline to the MMDAs implementing the project at the grassroots level is a policy gap. Indeed **support (capacity building and materials) should be given to the MMDAs through the MSWR and the MLGRD to cascade the policies and strategies downstream.**

**ASQ2 Policy impact;** what has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion on the vulnerable in Ghana?

The CLTS MMDAs, Non-CLTS MMDAs implementing V4CP programme and the GAMA MMDAs all impacted minimally on the lives of the poor and the vulnerable in the study area despite some strengths and opportunities exist. The donor driven complementary community structures (Natural Leaders) as a result of the implementation of the CLTS, supported the poor and the vulnerable to own and use household latrines. The purpose of the support to the poor and vulnerable is for the community to become ODF and also for the IP to achieve results and meet targets with deadlines. The poor and the vulnerable were not the focus but the ODF status and the IPs results. **If the MMDAs setup support systems deliberately targeting sanitation service delivery to the poor and the vulnerable** it would have been more sustainable compared to the rudimentary latrine structures due to CLTS process.

**ASQ3 Relevance and effectiveness of Support systems for the vulnerable;** what is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable?

There are some support systems (NHIS, 3% DACF for PLWDs, LEAP and some NGOs supported funding) available at the MMDAs level for the poor and the vulnerable, but none of these support systems are deliberately targeting sanitation service delivery for the poor and the vulnerable. **It may be interesting to rally behind the existing support systems to push the sanitation agenda for the poor and the vulnerable forward or create new support systems for the poor and the vulnerable.**

**ASQ4; Suitability and Sustainability of Inclusion Structures;** How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery?

There are statutory and complementary structures in most of our MMDAs visited. The departments and sub-committees formed in the MMDAs are statutory in nature and they are derived from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

We have the District Assembly's sub-committee on social services which is statutory and deals with the disbursement of the disability fund of the 3% District Assembly Common fund.

The complementary structures are that setup by multilateral and bilateral donors for their convenience of implementation of a project or a programme. For example, the RICCS, MICCS, and DICCS at the MMDAs level are complementary structures for RSMS implementation.

The complementary structures that exist at the MMDAs level have no legislation backing their enforcement and hence cannot be said to be sustainable. They may be suitable for the live cycle of the project but not for the poor and the vulnerable. **Setup WASH support structures for the poor and the vulnerable and back them with legislative instruments for easy enforcement**

## Conclusion

Overall, the assessment team found that;

### Policy and Policy Gap

1. Knowledge of the Pro-poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion was minimal among the MMDAs Staff visited with the exception of two personalities (Reference to Wa Municipal Assembly MEHO and Assistant Director West Gonja District Assessbly).
2. The Inter-Ministerial coordination, collaboration and involvement of the MSWR, MLGRD and the Office of Head of service, Local Government Service was minimal leading to marginal dissemination of the pro-poor guideline and the ESP at a CLTS stocktaking forum in Noda Hotel, Kumasi and subsequently to some few selected other MMDAs.

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### Policy Impact

3. Only 25% of the V4CP Programme MMDAs visited had few (one in Beraku ASDA and two in ASEMA) latrines with disability friendly specifications built into the constructions.
4. The rudimentary latrine support for the poor and the vulnerable through the CLTS process is for the community to attain and ODF status and also to achieve results for the IP.

### Relevance and Effectiveness of Support systems

5. There are some support systems in the MMDAs for the poor and the vulnerable but none is directly targeting sanitation service delivery to the poor hence the support structures are irrelevant to the poor and vulnerable as far as sanitation is concern

### Suitability and Sustainability of the support systems

6. All the support structures for the poor and the vulnerable in the MMDAs visited are complimentary structures which have no legal backing for enforcement and cannot

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be sustainable because they are project/programme based and phases out with the project/programme.

## 1.0 Background of WASH ESP in Ghana

The Environmental Sanitation Policy (Revised, 2009) is the outcome of reviews to address limitations of the old policy published in 1999. A result of nation-wide consultation among sector stakeholders, this new policy redirected efforts five years to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target year of 2015. The policy was approved by Cabinet at its meeting of 31st March 2010, and on the advice of the Cabinet Sub-committees on Local Government, Health, Environment and Industry, H.E. Prof. Evans Atta Mills directed that the following measures be given priority: The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to liaise with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to work out modalities for accessing funds from consolidated fund for implementing environmental sanitation projects commencing 2010.

Currently, access to basic sanitation in the country is 21% (MICS 2018) of the total population of Ghana (30 million) from an access rate of 15% in 2015 with access in the rural areas at a low 17% access. Apart from the paltry growth in the WASH sector, equitable access to WASH services is a key challenge being faced and must be addressed. Majority of the poor people in Ghana rely on unhygienic on-site sanitation systems with inadequate faecal sludge management systems. This lack of access has resulted in the high rate of open defecation in the country especially among the poor. According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) report on the Ghana Living Standards Survey 7 – Poverty trends in Ghana conducted in 2017, classified the poor as those who lack command over basic consumption needs, including food and non-food components. Based on 2017 population projections, 23.4% of the population of Ghana fall under the poverty level (cannot afford \$1 per day in 2017). Over the years, the central government and development partners in the WASH sector have introduced several subsidized financing interventions to improve access to sanitation to achieve the SDG 6.

The financing has been in the forms of grants such as the World Bank funded GAMA Sanitation and Water Project and loans such as the SNV Promising to Practicable (P2P) project and the Sama Sama project. In 2018, the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources launched the pro-poor guideline which set out to serve as a guide in targeting vulnerable households with the main objective of reaching a 100% Open Defecation Free status. It is also to ensure equitable and adequate access to sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030 with special emphasis for the poor and the vulnerable. The aforementioned places the call for an analysis of the implementation of WASH pro-poor guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on

inclusion in a strategic position to contribute to the WASH sector policies and also serve as an advocacy tool for sector players.

## **Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion**

The SDGs explicitly include disability and persons with disabilities, so it is imperative to promote disability inclusion to ensure access to water and sanitation for all, including people with disabilities by 2030.

Ghana's Environmental Sanitation Policy document on inclusion in one of its caption, '5 levels of service', enumerated some of the challenges of sanitation service delivery to the poor and vulnerable as; "there is a challenge of meeting the needs of the vulnerable and the physically challenged in the service provision" (ESP April 2010, page 12). The ESP's prescription to tackling this challenge on inclusion stated that, the policy would "ensure adequate options of facilities are available for all segments of the population especially the vulnerable and the physically challenged".

Under the research and development section of the ESP (ESP April 2010 page 20), the policy emphatically stated its support to conduct research on the appropriate technologies to meet the needs of all segments of the society especially the vulnerable and the poor people.

Provision of safe, inclusive and accessible WASH ensures everybody benefits from improved health outcomes enhances the protection of people with disability, reduces the workload of families in caregiving tasks and reduces the rate of acquiring and spreading of diseases. Inaccessible and unhygienic sanitation facilities can cause illness and injuries as well as reducing dignity and increasing stigma. People with disability (PWD) are a part of every community, everywhere in the world. They are among the poorest most marginalized and disadvantaged and are often hidden. Sadly PWD have the least access to basic WASH services, which contributes to their continued isolation, poor health and poverty (Metts. 2000). The general aim of infrastructure and development including WASH programs is often to improve the well-being of everyone in a community, whether they are male or female, rich or poor, young or old, disabled or non-disabled. It follows therefore that community WASH programs and activities are relevant to PWD, so a disability perspective should always be included. For example WASH activities targeted at



poor people must consider poor disabled people, those targeting poor women must consider poor disabled women.<sup>4</sup>

## 1.1 Project description

The Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) Programme is being implemented by SNV through 4 CSOs in 5 regions (Upper West, Savanna, Western, Central and Greater Accra) covering 10MMDAs. The V4CP Programme under which this research is being conducted is an evidence-based advocacy programme being implemented by SNV in partnership with the International Food and Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a 5-year (2016-2020) programme, which is being funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The V4CP has 10 objectives with the general aim to strengthen Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as advocates for the creation of an enabling environment in furtherance of the objectives of the focal areas. In accord with this, the programme emphasizes capacity development, evidence generation and dissemination, and advocacy as its core pillars.

<sup>4</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

## 2.0 Assessment Purpose, Audience and Intended uses

### 2.1 Purpose

As per the TOR provided by V4CP programme, the primary aim of the “Analysis of the implementation of the WASH Pro-Poor Guidelines and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion in Ghana” .is to;

- Improve equitable access to Sanitation and Hygiene Service delivery and to leave no one behind
- Support the evidence-based advocacy activities of the WASH CSOs
- Inform Policy Makers, Donor Partners and other key Stakeholders within the WASH sector on the level of inclusion on the current ESP areas of intervention and targeting of persons in the final mile
- Effectively improve participation for WASH services in the last mile

The emphasis of the Evaluation is targeted at how the poor and vulnerable would have equitable access to Sanitation and Hygiene Service delivery in line with ESP on inclusion. “Leave no one behind”.

### 2.2 Audience and intended uses

The audiences for the evaluation report include: Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Civil Society Organization (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in WASH Alliance, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDA)s and Communities (poor and Vulnerable).The assessment will strengthen Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other players in the WASH sector as advocates for the creation of an enabling environment in the WASH sector in furtherance of the Government of Ghana’s objectives of ‘leave no one behind’ in the WASH industry. The research is situated within comprehensive national policies and strategies such as the Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP), National Water Policy and the National environmental sanitation strategy Action Plan guidelines to steer the country’s development efforts towards achieving progress in the WASH sector

## 2.3 Sampling and Sample Size

Table 2.4 1 Purposive sampling at three levels

Level	Respondents	Number
National	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	1
	Alliance for WASH Advocacy	1
	Greater Accra Municipal Assemblies	2
MMDAs	District Environmental Health Officers /Environmental Health Assistants	10
	District Inter Agency Coordinating Committee on Sanitation/MICCS	2
	District Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy Team/WST	2
Communities	FGDs With Identified Vulnerable groups	65
Total		83

## 2.5 Evaluation/Assessment Questions

The Evaluation answered the following Evaluation questions which were approved by SNV-V4CP programme.

**ASQ1 WASH Policy support;** how successful has the Pro-Poor Guideline policy developed by the Government of Ghana served the purpose for which it was developed? Are there existing policy gaps within the Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion?

[**For Non-CLTS MMDAs**; Considering the Pro-poor background described to you, how feasible/do-able is this policy to bring onboard inclusiveness of the poor and the vulnerable?]

**ASQ2 Policy impact;** what has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion on the vulnerable in Ghana?

**ASQ3 Relevance and effectiveness of Support systems for the vulnerable;** what is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable?

**ASQ4; Suitability and Sustainability of Inclusion Structures;** How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery?

## 2.6 Evaluation Methodology

The Assessment Methodology used to answer the Assessment Questions (ASQs) is described below. The procedure and data analysis methods described herein are overall in line with what was outlined in the inception report approved by SNV-V4CP programme prior to commencement of the data enumeration. The Assessment team made use of 4 data collection methods. (a) Review of Government of Ghana WASH policy documents, (b) Key informant Interviews (KIIs), (c) Focal Group Discussion (FGD), and (d) Site observation.

The table below indicates the data sources, data collection methods, and data analysis used to answer the Assessment questions (ASQs)

Table 2.4 2 Assessment questions, Data Sources, Data collection Methods and Data Analysis Methods

Assessment Questions	Data Sources	Data collection methods	Data Analysis Methods
<p>How successful has the Pro-Poor Guideline policy developed by the Government of Ghana served the purpose for which it was developed? Are there existing policy gaps within the Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion?</p>	<p>References to pro-poor guidelines across the sector and any related documentation in the sector</p> <p>GoG strategies, policy and guideline docs to determine linkages, inconsistencies or conflicts.</p> <p>GOG, MMDA Staff</p>	<p>FGDs with DPCU/DICCS</p> <p>KIIs with M/DPOs, M/DEHOS/Director DoCoD</p>	<p>Qualitative data analysis, including context and pattern analysis. Data disaggregation by location, gender and role, as appropriate.</p>
<p>what has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on</p>	<p>Traditional Authorities</p>	<p>FGDs with Community members,</p>	<p>Qualitative data analysis, including context and pattern analysis, Quantitative data</p>

<p>inclusion on the vulnerable</p>	<p>Social Groupings (Disabled &amp; Vulnerable)</p> <p>Community members</p>	<p>Traditional Authority and KIIS with the vulnerable/poor</p>	<p>disaggregation by location, gender, and role, as appropriate. Cross-district comparisons could be instructive.</p>
<p>What is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable</p>	<p>FGDs and KIIs from some selected communities</p>	<p>KII with MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs and WASH Institutions</p>	<p>Qualitative data analysis, including context and pattern analysis, data disaggregation by gender and location, appropriate. Cross-district comparisons could be instructive.</p>
<p>How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery</p>	<p>Program descriptions, GoG WASH strategy, policy and implementation guidance. KIIs with District Assemblies.</p>	<p>KII with MMDAs, NGOs and CSOs</p>	<p>Qualitative data analysis, including context and pattern analysis, data disaggregation by gender and location, as appropriate. Cross-district comparisons could be instructive.</p>



### 2.6.1 Secondary data collection – desk review

The evaluation team began the research with key Government of Ghana (GoG) policy documents, the pro-poor guidelines, the ESP (2010) revised edition and other documents useful for placing the evaluation in context. The primary data collection was completed within the specific timeframe; secondary data collection was an ongoing process.

### 2.6.2 Primary data collection

Three data collection approaches were used in the primary data collection; FGDs, KIIs and Observation.

### 2.6.3 Selection of V4CP programme communities for primary data enumeration

The criterion for the selection of the regions was based on V4CP program’s presence in the region. Hence four (4) regions were selected. The GAMA region was selected to compare the WASH support to the vulnerable by the GAMA project to that SNV’s V4CP programme support to the vulnerable. The comparism will pave way for learning and adoption.

Table 2.4 3 Selection of sampled communities for primary data collectio

No.	Region	MMDA	V4CP/GAMA	IP
1	Upper West	Nandom District	V4CP	INTAGRAD
2	Upper West	Wa Municipal	V4CP	INTAGRAD
3	Savanna	West Municipal	Gonja V4CP	New Energy
4	Savanna	East Municipal	Gonja V4CP	New Energy

5	Western	Jomoro Municipal	V4CP	UCSOND
6	Western	Nzema Municipal	East V4CP	UCSOND
7	Central	Awutu District	Senya V4CP	Intervention Forum
8	Central	Awutu Senya Municipal	East V4CP	Intervention Forum
9	Greater Accra	Ga South	GAMA	
10	Greater Accra	LEKMA	GAMA	

#### 2.6.4 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The evaluation team spoke/interviewed 120 people in all for both KIIs/FGDs. The team interacted with a very wide range of stakeholders with diversified perspectives. These perspectives are incorporated into answering the evaluation questions to provide sound and actionable recommendations.

The interviewees included Staff of the MMDAs and other stakeholders with the authority to support the WASH sector developmental agenda. Community based social groupings, the disabled, poor and vulnerable and the traditional authority were equally engaged and their perspectives harnessed into answering the evaluation questions. A complete list of KIIs and FGDs is captured in annex I.

Out of the 120 stakeholders spoken/interviewed, only 23 of them were females (representing 19%) and 97 of the remaining were males (representing 81%). The stakeholders the team spoke to at the MMDAs' level were mostly; the DPCU members (consist of the Heads of Departments (HoDs) of the decentralized departments of the



Assembly), the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (EHSU), and Department of Community Development (DoCoD)/Social Welfare.

The Key Informant Interviews (KIIs ) and the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) interactions lasted between 50 minutes to 1 hour 30 minutes. The KIIs were conducted in the English Language whilst the FGDs in Evaluation question 2 was conducted in the local dialect and transcribed into English language. Interviews were conducted in-person usually by two person team. One of the team members was conducting the interview and the other taking down the notes.

The FGDs followed the flow of the KIIs guide. The Implementing Partners (IPs) supported in the selection of the focus group discussion respondents and also coordinated the time and venue of the meeting. However, all FGDs were conducted independently of the IPs influence and input. Community participation in FGDs was heavily patronized by all and sundry in the communities. They were separated into the chiefs and elders, the disabled, men and women. The separation was done to curtail any influence by people with authority and to have a fair representation of the various perspectives.

In addition to real-time note taking, the interview team often requested permission from the interviewees to make audio recordings of the discussions. In all cases the recordings were done after gaining permission from the interviewees to do so. The audio recordings were transcribed and used to fill in the gaps in the notes captured during the discussions.

Table 2.4 4 Key Informant and FGDs sources and Observation sites

**KEY INFORMANT AND FGDS SOURCES AND OBSERVATION SITES**

MMDAs	Total KIIs (Captured)	Total FGDs/ Community Visits
Nandom	1	1
Wa	1	1
West Gonja	3	1
East Gonja	2	1

Jomoro	3	4
Nzema East	3	1
Awutu Senya	2	1
Awutu Senya East	2	1
Ga South	1	0
LEKMA	1	0
UCSOND	2	0
INTSGRAD	1	0
Alliance for WASH Advocacy	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>

### 2.6.5 KIIs and FGDs guides

Guides used for KIIs and FGDs are provided in Annex II. The guides were structured to cover key themes of relevance to answer the evaluation questions. The language level was also appropriate to the respondents. The guides covered vulnerability in terms of WASH Policy support, Policy impact, the relevance and effectiveness of the support systems and the suitability and sustainability of inclusion structures. KIIs were prepared for each respondent type (MMDAs, NGOs, Water Aid, GAMA and the Ministry/Community actors). As the evaluation progressed, patterns began to emerge in the types of responses and the team could then explore certain issues in more depth. As the evaluation is framed as formative rather than summative and also not design strictly as an academic research,

this divergence from the KII guide to probe further on some issues appeared to be an appropriate approach to follow. <sup>5</sup>

Figure 2.6 1FGDs with Traditional leaders in Nzema Municipal



The research team in a FGD with traditional authorities in Nzema East Municipal Assembly, Western Region.

## 2.6 Site observations

The FGDs gave the evaluation team the opportunity to visit sampled communities which V4CP programme engaged. Community site visits often scheduled after the FGDs. It entailed a short work to see at firsthand information the types of household latrine facilities in used and to ascertain if they are disability friendly. These site visits enhanced the evaluation team's understanding of the nature and justification or otherwise of vulnerability inclusiveness in WASH service delivery discussed during the KIIs and FGDs.

## 2.7 Data analysis methods

As summarized in table 1 above, the evaluation team analyzed and synthesized primary and secondary data collected to develop responses to the evaluation questions. Data

<sup>5</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

collected during the KIIs and FGDs was analyzed using Nvivo a secured fee-based online package to analyze the qualitative data. In the first week of the assignment, the evaluation team generated a list of codes based on the evaluation questions and KIIs guides to be used for the analysis. The team developed apriori, a coding tree and a set of four or more key codes for each of the evaluation questions as well as special codes to highlight perspectives specifically on both MMDAs and NGOs in WASH Alliance. An explanation for the coding and analysis from Nvivo are provided in Annex III.

Secondary data from the desk review was used to collate contextual background to help explain the results and to triangulate findings from the qualitative analysis.

## 2.8 Caveats and limitations

Scope of data collection; per the evaluation scope of work, the evaluation team visited 8MMDAs where V4CP Programme is actively working. The team also visited 2 GAMA MMDAs' to have their perspectives. The experiences gathered by the evaluation team would have omitted some perspectives from MMDAs outside V4CP programme areas.

Timeline; All parties were aware of the data collection and analysis which was supposed to have been completed by December 2019, due to delay by the GAMA MMDAs and the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWRs), data collection delayed and entered into early February 2020.

Coding; the lead consultant read through the interview transcripts in their entirety and coded them in Nvivo. Given the time constraint and the volume of data generated from 33 interviews, the team members are unable to validate the data individually. However the interpretation of the coded excerpts came at the drafting stage where team members were tasked with drafting sections using the excerpts alongside with the data source independently from the desk review and thus were able to frame the findings as per their expertise.

Limitations on audio recordings; not all the interviews were recorded for a variety of reasons. Where audio recordings were absent the team relied on notes taking. The notes

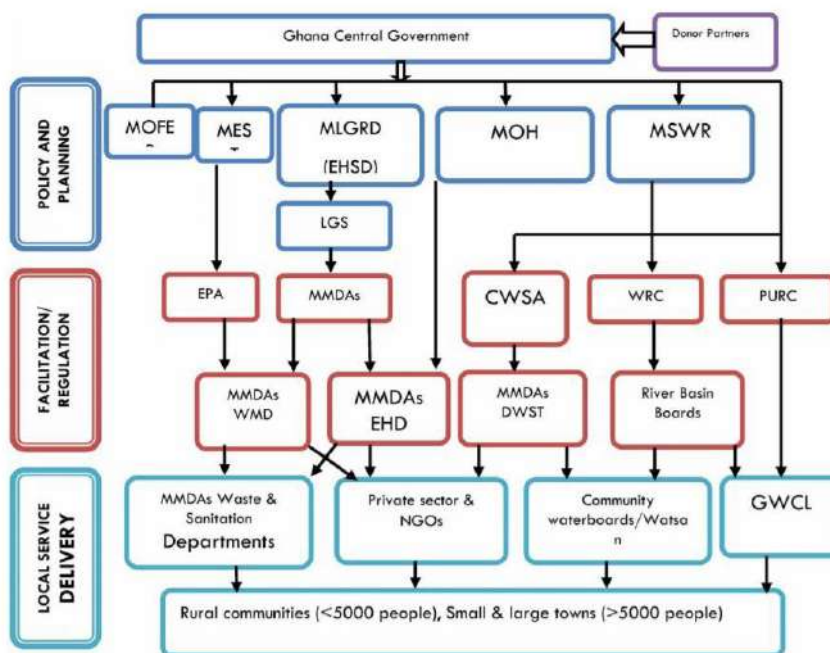
is coded into Nvivo. In some cases follow-up conversations were held to clear any confusion from the notes.<sup>6</sup>

### 3.0 Findings and conclusions

#### 3.1 General perceptions of the wash pro-poor guideline in Ghana

Ghana has a very elaborate institutional arrangement for sanitation service delivery from the Central Government to the community level. There is the need to take advantage of this elaborate institutional arrangement so that the sanitation situation in the country is brought to the barest minimum level.

##### 3.1 1 WASH Sector Coordination and Institutional Relationships



There are so many allied institutions; private, public and public-private partnership collaboration that have made sanitation service delivery their mandate. So Ghana has a critical map of stakeholders to push its sanitation agenda towards achieving SDG 6 in principle but Ghana’s sanitation service delivery is still around 15% (MICS 2018) to maximum 16%.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

There is evidence of or demonstration of good will from Government in terms of financing. Financing in the WASH sector has increased in the last (2019) budget to about 20%. In the President's state of the nation's address two years ago (2018), he made a commitment of GHS 200, 000,000.00 (two hundred million Ghana Cedis) more to deal with the threat sanitation pose to the Country. At the time this amount came to about \$40-45 million.

With this elaborate institutional arrangement, coupled with huge budgetary allocation and the good will from the President, why is sanitation still a challenge? The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources believes some sections of the populace are poor and cannot afford their own toilets no matter the time and facilitation skills put in (Ghana's Sanitation Pro-Poor Guideline April 2018).

To ensure equity, inclusion and sustainability, these individuals within poverty lower quintile must be supported to have their own toilets hence the development of the Pro-Poor guideline. The guideline is for targeting the poor and the vulnerable for basic sanitation services in Ghana. There is therefore the need to deliberately target the poor and the vulnerable in the delivery of sanitation services if Ghana is to achieve the SDG 6.<sup>7</sup>

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*'Probably our approaches in the past haven't worked appropriately. It is time to rethink the way we deliver sanitation services to the poor and the vulnerable in Ghana. There is the need to deliberately target the poor and the vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery'. (Alliance for WASH Advocacy – Country Director, Water Aid)*

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### 3.2 General perceptions of the Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion in Ghana

The Environmental Sanitation Policy document in one of its caption, '5 levels of service', enumerated some of the challenges of sanitation service delivery to the poor and

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V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

vulnerable as; “there is a challenge of meeting the needs of the vulnerable and the physically challenged in the service provision” (ESP April 2010, page 12). The ESP’s prescription to tackling this challenge on inclusion stated that, the policy would “ensure adequate options of facilities are available for all segments of the population especially the vulnerable and the physically challenged”.

Under the research and development section of the ESP (ESP April 2010 page 20), the policy emphatically stated its support to conduct research on the appropriate technologies to meet the needs of all segments of the society especially the vulnerable and the poor people. There is an array of evidence embedded in the ESP on inclusion but down the lane what do we see?<sup>8</sup>

*“If I a blind man can use my cane to access the public toilet, what about my brother on the wheel chair? What about the one on crutches? The latrines in the Municipality are not disability friendly at all”* (A blind male in Jomoro Municipality)

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3.3 ASQ1. How successful has the Pro-Poor Guideline policy developed by the Government of Ghana serve the purpose for which it was developed? Are there existing policy gaps within the Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion?

[**For Non-CLTS MMDAs**; Considering the Pro-poor background described to you, how feasible/do-able is this policy to bring onboard inclusiveness of the poor and the vulnerable?]

### 3.3.1 Overarching issues

Ghana’s bid/desire to meet the SDG 6 agenda of ensuring universal access to sustainable hygienic sanitation services would certainly require support for the poor and vulnerable in the communities. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources as the lead with broad consultation with giant stakeholders (Global Communities, Unicef, SNV, Water Aid, USAID, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, etc) and through a participatory process, developed the Pro-Poor guideline for targeting the poor households and the

<sup>8</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA



vulnerable for basic sanitation in Ghana. The document was launch in 2018 during one of the CLTS stocktaking forum in Kumasi.

The principles underpinning the Guidelines assume that the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach will be used as the primary entry point to target poor and vulnerable individuals and households. The Guidelines underscore that support may be given on a case-by-case basis, based on proven or demonstrated poverty, rather than to all households in a community. As set out in the Guidelines, the process of identifying and targeting poor and vulnerable persons will be determined by the MMDAs in consultation with and led by community members using minimum standards and operation and maintenance protocols, as prescribed in the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS). The Guidelines also make mention of types of services which can be made available for the benefit of the poor. Beyond the criteria provided (largely geared toward vulnerable households who cannot rely on external support), the suggestion is that the community ultimately decides who is poor based on its own criteria. As such, some additional guidance could be useful for the sensitization process in communities. This will help MMDA staff to manage the expectations of non-beneficiaries, particularly as the results of the selection process from the community (which could be manipulated by local political pressures or interests) could differ from those selected strictly through the use of the Guideline criteria. Similarly, the Guidelines could more clearly reflect that the process is designed to validate those persons in the community who do not have livelihoods or external support, and then to flag any special cases to be considered. The section on targeting should make reference to Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and other social welfare registers as a first line of inquiry for those entering the community. (Indeed not all communities have been registered on LEAP or are benefiting from existing subsidy programs.)

The Pro-Poor guideline document developed is fit for purpose and had a broad stakeholder consultation with participatory process in nature but the dissemination was in two folds; the hard and soft copies to the key institutions including the international bodies was done to a large extent but in terms of content dissemination to the implementing institutions the MMDAs was problematic as 80% of the V4CP MMDAs visited had not taken delivery of the said document but with limited copies to Assistant Director West Gonja and MEHO Wa Municipal. The 80% MMDAs have no idea about the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion.



*'As far as the planning unit is concerned we do not have any document of the sort. It may have come to the district and remain with the environmental health and sanitation office'. (MPO - East Gonja).*

*'Not Really. I do not have any knowledge on the pro-poor guidelines. My knowledge is only limited to the two documents improving access for the poor'. .ASEMA - MEHO*

*'I have no idea about the ESP and the Pro-Poor guidelines but if the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources sent the documents to Awutu Senya District through a different department I may not know.'* ASDA – District Planning Officer.

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Wa Municipality in Upper West Region and West Gonja District in the Savanna Region indicated that they had some knowledge on the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP but could not speak to it because of lack of indepth knowledge on the said documents.

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*'I have seen the document but I have not read the document into details'. (MEHO Wa Municipal Assembly)*

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*'I have heard of the document. I even have it but I have not gone through it.'* (Assistant Director West Gonja)

### **3.3.2 Conclusions on Overarching issues**

The Pro-Poor guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy documents were well thought through and have very elaborated targeting of the poor and the vulnerable for basic sanitation service delivery. The roles and responsibilities are well spelt out in the document. The development of the documents had very broad base consultation of stakeholders and various expert inputs were inculcated into the final document.

The launch of the Pro-Poor guideline during a CLTS stocktaking forum in Kumasi could imply that MMDAs not implementing CLTS at scale due to funding challenges could not be part of the launch as MMDAs invited to the forum are usually sponsored by the IPs and donors. MMDAs not implementing CLTS at scale due to funding challenges amongst the V4CP Programme (Jomoro Municipal, Nzema Municipal, Awutu Senya East Municipal) could not have been part of the launch and dissemination of the document. MMDAs (West Gonja,

Wa Municipal, Awutu Senya and Nandom districts) implementing CLTS had either seen the document or not read the document or have not read the document into detail. ASDA has been implementing CLTS but had never participated in the CLTS STF. This is a confirmation that the content of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion is lacking in most V4CP MMDAs.

### 3.3.3 Pro-Poor Guideline – Clarity on roles and responsibilities

Majority (80%) of the V4CP MMDAs visited had no knowledge on the pro-poor guidelines, and could not respond to the clarity of roles and responsibilities in the documents. Fifty (50%) of the GAMA MMDAs visited indicated that their MEHO participated in the development of the Pro-poor guideline and he has a copy. He had a fair knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of the Assemblies and the communities.. The Wa Municipal Environmental Health Officer (MEHO) indicated that his former Assembly used the LEAP as their entry point in targeting the poor and the vulnerable in the communities contrary to the principles underpinning the guideline which uses the CLTS approach as the primary entry point for targeting the poor and the vulnerable in the communities .The LEAP and other Social Welfare documents could be used as reference documents. He however demonstrated some appreciable knowledge on the roles and responsibilities of the community members in identifying the poor and the vulnerable in the communities for the support.

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*'What I can say about how we were targeting the poor in my previous District that is Jirapa is that, we used the LEAP beneficiary list to identify potential pro-poor and then go to the community to ask the chiefs and the opinion leaders together with the natural leaders to help identify the poor within the community'* (MEHO Wa Municipal Assembly)

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### 3.3.4 Conclusion on Pro-Poor Guideline - clarity on roles and responsibilities

The Wa MEHO demonstrated some appreciable knowledge in the roles and responsibilities of the community members but failed to include the roles and responsibilities of the MMDAs and other stakeholders. The rest of the MMDAs visited had no knowledge on the Pro-Poor guideline.

### 3.3.5 Pro-Poor Guideline – Harmonization with other Government Policies

Out of the 10 MMDAs visited only Wa Municipal Assembly’s MEHO attempted to provide some harmonization between two important policies – the ESP on inclusion and that of the Pro-Poor guideline.

According to him, the ESP on inclusion says “leave no one behind” in the sanitation service delivery. This means the poor and the vulnerable are not left out in the sanitation service delivery. The Pro-Poor guideline is used to target the poor and the vulnerable to support them with basic sanitation service delivery. The harmonization here is that both documents are targeting the poor and the vulnerable.

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*ESP on inclusion says leave no one behind in the sanitation service delivery and the pro-poor guideline is also targeting the poor in the communities so I see a link here. [MEHO Wa Municipal Assembly]*

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### 3.3.6 Conclusion on Pro-Poor guideline – Harmonization with other Government policies

The knowledge in WASH sector policies such as;

1. National Water policy (2007)
2. National Environmental Sanitation Policy (2010)
3. School Health Education Policy (2012)
4. Riparian Buffer zone policy for managing freshwater bodies in Ghana (2012)
5. Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and equal opportunities for All (2018-2021)

are generally inadequate in the V4CP MMDAs. There are a lot of WASH sector policies but the V4CP MMDAs seems deficient in respect of the WASH sector policies. V4CP MMDAs could not tell if any of the WASH sector policy was in harmony with the Pro-poor guideline.

### 3.3.7 Pro-Poor guideline – in use

Wa Municipal Assembly’s MEHO demonstrated that the Pro-Poor guideline is their reference document in their implementation of the CLTS. He however could not tell if other units and or implementers refer to the document. The Municipal Assistant Director of the Department of Social Development indicated that they use the LEAP guidelines for targeting the poor households and not the Environmental Sanitation Pro-Poor guidelines.

*'For us at the Unit level, that is our reference point but I cannot speak for the rest of the departments or units'* [MEHO Wa Municipal Assembly]

*'We do not use the guidelines at our department; we have our system for identifying the vulnerable in the communities.'* [DoCD Wa Municipal Assembly]

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### **3.3.8 Conclusion on the Pro-Poor guideline – in use**

The Pro-Poor guideline is not popular and also not widely used by the MMDAs visited under this project. Wa Municipal MEHO attested to the fact that it is a reference document for their implementation of CLTS.

### **3.3.9 Policy gap – Environmental Sanitation Policy on Inclusion/Pro-Poor Guideline**

None of the MMDAs provided any policy gap probably because they do not have the policy or they have not read the policy document. The Assessment of the policy gap by the team was in vain as they simply could not provide answers to that Evaluation question. Be it Technical, Social, financial or institutional. However, Alliance for WASH Advocacy alluded to the fact that, the content dissemination of the Pro-Poor guideline to the MMDAs implementing the project at the grassroots level is a policy gap.

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*"If one approaches Bongo District Assembly in Upper East Region for the Pro-Poor guideline in targeting the poor and the vulnerable, certainly they would have no knowledge about the document - this is a gap in the content dissemination of the document".* (Alliance for WASH Advocacy – Country Director, Water Aid)

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### **3.3.10. Conclusion on ESP/Pro-Poor Guideline**

Following from the aforementioned by the Alliance for WASH Advocacy, the content dissemination of the policy is a challenge. Those in charge of implementation rather are not equipped with the requisite knowledge in the content of the guideline to rollout the policy in the MMDAs.

### **3.4 ASQ2. What has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion on the vulnerable?**

#### **3.4.1 Overarching Issues**

The impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on the poor and vulnerable in the MMDAs is categorized into three compared and analyzed;

1. CLTS MMDAs
2. Non-CLTS MMDAs.
3. GAMA MMDAs

#### **3.4.2 Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) MMDAs**

The Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) adopted the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for tackling sanitation issues in the rural communities. It is a well thought through model originated by Dr. Kamal Karl. It has complementary structures from National, Regional, MMDAs and the community levels. The CLTS has a verification protocol used to verify and declare communities as ODF, Sanitized and sustainable sanitized communities and award them. Nandom, West Gonja and Awutu Senya Districts , Wa and East Gonja Municipalities are all implementing CLTS. Nandom has achieved district-wide ODF. This is an unprecedented achievement in the history of Ghana. This achievement is credited to the district Assembly and SNV-Netherlands Development Organization who had been the implementing partner.

The poor and vulnerable in the MMDAs were supported to own household latrines through a network of natural leaders in their communities. The natural leaders in the various communities supported the poor and the vulnerable to have and own household latrines and to put an end to open defecation to enable the community attain an ODF status.

To build sustainable latrines that could stand the test of time, SNV-Netherlands Development Organization trained some community artisans as latrines artisans in Nandom and Lawra in the upper West region. These latrine artisans were taught how to construct the various latrine options including the Safi latrine a cost effective and very durable East African latrine model.

The periodic flooding of the household latrines during the rainy season, paved the way for UNICEF to introduce and support in the construction of flood resilient latrines in the

disaster-prone communities in Nandom, Wa West, Jirapa etc. The poor and the vulnerable were also beneficiaries of this project.

INTAGRAD an IP for V4CP programme, an advocacy group through the DSHAT are sustaining the gains made by SNV-Netherlands Development Organization in the district through their comprehensive advocacy programme lined up activities in the district.

West Gonja district has not yet attained district-wide ODF but have appreciable number of ODFs in the district. Their support to the poor is not different from the support offered by Nandom district through the use of natural leaders. A second force that supported the poor not directly in sanitation service delivery, but empowering the poor and the vulnerable financially is the Resiliency In Northern Ghana (RING) project. RING supported the poor in the district with small ruminants, orange flesh sweet potatoes, leafy green vegetables and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA). These interventions equipped the community members including the poor and the vulnerable financially to construct their household latrines through artisans and also with the support of the natural leaders.

East Gonja Municipal Assembly had a lot WASH interventions from SNV-Netherlands Development Organization (CLTS, Credit for Latrines, Sanitation Markets), Unicef (Baobab Micro finance, CLTS), SPRING (CLTS) etc but none of the intervention had direct support for the poor and the vulnerable to construct household latrines except with the use of natural leaders to support them construct their own household rudimentary latrines.

Wa Municipal Assembly is implementing CLTS and their intervention approach to using the natural leaders to support construct households latrines for the poor and the vulnerable is no difference from the aforementioned MMDAs. Wa Municipality has toilet engineers who are into bio-toilets (biofilms and bio-digesters). These are urban centers and their cost may not be affordable for the rural folks. SAMASAMA is also in Wa Municipal constructing latrines for sale. Their system allow for part payment to own a household latrine.

### **3.4.3 Non-Community-Led Total Sanitation (Non-CLTS) MMDAs**

These MMDAs visited included Jomoro Municipal, Nzema East Municipal and Awutu Senya East Municipal Assemblies. Majority of the population of these MMDAs do not own household latrines but depend on the public latrines. The few public toilets available are

not enough and hence some of the populace resorts to open defecation in the nearby bushes and the seashore. The public toilets visited in Jomoro and Nzema Municipalities are not disability friendly and can hardly be used by the disabled in the communities. However through SNV's V4CP programme, ASDA constructed a disabled friendly latrine in Beraku. ASEMA also constructed a Biofilm and Biogas latrines which are also disability friendly. There are some Private Public Partnership (PPP) of latrines under construction with disability friendly architecture consideration in the plan.

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The IPs (Intervention Forum and UCSOND) of V4CP programme-SNV-Netherlands Development Organization developed a comprehensive advocacy plan which is being rolled out in the MMDAs-the need for household latrines and living a decent and hygienic life.

#### **3.4.4 The GAMA MMDAs**

The GAMA MMDAs visited included Ga South and LEKMA.

Initially the GAMA project was to target the urban poor and construct bio-digesters at a fee for the households without household latrines. The cost of the bio-digesters defeated the purpose for most households could not afford the cost of building a bio-digester. There was therefore the need to re-visit the cost component vi-a-vis the deliverables at hand at the time. There was therefore the need to subsidize the cost for more households to access the bio-digesters. Today GAMA project is expanded to include every household needing a latrine not limited to the urban poor.

#### **3.4.5 Policy Impact on inclusion - Strengths**

There is a strong and comprehensive policy (ESP April 2010) document on inclusion of the poor and vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery in Ghana. The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources developed the Pro-Poor guideline (2018) for targeting the poor and the vulnerable for basic sanitation service delivery in Ghana. The Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) – through CLTS serves as the primary entry point to support the poor and the vulnerable. There structures within the MMDAs and the communities to help

<sup>9</sup> V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

identify the poor and the vulnerable for the support. There are also existing social reference points (LEAP and NHIS) to guide in the selection of the poor and the vulnerable in the communities. The District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) – has a score on disability friendly structures in the district. There is currently a bill on People Living With Disability before parliament and when passed will strengthen inclusiveness of People Living With Disability in Ghana..

#### **3.4.6 Policy Impact on inclusion - Weakness**

The ESP on inclusion and the Pro-Poor guideline are geared towards a holistic approach to inclusiveness of the poor and the vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery in Ghana. The implementations of these policies are weak.

There are no Monitoring mechanisms to ascertain if all the MMDAs have the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP and are using them for their implementation.

All the MMDAs visited are yet to receive any training on the content of the Pro-Poor guideline and make it operational. This is a structural management issue. This is because the level of involvement of the MLGRD and the office of the Local Government Service in the policy preparation process is very low. MMDCEs and other top management officials of the Assemblies answer to the MLGRD and not MSWR.

The implementation of CLTS is limited to some MMDAs and not being implemented in some other MMDAs hence the Pro-Poor guideline in selecting the poor and the vulnerable is alien to some MMDAs.

Sector coordination of WASH activities with regards to targeting the poor and the vulnerable is weak at the MMDAs level. Sector players take advantage of this to concentrate on getting results to satisfy donor conditionality and not WASH sector directives.

#### **3.4.7 Policy Impact on inclusion - Opportunities**

There are a lot of opportunities that we can take advantage of to support the poor and the vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery.



There is a critical map of stakeholders who have made sanitation service delivery their mandate. Efforts of these stakeholders could be directed or harnessed for support of the poor and the vulnerable in the communities.

CLTS is a formidable effort available in most of the MMDAs and can be fine-tuned to support the poor and the vulnerable in our societies through an enthusiastic and energetic network of natural leaders and IPs alike. .

An expanded DPAT score to cover the support systems that are deliberately targeting the poor and the vulnerable and not only infrastructure could be a way of coercing the MMDAs' attention for support to the poor and the vulnerable.

### **3.4.8 Policy impact on inclusion - Threats**

The lack of/weak sector coordination at the MMDAs' level is a threat to the implementation of the Ghana's Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion.

The reliance on LEAP and NHIS by some MMDAs which has a very high political undertone, to influence and manipulate the system, could jeopardize the selection of the poor and the vulnerable in the societies for sanitation service delivery support.

### **3.4.9 Conclusion on the Pro-Poor Guideline and ESP on inclusion's impact on the poor and the vulnerability in our communities.**

The policies' impact on the poor and the vulnerable is marginal. The donor driven complementary community structures (Natural Leaders) as a result of the implementation of the CLTS, support the poor and the vulnerable own and use household latrines just because they want to attain ODF in their communities and to the IP, to achieve results and meet deadlines.

If the opportunities aforementioned are not taken to minimize the threats of the implementation of the Pro-Poor guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion, the poor and the vulnerable would continue to defecate in the open, and our efforts of achieving the SGS 6 would not be realized.

### **3.5 ASQ3. What is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable?**

### 3.5.1 Support systems – General perception

There are some support systems available in the MMDAs visited (8) but none is deliberately targeting the poor and the vulnerable for sanitation service delivery. The LEAP and the 3% District Assembly Common Fund (DCF) allocation to People Living With Disability (PLWDs) was popular amongst the MMDAs. West Gonja District and East Gonja Municipality had the RING support. East Gonja had Baobab Micro finance credit facility for sanitation by unicef still under piloting.

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*'We supported the disabled by purchasing some tricycles for them. When it comes to National Health Insurance those poor people who are LEAP beneficiaries are registered free of charge and also renewal of their insurance is also free.'*

*Under the RING project, a number of VSLAs were formed with the support of the Business Advisory Board. The poor were the beneficiaries of the VSLAs. Under the same project small ruminants were purchased for the poor. A criterion is used to identify the vulnerable and they were supported.'*

*The disbursement of the LEAP funds together with the equipment provided for them, we have been able as a district to impact of their livelihoods. Some vulnerable are now into rearing of small ruminants. A woman in the district confessed that as a result of LEAP she has been able to pay the school fees of her wards'. (MPO West Gonja)*

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This is a clear indication that some support systems exist to better the livelihoods of the poor and the vulnerable but there is no direct support system targeting the poor and the vulnerable in the communities.

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*'MMDAs have no system(s) put in place to deliberately target the poor and the vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery. This means that we are given the opportunity not to target the poor and vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery.'* (Alliance for WASH Advocacy – Country Director Water Aid)

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### **3.5.2 Conclusion on the relevance and effectiveness of the support systems in sanitation service delivery for the poor and the vulnerable**

There are some support systems available (as mentioned above) at the MMDAs level for the poor and the vulnerable, but none of these support systems are deliberately targeting sanitation service delivery for the poor and the vulnerable. It may be interesting to rally behind the existing support systems to push the sanitation agenda for the poor and the vulnerable forward or create new support systems for the poor and the vulnerable.<sup>10</sup>

## **3.6 ASQ4. How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery**

### **3.6.1 Inclusion structures – General Perception**

There are statutory and complementary structures in most of our MMDAs visited. The departments and sub-committees formed in the MMDAs are statutory in nature and they are derived from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

We have the District Assembly's sub-committee on social services which is statutory and deals with the disbursement of the disability fund of the 3% district Assembly common fund.

The complementary structures are that setup by multilateral donors for their convenience of implementation of a project or a programme. For example, the RICCS, MICCS, and DICCS at the MMDAs level are complementary structures for RSMS implementation.

These complementary structures are not backed by law and cannot be enforced. They only exist for the purpose of the project or programme. After the life cycle of the project/programme they get extinct. The RSMS structures are limited in scope (only in MMDAs implementing CLTS) and do not cover all the MMDAs in Ghana.

VSLA is informal and has no legal backing hence cannot be enforced. The executives of the VSLA can solely hijacked and approve and extend lending of facility to other than sanitation and no legal action can be instituted against any member. VSLA has to do with

<sup>10</sup> 10 V4CP Regions; Upper West, Savanna, Western and Central.

V4CP MMDAs; Nandom Municipal, Wa Municipal, West Gonja District, East Gonja Municipal, Jomoro Municipal, Awutu Senya District and Awutu Senya East Municipal  
GAMA; Ga South and LEKMA

compliance to group rules and regulations with very minimal sanction when violated. There are structures at the MMDAs level but none exist to deliberately target the poor and the vulnerable in the communities for support in the delivery basic sanitation

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*("if we [stakeholders/sector players] think that the pro-poor guideline for targeting the poor is a policy needed to be rolled out Nationwide, then we needed to back the policy with a structure to facilitate its implementation").* (Alliance for WASH Advocacy – Country Director Water Aid)

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### **3.6.2 Conclusion on the relevance and effectiveness of the support structure for the poor and vulnerable in the sanitation service delivery**

From the Alliance for WASH Advocacy quote, *("if we [stakeholders/sector players] think that the pro-poor guideline for targeting the poor is a policy needed to be rolled out Nationwide, then we needed to back the policy with a structure to facilitate its implementation").* It is imperative to have a structure which is statutory and is back by legislation to warrant enforcement. This will enable MMDAs have legal backing to support the poor and the vulnerable in our communities.

## 4.0 Recommendations

With a wider horizon in mind and based on the findings and conclusions presented in section 3 of the assessment, several of the recommendations are for the Government partners especially the MMDAs.

### 4.1 Short term recommendations

#### ***a. Pro-Poor Guideline***

1. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination, Collaboration and involvement of the MSWR (Lead), MLGRD and the Office of Head of Service, Local Government Service to train and disseminate the Environmental Sanitation policies and strategies across the MMDAs and other WASH sector institutions and departments.
2. A Monitoring and Evaluation framework should be developed by the MSWR to help monitor and document the implementation of the guideline by sector players.
3. Records (data) on the type of support given to poor households should be kept in a database and compared with other support systems (Department of Social Development [LEAP], NHIS, 3% DACF for PLWDs etc)

#### ***b. Policy Gap***

1. Support (capacity building and materials) should be given to MMDAs through the MSWR and MLGRD to cascade policies and strategies downstream.

#### ***c. Policy Impact on the poor and the vulnerable***

1. Setup support systems and structures deliberately targeting sanitation service delivery to the poor and the vulnerable in the MMDAs
2. Collaborate with other livelihood support systems (VSLAs, LEAP, NHIS etc) to push sanitation agenda and tailor it towards the poor and the vulnerable
3. MMDAs through the Department of Social Development should make frantic efforts to mobilize, form and document social groupings in a database for visibility and support.

## 4.2 Long term recommendations

1. A policy review in the sector is eminent as policies and strategies were developed with the MDGs in mind and need an update to reflect the ambition of the SDGs
2. Setup WASH support structures for the poor and the vulnerable and back them with legislative instruments for easy enforcement
3. A Sanitation Authority with clearly defined national to community structures and support systems for the poor and the vulnerable will see Ghana achieving the SDG 6.

## Annexes

### Interviews

#### **VOICE FOR CHANGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME**

#### **“Analysis of the implementation of the WASH pro-poor guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion in Ghana”**

Name of Institution :

Region :

District : Wa Municipal

Community :

Respondent Designation: MICCS

Sex of Respondent: male : Female

### EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND DESIGN

#### ASQ1 WASH Policy support

- **How successful has the Pro-Poor Guideline policy developed by the Government of Ghana served the purpose for which it was developed? Are there existing policy gaps within the Pro-Poor Guideline and the Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion?**

The team understands that this question aims to explore whether the pro-poor sanitation guidelines (published in June 2018) are fit-for-purpose by stakeholders across the WASH spectrum. Key areas of emphasis for this EQ would thus initially revolve around the following sub-questions:

#### Pro-Poor Guidelines

**Targets:** District/Municipal/National Level Stakeholders

1. **State Actors:** DPCU/DICSS/EHSU/DSHAT/WaterAid/GAMA/Ministry/LGS

2. **Non-State Actors:** Partner NGOs/CSOs.

1. What do you know about the Guidelines for Targeting the Poor and Vulnerable for Basic Sanitation Services in Ghana? Were you part of the development process?
2. To what extent has the guideline been disseminated at the district level?
3. What role did SNV-V4CP CSOs (INTAGRAD, Intervention Forum, New Energy and UCSOND) play in the dissemination process at these levels?
4. Do the guidelines provide sufficient clarity in terms of roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders particularly with regard to ensuring that sanitation services can be accessed by poor households?
5. How do the sanitation guidelines link to and harmonize with Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP) on inclusion? What are the implications, if any, for inter-ministerial / inter-departmental coordination?
6. To what degree are the guidelines an actual reference point for you at the local level? Has there been any change in approach, coverage, and/or sustainability of services as a result of the policy being launched? Can you mention specific projects that have adopted the guidelines?
7. What do you see as challenges for implementing/adopting the pro-poor guidelines?
8. Does the District plan to continue supporting the poor using the guidelines after the donors' activity has

ended? What does the plan entail? Or does the district plan to integrate the program into the DESSAP/MTDP and budgeted appropriately?

9. What are your recommendation(s) for improving the implementation of the guidelines?
10. What are your recommendation(s) for improving ESP and Pro-Poor guidelines to support WASH program design and implementation more generally, particularly with regard to sustainability?
11. Are you aware of any other pro-poor strategies being implemented in WASH in your district, and how effective are they in reaching their targets? What about in other sectors (health, education, etc.)?

### Policy Gaps

12. Would you say the governance/institutional arrangements for WASH delivery in Ghana are effective? If yes, what strengths do you see? If no, why not?
13. Do you see any gaps in the existing Environmental Sanitation Policy (ESP) on inclusion?
  - a. If so, how have these gaps constrained access to services?
  - b. Or how have any gaps affected programme design and implementation by sector players?
14. Do you see any gaps in the existing Pro-Poor guidelines?
  - a. If so, how have these gaps constrained access to services
  - b. Or how have any gaps affected programme design and implementation by sector players?
15. Influence of Government policy regarding options for sanitation and services - Is there clarity in the government position regarding the different approaches for sanitation delivery using a market-based approach – vis-à-vis pure CLTS approach, subsidies/support, micro-credit support (RSMS), development of markets/supply chain etc.
16. How has ESP on inclusion influenced WASH implementation at the District level?
17. How has ESP on inclusion influenced sustainability of service delivery?
18. What do you see as challenges for implementing/adopting the pro-poor guidelines?



## VOICE FOR CHANGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

### “Analysis of the implementation of the WASH pro-poor guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion in Ghana”

Name of Institution :

Region :

District :

Community :

Respondent Designation:

Sex of Respondent: male : Female

#### ASQ2 Policy impact

- **what has been the impact of the Pro-Poor guideline and the ESP on inclusion on the vulnerable in Ghana**

Here the team understands that the EQ is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative driven question which will illicit numerical values of the support given to the vulnerable. The EQ would disperse vulnerability into gender and livelihood empowerment considerations. It would also look at the support type and its influence on ODF attainment. The EQ would also take into consideration the sustainability of the support given to the Vulnerable.

**Targets:** KII Guide for Community actors (The vulnerable, Traditional Authority and Institutions)

Vulnerable: *Female headed households, the elderly, People Living with disabilities (PLWD)*

1. Do you have a toilet facility in the house? If no, where does the household defecate? If yes, what type of facility do you have?
2. How did you install your latrine?
  - a. What types of latrine are used in the community (when were they built?)
  - b. For own latrine (did you build by yourself or used artisan; how easy is it to get an artisan, how affordable are their charges)
  - c. If you built by yourself, where did you buy the parts for latrine installation
  - d. How did you raise funds for latrine construction or purchase of product?
  - e. Any follow up from MMDAs since you installed?
3. How and when did you get to build it? What is their level of satisfaction with it? How is the latrine maintained and by whom?
4. What difference has the facility made to the household?
5. What will you do if there is a problem, like your latrine collapses or becomes full? Are there private providers who will make repairs for you? (Availability of spare parts for latrines that require them, e.g. vent pipe; door locks etc.)
6. Replacement:
  - a. How long do you hope your latrine will last?
  - b. What will you do when your latrine is full? (for households using digniloo,slap and Sato link this to the idea of taking out the substructure and reinstalling)
  - c. Will you prefer new one/land available for new latrines
7. Community members to identify the sanitation products or options currently in use by the community/households (*adapt above questions for an FGD*)
  - d. How much did people pay for these products? How long did it take to pay for these products or undertake

installation (if they built it themselves)? How did they fund it?

8. Have you seen a shift in attitudes towards investing in sanitation facilities in the home? If funds are available, do community members prioritize sanitation as compared to other products? Is it affordable for poorer households to invest in a toilet?
9. What support did you receive for constructing your latrines and who provided the support? Did community leaders play a part? How engaged is the District in ensuring access to sanitation? Do you have Traditional Authority and natural leaders in the community? What is their role in improving sanitation and hygiene in the community?
10. Has there been special attention paid to poorer members of the community to ensure they have access to sanitation facilities? What role did the community play in supporting the poor and vulnerable to have toilet?
  
11. How many people (Vulnerable) in this community have been supported to build a household latrine?
  - a. Number of males
  - b. Number of females
12. What was the nature of the support?
  - a. Full household latrine,
  - b. Sub-structure,
  - c. Super-structure?
  - d. Specify
13. What do you do for a living?
14. Is your community ODF?
  - c. If yes, would you say that the support given to the vulnerable has contributed significantly to your community becoming ODF?
  - d. If no why is your community still OD?
  
19. How will you continue to maintain your latrine beyond the support?
20. What will you do if your latrine gets full up?
21. Are there particular challenges with regard to sustaining the gains made by the SNV-V4CP activity? Please suggest how the initiative can be sustained.
22. [Apart from further financing] Do you have any advice for SNV-V4CP moving forward? How can your collaboration with the project be further improved?

## VOICE FOR CHANGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

### “Analysis of the implementation of the WASH pro-poor guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion in Ghana”

Name of Institution : MEHSU

Region :

District : Wa

Community :

Respondent Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex of Respondent: Male : Female

#### **ASQ3; Relevance and effectiveness of Support systems for the vulnerable**

- **What is the relevance and effectiveness of the current support systems available at the MMDAs for the vulnerable.**

The team understands that there are some support systems in place at the MMDAs level and also in the communities. The EQ would want to uncover the effectiveness of the existing systems and also find out the relevance to supporting the vulnerable.

**Target:** FGD with MMDAs Staff/Traditional Authority/Social groupings focused on Gender/Vulnerable

23. Which of the vulnerability support system(s) exist in your MMDA?  
Abdul-Razak-CLTS focal persons With the Wa Municipal , we have activities we use the pro-poor guidelines especially with CLTS field . We have other organizations CWSA , WaterAid and UNICEF. CWSA provides sub-structure support. WaterAid does direct implementation -did artisan training for 3 days and one week practical and provided latrines to the selected poor by the community. The LEAP is also use and validated by the MEHSU. Community does self-assessment.
24. What type of support does the system provide? Has there been any significant change in the livelihoods of the beneficiaries with the support given over a period of time?
25. Which of the following support system(s) is/are present in your District?
- a. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
  - b. Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)/Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC)-Yes, its done mainly to support in farming and other livelihood activities .  
I know It is done by women mostly by women. At Jinkpan , I saw VSLA booklets and community said some people came to facilitate them but abandon. For the communities we are entering we are sensitizing them to dedicate some portions to latrine construction
  - c. Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)- Yes, I heard of this during the climax of the artisan training by WaterAid , The MCE called on participants to be supportive
  - d. Specify if any other: Community self-selection system targets widows/widowers
26. Describe how these support system(s) are able to influence sanitation delivery in your MMDA  
We use LEAP to select beneficiaries is linked to sanitation delivery as well as the project GSOP ,CWSA (sub-structure) and WaterAid -does complete structure .
27. Is there a deliberate relationship between the support system(s) and the Water Sanitation Hygiene Pro-Poor Guidelines?
28. Do these support systems target Water and Sanitation as a way to eradicate poverty?
29. How would you measure the appropriateness of the support to improving the livelihood of the vulnerable in your community?

30. If the support system folds up by the donor(s), are the social groupings able to use the system to support their livelihoods?

That one gives us opportunity for example the training on the artisan training

31. How relevant is the support system to the livelihoods of the vulnerable.

### **INTAGRAD APPROACH**

**Yes : they came and gave us capacity building on the BASIS. Acutaully Wa Municipal is last in terms of ranking. We were trained by INTAGRAD. INTAGRAD liaises with MICCS for community visited some selected communities ( UNICEF communities).**

**Training for private sector operators : There are some private persons who have construct and also managing latrines.**

#### **Training on BASIS**

**We were trained on BASIS and we are on the BASIS on the platform . Most of our staff are conversant**

**There is a monitoring and evaluation desk and helped in monitoring in the communities .**

**There is a focal person on Monitoring and evaluation**

How useful is the MICCS?

**It guides our working . MICCS help in verification after reports from the community facilitator**

**Trained actors in the Private Sector**

#### **Abdul-Razak Jebuni Kanyiti Recommendations :**

The V4CP has strengthened the link between MEHSU and the district Assembly evidenced with support we receive from the Assembly and we cherish that . I will however recommend the following :

1. Transport for staff of the unit as the staff rely on their own means of transport which are mostly unreliable
2. Address staff grievances on promotion and progressions
3. Replication of the GAMA model in selected communities given that Wa deals mostly with peri-urban communities .

## VOICE FOR CHANGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

### “Analysis of the implementation of the WASH pro-poor guideline and Environmental Sanitation Policy on inclusion in Ghana”

Name of Institution :

Region :

District : Wa

Community :

Respondent Designation: CLTS Focal Person Name: Kanyiti jebuni Abdul-Razak Sex: male : Female

#### ASQ4; Suitability and Sustainability of Inclusion Structures

##### How suitable and sustainable is the current inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery

ASQ4 seeks to measure the suitability of the inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery and also the sustainability plan put in place for sustained WASH service delivery.

##### Targets; DEHOs, DICCS, DSHAT/DPC

32. What are the inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery in your District?

I think it's the CLTS-sensitizes people to become aware of their situation and then act based on their situation . so if the construct latrines and they collapses , they reconstruct.

With the Loans- I heard Wa West and Jirapa and I have heard Barclays Bank has a sanitation loans but we have not made conscious efforts. CWSA provide substructures targeting the poor and vulnerable

WaterAid: Support latrines for 5 schools

33. Are these structures suitable for improved service delivery in your District?

34. What is the composition of the structures disaggregated by sex and age

35. How were the structures developed?

36. How often does these structures meet?

37. What is the role of the private sector in your WASH structures? Sustainable markets.

Some private persons have constructed latrines ,latrine artisans have been trained on climate resilient latrines

Abdul-Razak SAMA SAMA: Targets everybody .I see its inclusive because of the arrangement for payments. Depending on the type of latrines, the prices ranges from GHS1,300.00-GHS2,500.00. Down payment of GHS300.00 is required . Payments can be done also in full .The structures have specifications that make its PWDs user-friendly

38. Does your MTDP incorporate plans and budget for water and sanitation

My boss can speak to it , I am not part.

39. How is your monitoring and evaluation conducted

We have representative comprising the MICCS and sometime engage the RICCS. MICCS monitoring is done quarterly

40. Do you have climate resilient plans, maps and risk mitigation?

Yes-WaterAid training was on climate resilient tech -Pour flash ( constructed 6 different types)

Mozambique slab and the local type

## VOICE FOR CHANGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

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##### Targets; DEHOs, DICCS, DSHAT/DPC

31. What are the inclusion structures for improved WASH service delivery in your District?

We have the MICCS , the social services sub-committee and the PWDs groups . The PWDs has only one female in the executive.

32. Are these structures suitable for improved service delivery in your District?

33. What is the composition of the structures disaggregated by sex and age

The MICCS , Social services sub-committee and PWDs composition is skewed towards males because most of the heads are males and the Assembly Persons are mostly males. The PWDs composition has only one female

34. How were the structures developed?

35. How often does these structures meet?

36. What is the role of the private sector in your WASH structures? Sustainable markets.

SAMA SAMA provides latrines at a subsidy for interested individuals . There is Toilet engineers for biodigesters and Biogas systems. M-Solutions has constructed a number public latrines.

37. Does your MTDP incorporate plans and budget for water and sanitation

Budget for the water and sanitation are captured in the MTDP

38. How is your monitoring and evaluation conducted

39. Do you have climate resilient plans, maps and risk mitigation?

##### Recommendations

1. Assist in the sensitization to better appreciate the pro-poor guidelines
2. MICCS should be strengthened with logistics
3. The 2.5% deductions should be directed at the MMDAs
4. Liaised with DACF for the should direct

### Recommendation

1. Assist in sensitization on the pro-poor guidelines and the ESP
2. Strengthen MICCS with logistics
3. Liaised with the DACF secretariat to direct 2.5% deductions to the MMDAs instead of sending same to private sector
4. Define clearly under which ministry the Environmental Unit subsists-whether on the MLGRD or Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources.

### WASH Sector Policies

# Sustainable Development Goals

Action towards 2030



*We are faced not with two separate crises, one environmental and the other social, but rather with one complex crisis which is both social and environmental. Strategies for a solution demand an integrated approach to combating poverty, restoring dignity to the excluded, and at the same time protecting nature.*

**- Pope Francis**  
*Laudato Si' 139*

In 2015, the world agreed a new set of global goals to eradicate extreme poverty and achieve sustainable development. Building on the Millennium Development Goals, they are known as the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. But how did these goals come about, what are they, and how can civil society get involved in their realisation? This short booklet gives an overview of the SDGs and suggests some actions for coming years.

The SDGs reflect an opportunity for us to come together to advocate for positive change built on the values of solidarity, human dignity, care for creation, and inclusive participation. Actions to achieve these global goals should always have those furthest behind – the poorest and most marginalised people – at their heart, so that no goal or target is considered met unless met for all people, wherever and wherever they are.





**Government of Ghana**



**Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development**

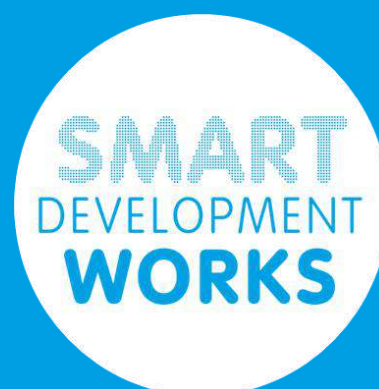
## **Environmental Sanitation Policy** (Revised 2009)



April 2010

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