



Planning, Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation

# Third Party Verification – Results and Lessons

KINAJ Consulting Services

**Stock Taking Forum**

Kumasi

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# Outline of Session

- Presentation of TPV and Results of Q1 ODF Spot-checks;
- Essential Lessons in Verification
- Panel Session:
  - Regional Level Government & Support persons respond to core question
  - Regional Level Government Staff Only PICK & ANSWER CRITICAL QUESTIONS
  - Open Session/Discussions
- Summaries to Share on:
  - Lessons and best practices/Innovations
  - What to do differently
  - Messages to Policy Makers and Practitioners

# Overview

- Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS): an effective demand-responsive approach proposed for rural sanitation delivery (RSMS);
- It is not prescriptive but embraces all the tools and approaches that enable empowerment of communities .... motivated and so take collective action (NESSAP 2010, p. 40).
  - igniting the involvement of all individuals, households and whole communities to collectively identify the main routes of transmission of common diseases.
  - Communities commit to and actually work towards ending defecation practices that negatively impact the environmental and trigger health problems.

# Purpose of Third Party Verification (TPV)

- The purpose of the Third Party Verification (TPV) included undertaking an audit to verify or confirm the results provided by Regional Interagency Coordinating Committees on Sanitation (RICCs) currently providing independent verification services.
- It also aimed at deepening the integrity of the verification process through quarterly spot-checks with ensuing capacity support to the regional teams.
- Corrective Measures are developed into action plans for implementation by the RICCS and DICCS.
- Deepening Local ownership and placing regional teams in the driving seat;
  - Regional Verification Teams are being strengthened to take up and own the process in future.
  - The Q2 spot-checks was planned to include members of the RICCs verification teams as a form of capacity building and adding value to the integrity of the verification process.
  - Building the sense of responsibility among them for future leadership of this process.

# Main TPV Commitments/Deliverables

<b>Task #1</b>	Assist EHSD maintain a register of Independent Verifiers per region
<b>Task #2</b>	Provide training for Independent Verifiers and equip them with standard simple to use tools for their work
<b>Task #3</b>	Undertake quarterly spot checks and rapid assessments aimed at ensuring the integrity of the verification process
<b>Task #4</b>	Undertake annual assessments of the work of Independent Verifiers at the regional level making recommendations for rewards and sanctions as appropriate
<b>Task #5</b>	Provide an annual report on ODF verification in the country
<b>Task #6</b>	Review the ODF Protocol annually in line with sector experiences keeping it implementable and applicable to all contexts, rural, small towns and urban
<b>Task #7</b>	Introduce state of the art technical knowledge into the verification process making it innovative and effective.

# Third Party Verification Approach

- The TPV utilised an inclusive approach in the verification processes.
- The communities were sampled based on a comprehensive list of ODF communities compiled by the REHOs after RICCs verification.
- The DEHOs are involved at the District level and their capacities assessed.
- The ODK level 2 was used to assess the status of the communities declared ODF by the Regional verification teams.

# Our Coverage

A total of 31 communities was covered in 16 Districts have been verified (TPV) for the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2017.

Region	Number of Districts covered (TPV)	Number of Communities covered (TPV)
Central	1	1
Northern	7	13
Upper East	1	2
Upper West	2	2
Volta	5	13
<b>Overall</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>



The collage consists of seven photographs arranged in a circular pattern. The top-left photo shows a woman in a blue shirt and patterned skirt using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The top-right photo shows a man in a grey shirt and blue pants using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The middle-left photo shows a woman in a yellow shirt and brown skirt using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The middle-right photo shows a man in a grey shirt and blue pants using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The bottom-left photo shows a woman in a yellow shirt and brown skirt using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The bottom-right photo shows a man in a grey shirt and blue pants using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well. The bottom-center photo shows a woman in a yellow shirt and brown skirt using a long wooden pole to draw water from a well.







# Third Party Verification – ODF Spot-Check Results

Spot check Results (Quarter 1 Nov. 2016- Jan. 2017)				
Regions	Verified communities	Passed	Failed	Success Rate
Volta	13	11	2	85%
Northern	13	13	0	100%
Upper West	2	2	0	100%
Upper East	2	2	0	100%
Central	1	1	0	100%
Success Rate				97%

# Essential Lessons in Verification

# 5 Essential Lessons in Verification

- For successful CLTS, the process of verification is critical to determine if behaviours have changed and communities have indeed constructed toilets with handwashing facilities which are used in the prescribed ways.
- Five (5) essential lessons on verification based on observations and interaction with verification teams at District and Regional levels during the TPV process are:

## **Lesson #1: Ensuring Integrity and Accountability of the Verification Process**

- Mixed verification teams – Govt, NGO, Media, CSO, etc
- Cross-fertilisation of ideas
- Checks and balances

## **Lesson #2: Ensuring Adequate Knowledge and Guidance Documents for Verification Teams**

- CSAT, Request for verification, Verification checklists, thorough understanding of the entire process (NLs, TLs, DICCS and RICCS),
- Very good documentation and filing

## **Lesson #3: Rapid Response to Requests for Verification**

- On average, districts took 7 to 14 days to respond while regions took between 4 and 7 days to respond.
- Excitement and hard-work of communities are celebrated

## Lesson #4: Strong Local Government Commitment and Involvement

- The interest of District political and admin leadership in CLTS confirmed it was a local priority hence the DICC's worked harder to support communities attain ODF.
- Some districts took up the responsibility of servicing motorbikes for community monitoring to ensure work was not hindered.
- The DPCU also maintained copies of documentation on CLTS processes for both planning purposes and show-casing their districts.

## Lesson #5: Effective Documentation and Use of Evidence for Planning Towards Scale-up

- Documentation was impressive in all the Regions and in some districts.
- Some districts are using evidence of ODF communities to inform district level medium term planning, others aimed at using it to further guide development partners working on sanitation in their districts for proper targeting.
- Most communities had bye-laws, community defecation maps, and monitoring reports. Some bye-laws had very punitive measures for OD practice ranging from GHs2 to GHs50.

# Other Factors at Community Level

- Traditional Authority and Natural Leaders – The Key Drivers
  - inspired by their common and collective interest in seeing their communities clean to avoid sanitation related diseases.
- Enacting and Operationalising Community Bye-laws
- Local Leaders Building & Using Own Facilities -Leading By Example
- Rapid Response by Districts to Community Request for Verification



# Evidence of Open Defecation by Communities

Figure 1: Open defecation site used by the men in Taloli Community in the Gushegu District





Figure 2: Faeces sighted on refuse dump at Jaashei in the Mion district





Figure 3: Faeces seen and condition of household latrines at Dakuma.



**Engaging Field Practitioners –  
Members of RICCS, Regional  
Consultants, etc**

## Answer any Question you prefer - applies to all panel members

1. What has been the most exciting achievement/result you will like to share to inspire others?
2. What has been the most challenging situation in districts or communities you feel we should collectively discourage?
3. At least 11 communities across 5 regions have shown the potential of being assessed at 3<sup>rd</sup> Level: what are we waiting? What is required?

**VOLTA:** 1) Vorsa-Kofe, 2) Akolikope, 3) Asafotsi-Dzogbekope, 4) Hodzo-Sukukpuita, 5) Dodome-Teleafenu, 6) Volu-Gavorkope and 7) Awlikope-Bame.

**NORTHERN:** 1) Samantido-Dodope, 2) Quata-Pe and 3) Nijudo in the Kpandai District, 4) Kutung/Magini in Tatale-Sanguli and 5) Jagrido A in Mion district.

**Mixed BAG of Questions –  
PICK & ANSWER**

# CUT INTO 3 and Place in A Box for ONLY Regional Level Government Staff to Pick and Answer

- **DO YOU VERIFY ONLY COMMUNITIES THAT THE IMPLEMENTERS HAVE GIVEN YOU FUNDING FOR OR ALL COMMUNITIES DEEMED ODF IN THE REGION? Explain!**
- **GIVE A DIRECT MESSAGE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTER For SANITATION AND WATER RESOURCES ON ONE GREAT IMPACT OF CLTS THAT SHOULD INSPIRE HIM TO SUPPORT THE TEAMS 100% SO THE CAN DO MORE? START WITH “*Dear Honourable Minister, .....*”**
- **THERE ARE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN YOUR REGION WHO HAVE ENTERED/TRIGGERED MANY COMMUNITIES BUT NOT CONVERTING THEM INTO ODF AT A FAST RATE. TELL THEM HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THIS AND WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE? *REMEMBER THE MINISTER’S REPRESENTATIVE IS LISTENING AND WILL BE REPORTING BACK TO THE HONOURABLE MINISTER– JOSEPH KOFI ADDA (MP).***