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**USAID W4H Project:**

**EXPERIENCES AND  
LESSONS IN STK  
DISTRICT**

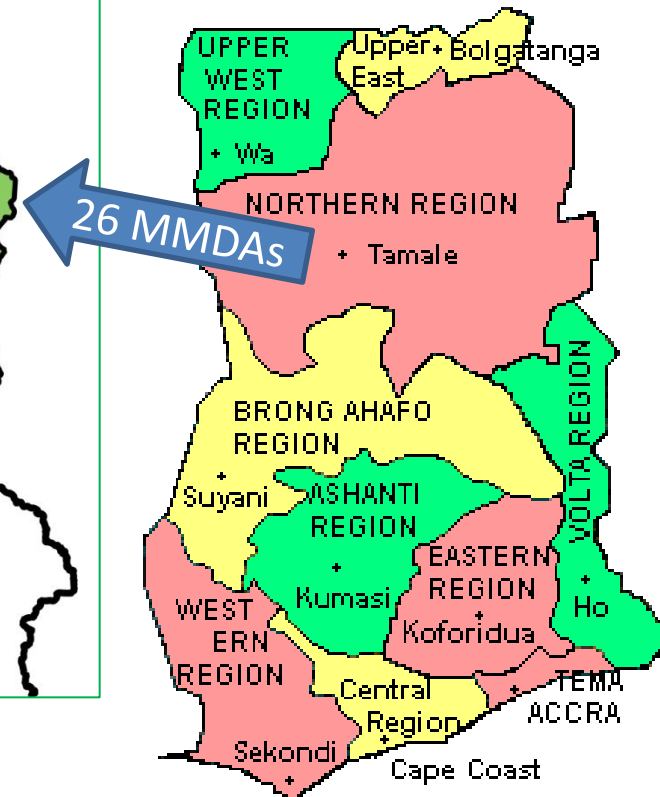
A presentation @ CLTS STF6

**17<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

# Outline of presentation

- Introduction / Background of W4H Project
- Implementation strategies
- CLTS (activities and innovations introduced)
- CLTS Research with Eawag
- Results / Achievements
- Some challenges and lessons

# Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District in Northern Region



# WASH for Health Project Background

- 5 year Project ( Feb. 2015 to Feb. 2020)
- Funded by USAID (\$18.6m grant to Global Communities)
- 5 regions are benefiting (Northern , Western, Volta, Central, Greater Accra)
- About 30 Municipal and District Assemblies are benefiting (5 in Northern Region)
- Over 700 project communities will be involved

# Goal

The goal of W4H is to accelerate sustainable improvement in water and sanitation access and improve hygiene behaviors in targeted districts

# Objectives / Components

1. **Increased Use of Improved Household Sanitation**
2. Improve community water supply services
3. Improve Sector Governance and Policies
4. Expand key hygiene Behaviors
5. Leverage PPP investment to magnify the impact of USG funding
6. Improve water supply and sanitation infrastructure for schools and health facilities



# Introduction

- W4H Project CLTS intervention is in 3 MMDAs in NR
- GC/W4H intervention is the first major CLTS intervention in STK District.
- Implementation started effectively in January/February 2016.
- CLTS implemented alongside CLTS research (in 2016/2017) in STK District
- District selected because of its 'virginity' and 'orphan' status



# CLTS Implementation Strategies

- Direct implementation – not sub-contracted
- Project staff stationed in District
- Funds not transferred to District Assembly
- Field activities carried out by staff and EHAs/EHOs
- ‘Interns’ and dedicated Natural Leaders identified, trained and involved in monitoring
- Linking other project components to CLTS (e.g. water supply, SHEP, WSMT trainings, small grant interventions, GHD/WTD events, etc.)



# CLTS ACTIVITIES

- Training of facilitators
- Pre-triggering (baseline or community profiling)
- Triggering
- Post-triggering monitoring to provide technical support (construction, user education, etc.)
- Natural leaders' trainings
- Facilitated community self assessment
- Facilitating DICCS and RICCS verifications



# CLTS (Activities) and Innovations

- CLTS Facilitators training. This is normal with CLTS implementation, but the innovation introduced here is that, Assembly members and community members involved in facilitators' training (from the beginning).
- **Facilitated formation, inauguration and orientation of DICCS. This was done in collaboration with RICCS in all districts.**
- Periodic review meetings with facilitators which also serve as platforms for rehearsals and refresher 'trainings'.
- Introduction of, and continuous technical support for **local decking technology for pits.**





## Activities and Innovations - 2



- Orientation / sensitization (a form of triggering) organised for all Assembly members, revered chiefs and opinion leaders in Bole and STK Districts.
- Facilitators adopted residential monitoring approach – staying in the communities for 2-5 days to monitor and provide technical support to households.
- Involvement of chiefs and Assemblymen in natural leaders trainings.

# Activities and Innovations - 3

- Facilitating supply of construction materials. (cement and vent pipes). This made key construction materials accessible to households that can afford.
- **Development and promotion of Digni-Loo**
  - Entrepreneurs identified, trained and supplied with various quantities (in 8 districts)
- BCC activities incorporated into CLTS implementation
- ODF Sustainability training





# THE CLTS RESEARCH



# CLTS Research in Bole and STK district



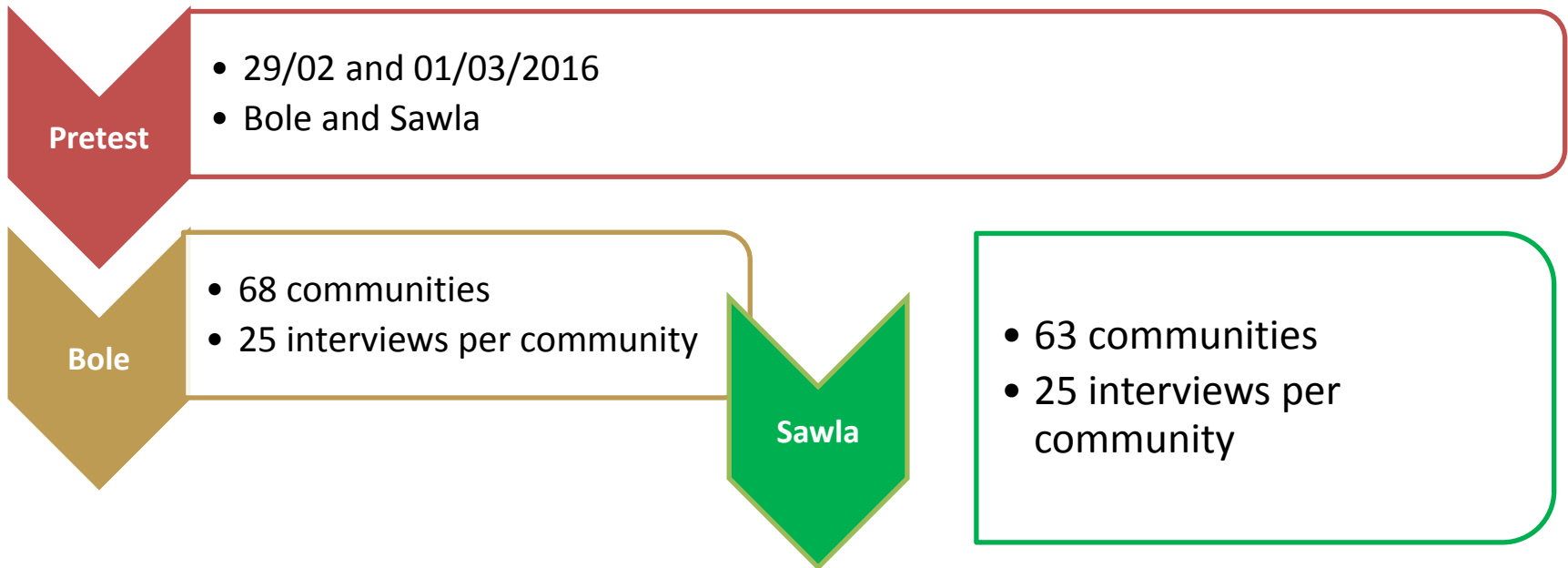
**eawag**  
aquatic research

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation

**Project leader: *Eawag***  
**Project partner: *USAID, Global Communities***  
**Funding: *Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation***







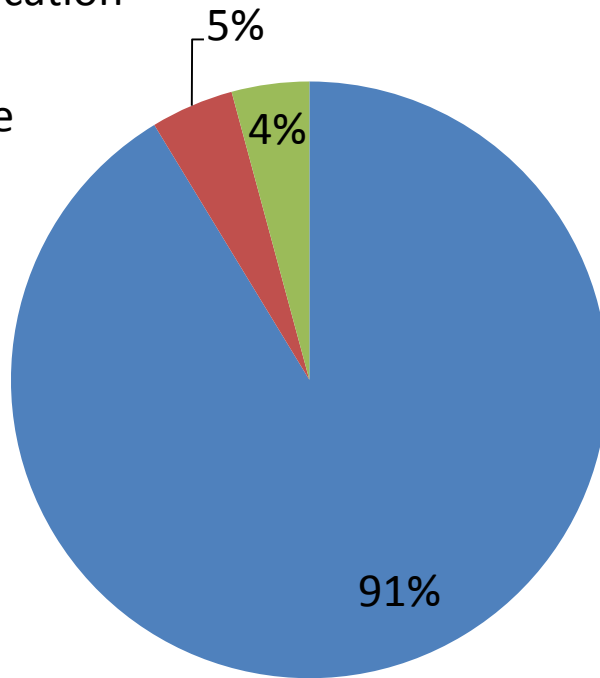
## The Baseline-Survey

Total of 3218 households visited in 131 communities

- Mid term survey
- Endline survey

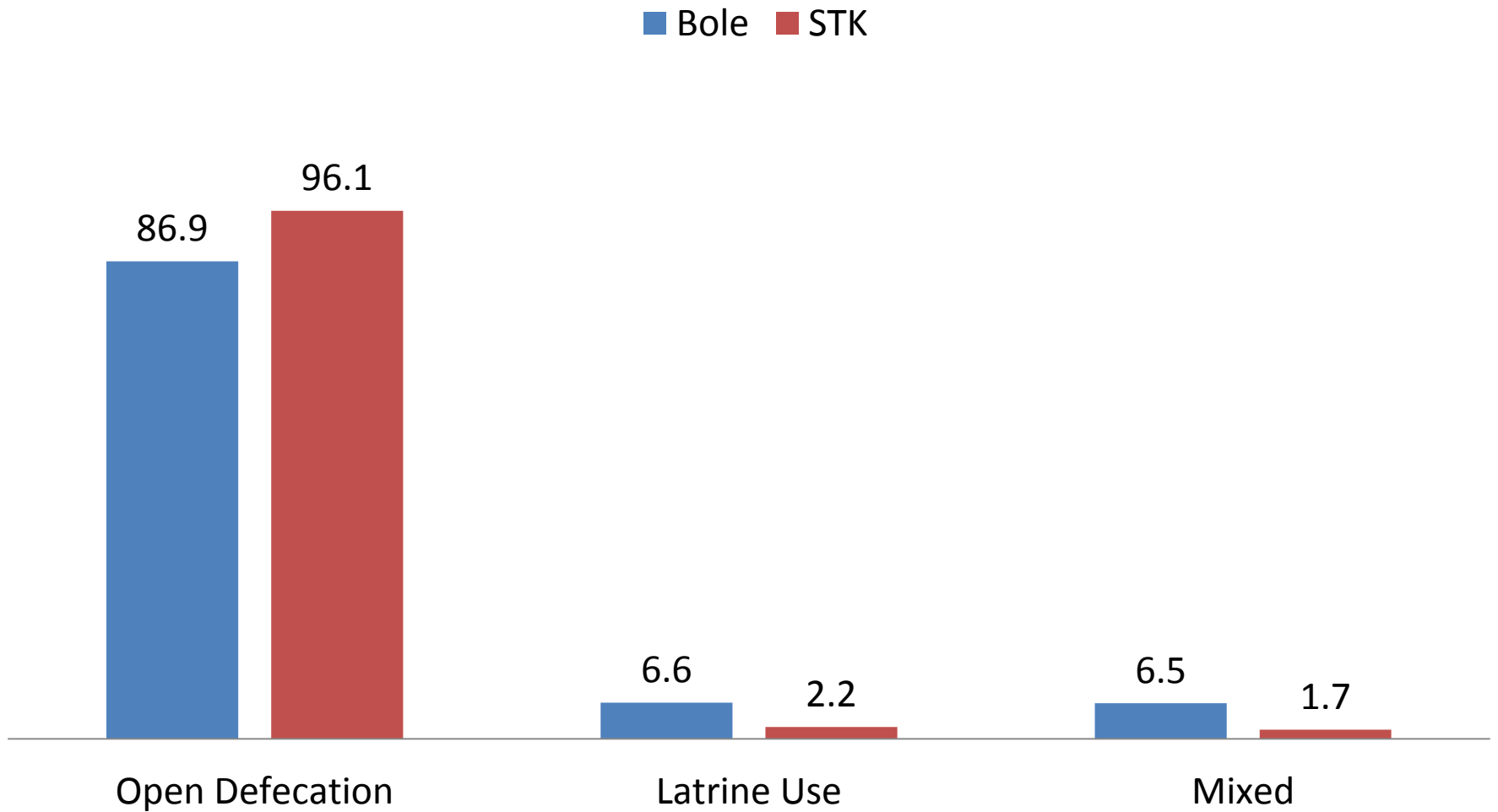
# Baseline findings: Open Defecation and Latrine Use

- Open Defecation
- Latrine Use
- Mixed



	%	n
Open Defecation	91.3	2938
Latrine Use	4.5	144
Mixed	4.2	136
		N= 3218

# Two districts



# The Interventions

1. CLTS traditional
2. CLTS traditional & Action Planning
3. CLTS traditional & Social interaction
4. CLTS traditional & Action Planning & Social interaction
5. Control Group

- Every arm has have 26 communities (13 for each district)



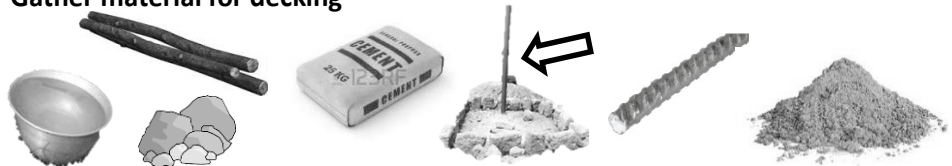





GC's role was to implement the interventions (and support with training of enumerators)

# Action Planning

NAME OF COMMUNITY:..... DISTRICT:..... URBAN/TOWN/AREA COUNCIL.....

NAME OF HOUSE: ..... DATE STARTED:..... DATE ENDED:.....

ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	TIMELINE	REMARKS
<b>Dig the pit</b> 			
<b>Gather material for decking</b> 			
<b>Decking</b> 			

STK - 868 households in 24 communities

# Social interaction

1. After the triggering session, invite important people to come in front
2. Let them commit themselves to construct a latrine
3. For their commitment they get a sticker
4. Promise to give them a flag when latrine is completed
5. Let the rest of the community follow
6. Note down names/ take a picture

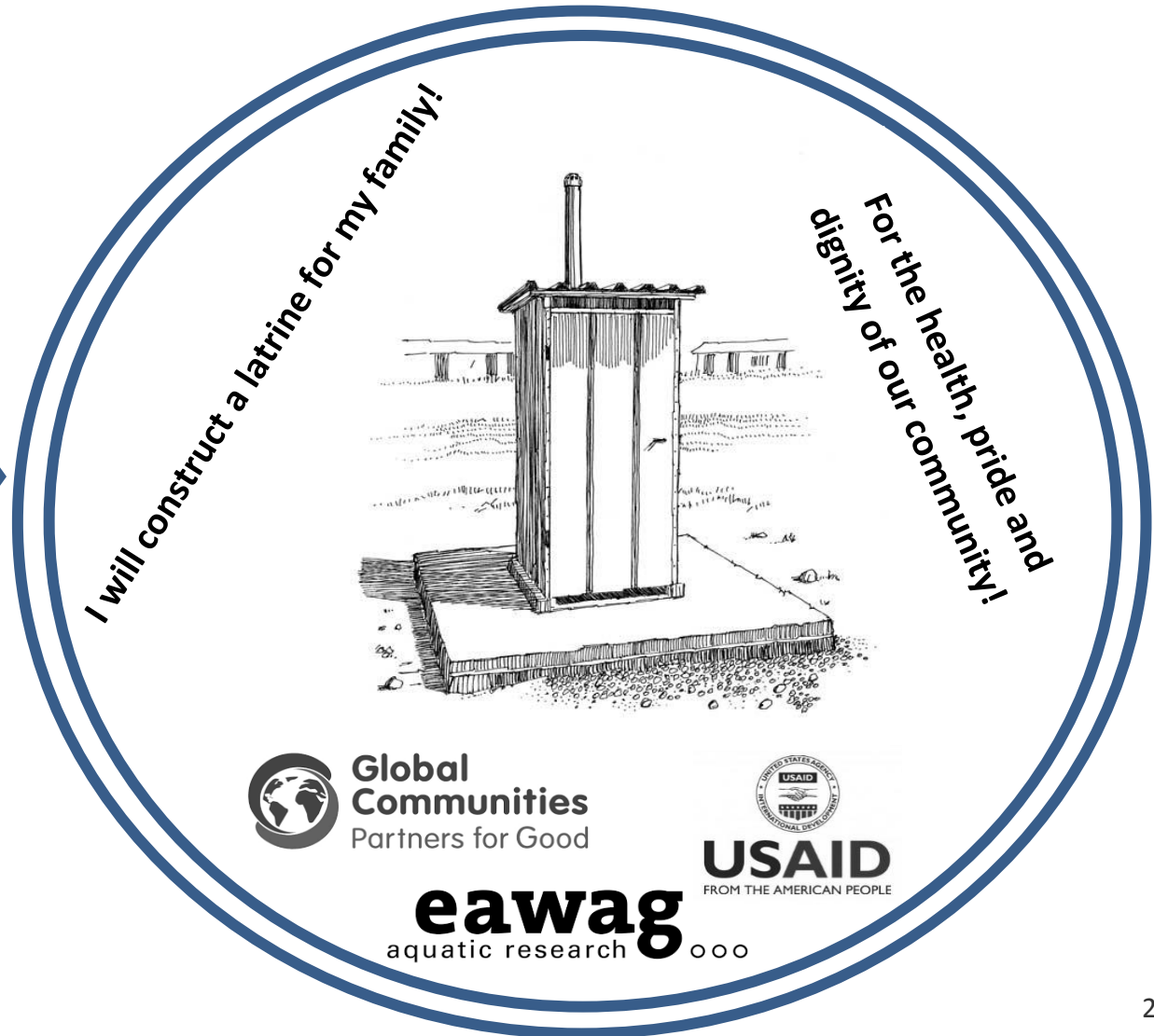




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Partners for Good  
Ghana

The sticker  
STK: 1,251  
(at June 2017)





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The flag  
STK = 204

*My family own and use  
improved household latrine!*



*For the health and dignity  
of our community!*

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aquatic research



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## Outcome of CLTS Implementation

### RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Com'ties entered	Declared ODF	Conversion rate	Remarks
FY16	49	45 (6)	91.84%	



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## Outcome of CLTS Implementation

RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS				
Year	Com. entered	Declared ODF	Conversion rate	
FY17	72	68 (1)	88.89%	



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## Outcome of CLTS Implementation

### RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Communities entered	Declared ODF	Conversion rate	Remarks
FY18	150	64 (72)	42.67% (90.67%)	72 submitted to RICCS (awaiting verification)



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## Outcome - Summary

### RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Communities entered	Declared ODF	Conversion rate	Remarks
FY16	49	45 (6)	91.84%	
FY17	72	68 (1)	88.89%	
FY18	150	64 (72)	42.67% (90.67%)	72 submitted to RICCS (awaiting verification)
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>177 (72)</b>	<b>65.31% (91.88)</b>	

- All ODF communities have sustained their status
- Many communities getting self-triggered



# Lessons on CLTS

- Linking improved sanitation to water provision produces good response.
- The choice of latrine type is also much inclined to “cultural architecture”.
- Communities’ respond at different rates. Some take more than one year to respond.
- Promise of ‘support’ in facilitating supply can negatively affect implementation.
- It is rather more challenging working in **virgin Districts**.
- Integration of SBCC activities (WSMT formation and training, training on SHEP, into CLTS make implementation effective

# Some Challenges

- Inadequate capacity at the district level (particularly, at the beginning)
- Inadequate support from DAs (inadequate staff, logistics, commitment)
- Large size of the district, making distances to communities very far.
- Inaccessibility – hard to reach areas
- Increased armed robbery (in the area)
- Political issues – promises, changes / transfer of leadership
- Seasons – inability to do much in some seasons
- Chieftaincy / conflict issues in some communities
- Discovery of more communities

## Conclusion:

1. The CLTS Implementation under W4H Project in STK is so far very successful
2. Strategies have been adopted to get District-wide ODF by December 2019. Interventions have started in some of the small towns (Tuna and Kalba) and the response is very good



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