| **Overall Objective** |  | **Intervention** | **Objective verifiable indicators** | **Sources of verification** | **Assumptions** |
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| Improved policies and practices lead to better sanitation in Ghana. | * There is evidence of positive changes in policy and practice of sanitation service delivery at the national level.
* Increased citizens satisfaction on sanitation services.
 | * The BaSIS monitoring documents
* Annual monitoring report of Unicef.
* Reports Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
* Reports Ministry of Health
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| **Specific Objective** | **1** | The five participating MMDAs are undertaking action to deliver on sanitation. | 1. # priority projects implemented
2. DESSAPs are developed, revised, agreed on and being implemented
3. Increased gazetting and enforcement of by-laws on basic sanitation services.
4. Continuous maintenance of basic sanitation services.
5. Participating MMDAs use a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system and Knowledge Management System.
6. # of citizens informed on sanitation services.
7. Enhanced local revenues.
8. Open defecation has decreased and the number of household toilets has increased.
 | * The BaSIS monitoring documents.
* Assessment reports of TA missions in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.
* Municipal budgets and annual plans for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.
* Tax registries available at the participating MMDAs.
* Narrative and Financial reports of the implementation process of the priority projects.
* The revised DESSAP document.
* The updated sanitation by-laws.
* Benchmark report.
* Prosecution reports.
* Monitoring materials and reports.
* Knowledge management tools and reports to disseminate information within the organization.
 | * Continued support of the Ministry of local government and rural development and LGSS.
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|  | **Results**  |
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| **1** | Increased capacity of five Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana to provide basic sanitation services | 1. Strategies and policies on sanitation (DESSAP) are in place (2015).
2. By-laws are in place and the MMDAs focus on the enforcement of the by-laws (2016).
3. The civil servants are capable to lobby and advocate for sanitation issues within their organization and with external stakeholders (2015).
4. Relevant stakeholders have been identified and are involved (2015).
5. Monitoring and Evaluation moments are determined and realized (2014).
6. Learning from within the organisation and from other organisations has taken place (2015).
7. Increased own source revenues for the participating MMDAs (2015/2016).
8. Improved communication with citizens on local taxation (2016)
9. Increased solid understanding of the costs of sanitation service delivery
10. Priorities for basic sanitation services are identified in a participatory manner.
 | * 5 C assessment reports of MMDA’s
* Benchmark report.
* DESSAP.
* By-laws.
* Training and coaching reports and materials.
* Narrative and Financial reports of the implementation of the priority projects.
* Assessment reports of TA missions in 2015, outlining quick wins for improving local taxation
* Municipal reports, plans and budgets over 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and for 2016
* Evaluation reports of the MMDA’s.
 | * Continued willingness of the MMDAs to prioritise sanitation issues
* Sustained availability of sufficient civil servants with at least minimum adequate qualifications to plan and initiate further capacity development.
* The MMDA’s are capable to stimulate innovation, to deal with complexity and prevent fragmentation.
* Continued mandate of MMDAs to act on sanitation issues.
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|  | **Result 1:** Increased capacity of five Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana to provide basic sanitation services |
|  | **Activities** |
| **1.1** | Conducting a baseline study to assess the capacity gaps in the field of sanitation |  |  | * Sustained availability of sufficient civil servants with at least minimum adequate qualifications to plan and initiate further capacity development.
* Continued willingness of the MMDAs to learn
* Sustained political stability, especially after the 2016 presidential elections
* No recentralisation of sanitation functions/mandates
* Implementation of the DESSAP by MMDAs is a central government requirement
* Selected MMDAs continue to have the minimum required human and financial resources allocated by the central government with respect to sanitation
* Willingness of external stakeholders to engage and cooperate with participating MMDAs to work on implementing the DESSAP and vice versa
* Openness at local government level to public participation, environment, good governance and gender as specific development objectives
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| **1.2** | Coaching and training of participating MMDAs to develop:* A solid understanding of the costs of sanitation service delivery
* Skills on participatory identification and design of a comprehensive financing and management plan
* Comprehensive and transparent procedures in drafting, obtaining approval and gazetting of by-laws
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| **1.3** | Training and coaching of participating MMDAs:* On operationalization methods to improve the delivery of adequate basic sanitation services
* To develop their skills to efficiently operate and maintain basic sanitation services
* To develop solid understanding and skill to enforce and control on regulations (by-laws)
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| **1.4** | Training and coaching of participating MMDAs to develop a thorough understanding in setting up, maintaining and using a comprehensive:* Monitoring and Evaluation System
* Knowledge Management System
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| **1.5** | Organising networking events and providing tools to enable collaboration and exchange between MMDAs, NALAG and key external stakeholders on implementing the District Environmental Sanitation Strategies and Action Plans (DESSAPs) |  |  |
| **1.6** | TA on increased tax revenue in two MMDAs |  |  |