

# SFD Promotion Initiative

## SFD Review Procedure

### Instructions & guidelines for SFD authors and reviewers

SFD Promotion Initiative

sustainable  
sanitation  
alliance

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

  
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

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Solid Waste for Development

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## SFD Review Procedure 2017

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## List of abbreviations

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SFD	Shit Flow Diagram

## 1. Introduction

This document presents the procedure to review a SFD report for users who want their SFD reports to be uploaded into the SFD Webportal (Quality control Mechanism of the SFD PI).

This document is divided into four parts:

- Part 1, User's Checklist: it is a **checklist for authors** preparing an SFD report and SFD graphic.
- Part 2, User's self-assessment of data sources used and Brief description of the procedure: it describes the **user** self-assessment of data sources to assess the quality and credibility of the sources used.
- Part 3, Review process: it provides guidance for the **reviewer** of the SFD narrative report to control and improve the quality of reporting.
- Part 4, Practicing the Procedures – Examples: it shows the **application** of the self-assessment and the reviewers guidance ("Checklist") questions in terms of an example.

The aim of the review procedure is to ensure transparency of credibility of SFD Reports by evaluating the credibility of the sources used to develop the SFD (Report and Graphic). This procedure is an opportunity to have your SFD report reviewed by a team of experts and it obligatory, in case you would like to publish the results of your work SFD web portal, making it available to the general interested public. This process is complimentary for every SFD author and user. To start the review procedure, the SFD user/ author has to upload/ transfer the following four documents to the SFD Helpdesk: ([www.sfd.susana.org/toolbox/sfd-helpdesk](http://www.sfd.susana.org/toolbox/sfd-helpdesk))

1. The SFD Matrix (CSV format)
2. The SFD Graphic (PNG format)
3. The SFD Report (online form or Word format)
4. Users self-assessment

The production of the SFD Report, as well as the SFD graphic (to be done here: [www.sfd.susana.org/data-to-graphic](http://www.sfd.susana.org/data-to-graphic)) have to be completed by the user according to the methodology available on the SFD web portal: [www.susana.org/resources/documents/default/3-2357-17-1446824434.pdf](http://www.susana.org/resources/documents/default/3-2357-17-1446824434.pdf).

## 2. User Checklist

- Before preparing an SFD please read [www.sfd.susana.org/toolbox/how-to-make-a-sfd](http://www.sfd.susana.org/toolbox/how-to-make-a-sfd) and consider the following hints and recommendations: Manual for SFD Production (Draft)
- Template for the SFD-Report (Draft)
- Stakeholder Tracking Tool (Draft)
- SFD Quality Assessment

Before uploading an SFD for review (with the intention to publish on the SFD Webportal after successfully passing the process), please answer the following questions and add the answers (and explanations why you may have done things differently from the SFD PI methodology) to your upload-materials on the SFD Helpdesk. Thank you.

1. Is your SFD the first produced for the city?
  - a. *If not:* Are there significant changes in facts and figures?
  - b. Does it progress the previous report, i.e. basic to comprehensive or has additional primary and secondary data been collected?
2. Are all 3 parts of the SFD (SFD Report, SFD Graphic, The SFD Matrix) provided? (this is necessary for starting the review process)
3. Have you included the self-assessment of data sources?
4. Regarding the SFD report:
  - a. Does the report follow the template provided? Are all chapters provided?
  - b. Is the executive summary informative (short, focused on the main points) and follows the template provided?  
*If not: Please provide a reasonable explanation why.*
  - c. Have you used the terminology as defined in the glossary consistently throughout the report?
  - d. Are all data sources you used to produce the SFD graphic and report referenced according to the template given?
  - e. What is the quality of the references following the user's self-assessment?
  - f. Are table and figure headers and legends short, concise and informative and referenced?
  - g. Does the SFD Report include explanations of the SFD Graphic and of all assumptions made?
  - h. Does the report provide information on all stakeholders?
  - i. Does the report include an overview of stakeholders engaged in the process?  
*If no stakeholder engagement was possible, please explain why.*
  - j. Is the report an appropriate length (main, necessary facts included, brought to the point, not too long)?
5. Regarding the SFD graphic:
  - a. Have you used the graphic generator for preparing the graphic?  
*If not: please provide the data used for preparing the graphic.*

### 3. User self-assessment of data sources used

#### 3.1. Brief description of the procedure

The self-assessment is a procedure to evaluate the credibility of the data sources utilized in the SFD Report and hence the data used to generate the SFD Graphic. The procedure is presented in a document that needs to be completed by the user (directly at the SFD Webportal at [www.sfd.susana.org](http://www.sfd.susana.org)) consisting in several questions regarding the data sources utilized.

The purpose of this procedure is to produce an annotated bibliography which would include the following information.

- (A) Source:** Reference to the source. The user enters the citation of the source.  
E.g.: (Peal et al. 2012).

**(B) Type:** The user chooses the type of source used.

Types of sources are:

1. Municipal, utility or private local service provider records
2. Documented studies
3. Interviews or Focus Group Discussions (FGD).
4. Observation

**(C) Credibility of data and information sources:** According to different criteria (representativeness, depth of data, confidence, scale and documentation), the user chooses one of three options (scores). The scores available are:

1. Low (value 1)
2. Medium (value 2)
3. High (value 3)

The total score for any single source is calculated as the sum of all individual scores for each criterion. The final value for quality and credibility (poor, medium and high) is provided in each of the types of source and explained in the next section.

### 3.2. Rubric to evaluate the credibility of data and information sources

#### 3.2.1 Municipal, utility or private local service provider records

Types of data: policies, regulations, design documents, legislation, yearly reports, data sheets, licenses, etc. The classification of these data is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Municipal, utility or private local service provider records**

			Score
<b>Representativeness</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Information is up to date, e.g. <1 years old.	3
	<b>medium</b>	○ Information is 1- 5 years old.	2
	<b>low</b>	○ Information is >5 years old.	1
<b>Confidence/ Reliability</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Report contains independently obtained performance data of existing infrastructure. ○ Key stakeholders and/or local external experts are in strong agreement and acceptance. ○ Data confirmed through cross verification multiple data sources.	3
	<b>medium</b>	○ Report contains information on existing infrastructure. ○ Key stakeholders and/or local external experts agree it is credible. ○ Data confirmed through cross verification from one additional source.	2
	<b>low</b>	○ Report contains plans for infrastructure prior to construction. ○ Key stakeholders, and /or local external experts are dubious of data. ○ Information cannot be cross verified. ○ Data not consistent with other sources.	1
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Data is readily available, verifiable, and easily tracked. ○ Process of data production is documented (i.e. chain of command for lab samples).	3

	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Records and data are difficult to accurately collect and verify, but a reasonable method has been followed to estimate it (e.g. number of onsite sanitation facilities in informal settlement).</li> <li>○ Responsibility for data handling through entire chain of command is not clear, or not adequately documented.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Records of poor quality, or not traceable.</li> </ul>	1

The total score for this type of source is calculated as the sum of scores of representativeness + confidence + documentation. Once this total is calculated, the credibility corresponds to values 1 (Poor), 2 (Medium) or 3 (High) according to Table 2.

**Table 2. Municipal, utility or private local service provider records ranking**

Total Score	Credibility
Total ≤ 4	Poor
4 < Total ≤ 7	Medium
Total > 7	High

### 3.2.2 Documented studies

Peer-reviewed journal papers, conference papers, grey literature i.e. external and internal reports from organisations, etc. can provide recording and valuable information. The classification of these data sources is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Documented studies**

			Score
<b>Representativeness</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cited references are credible and up to date.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cited references not the most up to date.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cited references are not credible and/ or out of date.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Confidence/ Reliability</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Documented studies from highly reputable sources, e.g. peer-reviewed.</li> <li>○ Was conducted by professionals with adequate training, expertise, and knowledge of field.</li> <li>○ There are no inconsistencies within the reported information.</li> <li>○ Explained well, with no uncertainty after reading.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Article from a reputable organization, but without peer-review.</li> <li>○ There are no obvious mistakes within the reported information.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Was conducted by professionals/ organisations exhibiting inadequate knowledge of the field.</li> <li>○ There are inconsistencies in the reported information.</li> <li>○ There are many remaining uncertainties after reading.</li> </ul>	1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Although they were not used for this SFD, facts are reported in the report that are not correct.</li> <li>○ Data collection or measurements are inadequate to support the stated conclusions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Methodology clearly reported in a fashion that study would be easily replicable.	3
	<b>medium</b>	○ Methodology understandable, but not reported in full.	2
	<b>low</b>	○ Methodology is not clear.	1

The total score for this type of source is calculated as the sum of scores of representativeness + confidence + documentation. Once this total is calculated, the credibility corresponds to values 1 (Poor), 2 (Medium) or 3 (High) according to Table 4.

**Table 4. Documented studies ranking**

<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Credibility</b>
Total ≤ 4	Poor
4 < Total ≤ 7	Medium
Total > 7	High

### 3.2.3 Interviews and FGDs

Interviews with city authorities, local government departments, NGOs, experts, community representatives, service providers. The classification of these data is shown in Table 5.

**Please note:**

In contrast to all other sources interviews are considered and evaluated as a whole, not as single sources.

**Table 5. Interviews and FGDs**

			<b>Score</b>
<b>Representativeness</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Interviews and FGDs were open and free-flowing, participants were actively involved and engaged in open debate and were conducted with diverse group of stakeholders' representative of stakeholder mapping.	3
	<b>medium</b>	○ Interviews and FGDs were open and free-flowing, but only possible with a limited number of stakeholders that was not fully representative.	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In FGDs a participant was controlling or dominating conversation, there was no free-flowing conversation.</li> <li>○ Interviews were only conducted with one person, or representing only one viewpoint/sector.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Depth of data</b>	<b>high</b>	○ Discussions and interviews were conducted until saturation, where no new information was revealed.	3



	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discussions and interview results were not in agreement, but a reasonable interpretation of results could be made.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discussions and interviews did not result in convergence of data; answers were not in agreement among participants.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Confidence</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants were selected based on their expertise, length of experience, and direct responsibility and active involvement with topic.</li> <li>○ More than one interviewer working together and were in agreement and confident of reported data.</li> <li>○ Participants reported consistent data/information throughout.</li> <li>○ Participants appeared well-informed, willing to express opinions against their own interest, and clearly stated when they did not want to answer or that they did not know the answer.</li> <li>○ Data sources were provided that validated answers.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants had a reasonable knowledge of topic.</li> <li>○ Participants were not sure of answers, but seemed reasonably accurate.</li> <li>○ Participants could not be questioned in their mother tongue – inaccuracies may have occurred due to translations.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants were preselected by another party.</li> <li>○ Data collectors not in agreement on data interpretation.</li> <li>○ Interviewees and/or participants contradicted themselves with inconsistent answers throughout session.</li> <li>○ Participants provided some answers that appeared the author to be clearly wrong.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sessions were well documented and written up within 24 hours.</li> <li>○ Accurate records were kept of methods including length, number of interviews/participants and recording method.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Notes were taken during interviews and FGDs.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Notes or records were not kept during interviews or discussions.</li> </ul>	1

The total score for this type of source is calculated as the sum of scores of representativeness + scale + confidence + documentation. Once this total is calculated, the credibility corresponds to values 1 (Poor), 2 (Medium) or 3 (High) according to Table 6.

**Table 6. Interviews and FGDs ranking**

<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Credibility</b>
Total ≤ 6	Poor
6 < Total ≤ 10	Medium
Total > 10	High

### 3.2.4 Observation (incl. potential related interviews)

Observation only applies for comprehensive studies. The classification of these data is shown in Table 7.

**Table 7. Observation**

			Score
<b>Representativeness</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Observation was open, non-intrusive, and occurred with minimum or no prior arrangement.</li> <li>○ Additional expert interviews were conducted during observation to determine effectiveness and understand process.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Examples of technology were observed, but expert interviews to determine effectiveness were not possible.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited observations, arranged by people who had an incentive to influence findings.</li> <li>○ Examples of technology were observed, but not during usage.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Scale</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A significant number of examples were observed to confirm distribution and usage.</li> <li>○ Observations have been made in representative areas of the city.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Multiple types of technologies were observed, but not in replication.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It was not possible to make observations in representative areas of the city.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Confidence</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In-field measurements or proofs/ checks have taken place during observation.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In-field measurements were not possible, but visual observation of performance was possible.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Observations were conducted by only one person with no verification by local experts. or without reasonable expertise.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>high</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Notes were taken and/ or photographs and/or videos were made during observation..</li> </ul>	3
	<b>medium</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Some notes were taken, but no visual evidence documented.</li> </ul>	2
	<b>low</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No notes were taken.</li> </ul>	1

\*Note: observations can include interviews that take place during the observation.

The total score for this type of source is calculated as the sum of scores of representativeness + scale + confidence + documentation. Once this total is calculated, the quality and credibility corresponds to values 1 (Poor), 2 (Medium) or 3 (High) according to Table 8.

**Table 8. Observation ranking**

Total Score	Credibility
Total ≤ 6	1 (Poor)
6 < Total ≤ 10	2 (Medium)
Total > 10	3 (High)

## 4. Review process

### 4.1. Overview

This process has been created in order to evaluate, assess and improve the quality of reporting, by providing comments for authors and giving constructive criticism. In order to provide a common basis for assisting the review process, reviewers can use the checklist below and on this basis make a recommendation to upload or modify the SFD.

### 4.2. Reviewer Checklist

Reviewers should answer the following questions while preparing their review of each SFD.

1. Is the SFD the first produced for the city?
  - a. *If yes*, is it reasonable, credible and adequately explained?
  - b. *If not*, are there significant changes since the preceding SFD and have these been adequately explained?
2. Are all 3 parts of the SFD (SFD Report, SFD Graphic, SFD Matrix) provided?
3. Was the SFD methodology used? *If not*, are the reasons for the change explained?
4. Are data sources appropriately referenced?
5. Is the report well-written and understandable?
6. Regarding the SFD report
  - a. Does the report follow the template provided? Are all chapters provided? *If not*, are the reasons for this change explained?
  - b. Is the executive summary informative (short, focused on the main points) and follows the template provided? *If not*, are explanations given?
  - c. Is the terminology used as defined in the glossary consistently throughout the report? *If not* – are reasons given to do it differently?
  - d. Are all references given using the appropriate format?
  - e. What is the overall user assessment of the quality of the references and data sources? Does this seem appropriate?
  - f. Are table and figure headers and legends referenced in a short, concise and informative way?
  - g. Does the SFD Report include explanations of the SFD Graphic and of all assumptions made?
  - h. Does the report provide information on all stakeholders?
  - i. Does the report have the tracking of engagement of stakeholders? *If not*, is this change explained?
  - j. Is the report an appropriate length (main, necessary facts included, brought to the point, not too long)?
7. Regarding the SFD graphic:
  - a. Has the graphic generator been used to prepare the graphic?

## 5. Practicing the Procedures - Examples

A comprehensive example of the procedures presented on the previous chapters is presented here to serve as a basis for both the user (section 4.1) and the reviewer (section 4.2).

### 5.1. User self-assessment of data sources used

In this example, 5 sources are used (A, B, C, D and E) for the city of Bishoftu (Ethiopia).

- A. BCP (2015). Socio Economic Profile of Bishoftu City Administration. A **documented study** from the municipality of Bishoftu. (Section 2.2.2)
- B. **Interview** with the process owner of beautification in the **municipality** of Bishoftu. (Section 2.2.3)
- C. **Interview** with an urban **health extension worker** of Bishoftu. (Section 2.2.3)
- D. **Interview** with the owner of a **private company** providing emptying services in Bishoftu. (Section 2.2.3)
- E. **Field visit** to the dumping site of Bishoftu. First-hand impressions on the final disposal of the faecal sludge were observed. This was cross-checked with previous data reported in literature, interviews and documented studies.

The credibility and quality for each source, according to its type, are put by the user based on the guidelines previously described:

#### Source A:

Source	Type				Score
A	2	Representativeness	medium	-Cited reference is up to date	3
		Confidence	medium	-Article from a reputable organization	3
		Documentation	low	-Methodology is not clear.	1

The total score is  $3+3+1=7$ . According to Table 4, the quality and credibility of this source is **High**.

#### Source B:

Source	Type				Score
B	3	Representativeness	high	-Interview was conducted with diverse group of stakeholders' representative of stakeholder mapping.	3
		Depth of Data	medium	-Discussions and interview results were not in agreement, but a reasonable interpretation of results could be made.	2
		Confidence	high	-Data sources were provided that validated answers.	3
		Documentation	high	-Sessions were well documented and written up within 24 hours.	3

The total score is  $3+2+3+3=11$ . According to Table 6, the quality and credibility of this source is **High**.

**Source C:**

Source	Type				Score
C	3	Representativeness	medium	-Interviews and FGDs were open and free-flowing, but only possible with a limited number of stakeholders that was not fully representative.	2
		Depth of Data	medium	-Discussions and interview results were not in agreement, but a reasonable interpretation of results could be made.	2
		Confidence	medium	-Participants were selected that had a reasonable knowledge of topic.	2
		Documentation	low	-Notes or records were not kept during interviews or discussions.	1

The total score is 2+2+2+1=7. According to Table 6, the quality and credibility of this source is **Medium**.

**Source D:**

Source	Type				Score
D	3	Representativeness	medium	-Interviews and FGDs were open and free-flowing, but only possible with a limited number of stakeholders that was not fully representative.	2
		Depth of Data	low	-Discussions and interviews did not result in convergence of data; answers were not in agreement among participants.	1
		Confidence	low	-Data collectors not in agreement on data interpretation.	1
		Documentation	low	-Notes or records were not kept during interviews or discussions.	1

The total score is 2+1+1+1=5. According to Table 6, the Quality and Credibility of this source is **Poor**.

**Source E:**

Source	Type				Score
E	4	Representativeness	High	-Only one dump site exists and was the focus of this observation	3
		Scale	High	-Field observations were made in several locations but only one location was identified where dumping was taking place	3
		Confidence	Medium	-In-field measurements were not possible, but visual observation of performance was possible.	2

		Documentation	Medium	-Notes were taken, but no visual evidence documented.	2
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The total score is 3+3+2+2=10. According to Table 8, the quality and credibility of this source is **High**.

**Quality and credibility summary for all sources**

Source	Type	Quality and Credibility
A	2	High
B	3	High
C	3	Medium
D	3	Poor
E	4	High

**5.2. Review Process**

The report of Bishoftu (Ethiopia) follows the template provided and it is written in good English. Although the methodology used by the authors to produce the SFD is slightly different from the SFD methodology, the assumptions made are reasonable and all data are well referenced.

1. Is the SFD the first produced for the city? YES and it is adequately explained.
2. Are all 3 parts of the SFD (SFD Report, SFD Graphic, SFD Matrix) provided? YES
3. Was the SFD methodology used? *If not*, are the reasons for the change explained? YES
4. Are data sources appropriately referenced? YES
5. Is the report well-written and understandable? YES
6. Regarding the SFD report
  - a. Does the report follow the template provided? Are all chapters provided? YES
  - b. Is the executive summary informative (short, focused on the main points) and follows the template provided? YES
  - c. Is the terminology used as defined in the glossary consistently throughout the report? YES
  - d. Are all references given using the appropriate format? YES
  - e. What is the overall user assessment of the quality of the references and data sources? Does this seem appropriate? YES
  - f. Are table and figure headers and legends referenced in a short, concise and informative way? YES
  - g. Does the SFD Report include explanations of the SFD Graphic and of all assumptions made? YES
  - h. Does the report provide information on all stakeholders? YES



- i.* Does the report have the tracking of engagement of stakeholders?  
YES
  - j.* Is the report an appropriate length (main, necessary facts included, brought to the point, not too long)? YES
7. Regarding the SFD graphic: Has the graphic generator been used to prepare the graphic? YES