

Zambia

WASH

Country Thematic Report

January – December 2016



Newly constructed hand pump, Kaputa District; Northern Province ©UNICEF/Zambia 2016/DAbuuru

Prepared by:

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B. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APM	Area Pump Menders
AfDB	African Development Bank
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CP	Cooperating Partner
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DFID	Department for International Development (Also UKAID)
DHID	Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development
GI	Galvanized Iron
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
HW	Hand Washing
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme, of the WHO and UNICEF
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LuWSI	Lusaka Water Security Initiative
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MWDSEP	Ministry of Water Development Sanitation and Environmental Protection
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PDHID	Provincial Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLTS	School-Led Total Sanitation
TA	Technical Assistant
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
uPVC	unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WRM	Water Resources Management
WHO	World Health Organization

C. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP 2015), 5.4 million (35 per cent) of Zambians live without access to safe water, and 8.68 million (56 per cent) lack sanitation, of which 2.17 million (14 per cent) practice open defecation. In rural areas, 49 per cent of the population have no access to safe water. This leads to high prevalence and incidence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases, which is further driven by poor sanitary health practices and malnutrition. In addition, access levels to safe water supply and sanitation varies widely from province to province, and consequently some locations still do not have any access to safe water.

Limited access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services in Zambia has a negative impact on the overall health status and development of children. UNICEF's WASH Programme in Zambia aims to increase equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation services and promotion of appropriate hygiene behaviours. It primarily focuses on reaching the most vulnerable children and women, including emergency affected communities; and the reduction of water and sanitation borne diseases, in particular diarrhoea amongst children under five.

To achieve these objectives with the Thematic Funds, UNICEF Zambia has partnered with the Government of Zambia (GRZ) to implement upstream activities. Specifically, the initial phase towards the development of the national groundwater regulatory framework has been initiated. In this regard, a stakeholder's process planning meeting was held to define the roles of various stakeholders and their contributions.

By leveraging the Government of the Netherlands (GON) and Other Resources funding; the Thematic Funds have contributed to the construction and completion of 245 new water points in eight districts, benefiting 61,250¹ water users. Using the community registers, during the reporting period, an estimated 27,750 persons (including about 14,570 children and 7,215 women) gained sustainable access to safe drinking water through construction of 130 new water points in seven districts. The districts have demonstrated improved capacity to plan, procure and manage construction and drilling of boreholes.

Solar powered piped water supply systems in eight Rural Health Centres (RHCs) in Central Province and one in Muchinga implemented with financial support from the Thematic Funds are helping reduce maternal, new-born and child mortality in the two provinces. The work and implementation processes on the solar piped water supply systems is informing UNICEF Zambia's approach on institutional piped water supply to RHCs and Schools.

Based on recommendation from the Ministry of General Education, implementation of WASH facilities has been completed in 50 selected primary schools in Chinsali, Mpika, Chitambo and Serenje Districts serving approximately 21,967 pupils. The Thematic Funds have also enabled the provision of much needed technical support and this ensured adherence to the design and specifications as provided in the terms of reference.

¹ Beneficiary data obtained from the Implementing Partner reports

For the reporting period, actual expenses (Thematic Funds) amounted to US\$ 1,076,826.00, translating to 9 percent of the planned US\$ 11,313,200 under the 2016 UNICEF and GRZ WASH Work plan.

In conclusion, GRZ and with the generous and continued support from UNICEF partners has made significant progress on provision of, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to vulnerable populations in Zambia. On behalf of the thousands of Zambians, UNICEF Zambia sincerely thanks UNICEF partners for their generous and continued support to water, sanitation and hygiene activities targeting vulnerable children and women within the rural and peri - urban areas of Zambia.

D. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2016

The UNICEF and GRZ WASH programme in Zambia remained an integral part of the National Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes (NR/U -WSSP) being implemented through effective partnership with key stakeholders and under the ordinance of the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP). UNICEF will continue to work with its strategic partners, namely MWDSEP, Ministry of Local Government (MLG), Ministry of General Education (MoGE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MoCTA), Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), Provincial Departments of Housing and Infrastructure (P-DHIDs) and the 25 target Districts supported by this programme. Other partnerships are with bilateral, civil society and research organizations that include UKAID/DFID-UK, Village Water Zambia, WaterAid, Practica Foundation and NGO-WASH forum and Skat.

i) **Country trends in the situation of children vis-a-vis the outcome area:**

Zambia currently hosts a population of 15.5million people and covers a total geographic area of 752,612 km² (CSO, 2016). A majority of the population (58.2 per cent) live in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture for livelihood. According to the Zambia 2015 LCMS² approximately 67.7 percent of households had access to safe water sources at National level. Analysis by rural/urban shows that 51.6 percent of households in rural areas had access to safe water while 89.2 percent of households in urban areas had access to safe water.

Although progress is being made in water supply and sanitation service delivery, the marginal increasing in access to water and sanitation is not commensurate with the growing demand. As a result, access to clean water and adequate sanitation remains a major challenge. Based on the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2015 Report³, 5.4 million (35%) of Zambians live without access to safe water, and 8.68 million (56%) lack sanitation, of which 2.17 million (14%) practice open defecation. In rural areas, 49% of the population has no access to safe water. This leads to high prevalence and incidence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases, which is further driven by poor sanitary health practices and malnutrition. In addition, access levels to safe water supply and sanitation varies widely from province to province, and consequently some locations still do not have any access to safe water.

Limited access to safe drinking water, lack of basic sanitation services and poor hygiene practices in Zambia, negatively impact on the overall health status and development of children and women. According to the 2015 LCMS, the prevalence of stunting at National Level is in the “very high” range (severity of malnutrition by percentage range) at 48.6 percent. The percentage of children who were underweight was in “medium” range at 13.3 percent. The percentage of under-5 children that were wasted was also in “medium” range at 6.6 percent. While Zambia is extremely burdened by the issue of stunting, there is evidence that improved sanitation alone can decrease the risk of stunting by 14%⁴.

² Zambia 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey key findings

³ UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program 2015 reports on latest estimates for 2014, <http://www.wssinfo.org/>

⁴ Effect of a community-led sanitation intervention on child diarrhoea and child growth in rural Mali: a cluster-randomised controlled trial; Lancet Global Health Vol 3 November 2015

ii) Changes observed within the past year (2015 vs 2016);

Through sustained advocacy by UNICEF (as the Water Sector Cooperating Partner (CP) Group Lead/Chair (in 2016, and as Secretariat in 2017), and other partners, a new Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection was created, and formalised through a Government Gazette of 18th November 2016. Besides the new Ministry - MWDSEP, three other Ministries either had their departments withdrawn or aggregated. These are:

- a) Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development (new ministry drawn from Ministry of Local Government and Housing);
- b) Ministry of Local Government (formerly Ministry of Local Government and Housing – Water Supply and Sanitation; Housing and Infrastructure removed); and
- c) Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (Environmental Protection removed).

The newly established Ministry (MWDSEP) portfolio encompasses water supply, sanitation, solid waste management and environmental protection formerly a sub-department of the Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development (DHID) in the former MLGH. This therefore streamlines the coordination mechanism of the WASH sector in the Zambia under one Ministry. This will also increase synergies and effectiveness in the planning and financing of the different programmes in the sector.

iii) Key challenges and changes in the country narrative, partnerships, resources:

GRZ and the WASH sector recognizes the high standards set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards providing universal access to safe water supply and sanitation at household level. This is well aligned with Zambia Vision 2030 which aspires to achieve universal access to all by 2030. The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NWSSP), currently under development, defines strategies and approaches for the sector to reach the set goals.

The lack of adequate skilled and knowledgeable personnel in specialized areas, such as, drilling procurement, supervision and management of drilling contracts is still a challenge in the newly formed Districts leading to delayed implementation and high logistical costs for the Provincial Engineers to provide the necessary support.

The water sector still lacks a regulatory framework for groundwater development and exploitation leading to proliferation of many drilling contractors that is unregulated. There is no definition of licenses for qualified contractors and consultants (Hydrogeologists) nor requirements for permit to drill or a system for the numbering of boreholes.

There are limited available resources to support the water supply (WS) activities following the expiry of the Government of Netherlands (GON) in mid-2016 that were supporting the provision of services in 25 Districts. This has resulted in reduced delivery of services and UNICEF is now focusing on water sector system strengthening. In 2015, Zambia was adversely affected by the low prices of copper in the world market that resulted in the depreciation of the Zambia currency (Kwacha) by over 100%.

iv) UNICEF's Strategic Position to Engage and Address Challenges and Changes

UNICEF supported the GRZ in integrating the SDGs by assisting its participation at the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) meeting of Ministers, which acted as a catalytic event that influenced the development of the revised national WASH Policy the ODF Zambia by 2020 Strategy and the National Rural WASH Programme, with additional focus for improved engagement and accountability for equitable WASH services.

UNICEF also played a key role to establishing a strategic partnership in the WASH sector. Notably, it is currently a board member for Lusaka water Security Initiative (LuWSI), a multi-stakeholder partnership between Government, private sector, civil society and academic institutions endeavouring to jointly improve Lusaka's existing water security, solid waste management, and sanitation status quo through inclusive dialogue, knowledge generation, advocacy and leveraging funds from the private sector on WASH projects. UNICEF's involvement in LuWSI contributes to UNICEF's objective to scale-up provision of WASH services to the urban poor.

UNICEF also initiated the development of the WASH Sector funding mechanism that will provide a suitable legal and institutional framework for sustainable funding of the WASH sector in Zambia.

Sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructure towards attainment of the WASH SDGs will also be enhanced by local supplies manufactured by the Smart Centres planned for Chipata, Mongu and Mansa. Following a framework agreed on with the MLGH, GRZ Trade Institutes and other stakeholders, the Smart Centres will train local manual drilling entrepreneurs, masons and manufacture local hand pumps.

Professionalization of the drilling sector and transfer of knowledge and skills in cost effective drilling procurement, supervision and management of drilling contracts that was commenced in 2016 will be continued to both GRZ and private sector personnel. This will go hand in hand with strengthening of operation and maintenance (O&M) of water facilities, management of spare-parts and addressing the low uptake of spare-part shops by some Districts.

v) Specific challenges during the Reporting Period:

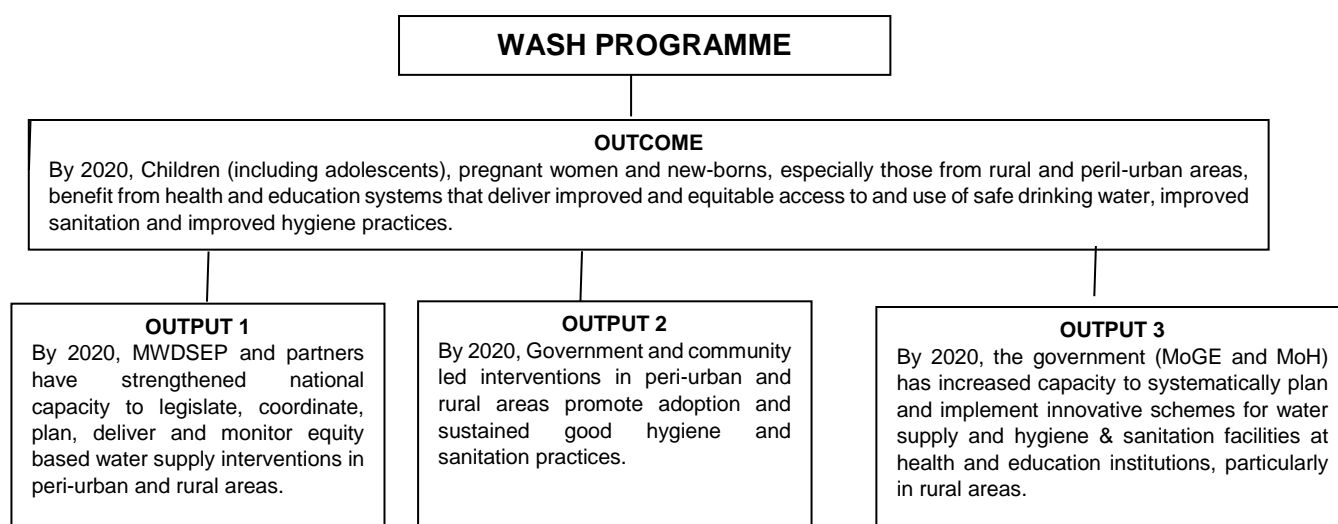
- a) **Institutional Transition Arrangements:** The current transition of various Ministries' water and sanitation relevant work to MWDSEP has been active but has also been a challenge in terms of determining ownership of various activities and mandates during this period of transition. The specific challenges are linked to clarity with respect to presence of MWDSEP at the subnational (province and district) level; gap on communication of the organogram of the new Ministry and transition of the ongoing activities (existing DCT, reports and accountabilities) under MoLG to the new Ministry. In recognition of these challenges, UNICEF is actively engaging with the relevant teams under the line ministries to progressively work towards shaping a coherent strategy and approach for the WASH sector under MWDSEP.
- b) **Sustainability:** Sustainability assessments of new and rehabilitated facilities in communities, schools and other institutions conducted under this programme since 2012 have shown positive outcomes with technical functionality and institutional management of services provided. However, improvements should be made in community management

systems and financing for recurrent operation and maintenance costs. In order to sustain the progress being made, greater emphasis is being placed on supporting districts directly and strengthening the existing systems, which includes advocating for increased Government funding.

- c) **Water Quality:** High iron contamination content in some parts of Northern, Luapula, North Western and Western Provinces is groundwater. This is mostly noticeable where India Mark II pumps have been installed in the water points. The reaction between the groundwater (PH<7.0) with the galvanized iron riser mains (GI) results in pumping of water with rust. The colour and the staining effect on clothes is not acceptable and such water points have been abandoned. The mass promotion and adaptation of Afridev pump technology and upgrading of 60 hand pumps by replacing GI riser mains with uPVC and stainless steel rods has shown reduced iron contamination in waterpoints and has potential for replication in regions with the similar problems.

F. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

The outcome statement of the WASH Component of the Country Programme is that, by 2020, Children (including adolescents), pregnant women and new-borns, especially those from rural and peri-urban areas, benefit from health and education systems that deliver improved and equitable access to and use of safe drinking water, improved sanitation and improved hygiene practices. The theory of change, attached as annex 1 was built on an in-depth analysis of determinants of equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. This analysis underline the programming principles and strategies that UNICEF WASH outcome pursue to contribute to the intended changes. The three output areas that are intended to achieve equitable access to WASH facilities are indicated in the figure below:



1. Global analytical statement of progress

Through the contribution from Thematic Funds and funding from other sources, including the GoN and RR, UNICEF provided support to GRZ in various areas:

1. Outcome analytical statement of progress

In 2016, partnership and system strengthening in WASH Sector contributed to 153,480⁵ additional people accessing safe drinking water; 300,000 additional new users of improved sanitation, 2,714 additional villages and 5 more chiefdom certified ODF. More than 400 additional primary schools have reached the WASH standards. New ministry for the sector was established.

In the period under review, UNICEF continued to support the Government at different levels, including system and institutional strengthening, developing groundwater regulations and capacity building as presented below:

1.1. **Output 1 – By 2020, MLGH and partners have strengthened national capacity to legislate, coordinate, plan, deliver and monitor equity based water supply interventions in peri-urban and rural areas.**

1.1.1. **System Strengthening**

The adoption of the National Water Policy of 2010 and the Water Resources Management (WRM) Act no. 21 of 2011 facilitated the establishment of the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA) with a national mandate of managing all water resources. The Act now categorizes groundwater as a public good and hence amenable for regulation. However, there was need to develop subsidiary legislation that would be used to enforce the WRM Act. Other players in the sector have funded four categories of regulation matrices which mainly addresses surface water resources. WARMA now requires to prepare subsidiary legislation for three regulation matrices that pertain to groundwater; vis-a-vis; Boreholes and groundwater, Licensing of drillers and contractors and Water resources protection.

1.1.2. **Regulation and Guidelines for Groundwater**

With support from UNICEF, the GRZ is implementing water sector reforms with a goal to improve water resources management through the implementation of the Country's Water Efficiency plans. So far, the technical content and guidelines for groundwater and borehole regulations, licensing of drillers and contractors and protection of groundwater are in place. The technical contents were developed through a consultative process following an initial stakeholder's process planning meeting that defined the roles of various stakeholders and their contributions.

The following steps were taken to develop the Technical Content and regulations between January and December 2016.

- Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG): Comprising of professionals of high Standing from the GRZ, Academia, Private Sector and CPs including UNICEF. WARMA serves as the Secretariat;

⁵ Beneficiary data obtained from the Implementing Partner reports

- Inaugural TWG meeting: Presentation of the WARMA mandate and legal framework of the WRM Act No. 21 of 2011;
- Preparatory Activities: Develop ToR for the TWG and identify the sections in the WRM requiring Statutory Instruments;
- TWG meetings and /with Consultants: Inaugural meeting with Consultants, TWG members and the legal drafter. Technical input meetings of the consultants and TWG members; and
- Presentation and discussion of the first draft of Technical Content and Regulations: This was followed by a TWG consolidation meeting of the three themes of regulations into one document

The legal drafting of the Technical Content into Statutory Instruments (SIs) is in progress under the leadership of Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA).

1.1.3. Capacity building and institutional strengthening

One hundred Area pump minders received training in operation and maintenance of water points in four districts (Kazungula, Mazabuka and Chikankata, Nsama and Kaputa, Lufwanyama). Area pump minders are now able to attend to recurrent breakdowns of the Afridev pumps and maintenance of water points as a result of this training. Furthermore, 23 districts reported refurbishment of their spare part shops following these trainings to address low uptake of spare part shops.

1.1.4. WASH Innovations

A total of 60 water points installed with India Mark II pumps abandoned due to high iron content were restored in Mansa through upgrading the GI riser mains with uPVC riser mains and stainless steel rods. To further address the challenges of capacity gaps in Luapula province, 20 trainees from six local enterprises were provided with further training in installation, development and construction of manual drilled boreholes. This was aimed at improving skills of local entrepreneurs to better respond to the public and private demand for water supply. In addition, three Government officers also acquired knowledge in supervision and monitoring through refresher training in quality control of Manual Drilling.

1.1.5. Service provision

1.1.5.1. New water points:

An estimated 27,750 persons⁶ (including about 14,570 children and 7,215 women) gained sustainable access to safe drinking water through construction of 130 new water points in seven Districts, see Table 1 below. The Districts have demonstrated improved capacity to plan, procure and manage construction and drilling of boreholes.

The funds are also supporting a small piped water supply system to community, school and orphanage in Chilanga district, Lusaka Province to be completed in 2017. UNICEF is working closely with GRZ to shift from hand pumps to piped water systems for schools, health centres and peri-urban areas as a way of moving up the ladder and providing sustainable water sources.

⁶ All beneficiary data is obtained from the Implementing Partner reports

By leveraging the Government of the Netherlands (GoN) and Other Resources (RR) funding; the Thematic Funds have contributed to the construction and completion of 245 new water points in eight districts, benefiting 61,250 (source: water users. This was possible through the flexibility of the Thematic Funds to cover the gaps and logistical support in ensuring the supplies were distributed and used as planned.

1.2.5.2. Rehabilitation of Existing Water Points:

During the reporting period 161,250 people gained access to safe water in 17 districts through the provision of 645 existing water facilities that had previously water quality issues (see in Table 1 below). This achieved was the result of the Innovative upgrade and replacement of existing India Mark II hand pumps Afridev pumps model. The latter has uPVC riser mains that mitigate against the reaction of water (with pH <7) with galvanized iron (GI) riser mains consequently improving the quality of water. This was made possible through the flexibility of the Thematic Funds to work with Municipal Council and APMs in piloting the upgrading.

Table 1: Summary of implemented water projects and Beneficiaries

SN	Province	District	No. of boreholes rehabilitations(2016)	No. of newly drilled BHs 2016
1	Copperbelt	Masaiti	50	0
2		Mpongwe	30	0
3		Lufwanyama	41	20
4	Eastern	Katete	30	0
5		Petauke	0	15
6		Sinda	30	20
7		Nyimba	50	15
8	Luapula	Chiengi	44	0
9		Milenge	30	0
10		Mansa	0	0
11	North Western	Chavuma	30	0
12		Solwezi	30	0
13		Ikelenge	15	0
14	Northern	Kaputa	73	0
15		Nsama	32	20
16	Southern	Monze	50	0
17		Choma	0	0
18		Siavonga	50	0
19		Chikankata	0	20
20		Kazungula	30	20
21		Mazabuka	30	0
		Total	645	130
Number of Districts			17	7
Number of Beneficiaries			161,250	32,500

The map of Zambia below shows the listed districts that were supported with the Thematic Funds.

Map of Zambia Showing Targeted Districts

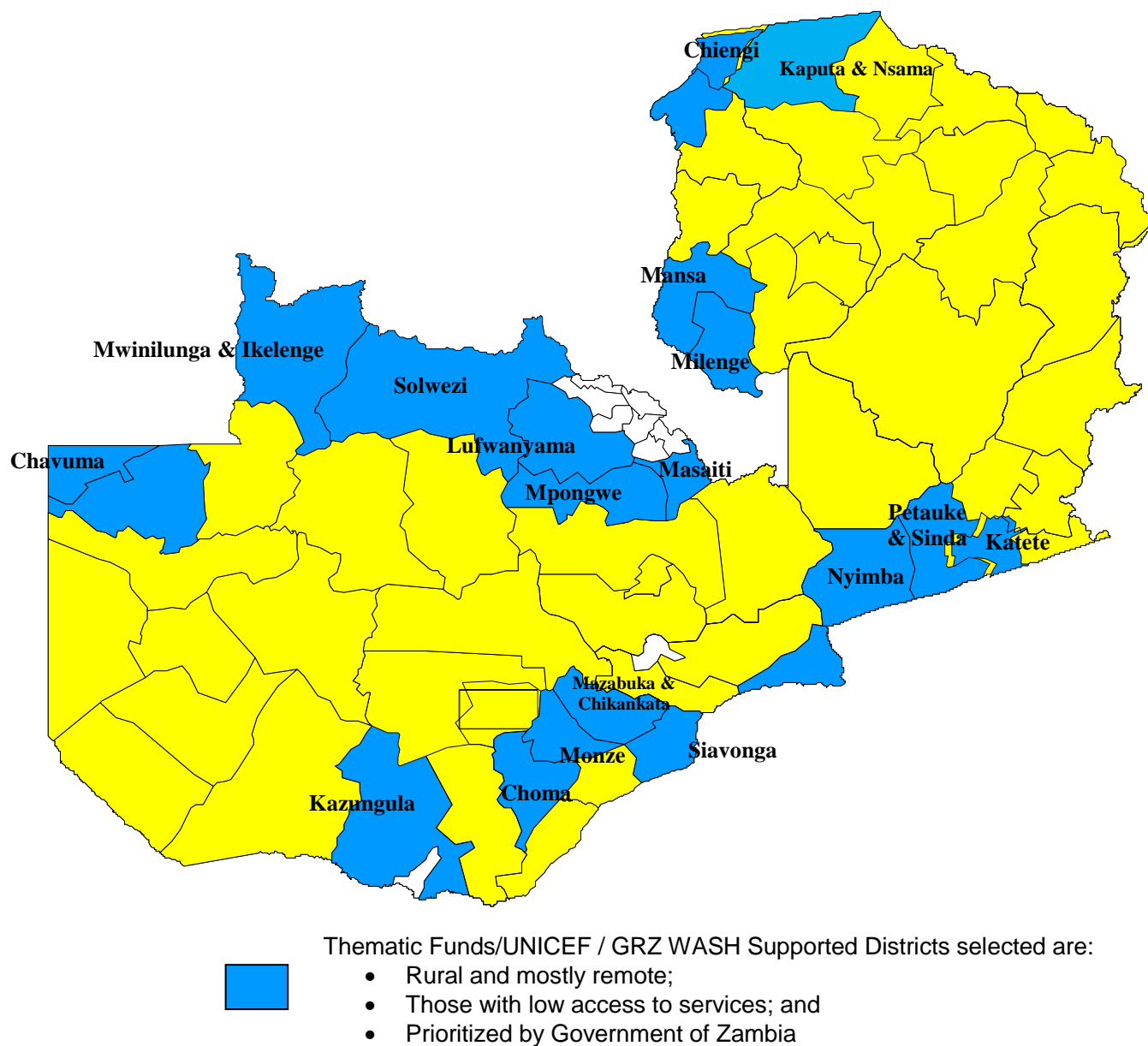


Figure 1: Map of the Republic of Zambia showing target districts

1.2. Output 2: By 2020, the government (MoE and MoH) has increased capacity to systematically plan and implement innovative schemes for water supply and hygiene & sanitation facilities at health and education institutions, particularly in rural areas.

1.2.1. Support to WASH in Schools

This contribution is part of the effort to scale up WASH in schools in Zambia. At national level, approximately 50% of Zambian schools still lack adequate sanitation options with an average of about 100 pupils for one toilet. The Ministry of Education has endorsed low cost girls friendly latrine designs developed with UNICEF support in order to effectively speed up sanitation access (and utilization) in needy primary schools.

All the 50 targeted primary schools, have reached the WASH standards endorsed by the Ministry of Education. The schools were selected by the District Education Boards of Chinsali, Mpika, Chitambo and Serenje Districts based on the need for sanitation and hygiene facilities. Each of the received a WASH package which includes:

- Provision of VIP latrines bringing the pupil: toilet ratio from an average of over 100 pupils per toilet to less than 50 pupils per toilet;
- Provision of handwashing stations for grouped handwashing (one per school); the school organizes supervised group handwashing sessions at least once daily for all the pupils and teachers;
- Provision of individual, mobile handwashing buckets with stands for handwashing after toilet usage and for menstrual hygiene management in a private setting for the adolescent girls (one per toilet); and
- Providing School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) orientation based on guidelines and tools endorsed by the Ministry of Education: Sensitization of the schools (teachers and pupils) on sanitation, hygiene and maintenance of the WASH facilities.

District	Province	Number of schools having received the WASH package	Number of pupils
Chinsali	Muchinga	19	6,403
Mpika	Muchinga	11	6,754
Chitambo	Central	10	4,590
Serenje	Central	10	4,220
Total		50	21,967

Table 2: Schools covered under this programme

In order to sustain scaling up of the low cost design, the WASH in schools programme was linked to a sanitation marketing programme funded by DFID in which 10 local masons were trained on the latrine and handwashing designs and on how to sell these designs. Ministry of General Education (MoGE) staff at Central level, the District Building Officers and Implementing Partners (IPs) in each of the districts were also included in the trainings. The latrine designs are girl's friendly, aiming at keeping the adolescent girl at school.

As part of the WinS package, grouped handwashing stations are provided aiming at institutionalizing the practice of systematic handwashing by all the pupils and teachers at least one time per day. Putting in place the handwashing practice is expected to improve hygiene amongst learners and contribute to improving the learning environment and reduction in stunting. The WASH package also promotes the constitution of WASH clubs within the schools in charge of sensitizing peer learners and outreach activities in surrounding communities.



*Munchika Primary School
Chitambo district Girls toilet with privacy brick screen wall
© Ansco/Ascombe/2016*



*Chitambo Primary School
Chitambo district Boys toilet; grill doors added by school
© Ansco/Ascombe/2016*



*Mulembo Primary School
Serenje district; Grouped handwashing station
© Ansco/Ascombe/2016*

1.2.2. Monitoring of project works

Undertaking regular monitoring and supervision has been one of the approaches supported to ensure the services provided from the WASH facilities are of good quality as well as sustainable. Provincial Engineers and District team members rendered technical oversight to the district councils and other implementing partners ensuring that different construction component were supervised and monitored systematically.

The WASH activities under this programme were planned, implemented and monitored through the partnership with GRZ at National, Provincial and District levels. UNICEF also collaborated with Government Regulatory bodies such as, WARMA and the private sector during implementation and monitoring of specific WASH activities in 17 Districts in six Provinces.

Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF provided technical support to MLGH and MEWD and the private sector. Additionally, UNICEF staff undertook joint monitoring visits together with MLGH, Provincial and or District Officials on quarterly basis. A total of five field monitoring missions were conducted at the project sites in 2016 by UNICEF officers. These were undertaken by UNICEF WASH staff, and Technical Advisors (TAs) based in the provinces.

The eight solar water piped water supply facilities in eight RHCs in Central Province and one in Muchinga supervised under the financial support from Thematic Funds are contributing to reduce maternal, new-born and child mortality in the two provinces. The work and implementation processes on the nine solar piped water supply systems is being adopted by UNICEF as blue print for the WASH sector to guide delivery of institutional piped water supply to RHCs and Schools.

1.2.3. Results Assessment Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation remains a major part of programme implementation. Under this framework, programme reviews are conducted to measure program results. Progress reviews are conducted monthly at community and district levels, quarterly at the provincial and bi-annually at the National level. Data management at district level is key to providing information into the provincial and the national database. The water supply indicators on access and use are in the process of being integrated in the WASH MIS. Therefore monitoring of progress on water supply indicators will be reported through the WASH MIS once it is developed. Also data is being managed and made available for decision making by the Technical Assistants in the Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (MER) unit at MLG.

Verification of reported results is done through observations made during field visits. Where required, independent consultants have been recruited for quality assurance of specific activities, such as, sustainability checks. In addition, three construction supervisors have been engaged to ascertain the quality of construction for WASH In schools.

G. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following financial analysis was conducted by use of the Strategic Plan Analysis Cube in Insight, as per thematic reporting guidelines.

In total, actual expenses (Thematic Funds) amounted to US\$ 1,076,826.00 of the planned US\$ 11,313,200 under the 2016 UNICEF and GRZ WASH Work plan.

Table 1: Outcome Area 3: Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
03-01 By 2020, MWDSEP and partners have strengthened national capacity to legislate, coordinate, plan, deliver and monitor equity based water supply interventions in peri-urban and rural areas.	RR	153,000
	ORR	2,866,000
03-02: By 2020, Government and community led interventions in peri-urban and rural areas to promote adoption and sustaining of good hygiene and sanitation practices.	RR	121,000
	ORR	2,866,200
03-03: By 2020, the government (More and MoH) has increased capacity to systematically plan and implement innovative schemes for water supply and hygiene & sanitation facilities at health and education institutions, particularly in rural areas.	RR	96,000
	ORR	3,821,000
03-04: WASH – Programme Support	RR	600,000
	ORR	790,000
Total Budget		11,313,200

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (*add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable*)

² Planned budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) does not include estimated recovery cost.

³ ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts).

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016

Donor	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
UK Committee*	SC1499030088	419,404.99	406,822.84
Total			406,822.84

*Besides the above Thematic Funds, the WASH programme also had funds rolled over from 2015 to the year 2016 (primarily from the Swedish Committee).

Table 3: 2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount (USD)			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts.
03-01 Water supply	0	1,697,524	644,698	2,342,222
03-02 Sanitation	0	1,460,479	40,435	1,500,914
03-03 Hygiene	0	13,713	73	13,786
03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres	0	2,707,197	17,575	2,724,772
03-05 WASH and emergencies	0	157,443	94,131	251,574
03-06 WASH # General	0	3,153,121	912,612	4,065,733
Total (USD)	0	9,189,477	1,709,524	10,899,001

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme Area

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 Water supply	-	768,808.00	-	768,808.00
03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres	-	20,897.00	-	20,897.00
03-05 WASH and emergencies	-	879.00	-	879.00
03-06 WASH # General	-	286,242.00	-	286,242.00
Total (USD)	-	1,076,826.00	-	1,076,826.00

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Zambia - 4980
Prorated Outcome Area	03 WASH
Row Labels	Expense
03-01-01 Rural water supply	1,768,514
03-01-03 Water safety (including Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage)	46,407
03-01-04 Water Supply Sustainability	310,966
03-02-01 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural	1,378,691
03-02-02 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: peri-urban and urban	1,453
03-02-03 Sanitation marketing	77,699
03-03-01 Hand-washing with soap	12,374
03-04-01 WASH in Schools (general)	2,366,296
03-04-02 WASH in Schools hygiene promotion	183,241
03-04-03 Menstrual hygiene management in schools	137,800
03-05-01 WASH coordination # humanitarian	23,797
03-05-02 WASH emergency preparedness	186,516
03-06-01 WASH sector coordination (non-humanitarian)	261,892
03-06-03 WASH # General	1,367,777
03-06-07 WASH in health facilities	1,423,284
03-06-08 WASH monitoring and bottleneck analysis	620,277
08-01-01 Country programme process	549
08-01-06 Planning # General	254,439
08-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	850
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	31,562
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development	4,501
08-03-03 C4D # training and curriculum development	4,526
08-06-02 Building global/regional/national stakeholder evaluation capacity	139
08-09-01 Innovation activities	54

08-09-03 Environmental sustainability # climate change adaptation	3,025
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	326,744
08-09-07 Public Advocacy	32,307
08-09-08 Engagement through media and campaigns	347
08-09-09 Digital outreach	2,193
08-09-10 Brand building and visibility	1,174
09-02-06 CO Advocacy and communication	-237
6902 Operating costs to support multiple focus areas of the MTSP	9
7911 Representative and governance	
7921 Operations # financial and administration	68,230
7931 Human resources and learning	612
Unknown	996
Grand Total	10,899,002

H. FUTURE WORKPLAN

In 2017, the Thematic Funds will be utilised to carry on strengthening of the water supply sub-sector, in order to accelerate provision of safe managed water supply to vulnerable communities in rural and peri urban areas. Specific activities will be supporting the Government to develop and implement subsidiary legislation on groundwater regulations, borehole drilling, licensing of contractors and consultants.

UNICEF will collaborate and coordinate with Government Agencies and the Private Sector to promote initiatives to extend water services to the urban poor. Establishment of SMART Centres will be initiated aimed to develop the capacity of small scale service providers to support the delivery of affordable and sustainable WASH Services.

To achieve and promote sustainability in the provision of quality water supply services, UNICEF will support the Government to develop and implement guidelines for delivery of small piped water supply systems and water quality monitoring protocols.

Capacity building and strengthening in operations and maintenance, community management of water points and sensitization, procurement, siting, supervision and management of contracts will go hand-in-hand with the delivery of services to the target Districts. Coordination and knowledge management in the sub-sector will be strengthen through Annual Joint Sector Review, M&E and sustainability assessment.

The estimated budget to accomplish these activities in 2017 is USD 1.44 million. However, the available funds from all sources including the Thematic Funds is USD 815,000 leaving a shortfall of USD 625,000. The work plan will overcome constraints, such as, the funding shortfall by reducing the 2017 activities on SMART centres and postponing some of the implementation to a future date. Similarly, expenditure on the service delivery will be reduced, subsequently reducing other costs that go with capacity building for those specific outputs.

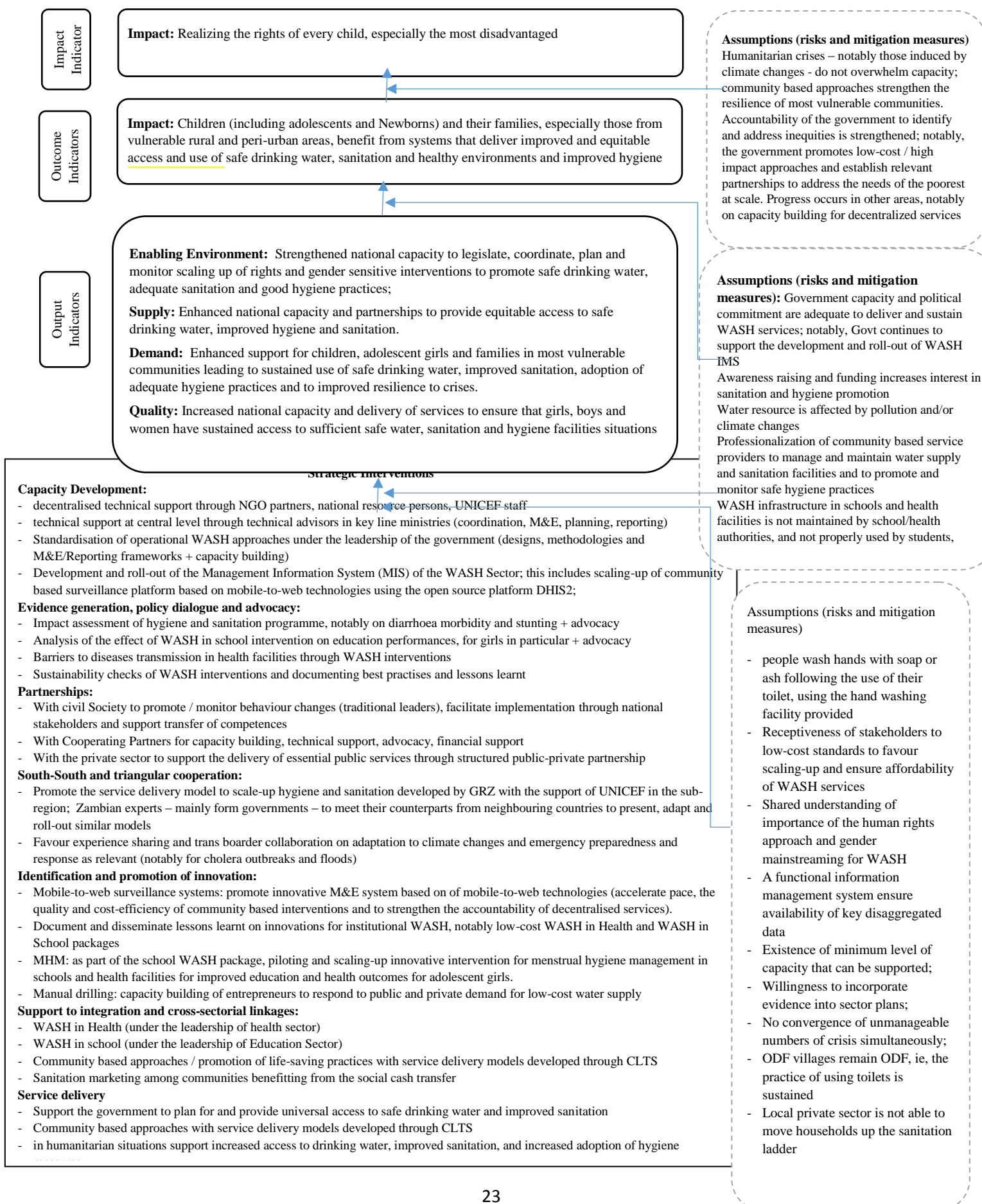
I. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The Thematic supported WASH programme has been able to reach approximately 210,967 people in communities and schools with access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation services. Through these efforts, UNICEF has been able to significantly impact the incidence of preventable diseases in the most vulnerable, as well as empower Zambians to leverage their self-agency to access better health, and in turn, better opportunities for themselves and their families.

On behalf of the thousands of Zambians, UNICEF Zambia sincerely thanks UNICEF partners for their generous and continued support to water, sanitation and hygiene activities targeting vulnerable children and women within the rural and peri - urban areas of Zambia. Without this support, it would not have been possible for UNICEF and partners, including the Government, to implement projects aimed at improving access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for Zambian children, in most difficult-to-reach areas and support in building resilient WASH interventions in Zambia.

J. Annexes

Annex 1: Theory of Change for WASH



Annex II: Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to the Public Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office (PARMO) who will share your input with relevant colleagues in the field and in headquarters. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Shadrack Omol – Deputy Country Representative

Email: somol@unicef.org

**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what could we do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?
