Annexe 1: Logframe for the project *Improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Practices in operating areas in Northwestern Province*

| **Overall Objective (Impact):**<br><br>**Improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Practices in operating areas in Northwestern Province**<br><br>**Specific Objective:** Improved health, survival and livelihood for 25,000 people in North Western Province of Zambia | | |
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| **Project Objective (Outcome)** | **Indicators** | |
| | **Initial Value**<br><br>**(quantitative & qualitative)** | **Targeted Value**<br><br>**(quantitative & qualitative)** |
| Increased access to improved water, adequate sanitation and hygiene practices | 15 % of Children under 5 who had diarrhoea (Provincial data). The project will assess % within the specific target area during baseline. | Reduction to at least half the % of Children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks in the operation areas by the end of the project. |
| | 85% Net Attendance Ration in school for children age 6 to 14 (Provincial data). The project will assess % in the specific target area during baseline. | Increase Net Attendance Ration for children age 6 to 14 (school age) in the operation areas by the end of the project with at least 7%. |
| | Currently 15% of women walk more than 30 minutes for water (provincial data). The project will assess the time used in the specific target area during baseline. | Reduce to half the % of women walking more than 30 minutes for water in the operation areas by the end of the project. |

| Sub-goals (Outputs) | Indicators | |
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| | **Initial Value**<br><br>**(quantitative & qualitative)** | **Targeted Value**<br><br>**(quantitative & qualitative)** |
| **1. Improved Access to and Use of Drinking Water** | 44 % have access to safe drinking water in Kalumbila, 41% in Mwinilunga and 32% in Kasemba. The actual % in the target communities will be assessed at baseline<br><br>78% of the population does not treat water (provincial data) | 80 % of target population with access to clean and safe water by the end of the project.<br><br>90 % of the target population treating unsafe water |
| **2. Improved Sanitation and Hygiene** | 51% of the population have access to improve sanitation (District Data).<br><br>3% practicing open defecation (Provincial Data).<br><br>49% of households have hand-washing facilities while only 20% of these had soap.<br><br>For all 3 indicators above the project will assess % in the specific target area during baseline. | 90% of the population have access to improved sanitation facilities including standard pit-latrines.<br><br>1 % of the population practicing open defecation by the end of the project.<br><br>90 % of households have hand washing facilities while 70% having hand washing facilities with soap available by the end of the project. |

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| **3. Social marketing of pumps and san-plates for latrines** | Currently there is no social marketing of the promoted products. Few families have any type of hand pump or cement platform on their pit latrines | The social marketing results in the planned number of pumps (60) and san-plats (500) being sold to individual families. After the subsidy stops the trained entrepreneurs and masons are able to continue the production and to continue the business selling the promoted communities. |
| **4. Capacity building on community, district and project level** | Various structures to coordinate and improve WASH exists in the communities as well as community coordination structures such as the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs). However they are often not functional and often having little WASH understanding.<br><br>There are many water points not functioning as a result of the C-WASH not functioning. | Members of the The following structure express improved capacity and coordination related to WASH by the end of the project:<br>· District WASH Committees.<br><br>Area Development Committees.<br><br>CWACs.<br><br>Success measured through increased number of meetings<br>· School Health Nutrition teachers and clubs in schools.<br><br>Success measured through improved hygiene and water point maintenance at the schools<br>· Pump Minders and C-WASH Committees.<br><br>Success measure through increased % of<br><br>There is an increase in number of functioning water points |