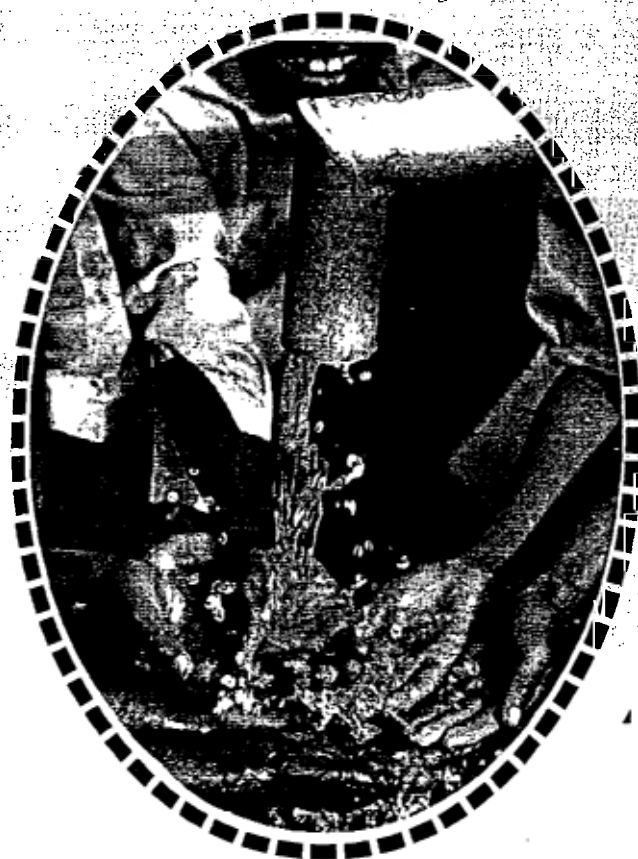


PROJECT PROPOSAL

For submission to IRISH AID IN ZAMBIA

Irish Aid



*Hand washing
and sanitation
1st. 2nd. 70g
100g*

Pilot project on
School Sanitation & Hygiene Education
in districts of Southern Province



824ZM 16230



August 1999



CONTENTS

	Page
1. Background	4
2. Rationale/Justification	4
3. UNICEF Activities and Lessons learned	5
4. Partners	6
5. Objectives	8
- Project Area and Target Group	8
- Time Frame	8
- Main activities and outputs	9
6. Monitoring and Reporting Systems	16
7. Project Management	16
8. Project Evaluation	17
9. Reporting	17
10. Accountability	17
11. Budget	18

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SSHE	-	School Sanitation and Hygiene Education
PTA	-	Parent Teacher's Association
DAPP	-	Development Aid from People to People in Zambia
IRC	-	International Research Center
WEDC	-	Water Engineering Development Center
PAGE	-	Programme for the Advancement of Girls' Education
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for International Development
DEO	-	District Education Officer
MEWD	-	Ministry of Energy and Water Development
DWA	-	Department of Water Affairs
MLGH	-	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
MCDSS	-	Ministry of Community Development & Social Services
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
DDCC	-	District Development Co-ordinating Committee
CBOH	-	Central Board of Health
O/M	-	Operation and Maintenance
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
L.A	-	Lunch Allowance
VLOM	-	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
GTZ	-	Germany Agency for Technical Co-operation
ODA	-	Overseas Development Agency
WHO	-	World Health Organization
KAP	-	Knowledge Attitude & Practice
ES	-	Environmental Sanitation
GIDD	-	Gender in Development Department
NWASCO	-	National Water and Sewerage Company
NGO's	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PRA	-	Participatory Rural /Rapid /Relaxed /appraisal
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Fund.
D-WASHE	-	District Water, Sanitation, Hygiene /Health Education
V-WASHE	-	Village Water, Sanitation, Hygiene / Health Education
MTR	-	Mid Term Review
MPO	-	Master Plan of Operation
WASHE	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education
M/E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
WGS	-	Working Group on Sanitation
WSRSU	-	Water Sector Reform Support Unit
ICASA	-	International Conference Aids, STD in Africa
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno Virus/ Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome
RWSS	-	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
PCOs	-	Projects Community Organizer
EHTs	-	Environmental Health Technicians
RHC	-	Rural Health Centres
ACO	-	Area Community Organizer
PCO	-	Project Coordinator Officer
JICA	-	Japanese International Cooperation Agency.
APM	-	Area Pump Mender
GRZ	-	Government of Republic of Zambia

**PILOT PROJECT ON
SCHOOL SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION
IN FIVE DISTRICT IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE- ZAMBIA**

I. BACKGROUND

The Water supply and sanitation sector in Zambia is undergoing major reforms, which involve the reorganization of the whole sector. Some of the results of these reforms are the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, No. 12 of 1990, the 1994 National Water Policy and the 1997 Environmental Sanitation and Health Education Strategy.

The National Water policy identifies several problems related to the rural water supply and sanitation sector, one of them being low coverage of health education component/programs on the benefits from better water and sanitation. The policy advocates for a shift from construction of physical structures to change of attitudes. Benefits from behavioral change would greatly reduce the health expenditures. The Policy states that water resources management aims to bring safe drinking water within easy reach of all communities and to provide facilities to dispose waste in a sanitary manner. A combination of these would greatly improve human health and release time and energy for production and development.

The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, No. 12 of 1990 aims at:

- Setting provisions for the protection of the environment and control of pollution.
- Providing for matters connected with or incidental to the Act, covering water, air, waste, pesticides and toxic substances, noise, ionizing radiation and natural resources conservation.

The Environmental Sanitation and Health Education Strategy stresses on sanitation as critical to good health and therefore it should be recognized as an equal or even more than water supply. Sanitation is Behavioral change and there fore should be given greater prominence than provision of facilities. Implementation need to be demand responsive and community user based and the choice of technology / level of service will depend on their need and affordability and their capacity to manage and maintain it. Strategies will employ gender-balanced approaches to meet objectives, recognizing women as key players and agents of change and not solely as primary beneficiaries. Private sector inputs will be encouraged in promotion and implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation will be built into all sector activities. The ES Strategy recommends that school Sanitation and Hygiene education be given priority in the ES programs. It is easy to change the behaviors of children than adults. Also the teachers are very important change agents in the communities.

2. Rationale / Justification:

The 1997 National Environmental Sanitation Strategy for Rural and Peri-Urban Areas in Zambia states that almost two-thirds of rural people dump their solid waste on the ground and therefore have no access to protected water supplies. Consequently, more than one in 10 Zambian child under five years old is suffering from diarrhea.

School children are often the victims of illnesses associated with poor sanitary conditions. Diarrhea diseases, malaria, bilharzia and Worm infestation among school children is higher than any other age group. The problem is created by poor and inadequate sanitary facilities.

Diarrhea diseases accounted for 7.2% of hospital admissions for all age groups (Bulletin of Health statistics 1992). Outbreaks of diarrhea diseases in the past 10 years have shown the yawning absence of safe sanitation and health education services. The worst outbreak was the case fatality rate of 7.4% in 1992 when 16, 000 cases were reported out of which 1178 people died in the country. Cholera is now an endemic disease. However, preparedness has improved and by 1995 the case fatality rate had been reduced to fewer than 2%.

The sanitary situation of primary schools in rural and urban areas in Zambia is appalling. Although water and sanitation facilities are being recognized as fundamental for hygienic behaviors and Children's wellbeing, in practice, the sanitary situations in a majority of existing schools are inadequate, meaning both absence and inadequate maintenance of water systems and toilets or latrines. Lack of facilities is only part of the problem, motivation of teachers, hygiene education, and adequate behaviors is also required.

The study that was carried out in 1997 on 10 pilot (PAGE) Programme for the Advancement of Girl Child Education schools in Chipata District revealed that out of ten schools, 2 schools had inadequate sanitary facilities, while one school had no toilets at all for pupils.

In Lusaka, 10 pilot and five Model schools were not very different. Out of the fifteen schools visited, nine schools had adequate sanitation while six schools had real sanitation problems (Zulu C.E. 1997) inappropriate and inadequate sanitary facilities or the outright lack of latrines, contribute to absenteeism and the dropout of girls, especially around the age of puberty. Schools are key to initiate change. If sanitary facilities in schools are available, they can act as a model and teachers can function as role models. Schools can also influence communities through the outreach activities by school children.

Children spend long hours in schools. The school environment will partly determine these children's health and wellbeing by providing a healthy or unhealthy environment. Focusing on schools and the people connected to schools has several additional advantages; As opposed to adults, children can more easily change their behavior and/or *develop* new behaviors as a result of increased knowledge and facilitated practices. School children can furthermore influence the behaviors of family members, both adults and younger siblings and thereby influence the whole community to look after their immediate community environment. Teachers as professionals and influential individuals can play an important role in the formation of pupils through training and providing a role model in communities.

Schools are an integral part of a community. Involvement of community in school sanitation and hygiene activities will increase effectiveness of the programs as the communities may support or at least not work against the programs. Community participation will promote a sense of ownership and that sanitation programs in schools will initiate the process of passing on health information from school to households and communities.

Provision of appropriate facilities such as toilets, hand washing facilities, and water supply in schools enables hygiene education to be put in practice and prevent diseases. It also promotes good health and increases access, improve equity and provide quality education, more especially girls.

3. UNICEF ACTIVITIES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

Experience show clearly that mere provision of services, be it within schools or at household level, will not be sustainable. Facilities will need to be maintained and in order to be maintained there must be a recognized need and demand for water as well as sanitation at schools. There must also be a sense of ownership within communities to sustain systems for operation and maintenance, particularly important in the absence of local government providing such services.

WASHE program is an intersectoral approach with several ministries taking an active part in its development, implementation and monitoring of the progress. one of the main strategy of WASHE program is to improve the WASHE facilities at schools and improve the behaviors of the school children through the teachers and Parent Teacher Association (PTA). Also through them change the WASHE situation of the communities living in neighborhood of school. Thus the Ministry of Education(MOH) is an important partner.

WASHE Program. since 1994, is working closely with the Child to Child project in the Ministry of education. A number of materials were developed and they are in use. Health Education is now an integral part of the school curriculum. Health topics, including hygiene education are covered in Environmental Science and other subjects like Social studies, English and Home Economics. Teachers

have problems to integrate hygiene education across the curriculum and this results in ineffective teaching. However, to overcome this, more recently with the assistance of NORAD, guidelines on the integration of Water and Sanitation in the teaching of other subjects were developed. The training of teachers on the use of the integrated guidelines developed has started. If promotion of sanitation and hygiene in schools is to succeed, maximum co-operation among teachers and the use of participatory methods are essential.

Funds received from Irish Aid in 1998 were mainly used to increase access of water supply in districts of Mazabuka and Choma, southern province. Counterpart funds were used to for capacity building activities of communities, D-WASHE and promotion of sanitation. A number of boreholes were drilled in schools and sanitation promoted. With this, the D-WASHE started to actively work with the staff of MOE and teachers and PTA and gained some experience with the SSHE activities.

From last three years, Irish Aid is assisting through UNICEF the D-WASHEs in Southern province. In 1997, the support from Irish Aid support was used to construct water facilities in two districts, Mazabuka and Choma. Beginning of 1998, Irish Aid support was critically used for capacity building activities of communities in four districts (Mazabuka, Choma, Monze and Sinazongwe) and in 1999 a more concentrated focussed efforts were initiated to promote School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) in two districts (Monze and Mazabuka). The initial response of working with a NGO (DAPP) and from D-WASHE, District Education Officer (DEO), the schoolteachers and PTA is very encouraging. The expanding of this SSHE activity was easy as these partners have been active members of D-WASHE and have had some experience of SSHE as a component of the ongoing WASHE program in these districts. Encouraged by this initial success, this activity is now expanded to all the 10 districts. A good start has been made and these efforts need to be continued for some more years before the maximum impact on the performance of girl child becomes noticeable.

With Support from Irish Aid, a Schools Sanitation Working Group (SSWG) at National level was formed with members from various sectors, dealing with sanitation issues in their respective Ministries. The working group now has their terms of reference and those of the implementers at district level and in school level. Tools designed by this group were used to undertake surveys to assess WASHE situation in schools. D-WASHE's has started the orientation of teachers and PTA on WASHE and SSHE. Drillers have been mobilised to drill boreholes. A professional drama group was hired to write scripts and train school drama groups initially in five districts in eastern province. Initially the progress was slow as some teachers continue to resist to the concept of contributing resources for construction of facilities as they are used to being provided by the government in the past. This concept is now slowly getting accepted and PTAs have started to take more active role.

Special attention is given to UNICEF's role as a catalyst. UNICEF will continue and further improve the role of their officers to create a positive environment and to support implementers of SSHE programmers and not to dominate or force governments or schools into SSH activities. The ideal situation is that Governments, UNICEF and schools/communities become partners in SSHE. Hygiene and environmental education should be incorporated into the curriculum of primary school education and of teacher's training.

4. PARTNERS:

At the international level, this project will collaborate actively with international centers and use the strategies developed by them. For instance, this project design is based on the, "Manual on School Sanitation and Hygiene" developed by UNICEF New York in collaboration with the International Research Center (IRC), The Hague, Netherlands for better programming and the experiences of WASHE program in Zambia by UNICEF and other partners. Also, strategies proposed in this project are based on the "National Sanitation Strategy For Rural and Peri-Urban Areas" developed by the Water Engineering Development Center (WEDC) Loughborough University, England. This project will keep a close link with the Institute of Tropical Science and Hygiene Education, UK, for developing the Monitoring

School Sanitation and Hygiene education project.

Indicators and evaluating the progress made on WASHE related behavior changes. School sanitation is an integral part of more than 30 UNICEF country programmes. Different approaches have been tried in different countries, ranging from mere provision of facilities to hygiene promotion and broader environmental education. Valid experiences are accumulating. This project will do the networking and gain access to the experiences gained. It will also draw up guidance from UNICEF advisors from New York and Regional level from Harare.

At the Regional level, this Project will continue to have close contact with the Irish Aid assisted Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project Implemented through the Ministry of Health and technically supported by UNICEF Harare. Interactions in the past with this project influenced the development of Hygiene education materials in Zambia. This project will try as much as possible to adopt the strategies and lessons learned in Zimbabwe to scale up the Hygiene education activities. This will considerably improve the cost effectiveness of this project and will significantly reduce the time needed for acceleration. It will be easy for UNICEF Zambia to take the help of UNICEF staff from Zimbabwe experienced with the hygiene promotion.

At the National level, this project will link closely with other Projects involved in promotion of WASHE such as the Irish Aid Project for Northern Province; the Health Project for North Western province implemented by SNV, the DfID assisted WASHE Project in Southern Province and implemented by Water Aid. The activities in the project are complimentary in nature in order to avoid duplication of efforts, especially in the development of Manuals, guidelines, and Health Education materials. D-WASHE's will further improve the management of the project and continue to co-ordinate in such a way as to avoid duplication among themselves. It will continue to work closely with NGOs such as Care, Africare World vision, DAPP, Water Aid and Plan International who are implementing WASHE Program in the proposed districts for Irish Aid. UNICEF will link Professional drama groups and drama clubs at the National and District level who are under sponsorship of health officials and increasingly donors spread educational messages to schools and the general public; Within the formal education system the topic is included in the primary school curriculum especially in the schools participating in the Child to Child¹ and Program for Advancement of Girls' Education (PAGE)² projects. Irish Aid has for several years supported the implementation of RWSS in Northern Province. More recently, Irish Aid has supported the UNICEF School Sanitation project run jointly with the Ministry of Education in 2 pilot districts covering 10 schools each with the hope of scaling up to cover the whole country.

Schools are an integral part of communities. Involvement of communities in school sanitation and hygiene activities will increase the effectiveness of the programs as the communities will at best support or at worst not work against the program. Community participation will promote a sense of ownership and sanitation programs in schools will initiate the process of passing on health information from school to households and communities.

Currently the D-WASHE COMMITTEES and V-WASHE are carrying out construction of boreholes and toilets in some selected schools and districts in Eastern and Southern Provinces. Donors such as NORAD, IRISH AID and NGO'S have supported these activities. Ministry of Education through NORAD support has developed a few guides for teachers on integration of hygiene education in the teaching of Maths; English committees will facilitate provision of water supply and sanitation facilities.

A Schools Sanitation Working Group has been instituted, composing of members from various sectors dealing with sanitation issues in their respective Ministries. The working group will formulate their responsibilities and those of the implementers in schools. The pilot project introduced in the ten selected

¹ The Child to Child programs attempts to promote education through peer pressure and mentoring by older children.

² The PAGE program promotes the increase of the girl child population in schools.

UNICEF is currently supporting 4 Southern province districts (10 schools each) in a pilot School sanitation project.

schools is organised in partnership with the Working Group and communities. PAGE schools are piloted and girls are encouraged to participate confidently in education.

5. OBJECTIVES:

The overall objectives of this pilot project is to:

- assist selected schools to be rendered girl friendly by improving the conditions of School Sanitation and Hygiene(SSH) and
- Assist Parent Teacher Association (PTA) to improve sanitation practices of communities in their own neighborhood.

More specific objectives of this project are:

In ¹²⁰40 schools, ^{4,500}2,400 households in ²⁴⁰120 villages in the neighborhood of these schools in Monze and Choma districts in Southern Province:

- To generate demand for sanitation facilities in schools and neighborhood villages.
- To change WASHE related behaviours, especially use of family latrines and to increase use of hand washing with soap or ash after defecation in these villages.
- To develop leadership potential in Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and children by establishing Child to Child groups.
- To encourage community initiatives for WASHE ^initiatives.

28,800

3. PROJECT AREA AND TARGET GROUP:

This proposed three-year School sanitation and Hygiene project is to support four districts namely Mazabuka, Monze, Choma and Sinazongwe in Southern province. All these four districts have received from last three years IRISH AID assistance to improve the WASHE situation of the communities. This project will continue to support the School Sanitation and Hygiene Education activities started in Mazabuka and Monze in late 1998 with Irish Aid assistance and expand to two more districts namely Sinazongwe and Choma in Southern Province UNICEF with support from Irish Aid is assisting the D-WASHE in Mazabuka (1997,1998 and Choma from last three years. These districts have a strong D-WASHE program supported by UNICEF since 1995. The District Education Officer and his staff are active members of the D-WASHE.

each year selected and 80 villages

In each district, each year about ten schools from one constituency and from one or two wards will be selected to support SSHE activities. In three years about 120 schools will be selected for SSHE activities. Preferably these schools are either Page Schools or Potential Page Schools. The project will also work with the communities in neighboring villages from where the PTA and students live. On average two villages per each school, about 80 villages each year and a total of 240 in three years will be covered. The assistance in villages will be given to women or orphan headed households or those households that are supporting orphans. In three years period, an estimated 28,800 peoples behaviors to use sanitation facilities will be improved.

P. S. Target

52,800

4 TIME FRAME

The project will be for three years and would commence as soon as the money becomes available for use. It will start in 1999 and end in 2002.

^ WASHE basic need is a package consisting of access and safe use of water, latrines, hand washing facilities, safe storage of food, soak pits and garbage pits.

5. MAIN ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS:

5.1 Generate demand and commitment at district level for School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) and prepare an Multi year district plan.

At the National Level, recently formed interagency sub group on School Sanitation and Hygiene (WSSH) will be made active. This group has members from various sectors including the staff from the buildings department from the Ministry of Education. WSSH will provide technical support to the project. This group will make efforts to raise awareness of the decision-makers and politicians to make efforts to improve the situation of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education. The following activities will be undertaken:

5.1.1 District Sanitation and Hygiene Education Plan:

A three day workshop will be held for the six core D-WASHE members along with the teachers and parents from selected schools who are known to be active. The purpose of this work shop will be to formulate a district school sanitation and Hygiene education guidelines for the district. The guidelines will include the following aspects / issues:

- Schools are owned by PTA and the Pupils and therefore they should improve and maintain them well including the SSHE.
- Pupil's responsibility is to clean classes and schools compound.
- Pupils cleanliness is the teachers / parent responsibility and they must carry inspections at school.
- Supervision of cleanliness of WASHE facilities in schools by teachers and pupils.
- PTA and Pupils responsibility for improving WASHE situation in neighborhood communities where they live.

The second day of the workshop will be review existing designs for the water and sanitation facilities like dugwell/handpump, toilets, hand washing facilities, drinking water facilities and refuse pits and agree on suitable and affordable designs that the PTA can construct from their own resources with very little help from the project. The designs will take into consideration:

- No negative impact on environment.
- Gender friendly (separate latrines for girls)
- Acceptable and improved users suggestions.
- Reliable
- Affordable and easy to duplicate using local capacity and affordability of PTA.
- Based on use of local materials.
- Easy and affordable to maintain and clean,
- Safe for use by small pupils.
- Ratio of users per facility during the peak periods. (especially for latrines, hand washing and drinking water facilities)
- Proper location considering the maintenance especially latrines.

During this workshop they will also select about 30 schools,10 for the first year, preferably from the Page or potential page schools for supporting them to undertake SSHE activities. A multi year plan will be formulated describing the activities that will done with details of budget and schedule for implementation. The D-WASHE in all the four districts now have the experience of making such an annual plans and contracts. The contracts will be signed by the councils and D-WASHE Chairman and the District Education Officer or the focal point officer responsible for the page schools. The provincial monitoring

officer supported by UNICEF will provide the technical support along with National level resource person from WSSH.

5.1.2 District profile of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education :

In each district, the district-planning unit along with D-WASHE members including EHT and DEO will spend a day to review the survey tools used this year in Chipata district to assess SSHE situation. The objective would be to further simplify and make it more specific to suit to the local conditions prevailing in their schools in the district. The DEO will make attempts to integrate this survey and implement this along with the survey planned in Page project. The tools designed will be field tested in one school. The tools will be revised if necessary and duplicated in enough numbers to undertake district wide survey of the schools, including community schools.

The core D-WASHE ⁺ staff will divide geographical areas, wards and schools for which they will be responsible to collect the data from schools, check for accurateness and hand over to the district planner and statistician. The D-WASHE staff will be paid a lump-sum amount per school. The Statisticians with the help of enumerators will load the data on the computers. The data will be cleaned and final tables of analysis will be prepared. Schools will be prioritized based on SSHE situation. The D-WASHE will use this to improve their multi year plan and further fine tune it based on the needs of each school. The final report along with some selected tables will be duplicated and shared with schools and other partners.

5.2 Generate demand for School Sanitation and Hygiene Education in Schools and prepare a SSHE Action Plan for selected schools.

The DEO with the help of the D-WASHE will prioritize about 30 schools in each district and 10 most vulnerable for the first year of implementation. These schools will be the schools where the "Page" or community school program is being implemented or are potential schools planned for expansion. In these selected schools the D-WASHE (DEO/co-ordinator for Page schools as members of D-WASHE) will implement the following activities:

5.2.1 Schools Adopt School Sanitation Hygiene Education guidelines.

The EHT will support the teachers, existing child groups and PTA meeting to review , modify and finalize their school SSHE guidelines. These School Sanitation Hygiene guidelines will establish/ reinforce the PTA to promote under SSHE the "WASHE Basic Needs" package in school and in the neighboring communities.

5.2.2 Schools adopts Improved affordable standards and designs for WASHE facilities:

The EHT, using the results of the Survey will standardize 2-3 designs based on the surveys. However there will be separate designs for Rural and urban schools. Flexibility will be allowed depending on local situations and conditions.

5.2.3 Orientation of Teacher Parent Associations and children groups to undertake health education activities.

The EHT will provide support to enable the PTA and Child groups in selected 10 schools to undertake a number of health education and demand creation activities. They will hold drama, song, poetry and poster competition for primary, middle and high schools. The theme will be capture the existing SSHE situations in their schools and communities or ideal situation they think is a better practice. The winner in each category will be awarded a prize. Also for each category , a winner among the ten schools will be

⁺ D-WASHE is an intersectoral committee at the district level under the District Councils. It has 6 core members from sector that are active in WASHE activities.

selected. The best poster will be printed and distributed to all schools in the district. The award winning songs, poetry and drama from all the schools from four districts will be compiled and printed and distributed to all schools in the districts.

A professional drama group will be hired to compile scripts to promote WASHE related behaviors. These scripts will be recorded on audiocassettes for distribution to school drama groups. The professional group will also edit the award winning drama scripts from schools and select and group them by theme for printing along with the their own scripts also. In each school at least two drama groups will be formed selecting the best from those who have taken part in completions. These groups will be trained by the professional group hired and later provide support in their initial performances in schools.

This activity if possible will be integrated with the activity planned under the Page Program to promote life skills and promotion of advancement and retention of girls at school. The Page program is developing these materials and plans to train the teachers in the use of these materials, as they become available. Also co-ordination is planned with the activities of the Ministry of Health to promote awareness on Malaria and HIV and Aids.

The MOE's Child to Child project with support from Reform Support unit has developed SSHE materials that can be integrated with other subjects. Also RSU has enough participatory materials like ladders on water, sanitation and hand washing that will be used. In addition education materials developed by MOH to raise awareness of communities on malaria and HIV/Aids will be used. Simple methods to manage and treat malaria, especially use of impregnated bed nets will be promoted. Similarly carefully selected materials on Aids will be used. Health education activities will be expanded in a phased manner in year two and three to cover other life skills aspects.

5.2.4 PTA and child groups prepare an annual Action plan for SSHE:

The EHT will assist the PTA and Child groups to prepare an annual SSHE plan. Each school will select at least two villages / communities in the vicinity from where the PTA and most of the children come from. Each school will prepare a three year SSHE action plan with details of first year. The plan will stress on activities that the PTA will be able to do by themselves with their own resources and what external assistance from D-WASHE is required. They will agree and commit to inputs from PTA and communities for each activity. Communities and PTA commit to mobilize and contribute cash, material, and labor to undertake construction of SSH facilities. These contributions are:

A. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS BY PTA AND HOUSEHOLDS:

By PTA:

- Cost of 6 bags of cement (K 120,000)
- 50% of the cost (for UNICEF) of spare part kit for hand pump(K 10,000)
- 50% of the cost (for UNICEF) of Tool kit for hand pump(K 5,000)
- About 25-35% transport cost of materials and cement from District to village(K 15,000)

By household to buy subsidized materials:

- 50% of the cost of Sanplat to construct family latrines(K 5,000)
- 50% cost of 20 liters plastic Jerry Can for storing drinking water(K 3,500)
- 50% cost of 10 Liters Jerry can/ Pot for hand washing (K1,500)
- 50% cost of impregnated bed nets (K 10,000)

B. MATERIAL AND LABOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY PTA & HOUSEHOLDS:

- Material for sand, split and labor for Apron construction of handpump/ dugwell.
- Provide bucket chain / rope and wind lass for improvement of dug wells.

- Construction of live tree fence around the water point.
- Labor cost to dig pits, line pits and construct superstructure with local materials.
- Material and labor cost to dig pits, line pits, and construct super structure for family latrines.
- Labor and local materials to construct stand / platform for drinking water facility.
- Labor and local materials to construct stand/ platform for hand washing facility.
- Labor and material to construct dish rack.

The PTA & communities who will be using the water point will make cash contributions of K 150,000 (as detailed above) to the D-WASHE staff responsible for the School program. Also, the PTA will buy from D-WASHE the WASHE materials at prices indicated above and collect materials on behalf of households. No credit will be give. The D-WASHE will not use these funds for their own purposes but will invest back into communities. This money be used to pay commissions to PTA for promoting the sales of WASHE materials, transport cost of cement and materials and buy additional material in demand by communities. A small amount (not more than 20-30%) could be used to meet the expenses and running cost of their office. Each district will further improve their guidelines and procedures to use this fee. D-WASHE along with the quarterly report will include a financial report on this activity.

A basic strategy proposed is to built capacities of PTA / communities to enable them to have access to social funds such as Micro projects and SIPPs for their needs. Hence from second year of the project PTA in selected schools will be mobilized and supported by the project to make proposals for funding for school latrines and construction of new handpump facilities. It is hoped that this capacity built in communities and with D-WASHE will encourage them to have direct access to these funds for their other needs.

5.3 Support PTA and Child groups to improve or construct SSH facilities and Improve their behaviours in proper use and maintenance:

The main focus will be improvement of behaviors in proper use and maintenance of the WASHE facilities rather than the physical construction of it. Also through a participatory process, the school and PTA will be made to realize that the facilities belong to them and they are solely responsible for their proper operation and maintenance. The D-WASHE will ensure that the facilities constructed are as per the agreed designs and specifications. To have the maximum benefit a package of facilities called "WASHE Basic Needs" (WBN) is promoted. This package consist of:

- Proper use and maintenance of Water Facility,
- safe storage of food (Dish Racks) and drinking water facility,
- safe methods and proper time and use of hand washing facility,
- proper methods of collection of Garbage and management of it to use as compost,
- and effective disposal of waste water.
- Proper use of impregnated bed nets.

Recently, education and prevention of HIV/AIDS and Malaria is added to the basic package of WASHE facilities.

5.3.1 Construct school toilets.

Attempts will be made to identify problems with the existing toilets and make efforts to improve it and agree to interventions that will ensure its proper use and maintenance. Also, a understanding will be reached and a schedule will be made for their maintenance. Separate toilets for girls and boys will be made. Initially, each school should have at least 5 toilets. Subsequently, depending on the progress and use of them, progressively additional toilets to maintain a ratio of 1toilet for every 20 students will be constructed. The design promoted will be a "two bag (cement) VIPP latrine" developed by Blair Research Institute in Zimbabwe. DAPP and Water Aid promote the VIPP latrines in the Monze district. This design is very much liked by the communities and hundreds of them have been constructed so far. If the PTA have sufficient resources they can construct more permanent structures and chose a design and

specifications accordingly. The assistance from D-WASHE will be 2 bags of cement and a 12 meters long 6 millimeter diameter iron rod for the reinforcement of the Concrete slab (sanplat) for the pit. These two bags of cement is to ensure a properly constructed pit with adequate foundation for the pit and superstructure. The D-WASHE through the EHT will also train the PTA in location of proper sites for latrine, construction of latrine and Sanplat using the fiber glass molds that will be provided to each PTA. The PTA will be paid by D-WASHE an incentive of K 2,000 for each sanplat they make. It is expected that each PTA will make about 50 sanplat (10 for school and 40 for households in two villages) and get paid K 100,000 from the D-WASHE. This money earned can be pumped back by the PTA to upgrade the quality of superstructure of the school latrines.

5.3.2. Construct Safe drinking water facilities:

The EHT will orient the PTA and Child groups on the importance of how to maintain their water point and reduce the risk of pollution and contamination. Stress will be given on safe ways to transport, store and draw water and consume drinking water. This chain is important and not just the construction of a reliable protected water point. . Initially in each school, at least five drinking water facilities will be constructed. The designs and type are those that have been agreed by PTA and D-WASHE. Proper permanent platforms / stands will be constructed to keep the 20 liter jerry can safely and firmly. To avoid over crowding, each water facility needs to be allocated to 1-2 classes. Systematic and committed efforts of the student groups with a clearly defined roles and responsibilities is needed to ensure that safe drinking water is available to students at all times. A schedule for teachers will be prepared to monitor the students and periodically check the water facility and the water chain (collection, transportation, and storing and replenishing water) and ensure that proper care is taken by the students to perform their duties. The PTA will also promote and sell jerry cans to Households for drinking water facilities. Each jerry can they sell, they will receive an incentive of K 500. They are expected to mobilize and sell to at least 40 household in two villages the jerry can and receive K 20,000 from D-WASHE.

5.3.3 Construct hand washing facilities:

The EHT will orient the PTA and children groups on the hand washing ladders and educate to them on proper method of hand washing and critical times when they must wash hands. In the initial stage, the PTA may choose a particular method (like dish and someone helping to pour water for washing, a marginal change from washing hands in dish water directly) or use a Plastic can or pot with a plug to wash hands. Use of ash or soap will be promoted to wash hands. Hands washing after defecation, after cleaning child's bottom, before eating and preparing food are the critical times that will be promoted in the initial stage. The D-WASHE will sell to the PTA and they in turn sell to households at 50 % of its cost value of K 1,500. The PTA as an incentive for promotion and selling hand washing facilities will receive K 500 for each facility in use. The PTA will at mutually agreed convenient place make a stand or platform to keep the jerry can/ pot safely. Care should be taken to ensure that some platform heights are convenient to students from lower grades to use.

5.3.4. Construct Refuse pits.

The EHT will educate the PTA and Children Groups on the importance of management of refuse and how refuse could be of economic value by producing a good natural fertilizer in compost Pits. This Fertilizer can be used for their back yard vegetable garden. Use of two pits will be promoted. One for vegetative refuse and the second for non-composite materials like cans, plastic and others. The PTA will construct these refuse pits and motivate and educate children to throw rubbish in the appropriate pits. The teachers will monitor this activity from time to time.

5.3.4 Use of impregnated bed nets.

UNICEF along with other partners has been promoting the use of impregnated bed nets. This activity will be merged along with the training and promotion of the sale of impregnated bed nets by the District Board of Health activities. If the health center staff has not received any training by malaria project than a special training supported by UNICEF will be organized. These trained EHT / focal point on Malaria will

visit the schools and educate them on the prevention of malaria, case management and also promote the sale of impregnated bed nets. It is expected that as role models all the teachers and PTA initially will purchase the subsidized bed nets (K 10,000). The same will also be promoted in the communities. An incentive of K 500 will be paid by the D-WASHE for sale of each bed net. UNICEF will procure the bed nets and the chemicals needed for the impregnation and supply them through the D-WASHE. The EHT will also initiate other actions such as improvement of drainage and closing stagnant pools of water and properly managing the disposal of waste water or storm water. A basic knowledge to keep the microenvironment within the house and in the neighborhood of their house will be stressed.

5.3.6 Health education on HIV/AIDS.

The EHT will visit the school and communities and educate them on HIV/AIDS. If the school already have the trained peer educators the EHT will use them for promotion and counseling. Also the Anti Aids Children clubs or children clubs will be used for education on HIV/AIDS. The Children drama group formed and trained will be used for the promotion and sensitization on HIV / AIDS.

5.3.7 Rehabilitation and construction of water facilities:

The District engineer as a member of D-WASHE will be responsible to provide technical support and coordinate with PTA, V-WASHE and drilling contractors (new borehole) and ensure that the water facility is constructed with right specification and design. He will be responsible for distribution of handpump and other materials to the communities and accounting for it.

Schools will be from those where the PAGE or community schools project is ongoing and they have made a written request to D-WASHE for assistance. Each year, the schools selected will be from one or at the most two wards in one constituency. This will ease the implementation and with concentrated resources in one geographic area will also be very cost-effectiveness. The D-WASHE will review the applications from schools and prioritized the schools for support. The criteria that will be used are:

- Severe water shortages and incidence of water borne diseases.
 - walking distance more than 1 kilometer,
 - Schools/ villages where dug wells that are 15 meters or more in depth are dry and further deepening is technically not feasible and is dangerous and economically not cost effective,
 - Large number of people (more than 250) use the existing water point all year round and women had to wait for long hours for their turn to collect water.
- Villages with high incidence of water borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera.
- Schools in the peri urban areas where generally the sanitation conditions are bad,
- schools / villages which have active PTA and V-WASHE committees and have raised Kwacha 150,000 to cover the cost of:
 - 6 bags of cement K 120,000
 - 50% of cost of spare part kit for hand pump(k 10,000)
 - 50% cost of tool kit for routine maintenance(k5,000)
 - 25-30% of cost of transportation of materials(k 15,000),
- Pay a fee of K25, 000-30,000 directly to the Area Pump mender for his services to install/ rehabilitation of handpump facility.

The district engineer will visit the selected schools and check the school request form and check for accurateness of the situation and access the needs of the school for water as well as other WASHE facilities. If rehabilitation of the existing water point is proposed, than he will undertake along with PTA/communities sanitary survey of the existing water point and asses the needs for improvements and rehabilitation. For improvements of dug wells, the D-WASHE will provide up to 20 pockets of cement. Each pocket will be sold to PTA at 50% of the actual cost(K 10,000/ pocket). Of this 14 pockets are for well lining and well wall with cover and 6 pockets for apron construction. In addition, the PTA will mobilize other local materials like sand, gravel, bricks, labor cost to masons and cost of bucket, rope and

windlass. In case of rehabilitation of handpumps, the D-WASHE will provide handpumps along with pipes etc free and sell 6 pockets of cement to PTA for Apron construction (at 50% of cost).

In Schools and Villages where new water point is needed, communities will be educated on how to make a choice of technology and implications for them for construction, operation and maintenance. Rehabilitation's will be the first choice. If new water point, the simplest technology will be the preferred. Construction of reliable dug well will be a second choice if areas are hydro-geologically suitable, technologically sound and equipment is within the resources of the communities. The D-WASHE will provide the same level of assistance as for rehabilitation of dug well. Help them organize and collect user fee, train them in its operation and maintenance. If communities opt for any special hand lifting devices, such as bucket pump then the capital cost for purchase will come from communities.

The third choice is rehabilitation of dug wells by drilling in dug wells. For this, dug wells that are selected are those that are dry or unreliable; those that cannot be deepened by digging, because of absence of near surface water bearing layers (aquifers), or further deepening is no longer safe (blasting for hard rocks or collapsing soils) and if this option is not efficient and cost effective. In addition, dug wells that are deep and are dry throughout the year will be given preference.

Drilling of small diameter (completed 4 inches internal diameter) boreholes and equipping them with a suitable standardized hand pump is the fourth choice. The location of sites for drilling should be located within village boundaries. The communities will select 3 sites following the criteria's:

- The communities have met and selected sites in order of preference that are convenient and socially acceptable to them taking into account their believes and practices.
- Borehole should be drilled in a private property such as farms and protected yards.
- Boreholes should not be located (between villages) even if it is going to be shared by two or more villages. The borehole should be drilled in one of the villages, especially the one with the high concentration of people.
- The site should not be in dambos that get flooded during rain season.
- It should be at least 30-50 meters away from any source of pollution like latrine pits, stagnant pool of dirty water, refuse dumps or animal pens.

The district Engineer will facilitate with the hydro-geologist from the drilling company for to check the technical feasibility of all the three socially selected sites and select the best for drilling. Failing to select from one of the three socially selected sites, than an alternative site mutually agreed between PTA and drilling contractors will be selected.

The contractor will follow the specifications and guidelines[▼] to construct the borehole. The contractor will work in close co-ordination by the D-WASHE committees and PTA of that school. The District Engineer will orient the PTA and members of Village WASHE committees on the drilling aspects of boreholes and their role in monitoring and gathering information on the bore hole drilled for their records. Stress will be given to make the PTA realize the importance of such data when it comes to rehabilitation and repairs of handpump. This information includes total depth drilled, total length of casing and screens installed, gravel pack, importance of 3 hours of flushing and cleaning of bore hole, and about the 6 hours of pump test to check for minimum discharge(0.2 Liters/ second) which is time taken to fill 20 liters bucket is always less than 1 1/2 minute. Also they will witness grouting which is 3 meters of concrete sanitary protection at the top of borehole. The driller will facilitate the PTA to record this information in the files provided by district engineer.

The district engineer will be responsible to organize transport and shift 6 bags of cement and handpump with accessories, tool kit and spare parts kit and ensure the trained area pump menders install the handpump properly. He will check the facility and records by PTA on borehole and issue a certificate of completion of borehole to the drillers with copy to UNICEF for final payments.

▼ GRZ/ UNICEF PROGRAM, Conditions of Contract and technical specifications for borehole drilling program, revision II, June 1999

UNICEF will make arrangements with the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) Laboratories, Ministry of Health (MOH) to undertake biological testing along with some selected parameters like nitrites and nitrates and pH level etc for all boreholes and limited (2/ geological area) for detail analysis including Arsenic and fluorides. UTH staff will undertake field visits and assist D-WASHE staff and the drillers for collection and delivery of water samples for biological and chemical testing to provincial laboratories. The Districts close to Provincial capital can take the sample to Livingstone and others bring them to UTH laboratory in Lusaka.

6. MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM:

The D-WASHE in each district will be responsible to monitor the progress of the activities. The District engineer through field visits will ensure that the drillers construct borehole as per the conditions of Contract and technical specifications detailed in their contract document. The D-WASHE will issue a certificate of completion to UNICEF based on which UNICEF will pay the final payments. The District EHT will make monthly visit to the school and monitor the progress of PTA at each school and report on it. They will also provide technical support to help PTA construct other WASHE facilities and use it properly.

The drillers will submit their borehole completion report along with their invoices for payments upon completion of 25%, 50 % and 100 % of the boreholes drilled. Copies of these reports will be given to D-WASHE (2 sets) and UNICEF (2- sets).

The UTH laboratory will submit their progress every 3 months to UNICEF and with copies to D-WASHE. Their report will be on progress of activities undertaken along with reports on biological and chemical water quality testing and sanitary surveys. For each borehole they will issue an certification of water quality compliance with WHO standards.

The Provincial field monitoring officer (Supported by UNICEF) based in Choma, Southern province will visit these districts at least once a month and provide technical support to the D-WASHE and if necessary PTA to ensure that all activities are implemented as per the agreed document. He will submit to UNICEF his monthly progress report on activities under this project also. He will also ensure that the D-WASHE has spent the budget for activities as agreed and have in proper time made settlements of advances given to them.

The Project officer from UNICEF will make periodic field trips to the district and monitor at random some schools, follow up closely with the UTH laboratory staff and ensure the overall implementation of this project. He will also be responsible for preparing a consolidated report every six months as agreed in the project document for PAGE program. This report will include the progress report on activities along with statement of financial utilization certificate.

A few joint field visits with UNICEF and IRISH AID staff will be undertaken at least one every three months and more frequent as needed and mutually agreed.

7. PROJECT MANAGEMENT:

At the National level, the Ministry of Energy and Water Development (MEWD) will have the overall responsibility. The Ministry of Education will play a crucial and work closely with MEWD. The National School Sanitation and Hygiene Education working group/Child to Child Steering Committee will coordinate the implementation of the project. At the district level the District WASHE will provide technical support through its members. The District Education Officer (DEO) will be coordinating the activities through the District Inspector of Schools who will monitor the progress in schools selected and provide technical support to the PTA's. At the school level, the Head Master of the school assisted by Parents Teacher Association (PTA) and Child to Child School Committee will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities, including the village level activities. The Village WASHE committees (V-WASHE) will have the overall responsibility for the village level activities.

The D-WASHE along with the DEO will prepare the annuals D-WASHE plans which clearly reflects the component of promotion of sanitation through school that will be managed by the DEO. These plans with budgets are split by three Phases of four months each. The DEO will submit this plan along with detail budget to the Ministry of Education with a copy to UNICEF. For each Phase, UNICEF will transfer funds to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education who will be responsible for the accountability, proper utilization and proper settlement of the advance given. For the district level activities, the MOE will send fund for implementation to the District education Officer (DEO) with intimation to D-WASHE and UNICEF. DEO will then provide funds and materials for the implementation of activities to the school head master or to the PTA.

8. PROJECT EVALUATION:

At the end of second year a participatory evaluation of the project will be undertaken. A National consultant will design the evaluation and provide technical support to the district teams to undertake the evaluation. During the evaluation he will move from one district to another and ensure good quality of data is collected and district reports are of acceptable quality. He will analyze the district reports, combine them into a single report. The hygiene behavior change indicators that will be developed along with the Tropical Hygiene Institute, UK will be utilized to monitor progress. The lessons learned will be utilized in planning expansion to other districts.

9. REPORTING:

The schools selected for the program will submit monthly progress and financial report to the District Education Officer (DEO) as a member of D-WASHE. The D-WASHE will consolidate the progress and financial reports from all the schools and prepare a critical report on progress in relation to the final outcomes. D-WASHE will send a consolidated report of activities by phase along with the settlement of advances to MWED and MOE at the National level with a copy to UNICEF.

Based on these reports, UNICEF jointly with the government will submit a six monthly progress report on activities and a financial report on status of expenditure. At the end of each year, an annual report will be submitted. A final report on the whole project duration will be submitted after six months of the closure of project.

10. ACCOUNTABILITY:

UNICEF has a good management system and financial controls. The proposed project is based on the "Master Plan Of Operation" which is an approved document with the Government of Zambia and UNICEF for a five-year period. This five year assistance is delivered through "Annual Management Plans" which has is a detail plans for each program and by projects, Key result areas and how the country management team will monitor these achievements through a number of oversight committees for specific tasks. Any contract of services or purchases above ten thousand dollars have to pass through the Contractual Services committees which ensures that proper procedure is followed and the best interest of UNICEF is protected. Another committee controls and monitors the settlements of advances to the government and partners. This committee ensures that advances to the government are settled in time and money spent is as planned. Each year two reviews are held with all the partners, donors and NGOs involved in the sector. The first is the mid year in June/ July and the second is the Annual Reviews at the end of the year in December. In addition, UNICEF program gets internally and externally audited once in every two years. UNICEF Auditors do the internal audit from UNICEF New York and selected auditing firms selected base external audit on global tenders, which are managed by UNICEF New York. By this process, funds from donors are very efficiently spend and are properly accounted and reported. The project, in addition to this is planning for an evaluation at the end of second year to see how far the planned objectives are achieved and how cost effective and sustainable the project is.

School Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project

8. BUDGET #

The total cost of three year project is US\$ 571,000 (rounded figure). The first year cost is US\$ 250,000 second year US\$ 160,500 and third year US\$ 160,500. Community contributions are US\$ 37,250 each year which is about 15% of the first year total funds, and increases to 23 % in the second and third year (see budget line 6.00 of detailed budget) . A total of 120 schools will be benefited and 9,600 families in 240 villages. The average cost of the whole Basic WASHE package per person is US\$ 26 in first year, which drops down to US\$ 17 in the second and third year. It is expected that with this demand will be created and more people will start to construct and use these facilities and the cost per person will reduce further.

No.	Major activity	Cost In US Dollars			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	Generate Demand & Commitment at district level and prepare a multi- Year SSHE plan	11,623	0.00	0.00	11,623
2	Generate Demand & Commitment in 120 schools and prepare a SSHE action Plan.	13,583	3,583	3,583	20,750
3	Construct SSHE facilities & Improve behaviors in proper use & maintenance of them.	18,229	18,229	18,229	54,688
4	PTA assist female headed households or those supporting Orphans to improve their SSHE facilities & Improve behaviors in proper use & maintenance of them.	9,508	9,508	9,508	28,525
5	Supplies and materials & Technical support cost managed by UNICEF.	177,233	117,233	117,233	411,670
	Total Cost:	230,168	148,544	148,544	527,256
	Cost Of Administration, Overheads and other support (3%)	18,413	11,884	11,884	42,180
	Total cost of three year SSHE project:	248,581	160,428	160,428	569,436

GRZ UNICEF SCHOOL SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION PROJECT
IN DISTRICTS OF SOUTHERN PROVINCE, ZAMBIA.
SUPPORTED BY IRISH AID, ZAMBIA.

A. FUNDS MANAGED BY DISTRICT WASHE COMMITTEES:

Improve School Sanitation & Hygiene to render girl friendly Schools:		Each Year / Dist.	Year I	Year II	Year III	Total
Number of districts each year:		I Districts	4	4	4	4
Number of schools with improved Sanitation and hygiene facilities:		10 Schools	40	40	40	120
No. of people from women & orphans headed households benefit from WASHE facilities:		2,400 People	9,600	9,600	9,600	28,800
Exchange rate US Dollar to Kwacha:		2,400 Kwacha				

No.	Activity	Respon. Person	Unit cost		No. Per.	No. Days / Quantity	Cost in Kwacha					
			In Kwacha				Cost for 1 District	Year I	Year II	Year III	Total Of 3 years	
1.1	Generate Demand & commitment at District level and prepare a Multi year SSH district plan.											
1.1.1	3 day Workshop for D-WASHE members, PTA on WASHE. Formulate SSH policy, affordable designs for WASHE facilities and Dist. multi year plan.											
	Target : D-WASHE members (6):PTA-10					16						16
	DSV for National Trainer	N-WASHE	80,000	day	1	3	240,000	960,000				960,000
	Transport, fuel Allowance - Trainer	N-WASHE	1,600	Lit	80	3	384,000	1,536,000				1,536,000
	Lunch allowance to 6 D-WASHE staff	D-WASHE	20,000	day	6	3	360,000	1,440,000				1,440,000
	Cost of shared accommodation & food for PTAs	PTA	30,000	day	16	3	1,440,000	5,760,000				5,760,000
	Out of pocket allowances to PTA	PTA	10,000	day	16	3	480,000	1,920,000				1,920,000
	Reimbursement transport / fuel Allowance - PTA	PTA	10,000	day	16	1	160,000	640,000				640,000
	Cost of duplicating materials	D-WASHE	5,000	per.	16	1	80,000	320,000				320,000
	Total cost of orientation in 4 dist:						3,144,000	12,576,000				12,576,000

1.2	District planning unit / D-WASHE design survey tools (1day); under take survey in 300 schools. Prepare district report disseminate to schools:											
	Target : Number of schools					300	Per Dist.	1,200				1,200
	Lunch allow. to D-WASHE & EHT to develop tools for survey:	D-WASHE	20,000	day	6	2	240,000	960,000				960,000
	Transport/ school paid to EHT to collect data on SSH in his area :	EHT	5,000	Sch	6	30	1,500,000	6,000,000				6,000,000
	Material cost / school for duplication of questioner:	D-WASHE	2,000	sch	1	300	600,000	2,400,000				2,400,000
	Allowance: school to data enumerators/ statistician to load data computers:	D-WASHE	1,000	day	1	300	300,000	1,200,000				1,200,000
	Allowance planner & statisticians to analyze and prepare report :	D-WASHE	20,000	day	2	5	200,000	800,000				800,000
	Finalize and duplicate report for sharing	D-WASHE	5,000	report	1	30	150,000	600,000				600,000
	Prepare an multi year plan (5 year) plan for SSH improvements	D-WASHE	20,000	day	6	2	240,000	960,000				960,000
	Summary of SSH & situation of schools tables shared with all schools	D-WASHE	2,000	Sch	1	300	600,000	2,400,000				2,400,000
	Total to Prepare Multi year District SSH Plan :						3,830,000	15,320,000				15,320,000
	Generate Demand and prepare Multi year District SSH plan:						In Kwacha: 6,974,000	27,896,000				27,896,000
	Generate Demand and prepare Multi year District SSH plan:						In US Dollar: 2,906	11,623				11,623

2.1	Generate demand for SSH in Schools and prepare School Action Plan :											
	Target : Number of schools					10	Per Dist.	10	10	10	10	30
2.1	Hold drama, song, poetry & poster competition in every school											
	Cost of holding drama: poetry, songs/ posters competition on WASHE:	PTA	25,000	Sch	1	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
	Transport Allow. for EHT to facilitate PTA to hold competitions:	EHT	5,000	day	1	10	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
	Cost of prizes to winners for Drama, poetry and songs & poster:	D-WASHE	5,000	ea	4	10	200,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	2,400,000
2.2	Children drama groups performs in their schools on WASHE behaviors											
	Hire professional Drama group to train children drama groups in each sc	UNICEF	100,000	LS	1	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000
2.3	Dramas from professional group recorded & audio cassettes distributed.											
	Cost of recording drama: best poems & song on audio cassettes.	UNICEF	2,000,000	ea	1	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
	Cost of duplicating cassettes for distribution to schools (5/sch)	UNICEF	5,000	ea	1	100	500,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
2.4	Best poster printed & distributed in schools & public places											
	Best poster printed & distributed in schools & public places	UNICEF	1,000	ea	1	2,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	8,000,000
2.5	Best songs / poems printed & distributed in schools											
	Best poems & songs from each school compiled and duplicated	UNICEF	1,500	ea	1	2,000	3,000,000	12,000,000	-	-	-	12,000,000
2.6	Orient PTA 's and Children Groups in schools and prepare SSH Action Plan:											
	Transport allow. for EHT to make SSH plan in each schools & villages	D-WASHE	5,000	day	2	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
	Lunch / tea expenses for PTA and Child to Child Group	PTA	25,000	LS	2	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
	Cost of duplicating materials	D-WASHE	5,000	ea	1	10	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
	Total cost of Demand Creation & prepare district plan:						In Kwacha: 9,650,000	32,600,000	8,600,000	8,600,000	8,600,000	49,800,000
	Total cost of Demand Creation & prepare district plan:						In US Dollar: 4,021	13,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	20,750

3.00 Construction of School Sanitation Hygiene Facilities & improve behavior in proper use & maintenance of them:										
Target : Number of schools each year		Schools		10	per Dist.	40	40	40	120	
A Orient PTA , children groups to construct Sanitation facilities in school (each year)										
3.1	Construct school toilets (10/sch)					100	100	100	300	
3.11	Transport cost to vill. cement & iron bar & Handpump, jerry cans(D.Eng	D-WASHE	50,000	L.S	1	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
3.12	Transport allow for EHT to train PTA to make school latrines:	EHT	5,000	day	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.13	Incentive to PTA to make 10 saplats (K2,000/sapl.)	PTA	2,000	Lat.	10	10	200,000	800,000	800,000	2,400,000
3.2	Safe storage of water using 20 Lit Jerry cans (5 /sch)					50	50	50	150	
3.21	Allow EHT for Health education on carrying & storing drinking Water	EHT	5,000	day	15	10	750,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	9,000,000
3.22	Set up 5 permanent drinking water facilities stands (Mud / brick)with m	PTA	5,000	ea	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.3	Hand washing Asbestos/ plastic containers 5/sch, 20/vill					50	50	50	150	
3.31	Allow EHT to educate PTA on ladder for handwashing	EHT	5,000	ea.	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.32	Set up 5 permanent Handwashing stand (design as agreed by PTA)	EHT	5,000	LS	20	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000
3.4	Refuse pits made 2/ school, 20 /vill.(total 20 in schools and 400 in 20 Vill)					10	10	10	30	
	Allow EHT to educate PTA on ladder for handwashing	EHT	5,000	ea.	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.5	School teachers & PTA uses impregnated bed nets					50	50	50	150	
	Allow EHT to educate on malaria & use of impregnated bed nets.	EHT	5,000	ea.	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.6	School teachers & PTA sensitized on HIV/AIDS prevention.					10	10	10	30	
	Allow EHT to educate on HIV/AIDS & its prevention.	EHT	5,000	ea.	5	10	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
3.7	Supply of materials & services for construction of Sanitation Facilities to each school:					10	10	10	30	
3.71	Cost of cement pockets for 10 VIP latrine/school(20 pockets, 2/lat)		20,000	pocket	20	10	4,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	48,000,000
3.72	Cost of 6 mm, 12 meters long iron bars for VIP lat. (10 lengths/sch. 1 /lat)		5,000	each	10	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
3.73	Cost of Jerry cans, 20 Lit capacity (5/ sch)		4,000	each	5	10	200,000	800,000	800,000	2,400,000
3.74	Cost of 5 handwashing facility (5/ sch)		2,000	each	25	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
3.75	Cost of impregnated bed nets for PTA(10/sch)		10,000	ea.	10	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000
Total cost of improving sanitation facilities in schools:						10,150,000	40,600,000	40,600,000	121,800,000	

No	Activity	Respon Person	Unit cost		No. Per.	No. Day/ Quantity	Cost in Kwacha				
			In Kwacha				Cost for 1 District	Year I	Year II	Year III	Total Of 3 years
3 Rehabilitation / construction of water facilities in schools (assumed 50% schools have water points)											
3.80	Rehabilitation/ new dugwell, rehab of handpump, or protection of traditional source					5		5	5	5	15
3.81	Review request form, undertake sanitary inspection, plan rehabilitation needed (D)	D/ENG	20,000	day	0.5	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
3.82	Subsidy of 10 bags of cement for well lining & other improvements	D-WASHE	20,000	day	0.5	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
3.83	Cost of 6 pockets of cement for apron paid by communities as commitment fee	PTA	Paid by communities & PTA								
3.84	Fee paid by PTA to masons directly for concrete lining, apron, drainage, windlass	PTA	Paid by communities & PTA								
3.85	Fuel / transport cost of DWA engineer (cover 2 schools/day)	D/ENG	10,000	day	0.5	10	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
3.86	Improvement of dug wells, sanitary lining, bucket & chain, apron construction.										
3.87	Subsidy of 10 bags of cement to improve WP	D-WASHE	20,000	day	0.5	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
Total cost of rehabilitation of Water point:							350,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	4,200,000
3.90 Construction of New borehole with Handpump:											
3.91	Allow. Check request form, assess need, select site, Train PTA to monitor driller	D/ENG	20,000	day	0.5	5	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
3.92	Fuel / transport cost of DWA engineer (covers 2 schools/day)	D/ENG	10,000	day	0.5	5	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
3.93	Village fee with format to monitor borehole, WASHE basic needs by PTA	D/ENG	5,000	per.	0.5	5	12,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Provide services of drilling contractors to D-WASHE and PTA							Cost included in funds managed by UNICEF				
3.94	Allow to facilitate geologist for site verification & mobilization of resources	D/ENG	7,200,000	WP	0.5	5	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
3.95	Fuel / transport cost of DWA engineer cover 2 school/day	D/ENG	10,000	day	0.5	5	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
3.96	Check borehole & data collected by PTA, issue certificate of completion	D/ENG	20,000	day	0.5	5	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
3.97	Fuel / transport cost of DWA engineer (cover 2 school/day)	D/ENG	10,000	day	0.5	5	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
3.98	Cost of 6 bags of cement for Apron construction (K. 120,000)	D-WASHE	20,000	Pocket	0.5	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
3.99	Fee K30,000 paid by PTA to APMST for installation of handpump & apron const	PTA	30,000	WP							
Transportation of Handpump site accessories							Cost included in 3.11 along with transportation of fee				
Total cost of site selection in 4 Dist:							337,500	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	4,050,000
3.10 Biological Water Quality Monitoring of Water Points by EHT:											
3.10	Transport Allow District EHT 1 for testing of water sample	EHT	5,000	vill	0.5	10	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
3.11	Transport Allow for EHT to discuss results & interventions	EHT	5,000	vill	1.0	10	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
3.12	Allowance to EHT to repeat testing after 3 months	EHT	5,000	vill	0.5	10	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Cost of HBs vials for biological testing							Cost included in supplies				
Total cost of water quality monitoring of new Water point:							100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
Total cost of rehabilitation / construction of new Water point:							787,500	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	9,450,000
Total cost of Construction of School Sanitation Hygiene Facilities :							10,937,500	43,750,000	43,750,000	43,750,000	131,250,000
Total cost of Construction of School Sanitation Hygiene Facilities :							4,557	18,229	18,229	18,229	54,688
4.00 PTA assist female headed households or those supporting orphans to improve their Sanitation Behaviors:											
Target : Number of Villages (2villages / school)						20	80	80	80	240	
Number of households covered: (avg. 20households/village)						400	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	
Number of people covered: (6 person/household, 50 households / village)						2,400	9,600	9,600	9,600	28,800	
4.1 EHT helps V-WASHE to prepare Village action Plan											
4.11	Tran.Allow. EHT to educate V-WASHE on Four finger diagram & use h	EHT	5,000	Sch	1	10	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
4.12	Allow. EHT to use household cards, collect base line data on WASHE fa	EHT	5,000	day	2	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
4.13	Transport Allow To EHT to make Village action Plan	EHT	5,000	day	2	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
4.2 Construct Family toilets (20/village)						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.21	Transport cost to vill. cement & iron bar & Handpump, jerrycans	D-WASHE	50,000	LS	1	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
4.22	Cost of 10 cement pockets for 20 slabs (10 pockets, 2slab/pocket)	D-WASHE	20,000	pocket	10	10	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	24,000,000
4.23	Cost of 6 mm, 12 meters long iron bars for VIPP lat (10 lengths /sch, 1 / lat)		5,000	each	10	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
4.24	Incentive to make sanplats and sell to communities by PTA(k2,000/sanplat)	PTA	2,000	Lat.	20	10	400,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	4,800,000
4.25	Sale of sanplat at subsidized cost to household by D-WASHE through PTA	D-WASHE	5,000	Slab							
4.3 Safe storage of water using 20 Lit Jerry cans (20/village)						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.31	Incentive to sell 20 lit Jerry cans & set up 20 stands for drinking water(k500/Jerr	PTA	500	Jerry	20	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
4.32	Sale of Jerry cans at subsidized cost to household by D-WASHE through PTA	D-WASHE	3,500	Jerry							
4.4 Hand washing Asbestos/ plastic containers (20/village)						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.41	Incentive to sell 5 lit Jerry cans/ asbestos & set up 20 stands for handwashing (k5	PTA	500	Jerry	20	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
4.42	Sale of Jerry cans at subsidized cost to household by D-WASHE through PTA	D-WASHE	1,500	Jerry							
4.5 Dish racks for cooking utensils:(20/village)						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.51	Allow. to PTA to educate on correct methods making dish racks	PTA	5,000	day	0.5	10	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
4.6 Refuse pits made 2/ school, 20 /vill. (total 20 in schools and 400 in 20 Vill)						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.61	Allow. to PTA to educate on correct methods of compose pits	PTA	5,000	day	0.5	10	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
4.7 School teachers & PTA uses impregnated bed nets.						200	800	800	800	2,400	
4.71	Incentive to PTA to educate on malaria, use of impregnated bed nets and sell the	PTA	500	ea.	20	10	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
4.72	Sale of Jerry cans at subsidized cost to household by D-WASHE through PTA	D-WASHE	5,000	Jerry							
4.8 School teachers & PTA counseled on HIV/AIDS prevention.						200	800	800	800	2,400	

4.81	Transport Allow PTA to educate on HIV/AIDS & its prevention (2 Vill/day).	PTA	5,000	day	0.5	10	25,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
4.9	Supply of materials & services for construction of Sanitation Facilities:					20	80	80	80	80	240
4.91	Cost of Jerry cans, 20 Lit capacity (5/ sch)	D-WASHE	4,000	each	5	10	200,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	2,400,000
4.92	Cost of 5 handwashing facility (3/ sch)	D-WASHE	2,000	each	25	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
4.00	Monitoring progress of WASHE activities:										
	Monthly monitoring by dist EHT & DEO (2 per X2 day/month X 8 months)	EHT	20,000	day	32	1	640,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	2,560,000	7,680,000
	Fuel for motor cycle for 2 D-WASHE staff (10000X 1per X8month)	EHT	10,000	LS	16	1	160,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	1,920,000
	Quarterly monitoring by D-WASHE chairman (1 per 2davX3 Phases)	D-WASHE	20,000	day	6	1	120,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	1,440,000
	Fuel for motor cycle (5lit/day)	D-WASHE	10,000	LS	6	1	60,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	720,000
	Total of monitoring by D-WASHE:						980,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	11,760,000
	Total cost of improving sanitation facilities in Villages:						5,705,000	22,820,000	22,820,000	22,820,000	68,460,000
	Total cost of improving sanitation facilities in Villages:						2,377	9,508	9,508	9,508	28,525

B. BUDGET MANAGED BY UNICEF

5. Supplies Materials & technical support cost in US\$ managed by UNICEF (WASHE)											
5.1	Supply of materials and equipment and services:										
5.11	Cost of Drilling of boreholes/services provided to PTA / V-WASHE through D-WASHE)		3,000	borehole	1	5	15,000	60,000	Cost met by Micro project		60,000
5.12	Cost of Handpump with accessories & local transportation cost		300	set	1	5	1,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
5.13	Cost of Special Tools for pump menders		80	set	1	5	400	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800
5.14	Cost of impregnated bed nets for PTA(10/sch)		4	ea.	25	10	1,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
5.15	Biological test (H2s) vials		0.75	ea.	20	10	150	600	600	600	1,800
	Total Of all equipment & supplies:						18,050	72,200	12,200	12,200	36,600
5.20	DSA & Fuel cost for UNICEF Staff Mobilization & technical support to D-WASHE (staff & driver)										
5.21	Salary of project officer (L4) shared between projects		100,000	year	1	1.0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
5.22	Monitoring of sanitation facilities (staff, driver)		38	night	2	1.5	113	450	450	450	1,350
5.23	Fuel / transport cost UNICEF staff		0.67	lit	1	80.0	53	213	213	213	640
5.24	Allow. Technical support to D-WASHE's (1dav/ month/Dist)		38	night	1	12	450	1,800	1,800	1,800	5,400
5.25	Fuel / transport cost UNICEF staff		0.67	lit	80	12	640	2,560	2,560	2,560	7,680
	Total Of all monitoring:						101,256	105,023	105,023	105,023	315,070
	Total Funds Managed By UNICEF:						119,306	177,223	117,223	117,223	411,670

No.	Activity	Respon. Person	Unit cost		No. Per.	No. Days / Quantity	Cost in Kwacha					
			In Kwacha				Cost for 1 District	Year I	Year II	Year III	Total Of 3 years	
6.00	Community payments to D-WASHE as cost of materials sold to them at subsidized prices (D-WASHE staff to collect and account):											
	Target : Number of Villages (2 villages/ school)					20	per Dist.	20	20	20	60	
	Target : Number of Households with WASHE package					400	per Dist.	400	400	400	1,200	
6.1	Commitment fee paid to D-WASHE as cost of 6 bags of cement, sparepart kit & tool kit:						10		10	10	10	30
	Cost of 6 bags of cement @ K 20,000 ea	D-WASHE	120,000	Vill	1	10	1,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	18,000,000	
	50% of actual cost of sparepart kit for handpump		10,000									
	50% of cost of tool kit for routine repairs		5,000									
	About 25-35% of cost of transportation of materials, cement, Hand		15,000									
	Total commitment fee paid by PTA & communities for New		150,000									
6.2	Supply of materials to PTA for sale at subsidized cost to Households at:						400	per Dist.	400	400	400	1,200
6.21	Cost of sanplat for family latrine -		5,000	each	20	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000	
6.22	Cost of 20 liters Jerry cans for drinking water:-		3,500	each	20	10	700,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	8,400,000	
6.23	Cost of 10 lit can/pot for handwashing		1,500	each	20	10	300,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,600,000	
6.24	Cost of impregnated bed nets		10,000	each	20	10	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	24,000,000	
6.25	Total per household:		20,000									
	Total cost of improving sanitation facilities in Villages:						In Kwacha	5,500,000	22,000,400	22,000,400	22,000,400	66,001,200
	Total cost of improving sanitation facilities in Villages:						In US Dollars:	2,292	9,167	9,167	9,167	27,501

6.3 Contributions mobilized by PTA/ Households as materials & labor for construction of WASHE facilities managed by them directly:												
6.31	Material cost of sand, split and labor for apron construction	PTA	80,000	WP	1	10	800,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	9,600,000	
6.32	Provision of bucket, chain/ rope and windlass to dug wells(50%)	PTA	70,000	WP	1	5	350,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	4,200,000	
6.33	Construction of live tree fence around water point:	PTA	120,000	WP	1	10	1,200,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	14,400,000	
6.34	Material and labor cost to construct school latrine/ bricks, poles, grass, mason fee	PTA	40,000	lat.	10	10	4,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	48,000,000	
6.35	Material and labor cost to construct family latrine/ bricks, poles, grass, mason fee	Household	40,000	lat.	20	10	8,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	96,000,000	
6.36	Labor for permanent stands (mud) for drinking water facility	Household	2,500	ea	20	10	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	
6.37	Labor for permanent stands (mud & stones) for handwashing facility	Household	5,000	ea.	20	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000	
6.38	Labor for making wooden dish racks	Household	5,000	ea.	20	10	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000	
	Total contributions mobilized by the communities material & labor :						In Kwacha	16,850,000	67,400,000	67,400,000	67,400,000	202,200,000
	Total contributions mobilized by the communities material & labor :						In US Dollars:	7,021	28,083	28,083	28,083	84,250
	Total contributions cash, material & labor mobilized by the communities:						In Kwacha	22,350,000	89,400,400	89,400,400	89,400,400	268,201,200
	Total contributions cash, material & labor mobilized by the communities:						In US Dollars:	9,313	37,250	37,250	37,250	111,751

SUMMARY OF COST FOR A THREE YEAR SCHOOL SANITATION HYGIENE (SSH) PROJECT (COST IN US DOLLARS)					
No	Activity	Cost in US Dollars			
		Year I	Year II	Year III	Total Of 3 years
1	Generate demand & prepare multi year district SSH Plan	11,623	-	-	11,623
2	Create demand in schools & prepare SSH plan	13,583	3,583	3,583	20,750
3	Improvement of SSH facilities & behaviors	18,229	18,229	18,229	54,688
4	Sanitation improvement of women & orphan headed households.	9,508	9,508	9,508	28,525
5	Supplies, materials ,services & technical support to PTA	177,223	117,223	117,223	411,670
	Total Cost:	230,168	148,544	148,544	527,256
	Cost of administration, overheads and other support (8%)	18,413	11,884	11,884	42,180
	Total cost of three year School Sanitation Hygiene project	248,581	160,428	160,428	569,438
	Total cost rounded to	250,000	160,500	160,500	571,000
	Cost in US\$ per person for the WASHE basic need package	25.89	16.71	16.71	19.77

Contributions cash, material and labor by the communities & PTA to their project:					
	cash contributions by Communities to D-WASHE	9,167	9,167	9,167	27,501
	Cash, Material and labor contributions by communities & PTA:	28,083	28,083	28,083	84,250
	Total of cash, material & labor Contributions by the communities:	37,250	37,250	37,250	111,751
	Contributions by the communities as a percentage of total cost:	15	23	23	20