



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation
and Environmental Protection

Open Defecation Free Zambia Strategy 2018-2030

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FOREWORD

Zambia has set out an ambitious campaign to “LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND” in its development agenda as outlined in the Vision 2030 and the 7th National Development Plan - which includes ending Open Defecation. Our country has come a long way in providing access to basic sanitation and water to many. However, as at 2018, more than 25% of our population in rural areas still has no access to sanitation facilities with a disproportionate high rate of Open Defecation in some Provinces. The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set an even more ambitious vision to achieve universal access to “safely managed” water, sanitation and hygiene. With a high rate of urbanization, new challenges are emerging that require us to change the way we work

Every Zambian deserves a decent toilet - to survive and thrive. This is especially true in times of economic prosperity where the Republic of Zambia has been declared a middle-income country. In Zambia, water and sanitation is recognized as a human need. It is necessary for health, nutrition, education and other outcomes especially for children and those most deprived. Girls, women, people with disabilities and those living with HIV/AIDS are particularly affected by poor sanitation.

The purpose of this ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy is to guide our nation **to end Open Defecation by ALL**, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained social norm of an Open Defecation Free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces.

This strategy is designed to inform and support the government’s core planning processes towards an Open Defecation Free environment, and to guide the implementation of our national programmes. It further defines the principles outlined in the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy to be applied to all our work. The Strategy suggests a Systems Approach stressing the interactive nature and interdependence of external and internal factors relating to changing social norms towards an Open Defecation Free environment within a governance system as a coordinated and systematic effort beyond Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

The Strategy provides for contextualized and tailor made programme implementation within a multitude of partnerships among non-governmental organizations in line with Zambia’s specific geographic and socioeconomic conditions by providing dedicated links to sector guidelines further detailing implementation. While focusing on rural sanitation and hygiene provision, the Strategy also provides an overarching strategic framework for peri-urban areas and rural growth centers linking dynamic programme implementation with other sub-sector strategies, such as health and education.

The ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy underscores the Government’s commitment to gradually provide sanitation and hygiene services including solid waste management to all, giving priority to those most in need in rural areas, in small towns and informal settlements. It addresses inequalities and the need for quality service provision. The Strategy was informed by a comprehensive sector review and stakeholder consultation process based on a detailed evaluation of the Zambian Sanitation and Health Programme (ZSHP) which has been implemented over the last six years and reached out to 3 million people. I am confident, that the Strategy will further the continuous efforts to provide access to sanitation and hygiene to everyone in our country contributing to a healthy and clean Zambia.



Hon. Dennis M. Wanchinga, MP

MINISTER OF WATER DEVELOPMENT, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy has been developed through a participative and consultative process involving significant contributions and support from various individuals and institutions. In 2018, the Strategy was revised appreciating significant sector developments including alignment with the 7th National Development Plan, the SDG process and the development of the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy.

I therefore wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all those that contributed to the process of developing and revising this Strategy. While it is appreciated that a large number of individuals and institutions contributed to this process, I wish to pay special tribute to the members of the ministerial technical working group for their significant inputs and commitment to this process.

On behalf of the Ministry, I wish to express my gratitude to UNICEF and DFID who, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Zambia, supported the development of this Strategy.

I also wish to thank all the key line Ministries, Local Authorities, Commercial Water Utilities, Cooperating Partners, the private sector, NGOs, Provincial administrations, representatives of statutory boards and community based institutions for their participation, contributions and support to the process of formulating this Strategy.



Dr. Bishop Ed Chomba

PERMANENT SECRETARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
CBV	Community Based Volunteers
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFS	Child Friendly School
CHA	Community Health Assistant
CHW	Community Health Worker
CSTL	Care and Support for Teaching and Learning
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CUs	Commercial Utilities
DEWATS	Decentralized Waste Water Treatment System
DWASHE	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
EHT	Environmental Health Technologist
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HCF	Health Care Facilities
HP	Hygiene Promotion
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IPC	Infection, Prevention and Disease Control
WASH MIS	WASH Information Management Systems
LA	Local Authority
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MWDSEP	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

PWASHE	Provincial Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SHN	School Health and Nutrition
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrines
WASHE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WINS	WASH in Schools
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
ZANIS	Zambia News and Information System
ZAMCOM	Zambia Institute for Mass Communication
ZSHP	Zambia Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Drinking Water

Term	Elements	Interpretation
Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	universal	Implies all exposures and settings including households, schools, health facilities, workplaces, and public spaces
	and equitable	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities between population subgroups
	access	Implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs is reliably available close to home
	to safe	Safe drinking water is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times
	and affordable	Payment for services does not present a barrier to access or prevent people meeting other basic human needs
	drinking water	Water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene
	for all	Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages including people living with disabilities

Drinking Water Service Levels

LEVEL	DEFINITION
Safely Managed	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
Surface Water	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal
Note: improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.	

Sanitation

Term	Elements	Interpretation
Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation , paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	access	Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed
	to adequate	Implies a system which hygienically separates excreta from human contact as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ (on-site), or safe transport and treatment off-site
	and equitable	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities between population sub-groups
	sanitation	Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for safe management and disposal of human urine and faeces

	and hygiene	Hygiene is the conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene
for all		Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages including people living with disabilities
	end open	Excreta of adults or children are: deposited (directly or after being covered by a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach, or other open area; discharged directly into a drainage channel, river, sea, or other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded
	defecation	
	paying special attention to the	Implies reducing the burden of water collection and enabling women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in 'high use' settings such as schools and workplaces , and 'high risk' settings such as health care facilities and detention centers
	needs of women and girls	
	and those in vulnerable situations	Implies attention to specific WASH needs found in 'special cases' including refugee camps, detention centers, mass gatherings and pilgrimages

Sanitation Service Levels

LEVEL	DEFINITION
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
Limited	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open Defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste
Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.	

Hygiene Service

LEVEL	DEFINITION
Basic	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
Limited	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
No Facility	No handwashing facility on premises
Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and Jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.	

WORKING DEFINITIONS

Term	Context
Coverage	The percentage or proportion of the population with access
Faecal Sludge Management	Faecal sludge management (FSM) is the collection, transport, and treatment of faecal sludge from pit latrines, septic tanks or other onsite sanitation systems. Faecal sludge is a mixture of human excreta, water and solid wastes (e.g. toilet paper or other anal cleansing materials, menstrual hygiene materials) that are disposed in pits, tanks or vaults of onsite sanitation systems. Faecal sludge that is removed from septic tanks is called 'septage'.
Governance	<p>"the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences" (UNDP, 1997)</p> <p>Characteristics of good governance include: Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Rule of law, Equity and inclusive, Participatory, Effective and efficient</p> <p>With respect to Corporate Governance, this has been defined to be the system by which companies and organizations are governed, controlled and managed.</p>
Hazardous Waste	Waste which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, explosive, inflammable, toxic or other substance or thing that is harmful to human beings, animals, plants or the environment.
Hygiene	A set of practices performed for the preservation of health and cleanliness covering personal as well as environmental practices, such as frequent hand washing
Integrated Solid Waste Management	Frame of reference for designing and implementing new waste management systems and for analyzing and optimizing existing systems. It is based on the concept that all aspects of a waste management system (technical and non-technical) should be analyzed together, since they are in fact interrelated and developments in one area frequently affect practices or activities in another area.
Phased Approach	Approach to facilitate gradual improvement of service standards along the sanitation ladder to accommodate needs of lowest economic quintile of population focusing on a change of social norms towards ending open defecation. Applying a phased approach takes note of the specific socio- geographic context in Zambia and will allow households and institutions to progressively move up the sanitation ladder.
Sanitation Marketing	Sanitation marketing applies social and commercial marketing approaches to scale up and sustain the supply and demand for improved sanitation and handwashing facilities with formative research to better understand markets, costs, willingness and ability to pay, including localized human centered product design.
Solid Waste	<p>Means domestic waste, trade and commercial waste, industrial waste construction waste, garden waste, waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to human health, plant, animal life or the environment.</p> <p>Garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded substances resulting from industrial and commercial operations and domestic and community activities.</p>
Solid Waste Management	Means the activities, directions or measures, strategies, administrative, supervisory or operational, used for the regulation or control of solid waste.
Systems Approach	A Systems Approach stresses the interactive nature and interdependence of external and internal factors related to changing of social norms towards an Open Defecation Free environment within a governance system as a coordinated and systematic effort beyond CLTS . Implementing and sustaining an Open Defecation Free environment requires the effective functioning of the whole WASHE sector against the background of macro-economic and political progress – emphasizing the need for a resilient overall WASH system.
Water Supply	The abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water, for domestic, commercial and industrial use.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Open Defecation Free Environment

In line with its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 for sanitation and hygiene, Zambia's Vision 2030 and the 7th NDP, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has developed this strategy to successfully end Open Defecation by 2030. For this, at least 4.5 million people need to stop the practice between 2018 and 2030. ¹ As of today, **1% of people in urban areas, with a majority of them living in low income areas and 25% of the rural population are still practicing Open Defecation**². The Government's commitment and ambition to meet this challenge are steadfast and stronger than ever.

This ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy sets out the framework for creating an environment to end open defecation embedded in a holistic approach including universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

ODF Vision, Guiding Principles and Strategic Objectives for an Open Defecation Free Zambia by 2030

Vision

Guiding Principles

By 2030, **to end Open Defecation by ALL** paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment at household level, in learning institutions, Health Care Facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition.

Within the framework of the *Vision 2030* and the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, this Strategy is guided by the following principles:

- *Universal Access*: Access to adequate and equitable sanitation, hygiene and water for all is a basic human need.
- *Affordability and Equity*: Household sanitation and handwashing facilities are a household responsibility. With the Full Cost Recovery Principle as the overarching guiding principle, targeted subsidies can be applied those in vulnerable situations.
- *Community Participation*: Participation is a key element of demand creation.
- *Cooperation*: The Strategy departs from sectoral-based planning led by the MWDSEP to an integrated (multi-sectoral) development cooperation between the MoH, MoGE and other key line Ministries taking note and supporting the decentralization of governance functions for social service provision to Districts.
- *Low Cost Technologies*: Contextualized affordable low cost technologies for sanitation and hand washing facilities promote universal access and environmental sustainability and allow for efficient, effective and sustainable service provision.
- *Sustainability*: Creating a Social Norm of Open Defecation Free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition is a core condition for sustainability.
- *Integrated Approach*: Sanitation, Water Supply and Solid Waste Management and public health are interrelated and implemented in an integrated manner.
- *Systems Approach*: Implementing and sustaining an Open Defecation Free environment requires the effective functioning of the whole sector against the background of macro-economic and political progress – emphasizing the need for a resilient overall WASH system.
- *Phased Approach*: Applying a phased approach takes note of the specific socio- geographic context in Zambia and will allow households and institutions to progressively move up the sanitation ladder.
- *Inclusion*: Mainstreaming cross cutting issues: Within the systems approach, various cross cutting issues like

1 Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection. 2018. National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program. Government of Republic of Zambia.

2 WHO/UNICEF. 2017. Progress on drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 update and SDG Baselines. SBN 978-92-4-151289-3.

HIV/AIDS, disability, environment, gender, climate change, nutrition and disaster risk management shall be mainstreamed.

Strategic Objective

The overall objective of this Strategy is

- To provide guidance to the sector on how to operationalize the key measures of the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy relevant for ODF in “undertaking continuous development and implementation of strategies and approaches to achieve household sanitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on a sustainable basis”

Within a **Systems Approach**, the specific objectives are:

- To strengthen ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS including Good Governance, monitoring, financing, coordination, capacity development and regulation of public services at the national and sub-national level by the MWDSEP and other relevant line ministries, in close coordination with ongoing efforts on overall SDG monitoring for ODF; related knowledge management, communication and advocacy;
- To facilitate PARTICIPATORY DEMAND CREATION for sanitation, hygiene and water through institutionalizing community approaches to sanitation (e.g CLTS, PHAST), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing Open Defecation at scale at household level, in schools, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health. This includes an integrated health and nutrition approach in support of strengthening Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion at learning institutions and Health Care Facilities and SWM at community level.
- To support SUSTAINING DEMAND through strengthening of sanitation marketing by establishing/fostering supply chains and markets to meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and marginalized communities and individuals.
- To support ACHIEVING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION through contextualized adequate and affordable Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), low cost drainage, and Solid Waste Management (SWM) focusing on low income/peri - urban areas and rural growth centers.

Key Strategic Components

Component 1: Strengthening Enabling Environment and national systems

Component 2: Demand Creation

Component 3: Sustaining Demand through Supply side interventions

Component 3: Safely Managed Sanitation

Cross Cutting themes – Gender, resilience and self-reliance, HIV/AIDS, Disability

Implementation Framework

Integration, SWAp and 7th NDP Working Group on Sanitation

The implementation of the ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy integrates several public and private institutions, CPs, and NGOs that operate at central, provincial, and district levels. The Lead Ministry is the MWDSEP with a key role to ensure that there is a coordinated and integrated governance system. This requires sharing of information at various levels for evidence-based management decisions and adequate resource. The Strategy is operationalized by governmental led sub sector programs – NRWSSP and NUWSSP, implemented and coordinated through the Local Authorities and the Commercial Water Utilities.

2 INTRODUCTION AND RATIONAL

2.1 Open Defecation Free Environment

In line with its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 for sanitation and hygiene, Zambia's Vision 2030 and the 7th NDP, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has developed this strategy to successfully end Open Defecation by 2030. For this, at least 4.5 million people need to stop the practice between 2018 and 2030.³ As of today, **1% of people in urban areas, with a majority of them living in low income areas and 25% of the rural population are still practicing Open Defecation**⁴. The Government's commitment and ambition to meet this challenge are steadfast and stronger than ever.

This ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy sets out the framework for creating an environment to end open defecation embedded in a holistic approach including universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by targeted behavioral change communication, sanitation marketing, WASH in Schools (WINS) and Health Care Facilities (HCF), Solid Waste Management (SWM), Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) in a phased approach facilitating the change of social norms.

2.2 Systems Approach: Gradually reaching Access to Adequate and Equitable Sanitation and Hygiene In Zambia

The **Systems Approach** stresses the interactive nature and interdependence of external and internal factors related to changing of social norms towards an Open Defecation Free environment within a governance system as a **coordinated and systematic effort beyond CLTS** emphasizing the need for a resilient overall WASH system.

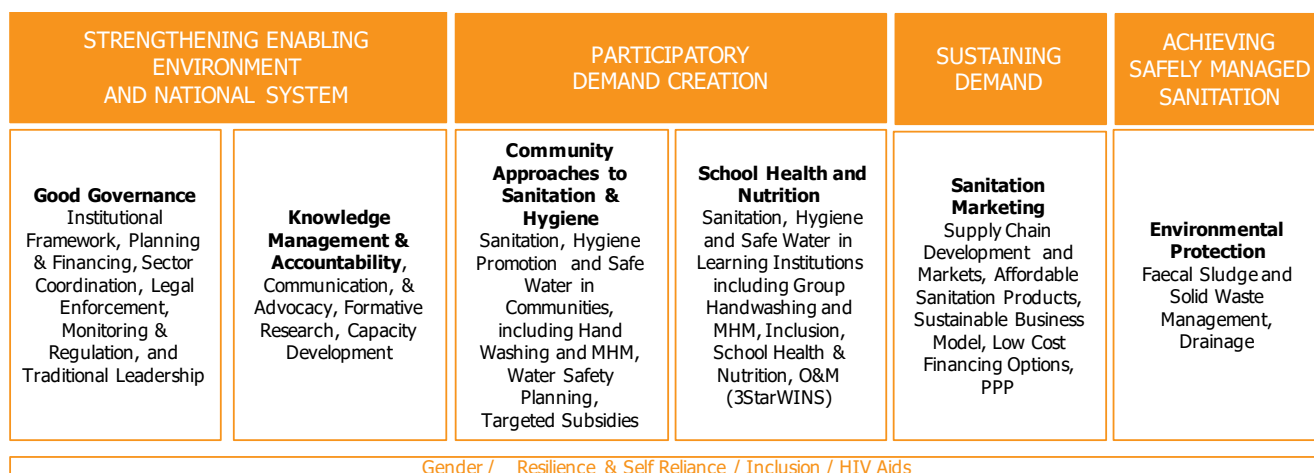


Figure 1: Key elements of the Systems Approach

Taking note of the specific social and geographic context in Zambia especially in low income urban and rural areas including rural growth centers, the Strategy suggests a **Phased Approach** to reach access to safely managed sanitation in line with SDG targets. The approach emphasizes the need of changing social norms giving the use of toilets priority therewith explicitly targeting to reach the disadvantaged, including prioritizing those most vulnerable and living in areas at high risk of WASH-related disease, such as Cholera. The Phased Approach ensures an Open Defecation Free environment by climbing up the sanitation ladder with a strong focus on equity and affordability of sanitation goods and services.

3 Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection. 2018. National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program. Government of Republic of Zambia.

4 WHO/UNICEF. 2017. Progress on drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 update and SDG Baselines. SBN 978-92-4-151289-3.

Sanitation Service Level: Phased Approach – rural



Figure 2: Phased Approach (rural Sanitation)

Sanitation Service Level: Phased Approach – urban

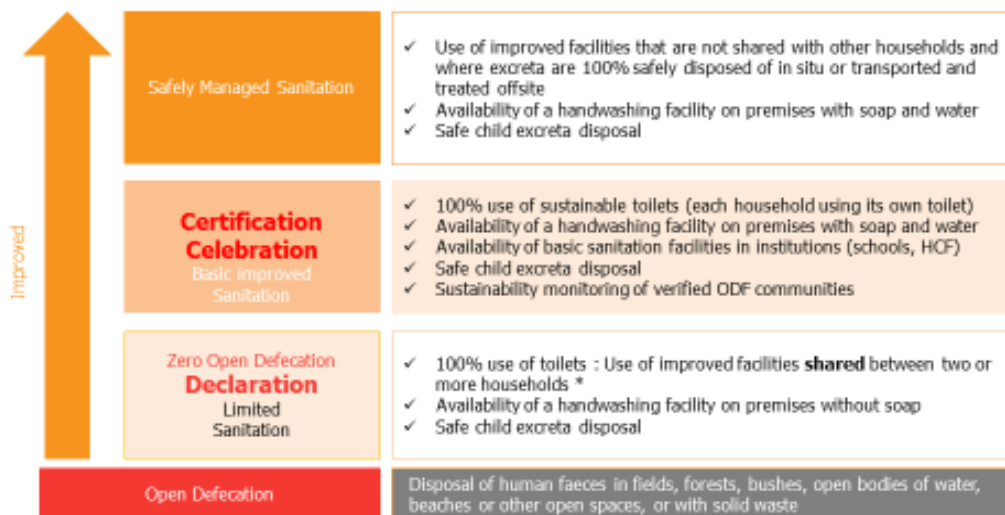


Figure 3: Phased Approach (peri – urban Sanitation)

* Sometimes the case in shared houses/flats in some urban and Peri-urban areas

2.3 Structure of Document

This document is presented in seven chapters as outlined below.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Rational introduces the subject of Open Defecation Free Environment and provides a rational for a national ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy connecting the strategy to the SDGs, recent sector developments and initiatives to scale up sanitation and hygiene promotion in rural and low income areas.

Chapter 2: Situation Analysis, provides an analysis and review of the existing situation. It provides the background, causes and current status of Open Defecation in Zambia.

Chapter 3: ODF Vision, Strategic Objective and Guiding Principles, articulates the national aspirations for an Open Defecation Free Zambia by 2030 and outlines the underlying vision, objective and principles on which the ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy has been founded in line with key policy documents.

Chapter 4. Key Components and Measures provides the core strategies to be used to achieve the objectives, including;

- STRENGTHENING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS including financing, coordination, capacity development, monitoring, regulation and legal enforcement, and engagement of traditional

leadership to deliver equitable and adequate sustainable sanitation services including financing of sanitation in sector plans at District level, promoting sustainability checks, sector coordination, and harmonized monitoring at the national and sub-national level by MWDSEP and other line ministries, in close coordination with ongoing efforts on SDG monitoring.

- KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY through improved exchange of evidenced based information, a dedicated ODF Zambia 2030 Campaign to increase awareness and advocacy among all sector stakeholders.
- DEMAND CREATION: Creating demand through institutionalizing community approaches to sanitation (e.g CLTS, PHAST), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing Open Defecation at household level, in schools and health care facilities fostering public health.
- SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION approach in support of strengthening Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion with an integrated health and nutrition focus.
- SUSTAINING DEMAND through strengthening of sanitation marketing by establishing/fostering supply chains and markets to meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and marginalized communities and individuals especially in peri – urban areas and sparsely populated rural areas.
- ACHIEVING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION through contextualized adequate and affordable Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) and Solid Waste Management (SWM).

A PHASED APPROACH takes note of the specific socio- geographic context in Zambia and will allow households and institutions to progressively move up the sanitation ladder.

CROSS – CUTTING themes like gender, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR), inclusion as well as HIV/ Aids are fully integrated in each of the components.

Chapter 5. Implementation Framework, provides a synopsis of the mechanism to be put in place for implementing the strategy in line with the National Water and Sanitation Policy and Decentralization Policy.

It covers;

- a) Institutional Arrangements,
- b) Resource Mobilization and Financing,
- c) ODF Verification and Certification
- d) Monitoring, Evaluation and Regulation.
- e) ODF Sustainability

Chapter 6: Risk Management, highlights ODF relevant risks and respective mitigation measures.

Chapter 7: Implementation Plan, details activities for each Pillar, monitoring obligations, timelines and responsibilities as well as short-/medium- and long-term planning priorities in line with the 7th NDP Cycle and Vision 2030, including indicative budgets.

3 SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 ODF Zambia 2030 Operating Frameworks and Sector Aspirations

Within a comprehensive governance reform, the overall responsibilities for water supply and sanitation were shifted to the newly formed Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP) outlined in the Government Gazette NO. 836 of 2016.⁵

The provision of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste services in Zambia is then a function of Local Authorities (LAs) under the mandate of the Ministry of Water Development Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP). This includes Sanitation and Hygiene promotion in peri-urban and rural areas. Public Health, however, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. (MoH)

Household Sanitation itself is a dedicated household responsibility.

Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene Education and Solid Waste Management at elementary schools is the responsibility of the Ministry of General Education (MoGE); WASHE at Health Care Facilities falls under the responsibility of MoH.

In undertaking Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (HP), the sector is guided by various national and international documents and agreements that set the national framework and aspirations for the sector to attain an Open Defecation Free Environment for all by 2030.

3.1.1 *The Constitution*⁶

(Article 147 (2)) Functions of National, Provincial and Local Levels of Devolved Government of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) No. 2 of 2016 117, provides under “C. Local Authorities exclusive functions” that the following functions, relevant to this policy, fall under LA exclusive functions:

- Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems;
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

3.1.2 *The Vision 2030*⁷

The Vision 2030 sets the water and sanitation vision as “to provide secure access to safe potable water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100% of the population in both urban and rural areas” with the following targets:

- Improve access to appropriate, environmental friendly sanitation **by all Zambians**;
- Attainment of 80% access to clean water supply to all by 2015 and 100% by 2030;
- Attainment of **68% access to sanitation to all by 2015** and **90% by 2030**.

3.1.3 *The Decentralization Policy*⁸

The decentralization policy, aimed at addressing “the need for the citizenry to exercise control over its local affairs and foster meaningful development” through the “transfer the authority, functions and responsibilities, with matching resources to lower levels” of government.

3.1.4 *The Seventh National Development Plan*⁹

The 7th National Development Plan (7th NDP) departs from sectoral-based planning to an integrated (multi-sectoral) development approach under the theme “Accelerating development efforts towards

5 Governmental Gazette 6526. 2016. Vol. LII, No. 76

6 Ministry of Finance and National Planning. 2016. Constitution of Zambia. (Article 147 (2)) Functions of National, Provincial and Local Levels of Devolved Government of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) No. 2 of 2016. 117. Government of Republic of Zambia

7 Ministry of Finance and National Planning. 2006. Vision 2030. Government of Republic of Zambia

8 Ministry of National Development Planning. 2002/2013. Zambia Decentralization Policy. Government of the Republic of Zambia.

9 Ministry of National Development Planning. 2017. 7th National Development Plan 2017- 2021, Lusaka, Government of Republic of Zambia.

the Vision 2030 without LEAVING ANYONE BEHIND". This integrated approach recognizes the multi-faceted and interlinked nature of sustainable development which calls for interventions to be tackled simultaneously through a coordinated approach to implementing development programs. "Ultimately it is envisaged that the integrated development approach in the 7th NDP will help change the focus of government line ministries and provinces from competing with each other to coordinated harmonization (working together)."

In line with the SDGs, the 7th. NDP calls for enhanced provision of adequate water supply and safe sanitation under Outcome 3 targeting enhanced human development:

Strategy 1: Enhance provision of **adequate safe water and sanitation**

Strategy 2: **Improve availability of water and sanitation infrastructure**

Strategy 3: Enhance research in water supply and sanitation services

Strategy 4: Promote alternative financing for water and sanitation

Strategy 5: Enhance provision of adequate **solid waste management services**

3.1.5 The National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy

The 2010 WSS National Policy is recently under revision resulting in a draft National Water Supply Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, now also including Solid Waste Management.¹⁰ The National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Policy sets clear directions for the implementation of Water Supply Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Zambia while being anchored in the Vision 2030. It shall be implemented by successive national strategic plans and related implementation plans further detailed in national sub sector programs.

The Policy underscores GRZ's commitment to provide sustainable and equitable water supply, sanitation and solid waste management services for all to ensure environmental sanitation, and hygiene.

Vision	Sustainable, affordable and equitable access to safe water supply, adequate sanitation and improved solid waste management services for all by 2030.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To develop and maintain the capacity, systems and operational frameworks necessary for improved quality, efficiency, security, sustainability and effectiveness of water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion and solid waste management service delivery. – To provide a framework for improved resource planning, mobilization, utilization and reporting for sustainable and equitable service delivery. – To promote the use of appropriate technology in WSS and SWM for effective and efficient service delivery, without adverse environmental impacts and improved community health. – To enhance and optimize implementation of governance structures, financing mechanisms, regulation, standards and guidelines for WSS and SWM for enhanced and sustainable service delivery. – To mainstream issues of Governance, HIV / AIDS, Gender, Disability, Elderly, Nutrition, Environment, Climate Change, Water Security and Disaster Risk Management in order to ensure equity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability of all WSS and SWM activities.

Table 1: Vision and Objective of National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy (June 2018, draft)

Key measures included in the Policy relevant for the ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy are:

- Strengthen sector co-ordination at National, Provincial, District and sub-district;
- Establish and prioritize a Water Sector Wide Financing Mechanism for WSS and SWM;
- Develop and strengthen an M&E system;
- Develop and implement optimal systems for sustainable community participation and social safeguard in WSS and SWM;

10 Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection. 2018. National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy and Implementation Plan. Government of the Republic of Zambia, draft

- **Undertake continuous development and implementation of strategies and approaches to achieve household sanitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on a sustainable basis;**
- Promote provision of adequate child friendly, physically challenged and gender sensitive facilities and hygiene promotion material for schools and other public institutions and places;
- Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy for WSS, HP and SWM.

3.1.6 National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP)

The NRWSSP guides implementation of water supply and sanitation activities in rural areas through the Local Authorities. The programme has a dedicated sanitation and hygiene component.

3.1.7 National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP)

The National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (2011 – 2030) guides provision of water supply and sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas and is implemented through the established commercial water utilities.

3.1.8 National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy

The strategy provides a framework for the implementation of urban and peri-urban sanitation projects and activities by various stakeholders, including the end users. Sanitation planning is assigned to Local Authorities while service provision rests with the Water and Sewerage Companies (directly or via delegated third parties). Households are responsible for building their own toilets but some assistance will be provided for the poorest.

3.1.9 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Capacity Development Strategy

The Strategy provides policy guidance on implementation of capacity development activities in the Water and Sanitation sub-sector.

3.1.10 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Goal 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” is directly relevant to this Strategy.

The SDGs sub - targets particularly pertinent to this Strategy are:

- Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
- Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations;
- Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally;
- Target 6.a: “By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;
- Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
- Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
- Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management;

- By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

In line with the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy (2018, draft) this Strategy takes cognizance of the aspirations of all of the foregoing targets.

3.1.11 Sector Regulation and Regulatory Framework¹¹

Urban WSS services by Commercial Utilities, including peri – urban areas is regulated by NAWASCO, applying several regulatory tools to address equity and efficiency of service provision for all. Recently, within the wider sector reform, NAWASCO has revised its regulatory framework to also include onsite sanitation and FSM/SWM for urban/peri urban areas, rural growth centers and to a limited extent villages and institutions. It aims at supporting the integration of FSM/SWM, covering the whole sanitation chain. The regulation of service provision for on-site sanitation and faecal sludge management will ensure that faecal matter generated on onsite facilities is effectively contained, collected, transported, treated and disposed of in a safe manner to protect public health and the environment – depending on the geographic context.

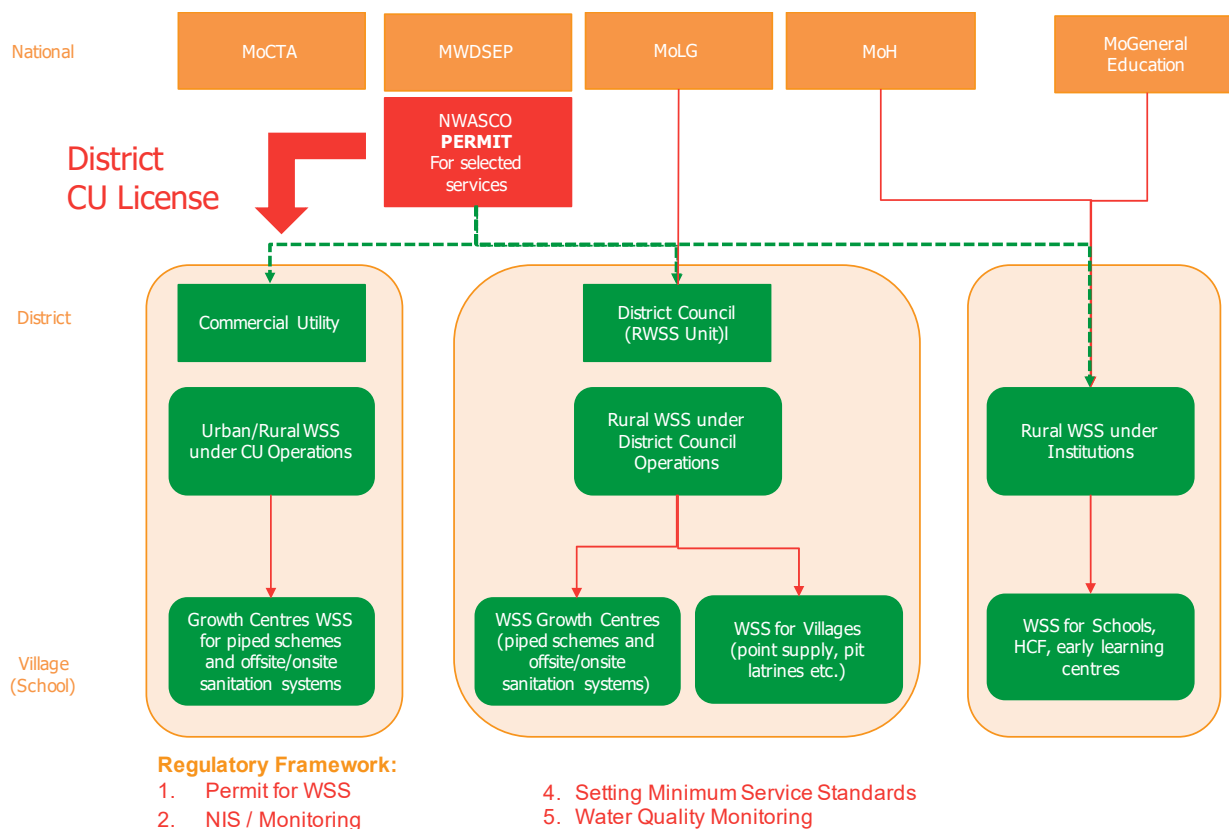


Figure 4: NAWASCO Regulatory Framework for urban and rural WSS Service Provision

In a first step NAWASCO will apply proven regulatory tools in different contexts:

- License to CU to formally cover a whole District,
- Permit for selected WSS service provision,
- NIS/Monitoring,
- Setting of Minimum Standards and Water Quality Monitoring

Related monitoring efforts shall be aligned between the MWDSEP, MoH and MoGE.

11 National Water and Sanitation Council. 2018. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation & Urban Onsite Sanitation and FSM: Framework for Provision and Regulation in Zambia. NAWASCO, Government of Republic of Zambia

Table 2: Service Provision and Licensing Arrangements for WSS Services

Area	Water supply technology mainly used	Sanitation technology used	Service provision responsibility	Licensing arrangements for service provision
Urban	Conventional water supply systems with individual connections, stand pipes and kiosk, etc.	Conventional sewer systems or FSM with onsite san. (septic tanks, pit latrines, etc)	Commercial Utility (CU)	Overall NWASCO License for the whole district. SLA/SLG cover all urban areas
Peri-Urban	Piped water supply schemes with mainly stand pipes, kiosks and few individual connections	FSM with onsite sanitation mainly pit latrines, septic tanks, DEWATS	Commercial Utility (CU)	Overall NWASCO License for the whole district. SLA/SLG cover all peri-urban areas
			Delegated Management to Community or Private Sector. E.g. Water Trusts	Through CU License using a Management Contract that includes SLA/SLG for peri-urban areas as licensed to a CU.
Rural Growth Centers	Targeted for piped water supply schemes with mainly stand pipes, kiosks and few individual connections. Moves from water point supply.	FSM with onsite sanitation mainly pit latrines, septic tanks, DEWATS	Commercial Utility (CU)	Overall NWASCO License for the whole district. SLA/SLG cover growth centers taken up by CUs
			Local Authority (LA) Not yet taken up by CUs	NWASCO permit with specific conditions for piped schemes MoU between LA and CU MoU between CU and Community MoU between LA and Community
Rural Institutions (Public or private e.g. schools, clinics)	Piped water supply schemes with mainly stand pipes. May have kiosks and few individual connections	FSM with onsite sanitation mainly pit latrines, septic tanks, DEWATS	Respective Institution (School, Clinic/ Health Centre, Depot)	NWASCO permit with specific conditions for specific type of institution
Rural settlements (sparsely population)	Water point supply consisting mainly boreholes and protected shallow wells fitted with hand pumps	Mainly pit latrines, with some septic tanks.	Local Authority (LA)	NWASCO permit with specific conditions for point sources. Strategies and guidelines, e.g. NUSS, ODF Strategy, SOMAP.

3.2 Current status of Open Defecation, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion in Zambia

In 2016, the world officially began the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — the transformative plan of action based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — to address urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The GRZ committed to the SDG Agenda including SDG 6 building on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to ensure sustainable social and economic progress and eradicate extreme poverty. The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS), TrackFin and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) are meant to guide decision-makers at the local, national and global levels.

According to the latest JMP report (2017) using national data from 2015, 1% of people living in urban / peri - urban areas are still practicing Open Defecation in addition to an alarming 25% of population in rural areas with some Provinces reaching up to 56% overall Open Defecation.¹²

The data for sanitation below highlight how far Zambia has come since 2000. Open Defecation rates have fallen but are still remarkable. Despite these successes, progress has been uneven with wide disparities between urban and rural areas and economic quintiles.



Figure 5: Access to Sanitation in Zambia (2015 data), * no safely managed Estimates available¹³

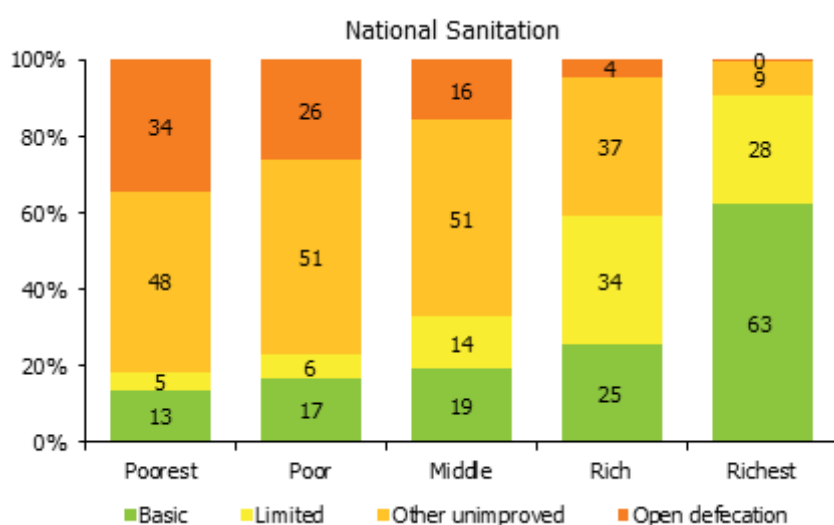


Figure 6: Access to Sanitation in Zambia per Wealth Quintile (2013/2014 national DHS data), * no safely managed Estimates available

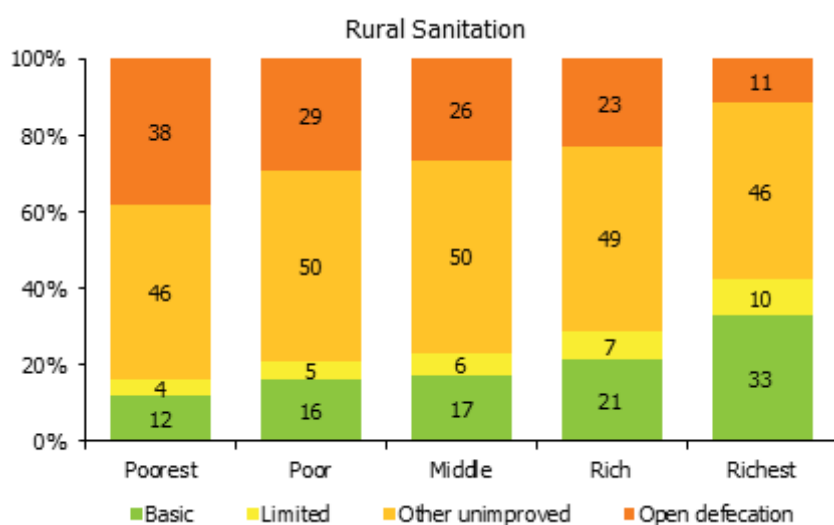


Figure 7: Access to rural Sanitation in Zambia per Wealth Quintile (2013/2014 national DHS data), * no safely managed Estimates available

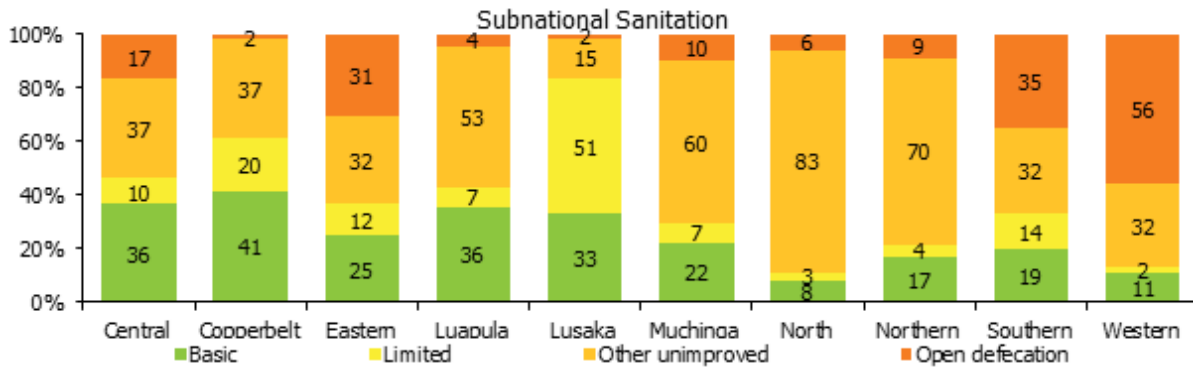


Figure 8: Access to Sanitation in Zambia per Province (2013/2014 national DHS Data)

3.2.1 Hygiene Promotion including Handwashing with Soap

According to 2013 Democratic and Health Survey, 'Handwashing with Soap', one of the key JMP reporting indicators remains challenging all over Zambia. In only 28.8% of rural households (HH) and 40.2% urban HH handwashing facilities were observed; while out of them, a large number of HH - 56.6% in urban and 82.4% in rural didn't have soap or water available near the facility.

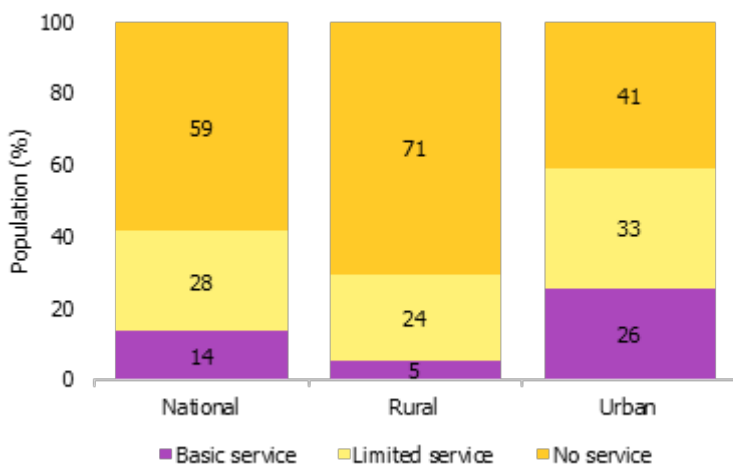
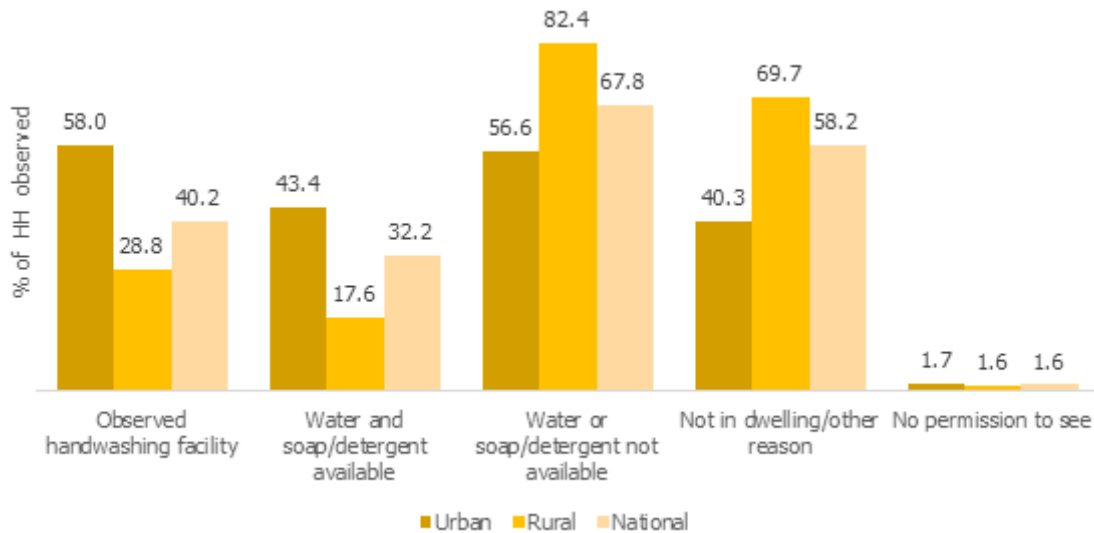


Figure 9: Overall access to Hygiene in Zambia (2015 data), * no safely managed Estimates available

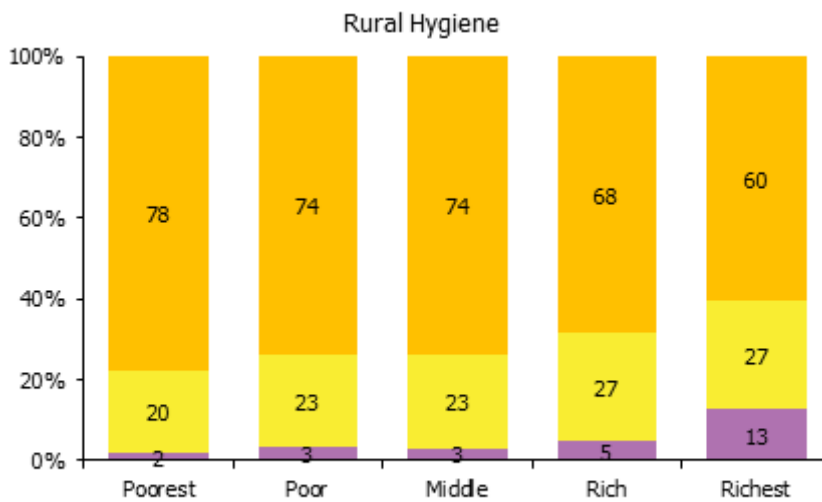
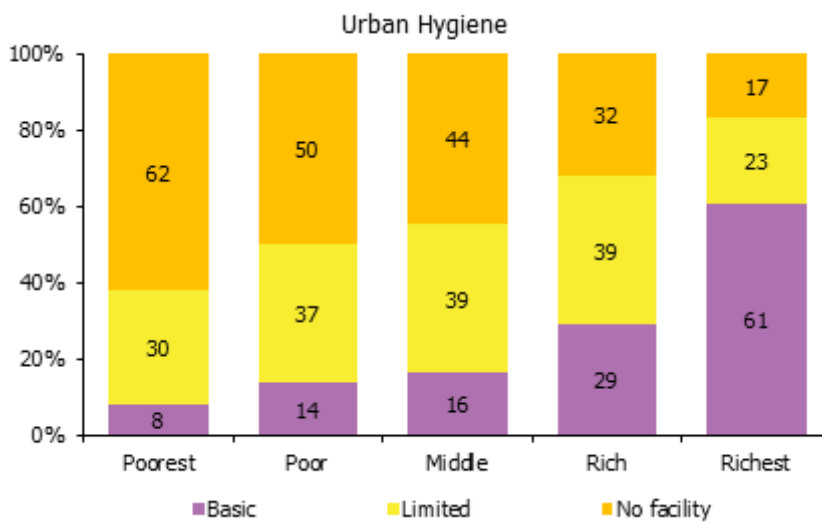
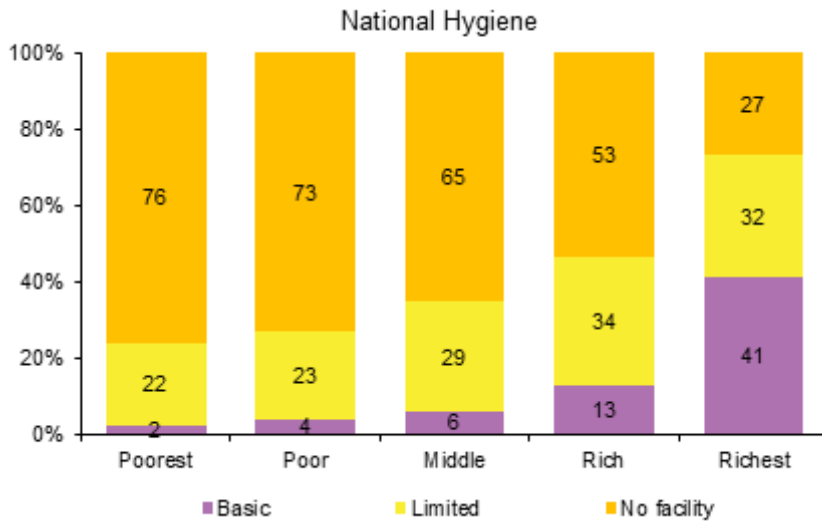


Figure 10: Access to Hygiene in Zambia according to economic Quintile (2013/2014 national DHS Data),
 * no safely managed Estimates available¹⁴

3.2.2 Faecal Sludge and Solid Waste Management

The Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) collectively consists of emptying, conveyance (transportation), treatment and disposal/ reuse of resulting faecal sludge from excreta containment facilities (onsite sanitation facilities) considering the complete sanitation service chain from containment, collection,

transportation, treatment and disposal/reuse. As of now, Zambia is facing huge challenges in FSM in relation to access and affordability of FSN services, availability of treatment facilities, or discharge locations leading to increased risk of contamination of water resources and outbreak of water borne diseases especially in low income urban areas or rural growth centers. To move towards complete and functioning FSM service chains, an integrated systems-level approach that incorporates technology, management and planning is needed. Until now, FSM is implemented to some extent by selected Commercial Utilities, e.g. LWSC, SWSC, KWSC, NWWSC by operating Vacuum Tankers and/or allowing private operators to discharge faecal sludge into their wastewater treatment plants. Some experience exists with construction and O and M of DEWATS facilities by CUs in a limited number of low income urban areas. CU are challenged by socio economic framework conditions especially in low income urban areas and a sustainable financing concept for onsite sanitation and FSM in low income urban areas which allows for cross – subsidization (Tariffs), sufficient budget allocation (Taxes) and external support by Cooperating Partners (Transfers) to extend onsite sanitation and FSM services to low income urban areas.

The SDG 2017 report establishes first national baseline estimates for the new SDG indicators of “safely managed” sanitation services – meaning toilets from which excreta are treated and safely disposed. For Zambia, data is not available until now raising expectations for both service providers and the national monitoring system.

Solid Waste Management (SWM) is now included in the Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, while the related responsibility falls under the leadership of the Ministry of Local Government. The Vision 2030 target is “80 percent of waste collected and transported” by 2030. The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2004) proposes an integrated approach to address the problem of Solid Waste Management. This Strategy follows the guidance of the Policy to integrate SWM especially in low income urban areas to adopt community led environmentally sound treatment and disposal practices.

3.2.3 WASH in Health Care Facilities

In line with the objective of the 7th National Development Plan the delivery of adequate water and safe sanitation in an integrated approach is strongly interlinked with Zambia’s health delivery approach. Thus, adequate facilities at Health Care Facilities (HCF) must be an integral element of universal service coverage for water and sanitation. Under the technical guidance of the MWDSEP, any WASH infrastructure and hygiene education on premises, including O and M and related equipment falls under the responsibility of the MoH including the allocation of adequate resources. Commercial Utilities provide water supply and sewerage when feasible charging for their services based on regulated tariffs.¹⁵

Zambia’s National Health Policy (2012) emphasizes that the health system is intended to “provide people of Zambia with equity of access to cost-effective, quality healthcare as close to the family as possible...” The aim of the policy is to provide a service that was responsive to local needs by decentralization of decision making to Districts. The Public Health Act (1995)¹⁶ guides the governance system outlined in the National Health Strategic Plan 2011 - 2015 including, WASH service provision at HCF is further detailed in the Infection Prevention and Control WASH in Health Care Facilities Guideline¹⁷. The National Health Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021¹⁸ acknowledges that good health is a function of not only Health Care Services, but also other socioeconomic factors which include education, agriculture, housing, water and sanitation. The MOH emphasizes strong multi-sectoral collaboration to address all the social determinants of health.

3.2.4 WASH in Learning Institutions

In general, WASH in Learning Institutions including Elementary, Secondary Schools and Early Learning Centers falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of General Education including provision of an adequate budget for infrastructure implementation and O and M. There is a common understanding that every new school to be built must and will have appropriate WASH facilities. The MWDSEP is still

15 Ministry of Health. 2012. National Health Policy. Government of the Republic of Zambia.

16 Ministry of Health. 1995. Public Health Act. Government of the Republic of Zambia. (under revision)

17 Ministry of Health. 2016. Infection Prevention and Control WASH in Health Care Facilities Guideline. Government of the Republic of Zambia.

18 Ministry of Health. 2016. National Health Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021. Government of Republic of Zambia.

supporting construction of school facilities in existing schools. Based on the School Health and Nutrition Policy (2006, draft) and the National Policy on Education (1996, 2017 draft) key approaches in relation to water supply and availability include¹⁹:

- Water supply: Continuous supply of safe and clean drinking water.
- Group Handwashing: Conduct supervised group hand washing with running water and soap.
- Sanitation access/gender: Adequate and clean sanitary facilities that are gender friendly and well sited.
- Inclusion: Sanitation facilities have access ramps and hand-bars for Children with Special Needs.
- Sanitation facilities are MHM friendly with lockable doors for privacy and disposal facilities for used menstrual materials, availability of menstrual hygiene management materials such as emergency pads.
- O and M: Availability of personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g., gloves to enhance cleaning of sanitary facilities.
- Hygiene Education, sensitisation and provision of information on the importance of good environmental health and personal hygiene, including hand washing, MHM and solid / waste water management.
- Establishment of implementing committees (SHN committees/ School Wash clubs) with greater involvement of PTA and the general community to enhance community participation and promote ownership.
- Collaborate with health personnel for guidance on environmental health issues and sanitation.

The following WINS standards are suggested within the draft School Health and Nutrition Guideline.

Box 1: WINS Minimum Standards as identified by MoGE¹⁷ (draft), with the WINS standards under review (as of June 2018)

<p>WINS Minimum Standards (draft)</p> <p>Schools should comply with the following standards concerning water closets and hand wash basins for primary and secondary school learners:</p> <p>Girls:</p> <p>1 toilet for 20 learners; At least 1 incinerator for the entire school; 1 hand basin for every 20 learners.</p> <p>Boys:</p> <p>1 toilet for 25 learners; 1 x 60cm urinal for 25 learners; 1 hand basin for 25 learners.</p> <p>Disinfectants must be applied in all toilets/latrines at least once per day; cleaning must be carried out once a day and a bar of soap should be available in each classroom, for use in the ablution blocks.</p>
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Water and sanitation is a core element of both, the *Child Friendly School (CFS)* and *Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL)* approach in Zambia, also including leadership, material support, psychosocial support, safety and protection, social welfare services, teacher support, curriculum, infrastructure, health promotion guiding basic education in Zambia.²⁰

19 Ministry of General Education. 2018 (draft). Guidelines for the Implementation of School Health and Nutrition Policy, Government of the Republic of Zambia.

20 Ministry of General Education. 2017 (draft). Standards and Evaluation Guidelines. Government of the Republic of Zambia.

<p><i>Child Friendly School (CFS):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Key Sanitation - relevant Principles (inclusive, gender sensitive): – Healthy and health promoting: promoting the physical and emotional health of children by addressing their key nutritional and health care needs and equipping them with appropriate knowledge for the future; – Safe and protective: ensuring that all children can learn in a safe and inclusive environment; providing them with the knowledge and skills to maximize their safety and protection in the world at large; addressing their emotional, social and psychological health and well-being; – Adequate and gender-sensitive water and sanitation facilities – School health and nutrition – Community engaged and participatory: encouraging partnerships among schools, parents, communities and children in all aspects of the education process; 	<p><i>Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL)</i></p> <p>Essential Package:</p> <p>At the school level, the key features under CSTL, i.e. the “essential package”, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safety and protection – Social and welfare services – Nutrition – Curriculum support – Teacher development and support – Leadership and structures – Health – Community – Infrastructure – Material support – Water and sanitation – Psychosocial support.
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4 ODF VISION, GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR AN OPEN DEFECATION FREE ZAMBIA BY 2030

4.1 Vision

By 2030, **to end Open Defecation by ALL** paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment at household level, in learning institutions, Health Care Facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition.

4.2 Guiding Principles

Within the framework of the *Vision 2030* and the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, this Strategy is guided by the following principles:

- *Universal Access:* Access to adequate and equitable sanitation, hygiene and water for all is a basic human need.
- *Affordability and Equity:* Household sanitation and handwashing facilities are a household responsibility. With the Full Cost Recovery Principle as the overarching guiding principle, targeted subsidies and the provision of micro - credits facilitate basic access to adequate and equitable sanitation for women and girls and those in vulnerable situations to promote public health and economic well - being for all in low income and rural areas with the Government providing complementary finance.
- *Community Participation:* Participation is a key element of demand creation by way of a continuous two-way process involving and promoting full public understanding of sanitation, hygiene, and public health and mechanisms through which a new social norm is achieved.
- *Cooperation:* The Strategy departs from sectoral-based planning led by the MWDSEP to an integrated (multi-sectoral) development cooperation between the MoH, MoGE and other key line Ministries taking note and supporting the decentralization of governance functions for social service provision to Districts. This integrated approach, also manifested in the 7th NDP, recognizes the multi-faceted and interlinked nature of programming towards an Open Defecation Free environment which calls for interventions to be tackled simultaneously through a coordinated approach by all Ministries.
- *Low Cost Technologies:* Contextualized affordable low cost technologies for sanitation and hand washing facilities promote universal access and environmental sustainability and allow for efficient, effective and sustainable service provision.
- *Sustainability:* Creating a Social Norm of Open Defecation Free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition is a core condition for sustainability.
- *Integrated Approach:* Sanitation, Water Supply and Solid Waste Management and public health are interrelated and implemented in an integrated manner.
- *Systems Approach:* Implementing and sustaining an Open Defecation Free environment requires the effective functioning of the whole sector against the background of macro-economic and political progress – emphasizing the need for a resilient overall WASH system.
- *Phased Approach:* Applying a phased approach takes note of the specific socio- geographic context in Zambia and will allow households and institutions to progressively move up the sanitation ladder.
- *Inclusion:* Mainstreaming cross cutting issues: Within the systems approach, various cross cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, disability, environment, gender, climate change, nutrition and disaster risk management shall be mainstreamed.

4.3 Strategic Objective

The overall objective of this Strategy is:

- To provide guidance to the sector on how to operationalize the key measures of the National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy relevant for ODF in “undertaking continuous development and implementation of strategies and approaches to achieve household sanitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on a sustainable basis”

Within a **Systems Approach**, the specific objectives are:

- To strengthen ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL SYSTEMS including Good Governance, monitoring, financing, coordination, capacity development and regulation of public services at the national and sub-national level by the MWDSEP and other relevant line ministries, in close coordination with ongoing efforts on overall SDG monitoring for ODF; related knowledge management, communication and advocacy;
- To facilitate PARTICIPATORY DEMAND CREATION for sanitation, hygiene and water through institutionalizing community approaches to sanitation (e.g CLTS, PHAST), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing Open Defecation at scale at household level, in schools, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health. This includes an integrated health and nutrition approach in support of strengthening Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion at learning institutions and Health Care Facilities and SWM at community level.
- To support SUSTAINING DEMAND through strengthening of sanitation marketing by establishing/fostering supply chains and markets to meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and marginalized communities and individuals.
- To support ACHIEVING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION through contextualized adequate and affordable Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), low cost drainage, and Solid Waste Management (SWM) focusing on low income/peri - urban areas and rural growth centers.

5 KEY STRATEGIC COMPONENTS AND MEASURES

5.1 Component 1: Strengthening Enabling Environment and National Systems

5.1.1 Pillar 1: Good Governance

Rationale:

Good water governance is an essential pillar for achieving and sustaining an Open Defecation Free Environment. Within the decentralization of key governmental functions, it provides the political, institutional and administrative rules, practices and processes for taking decisions and implementing them towards sustainably changing social norms and providing access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene. Good water governance comprises many elements, but it principally includes: effective, responsive and accountable State institutions that respond to change; openness and transparency providing stakeholders with information; and giving citizens and communities a say and role in decision-making.

Box 3: Legal Enforcement

Legal Enforcement is an approach tailored to enforce sanitation compliance in Zambia using the current existing laws (including public nuisances in using the Public Health Act Cap 295 (under revision) and the Food and Drugs Act Cap 303. AS key element of this Strategy, it is particularly effective in towns, peri-urban and urban areas to ensure a more comprehensive approach to larger areas becoming Open Defecation Free. Legal enforcement involves carrying out comprehensive inspections (sanitation, food hygiene and general hygiene) and legal proceeding in cases of poor compliance by relevant officials to enforce standards and ensure compliance in line with the new regulatory framework.

Specific Objectives:

1. Institutional Framework: To align and implement a clear comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all institutions in the sanitation and hygiene service.
2. Planning and Financing: To strengthen sector planning and resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement for sanitation and hygiene in rural and low income urban areas to eliminate Open Defecation in Zambia.
3. Legal Enforcement: To enforce sanitation regulation to ensure compliance to existing laws.
4. Sector Coordination: To institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at National, Provincial, District and sub-district level.
5. Monitoring & Regulation: To strengthen Monitoring and Regulatory Framework for adequate and equitable sanitation including Verification and Certification of ODF environment of Villages/Chieftdoms/Districts.
6. Traditional Leadership: To support engagement of traditional leaders in facilitating community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to Open Defecation.

5.1.2 Pillar 2: Knowledge Management & Accountability

Rationale

Knowledge and data underpin the governance elements of accountability, transparency and participation. This allows for monitoring of progress to hold the government, service providers and development partners at all governance tiers accountable. Reliable, consistent data and disaggregated data on progress towards Open Defecation Free environment stimulates political commitment, and triggers targeted investments. Together with knowledge, learning and evaluation data it informs policy making and increases transparency. To build strong institutional capacity with a cadre of experienced and effective professionals and technicians across all relevant Ministries are a key element in progressing towards an Open Defecation Free Zambia embedded in long term commitment and support for knowledge management and capacity development.

Specific Objectives

1. Knowledge Management: To strengthen WASH MIS data management in line with localized SDG JMP standards including regular Knowledge – Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys and program evaluations using international standards (OECD DAC).

2. **Formative Research:** To facilitate and support formative research and regular exchange of learning on context of behaviors and appropriate low cost technologies.
3. **Accountability:** To strengthen community participation in monitoring by supporting Consumer Watch Groups and Consumer Feedback Mechanisms in line with the regulatory framework for service delivery in urban and rural areas taking note of the different service delivery models for sanitation, FSM, SWM.
4. **Communication and Advocacy:** To develop and implement a dedicated ODF communication and advocacy strategy in line with “Keep Zambia clean and healthy” Campaign.
5. **Capacity Development:** To strengthen sector capacity by developing and regularly providing targeted capacity development programs for all key Pillars.

Table 3: Examples of indicative Communication and Advocacy Activities in Support of the National ODF Strategy

<p><i>Mass media publicity channels:</i></p> <p><i>Community Radio Outlets:</i></p> <p>Evidence suggests that community radio is by far the most common source of news for rural communities. Many of the community (and some commercial) radio stations have received capacity building support from ZAMCOM to orient them on how to make interesting broadcasts on ODF issues. Jingles, mini-dramas and sanitation songs have been produced and are also broadcast through community radios.</p> <p><i>National Media Outlets:</i></p> <p>ZANIS is the official government information service and has an important role to play in ODF Zambia publicity. In addition, ZSHP has heavily involved journalists from various national media outlets such as ZNBC, Daily Mail Newspaper, The Post Newspaper, and others to regularly cover ODF Chiefdom and district celebrations. While TV advertisements and shows are effective within urban settings, newspaper and radio have greater reach through in rural areas.</p> <p>ZAMCOM, a media training organization, works with a group of journalists from various news outlets to cover WASH-related events throughout the country via the Zambian WASH Media Network.</p> <p><i>Newsletters:</i></p> <p>Newsletters on sanitation have been produced centrally and in the provinces to publicize ODF status and highlight human interest stories on challenges and achievements. MoLG and every province should provide a regular newsletter on the progress towards ODF Zambia 2030.</p> <p><i>Website:</i></p> <p>A national ODF website hosted by MWDSEP helps to publicize the strategy and progress towards ODF 2030, but also be a source of technical and operational guidance for government and other stakeholders in sanitation promotion.</p> <p><i>Publicity through recognition:</i></p> <p>Recognition and commendation for achievements builds local ownership of the effort to achieve ODF 2030. The following have proved effective in sustaining participant’s enthusiasm:</p> <p><i>Chiefdom and village level recognition: ODF flags, billboards and plaques</i></p> <p>ODF flags with standard logos are distributed to ODF communities and larger flags for ODF Chiefdoms and Districts. These provide visual recognition of ODF achievements and promote competition between communities, chiefdoms and districts. Plaques or billboards provide more permanent recognition.</p> <p><i>Individual level recognition: T-shirts, caps, badges and vests</i></p> <p>T-shirts, caps and badges with ODF logos are useful for publicizing ODF Zambia at both local and national levels. Generally, T-shirts and caps are distributed during celebrations and national events such as World Toilet Day or Global Hand Washing Day. ODF vests have been specifically designed for community champions and badges for Sanitation Action Groups (SAGs). These volunteers play a crucial role and this ‘branding’ ensures that they are recognized as part of a large-scale effort.</p>

5.2 Component 2: Demand Creation

5.2.1 Pillar 3: Community based Approaches for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in communities

Rationale

Community participation built on the need for everyone to be involved, to act, be it by contributing to latrine construction or financing (targeted hardware subsidies or output-based subsidies), by building its own latrine or by purchasing a latrine with cash or loans (market-based, microfinance). In Zambia, behavior change techniques follow a contextualized 'shock and shame' approach and may vary from Province to Province following a standardized general CLTS approach in rural and low income urban areas aligned with market-based approaches. A Phased Approach for service provision will allow for moving up the sanitation ladder taking note of the specific socio – economic context in both, low income urban as well as rural areas.

Note: In line with the decentralization process, the provision of sanitation and hygiene falls under the responsibility of Districts, implemented by mandated health personnel (EHT, CHA) with support of voluntary Community Champions (Community Based Volunteers – CC) embedded in the Neighborhood Health Committee (NHC) sub group Sanitation Action Group (SAG).

Specific Objectives

1. Changing Social Norms: To create demand through institutionalizing participatory approaches to total sanitation (CLTS), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing open defecation at scale in communities.
2. Community based Water Safety Planning including water quality monitoring: To support universal access to safe water in all communities applying community based Water Safety Planning.
3. Public Health: To support increased public health by promoting hand washing with soap and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).
4. Targeted Subsidies: To support a formalized targeted subsidy approach in line with the Vision 2030 to leave 'NO ONE BEHIND' with 'special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations'.
5. Community Contribution: To facilitate contextualized community contribution to onsite sanitation, WINS, and/or Self- Supply of water in rural communities.

Box 4: Targeted Subsidies

Leave 'NO ONE BEHIND': Subsidies for Vulnerable

There are several options to provide targeted subsidies to qualifying HH. Provision of material in kind, micro-finance, subsidized supply chains, voucher systems to support selected elements of the sanitation chain (e.g. desludging), or conditionalized Cash Transfer. Eligible households are identified using the same criteria as the Social Cash Transfer program (single mother families, families with handicapped persons etc).

5.2.2 Pillar 4: School Health and Nutrition and WASH in HCF

Rationale

Adequate, clean, gender friendly and inclusive sanitary facilities support changing social norm of eliminating Open Defecation, while at the same time, facilitate school health and increase school attendance especially for girls and female adolescent. WASH activities implemented at the elementary schools, shall be aligned with a contextualised '3Star WINS Approach' which includes hygiene education, sensitisation and provision of information on the importance of good environmental health and personal hygiene, including hand washing, and MHM. The 3Star WINS approach is embedded in Zambia's Child Friendly School (CFS) concept as well as Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) approach promoted by the Ministry of General Education (MoGE). Encouraging partnerships among schools, parents, communities and children in all aspects of the education process will facilitate

the changing of social norms towards an Open Defecation Free environment. Sanitation and Hygiene at Secondary schools shall be targeted by a dedicated gender sensitive hygiene and sanitation curriculum and related gender sensitive and inclusive WASH facilities.

Health Care Facilities (HCF) are at large risk of disease transmission fostered by limited access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene education for both, employees and patients. The MoH promotes cost effective minimum WASH standards in line with the national Infection Prevention & Control (IPC) standards in HCF. Access to improved facilities and sustained hygiene practices are key elements of this approach therewith contributing to an Open Defecation Free environment.

Note: The provision and O&M of WASH facilities in learning institutions (basic, secondary schools and early learning facilities) including adequate resource allocation falls formally under the responsibility of the Ministry of General Education (MoGE), while the MoH is responsible for WASH facilities in HCF. This also includes allocation of adequate resources, standard setting in coordination with the MWDSEP and MoH by seeking guidance from (sub) - District level health personnel on environmental and public health issues and sanitation.

Specific Objectives

1. School Health and Nutrition: To coordinate with MoGE on promotion of physical and emotional health of Learners by addressing their key nutritional and health care needs including sanitation and handwashing with soap in line with the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach and Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL).
2. WASH in HCF: To coordinate with MoH on access and use of basic improved WASH facilities in each HCF.
3. Inclusion: To provide sanitation facilities that are continuously accessible for people with special needs.
4. MHM: To provide sanitation facilities that are MHM friendly incl. disposal facilities for used menstrual materials and support availability of menstrual hygiene management materials such as emergency pads.
5. O&M: To ensure sustainable, effective, efficient, safe operation and maintenance of all WASH facilities in all schools and HCF.
6. Participation: To enhance community participation and promote ownership in School Health and Nutrition/WASH in HCF.

5.3 Component 3: Sustaining Demand Through Supply Side Interventions

5.3.1 Pillar 5: Sanitation Marketing

Rationale

Embedded in a thorough analysis of local markets for affordable sanitation products and a sustained supply chain, sanitation marketing leads to increased sustainability of an Open Defecation Free environment at scale as demand will be met on a continued basis. Ensuring gender equality and inclusion in the design of affordable products is prioritized and supports inclusive access to services LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND as manifested in Zambia's Vision 2030. Supply-side interventions may include the development and testing of appropriate low-cost sanitation solutions; the formulation of viable business models for the sustainable expansion and improvement of local sanitation markets; direct support to current and potential local suppliers, production companies and service providers, including CUs; and the development of a financing mechanisms for micro – financing to assist the purchase of sanitation and hygiene goods and services and working capital loans to local producers and service providers.

Specific Objectives

1. Supply Chains and Markets: To strengthen supply chains and markets so that they meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and otherwise marginalized communities and individuals.
2. Affordable Sustainable Sanitation Products: To develop and continuously market affordable gender sensitive and inclusive sanitation products in line with the Zambian socio – economic and cultural context to enable to move up the sanitation ladder in a Phased Approach with contextualized approaches for rural and low income urban areas.
3. Sustainable Business Model: To support Business Model Development to guide supply side intervention for WASH infrastructure capable of withstanding anticipated extreme events in both, rural and low income urban areas including training of entrepreneurs.
4. Low Cost Financing Options: To facilitate the development of Low Cost Financing Options for producers and service providers including CUs.
5. Public – Private Partnership: To facilitate innovative partnerships for service delivery targeting low cost sanitation product development, Solid Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management.

5.4 Component 4: Safely Managed Sanitation

5.4.1 Pillar 6: Waste Water Treatment, Reuse and Solid Waste Management

Rationale

SDG 6 calls for the use of improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. This is of special importance in low income urban set up prone to frequent Cholera outbreaks. Unregulated solid waste disposal contributes to the often-devastating situation in densely populated low income urban areas causing manifold public health risks.

Specific Objectives

1. Faecal Sludge Management in low income urban areas and rural growth centers: To support development and O and M of localized, scalable and affordable onsite sanitation and FSM options in high public health risk areas, related business models which are aligned with the regulatory framework of the WSS sector.
2. Solid Waste Management and Low Cost Drainage: To support integration of SWM and low cost drainage as integral of Open Defecation Free environment.

5.5 Cross Cutting Themes

5.5.1 Gender

There are intrinsic linkages between WASH and gender equality while entry points for gender mainstreaming highly depend on culture and socio - economic and geographic context aiming at empowering girls and women enhancing synergies with SDG 5.

5.5.2 Resilience and Self Reliance

Resilient WASH is essential at household level, in HCF, and all learning institutions. To build resilience, mainstreaming risk-informed programming to mitigate the impact of climate change and conflict induced humanitarian crisis is at the core of this Strategy and related governmental and private sector partnerships building strong national systems, effective sector institutions, and a strong risk informed accountability framework for ODF. Building resilience and self - reliance supports sustainable systems and capacity for provision of adequate sanitation and hygiene services throughout the crisis. It promotes

longer term development approaches by building a culture and behaviors within people, WASH service providers and sector institutions focusing on improved equity, accountability, transparency, better customer service already during the crisis. Risk assessments shall regularly inform rural and urban national program design, planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring.

5.5.3 Human Immune-Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

People living with HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable to and are disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of inadequate sanitation and hygiene due to their suppressed immune systems. Persistent Diarrhea greatly reduces the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and other interventions. An Open Defecation Free environment decreases the burden of living with HIV. Providing access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities is essential for both - people living with HIV and their caretakers - contributing to improved public health for all.

5.5.4 Disability Inclusion

Disability inclusion is an approach that aims to address barriers faced by persons with disabilities, support their specific needs and ensure their participation. In Zambia, children with disabilities have the same needs as any other child, including the need to clean water, hygiene and sanitation. The SDGs explicitly include disability and persons with disabilities, so it is imperative to promote disability inclusion to ensure access to water and sanitation for all by 2030.

Provision of safe, inclusive and accessible WASH ensures everybody benefits from improved health outcomes, enhances the protection of people with disability, reduces the workload of families in caregiving tasks and reduces the rate of acquiring and spreading of disease. Inaccessible and unhygienic sanitation facilities can cause illness and injuries, as well as reducing dignity and increasing stigma (e.g. children who are blind or have a physical disability moving through areas of open defecation or having to crawl through facilities).

Inaccessible water and sanitation facilities in both, development and humanitarian contexts, can lead to children and women with disabilities defecating in poorly lit and secluded areas leading to increased risk of injuries, abuse and exploitation.

Box 5: WASH Disability Inclusion Practices: Key Messages

WASH Disability Inclusion Practices: Key Messages

- *Address discrimination and stigma when providing WASH services*, encourage the participation of people with disability in all decision-making processes and ensure WASH- related information is in formats that people with different types of disabilities can understand.
- *Raise awareness and talk about people with disabilities' rights* to WASH as well as their specific needs when planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating WASH activities with government, sector partners and communities to promote positive attitude towards addressing the WASH needs of people with disability.
- *Consider disability in the design, monitoring and evaluation of development and emergency WASH interventions.* Disaggregate data by disability, identify specific bottlenecks faced and solutions to the bottlenecks and include disability- related indicators.
- *Design and build WASH facilities with universal designs* (combining sensitization, and social norms as well as technical solutions) so they can be used by all, including people with disability. Specifically, WASH facilities should be physically accessible for people with different types of disabilities.

6 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Integration, SWAp and 7th NDP Working Group on Sanitation

The implementation of the ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy integrates several public and private institutions, CPs, and NGOs that operate at central, provincial, and district levels. The Lead Ministry is the MWDSEP with a key role to ensure that there is a coordinated and integrated governance system. This requires sharing of information at various levels for evidence-based management decisions and adequate resource. The Strategy is operationalized by governmental led sub sector programs – NRWSSP and NUWSSP, implemented and coordinated through the Local Authorities and the Commercial Water Utilities.

The WSS SWAp provides a framework of collaboration among the different sector stakeholders, Government line ministries, civil society, the private sector, NGOs and CPs. It coordinates financing, planning, and monitoring mechanisms to reduce transaction costs. Overall, the SWAp is administered through TWGs, high level policy meetings, CP and NGO meetings, consultative meetings and regular Joint Sector Reviews. In line with this approach, this Strategy is specifically coordinated by the sanitation working group under the coordination structures of the 7th NDP.

6.2 Decentralization and institutional Core structure of WASH service delivery

In 2003, the GRZ launched the National Decentralization Policy, which aims at devolving specified functions and authority, with matching resources, to local authorities at a District level, revised in 2013. Under this environment, the role of the line Ministries is to provide policy, strategic guidelines, overall coordination, monitoring, and evaluation while implementation and supervision of the program would be through the local authorities in the Districts. A Decentralization Implementation Plan was approved by the Cabinet in late 2009, while operationalization is still ongoing and at different stages not only for the WASH sector towards a full-scale devolution.

The new structure comprises four levels of governmental tiers: National, Provincial, District and sub-district. **All WASH related service delivery authority, including urban and rural services, is now transferred to Local Authorities.** Local Authorities may opt to delegate this function to Commercial Utilities for urban and low income urban areas.

6.2.1 MWDSEP National Level

The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP) retains a core of functions over essential national strategy and policy development. Specifically, at national level MWDSEP will retain the overall key responsibility of:

- General and legislative WSS policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation and provision of advice to Councils on their operations (Environmental Policy, Environmental Protection and Pollution - Control, Environmental Research and Training, Water Policy, Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Resources Management and Development);
- Setting national performance standards;
- National development projects and programs.

Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, MWDSEP

The department shall be responsible for the formulation, review and implementation of water supply and sanitation programs and projects in order to ensure improved health and socio-economic wellbeing of the citizens.

The Department will perform the following specific functions:

- Formulate and review policies and legislation for Water Supply and Sanitation;
- Facilitate the development and rehabilitation of urban, peri urban and rural Water Supply and Sanitation infrastructure in order to enhance service delivery;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation policies and programs to ensure effective service provision;
- Promote Community participation in the management of water supply and sanitation programs to ensure sustainable service delivery;
- Conduct research in Water Supply and Sanitation in order generate information for decision making;
- Provide technical assistance and material support to Local Authorities and Commercial Water Utilities in order to enhance institutional capacity in the provision of water and sanitation services;
- Promote collaboration on the provision of water supply and sanitation among stakeholders for effective and efficient service provision;
- Develop, review and disseminate guidelines for provision of water supply and sanitation to ensure compliance to standards; and
- Develop and implement capacity development programs in order to enhance institutional capacity and improve systems for effective service provision.

Sanitation Unit:

The Unit shall be responsible for planning and implementation of Sanitation programs in order to ensure the delivery adequate sanitation services.

The unit shall perform the following specific functions:

- Prepare national programs and plans for the development of sanitation to enhance implementation;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the sanitation programs to determine appropriate interventions;
- Identify and acquire sanitation technologies and approaches appropriate for the needs of communities in order to improve service delivery;
- Provide technical backstopping to sanitation providers in order to enhance capacity for program implementation;
- Collaborate with stakeholders on sanitation in order to share best practices and enhance service provision; and
- Conduct capacity development programs for Sanitation providers in order to enhance service provision.

Community Development Unit:

The Unit shall be responsible for mobilizing and sensitizing communities on water supply and sanitation in order to enhance community participation and ownership.

The unit shall perform the following specific functions:

- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the Community programs to determine appropriate interventions;
- Identify Community approaches on Water supply, sanitation and solid waste development in order to improve service delivery;
- Mobilize communities to participate in water supply programs in order to promote ownership and sustainability;
- Develop, implement and review of Information Education and Communication (IEC) plans and materials in order to promote acceptance of water supply and sanitation programs by community members;
- Collaborate with stakeholders on water supply and sanitation in order to share best practices and enhance participation; and
- Implement capacity development programs for water supply and sanitation service providers in order to enhance community participation.

6.2.2 MWDSEP Provincial Level

Key functions to be performed at provincial level include:

- Coordinating and consolidating Water and Sanitation District Plans into provincial development plans for submission to the center;
- Monitoring the utilization of resources and implementation of development programs in the Province;

- Coordinating and auditing of local institutions;
- Ensuring implementation of national government policies and regulations;
- Implementation of national development projects (NRWSSP, NUWSSP) and programs which cut across sectors.

Box 7: Institutional functions of Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Office

The *Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Office* shall be responsible for the implementation of water supply and sanitation programs and projects in the province in order to ensure improved health and socio-economic wellbeing of the citizens.

The Office shall perform the following specific functions:

- Facilitate the development and rehabilitation of urban, peri urban and rural Water Supply and Sanitation infrastructure in order to enhance service delivery;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation policies and programs to ensure effective service provision;
- Promote Community participation in the management of water supply and sanitation programs to ensure sustainable service delivery;
- Provide technical assistance and material support to Local Authorities and Commercial Water Utilities in the province in order to enhance institutional capacity in the provision of water and sanitation services;
- Promote collaboration on the provision of water supply and sanitation among stakeholders for effective and efficient service provision; and
- Implement capacity development programs in order to enhance institutional capacity and improve systems for effective service provision.

6.2.3 District Level: Devolution of Functions and Decentralization

At District level, District Councils are responsible for coordination of the decentralized structures, including

- Infrastructure development and maintenance; including Water and sanitation;
- Planning and implementation of development projects and programs; including mobilization of local resources;
- Environmental services and disaster management;
- Community development;
- Primary health care and primary and basic education.

6.2.4 Human Resources for the Facilitation of Community Based Sanitation: Implementation Structures at District level (rural)²¹

Community Health Assistants (CHAs) act as a formal link between the community and the health care system. Ideally, they spend 20% of their time at the Health Post/Centre and 80% in the field interacting with the community. They shall concentrate mainly on preventive, promotive and curative activities – and are the ideal partner for any Community Led Sanitation approach. They work closely with the Neighborhood Health Committee (NHC) and Sanitation Community Champions (CC) to coordinate community based volunteer’s activities in line with and trained in the application of CLTS relevant sector guidelines. The CHAs play a key role in sustainability aspects once the village/community is declared ODF as they frequently promote health aspects in their communities – including Behavior Change and Communication (BCC) and information education and communication (IEC) and health advocacy. The CHA also reaches out to schools with programs for coordination with school health and WINS

21 Implementation structures for peri – urban (low income) sanitation are outlined in the National urban / peri – urban sanitation strategy.

activities implemented in parallel and interlinked with the community based ODF activities. This also includes community based SWM preventive and curative measures. In all activities CHAs are supported by dedicated volunteering CCs. CHAs also play a key role in regular monitoring activities as they are responsible to regularly collect ODF relevant data from their community supported by CCs within the DHIS2 (WASH MIS) mobile to web monitoring framework application.

Sanitation Community Champions (CCs): Zambia has a long tradition of Community Volunteers who are delivering services within governmental led programs in the field of community development, health, and/or social welfare to their community on a voluntary (unpaid) basis. Trained in the CLTS approach and ODF monitoring they are responsible for community mobilization, distribution of supplies as subsidies in kind etc. They are selected and endorsed by the SAG. They report on a monthly basis to the SAG on their activities and related results. They also shall provide reports to the Ward Development Committee (WDC).

Sanitation Action Groups (SAG) is a group dedicated to reaching and sustaining ODF status in its community. They provide oversight to the CCs and support their work in any possible means, including quality assurance of the community mobilization process. They collaborate with the NHCs. The NHCs shall report to the Health Center Committee monthly giving feedback on their planned sanitation activities, observations on the agreed sanitation indicators on the health catchment area community score card and inputs from the community on perception of quality of sanitation and hygiene activities conducted. In general, as any Community based Volunteer, the CCs are integral part of the community based health and sanitation workforce and report within the Primary Health Care system structures.

In an ideal case, CCs are regularly presented in selected sanitation and hygiene relevant District Planning Meetings/ District Health Promotion Team meetings/ District Data Review meetings to strengthen community participation at District level and increase visibility of sanitation and hygiene.

Sanitation and water is integral part of the *Basic Health Care Package* and thus, part of the capacity development and induction/orientation of any NHC.²²

Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) support the monitoring and progress reporting of ODF process in rural Zambia linking the WASH District Focal Point with the SAG and their Volunteers. EHTs receive monthly SMS from the District WASH Focal Point with progress reports for his/her ward to inform CV/ EHT meetings and receive reports from the CCs on triggered villages for submission into the mobile to web application DHIS2 (WASH MIS).

Community Development Officer/Assistant (CDO/CDA): support the CATS/CLTS/PHAST processes promoting community participation.

6.3 MoCTA and Traditional Leaders

Traditional leaders have a key and very powerful role in facilitating changing of social norms. Harnessing the influencing power of Chiefs as facilitators towards new and sustainable sanitation and hygiene behavior increases the outreach and promotes sustainability of any governmental led program take up. Key approaches under this Strategy are:

- Chief to Chief triggering, whereby chiefs who have become strong sanitation advocates sensitize other Chiefs to do the same. This also helps to promote competition between chiefdoms;
- Triggering of Village Headmen to secure their active support in delivering a sustainable ODF District and ODF sustainability monitoring;
- Involving Chiefs in mass verification exercises where ODF has been reported across entire wards or chiefdoms;
- Promoting and monitoring the achievement of ODF Chiefdoms at national level via the House of Chiefs while using the House of Chiefs meetings to allow for learning exchange.

MoCTA facilitates the engagement of Chiefs in sanitation and hygiene promotion at local, provincial and national level including post ODF activities.

6.4 Resource Mobilization and Financing

Governmental led Programmatic Budget allocation: MWDSEP will ensure that under both, NRWSSP and NUWSSP sufficient funding is provided to District Councils to have reliable and timely access to the operational funding to scale up sanitation and hygiene promotion district-wide, including ODF Sustainability Monitoring and Community Engagement. Budget allocation is guided by the District Sanitation Plans and CU Investment Plans.

Complementary MOH and MoGE Budget: Funding from MWDSEP is complemented by funding provided by MOH/MoGE/MoCTA for sub – District level activities as outlined in the MoU between both Ministries, activities in HCF and learning institutions.

Budget Allocation by Cooperating Partners and NGO: CPs and NGOs are encouraged to continue supporting implementation of the national water and sanitation programmes.

Private Sector Contributions: Private Sector is reached out to identify opportunities for private sector engagement, program support in support of Sanitation Marketing, financing options and donation in kind.

Note: Essential operational funding needs for medium and long term planning are summarized in the Annex.

6.5 ODF Verification, Certification and Celebration

6.5.1 ODF Graduation Level 1 ODF Verification and Certification to acknowledge first steps moving the sanitation ladder but still limited and unimproved

In Zambia, the ODF certification process as a key element of a CLTS approach aims at granting official Open Defecation Free (ODF) status to a Ward or Chiefdom if **100% of HH meet ODF criteria**. The ODF certification is usually conducted three (3) months after all villages in the Ward or Chiefdom have been verified as ODF at **ODF Graduation Level 1 = ODF Certification** while voluntary Community Champions (CC) and sub-district staff from MoH are requested to regularly monitor these ODF villages during the period after verification to ensure that they maintain their ODF status.

The ODF verification process is standardized based on an official set of forms: completed Village ODF Claim, Verification and Certification Forms listing all households in the village reflecting the Phased Approach.

The Level 1 Certification of the Ward or Chiefdom is approved if **100% of the households visited** meet the ODF criteria.

6.5.2 ODF Graduation Level 2: Awarding and Celebration: Access to Basic Sanitation for ALL

Following the ODF certification of a Ward or Chiefdom, the villages continues to work on the sanitation service level and other criteria defined under the ODF graduation protocol relevant to reach **ODF Graduation Level 2 = ODF Celebration**. Similar to Level 1 validation visits will be conducted. Only if 100% of Villages in each Ward / Chiefdom achieve 100% Level 2 ODF graduation criteria the Ward / Chiefdom will be allowed to celebrate and receives the agreed award, if any. Each certified village will receive a visit by district officials recognizing their Level 2 ODF status and will be allowed to place a placard or billboard stating their ODF status to be erected at the main entrances of the village.

6.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

6.6.1 Rural Sanitation: Country wide Real Time and ODF Sustainability Monitoring: WASH MIS Platform CLTS Data Monitoring

Zambia has developed and tested a WASH village-level mobile surveillance system to be taken to scale at national level under the leadership of MWDSEP. Built in DHIS2 (www.dhis2.org), a real-time system guides data collection, management and analysis for governmental led ODF programming at scale. Village-level Community Champions (CCs) provide monthly reports to DHIS2 for each village through a simple, user-friendly mobile application. Real-time data for selected ODF indicators are available through maps, graphs and charts within the DHIS2 platform. This immediate feedback aims at empowering government actors at national, provincial and District level to make informed decisions to reduce open defecation in Zambia and improve access to basic sanitation for all, effectively allocate resources and support all levels of the administrative hierarchy. CCs are supported by a network of Environmental Health Technicians, Environmental Health Officers and District Officers.

The system is managed by MWDSEP as its WASH MIS. The vision is for all sector related MIS – such as Education MIS (monitoring WINS data) and Health MIS (Monitoring WASH related access data in HCF and Health data) to be further coordinated and aligned.

Box 9: WASH MIS Data Flow

At the village level, sanitation action group (SAG) member's record information on key sanitation and hygiene indicators using paper forms which they hand over to CCs who in turn enter the data into the mobile phone. As soon as the data are entered, the real-time updating feature displays the information on the online DHIS2 platform at national level. EHTs then receive automated SMS with summary of the data from the community champions in their wards with request to follow up on poor performances. The village-level data is then compiled across Districts and Provinces, for which management meetings are held to discuss and feedback sent to community champions and SAG members. Meetings are held regularly between EHTs and community champions to review data submitted and provide support and between community champions and SAG members to review the feedback. Feedback are also sent to Chiefs to help them mobilize their communities to improve on their performance. The data is customized so that Chiefs can see ODF status per village in their Chiefdom, an ODF summary for their whole Chiefdom and how their Chiefdom compares across Districts.

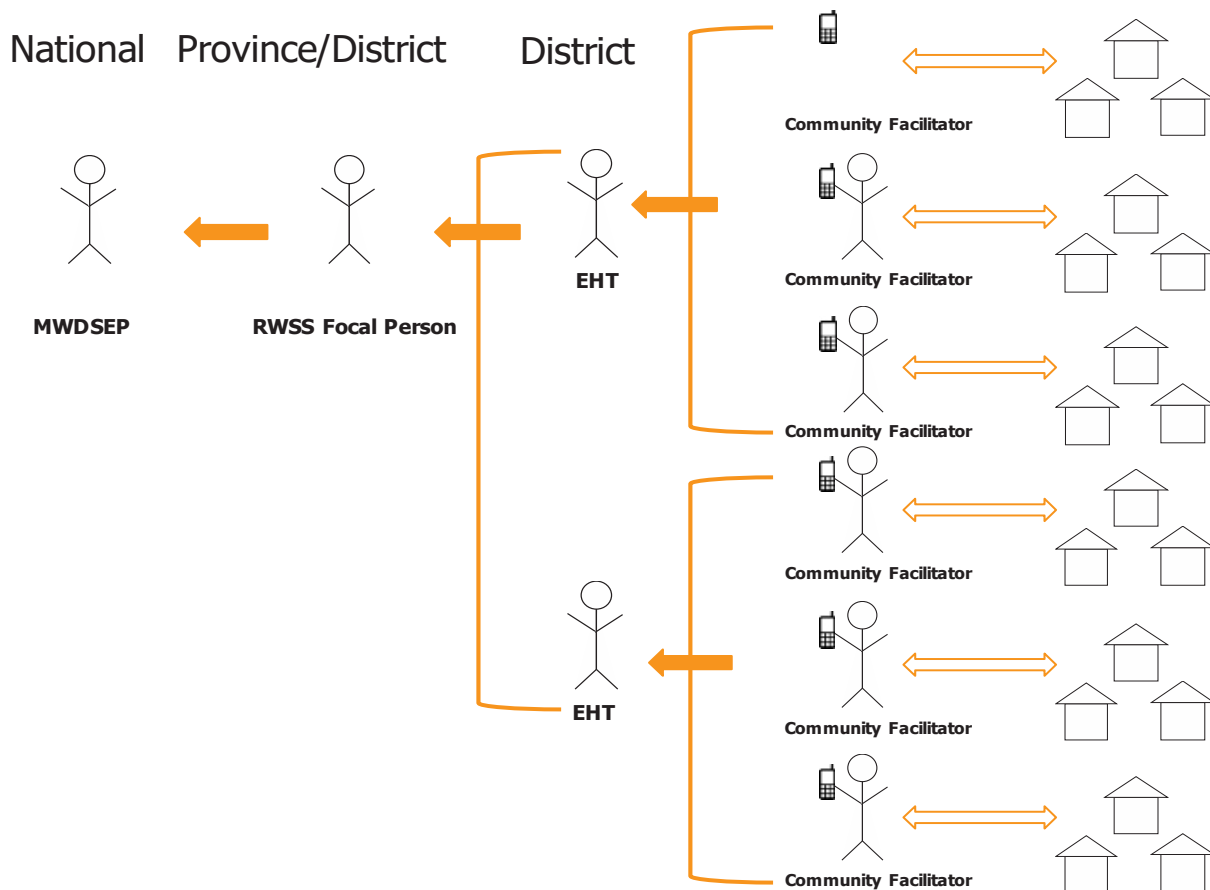


Figure 12: WASH MIS (DHIS2) Real Time Monitoring Process

Table 4: Key WASH MIS (DHIS2) Monitoring Indicators, Status July 2018

Topic	Indicator
Baseline	Population
	Number Households
	Latrines built before triggering
New Users	Latrines built after triggering
	Latrines in use
Number of adequate Latrines/ODF	Number of adequate latrines
	Number of latrines with hand washer with soap/ash
Water Access Mapping	Number of improved water points
	Number of functional improved water points
	V-WASHE have resources
Quality Check	Number of household checked by community champions
	Number of households verified

6.6.2 Peri-urban Sanitation: Monitoring by CUs and NWASCO

Low income urban sanitation shall be regularly monitored by the low income urban units of CUs within their licensed service area and reported to NWASCO. NWASCO spot – check the reported status through its Inspectors. Data is reported annually in the NWASCO Sector Report.

6.6.3 Evaluation

Assessment of Knowledge Attitude and Practice (Pre/post KAP): A KAP survey is a quantitative method (predefined questions formatted in standardized questionnaires) that provides access to quantitative and qualitative information including such related to social norms on water, sanitation and hygiene. KAP surveys reveal misconceptions or misunderstandings that may represent obstacles to the activities to be implemented and potential barriers to behavioral change. It enhances the understanding of a situation, confirms or disapproves hypothesis on knowledge, attitude and practice of specific themes in relation WASH and related health outcomes. It has been applied in Zambia at scale to establish a baseline (pre – KAP) and measure outcome (post – KAP) and tools are available.

Sustainability Assessment: Sustainability Assessments allow for a standardized review of program outputs, outcomes and impacts assessing sustainability of interventions. Under ZSHP, a formal approach (Sustainability Check) was established, which shall be applied also under this Strategy.

Joint Sector Review: Zambia has established a tradition of regular Joint Sector Reviews as key element of its SWAp. The regular review of implementation of this Strategy is key element of this JSR within both government led programs.

6.7 ODF Sustainability

The use of CLTS as a stand-alone and one – off activity does not guarantee that a community will become ODF or that, once achieved, ODF status will be sustained. There is evidence not only within Zambia but many other countries that further monitoring, motivational inputs and technical support is needed to sustain changing of social norms of latrine use and handwashing practices. Threats to the sustainability of ODF status need to be contextualized within regions, but typically include one or more of the following:

Retriggering: One - triggering interventions are not effective in changing behavior and some people may build latrines when they have not, in reality, changed their attitude to the regular use of a toilet or hand washing at critical times. Unless there is continued encouragement to adopt the new practice, some people resume their long-established practices. CC, CHAs and Traditional Leaders play a key role in regular engagement with the ODF communities sustaining and fostering social learning.

Climbing up the Sanitation Ladder: In response to triggering, in line with the Phased Approach, many households in rural might have built unimproved or simple latrines that do not last long with a high risk to be damaged or collapsing over time and to be abandoned. Experiences show – that continued ‘shared’ latrine use over times risks falling back to Open Defecation habits. Thus, communities and institutions are supported in improving their facilities using a dedicated incentive scheme to reach ODF Level 2 and 3. Continued Sanitation Marketing including supply chain management is pre – condition and contributes to improving service levels by providing low cost high quality products.

Traditional leadership penalty incentive: The powerful role of Traditional Leaders is used to penalize reversing behaviors or collapsing of latrines.

Knowledge Exchange: Parallel knowledge exchange among CC, coaches and trainers and formative targeted research will enable learning in support of sustainability.

Use of targeted Subsidies: In line with the equity principle, targeted subsidies and rewards are used to support qualifying households to install improved facilities.

Monitoring and Reporting of post ODF Status: Using the established WASH MIS approach post ODF status will be regularly monitored, reported and published to update information on the technical and the social behavioral aspects of sustainability. Districts play a key role in allocation sufficient capacities and budgets for post ODF

activities. Ideally this would be provided through the same CCs and CHAs in line with a standardized post ODF protocol (to be developed) that has worked with the communities from the outset, though their own motivation to continue visiting post-ODF needs to be sustained. It is therefore important to continue making incentive payments for each monitoring report as is done post-triggering.

7 RISK MANAGEMENT: RISKS AND THEIR MITIGATION

Risk/Impact Ratings: 1 = low; 2 = medium; 3 = high; Rating = Risk x Impact

Table 5: Risks and Risk Mitigation Measures

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Mitigation
Limited capacity within MWDSEP as lead Ministry for the actual implementation of this Strategy.	2	3	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a national, multi-sector co-ordination mechanism in line with the envisioned SWAp 2. Foster envisioned MoU between MWDSEP/MoH/MoGE/MoLG. Disseminate guidance on key elements of this Strategy to all MWDSEP/MoH/MoGE/MoLG staff on national/provincial / District level as well as all District Councils/Local Authorities.
No or only limited uptake of the Systems Approach defined under the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy.	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Formalize induction training of MWDSEP staff of all departments to allow for learning. 4. Include ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy learning into induction of all new staff at MWDSEP. 5. Formal recognition of the role of National Coaches and trainers to strengthen their role in advocacy for the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy
Limited resources to fund implementing agencies to implement all intended key measures of the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy.	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. CPs, MOH and MWDSEP collaborate in targeted advocacy for increased funding for all Pillars of the strategy including FSM and targeted subsidies.
District Councils do not prioritize implementation of the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy.	2	3	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sensitize civic and traditional leadership at local level to make sanitation and hygiene promotion a priority. 8. Include ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy key approaches and measures in induction and training of WASH District staff. 9. Provide ring-fenced funding to Districts for implementation of ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy
District Councils cannot access adequate and timely operational funding	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. MWDSEP works with MOF to ensure that adequate and timely funding is included in budgeting process, allocated and released for both governmental led programs. 11. All Districts develop credible and costed Sanitation Districts Plans in line with key approaches and measures outlined under the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy and receive technical support for development of such plans.
District Councils receive inadequate guidance and technical support on implementation of the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy.	1	3	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. National WASH Capacity Development Strategy is revised and adequate funds are allocated for targeted capacity development programs in line with the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy. 13. Advocate among CPs to prioritise capacity development measures for both peri – urban and rural uptake of the ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy.

Community Volunteers (CCs) insufficiently engage in triggering and post triggering support and follow up.	3	3	9	<p>14. Capacity development of community champions via more substantive training and mentoring.</p> <p>15. Strengthen role of CHAs in their role as technical link between SAG/CC and formal sub – District structure.</p>
Real Time Monitoring system fails to provide accurate and timely data	3	3	9	<p>16. Rationalize reporting cycle and expand the use of Real Time Monitoring nationwide.</p> <p>17. Incentivize accurate and timely report submission.</p> <p>18. Link and harmonize MIS of MoH, MoGE, and NIS of NWASCO for cross – checking of data submitted, quality assurance.</p> <p>19. Regularly spot - check monitoring process.</p>
ODF conversion rate is too low to meet ODF relevant national targets.	3	3	9	<p>20. Foster phased approach to focus on Open Defecation Free environment and changing of social norms before moving up the sanitation ladder.</p> <p>21. Expand sanitation marketing to cover all locations where the construction of durable latrines is challenging for low-income households.</p> <p>22. Consolidate and expand hand washing promotion, both nationally and locally.</p> <p>23. Introduce targeted subsidies</p>
ODF status awarded to villages that do not, in reality, meet ODF criteria	2	2	4	<p>24. P – Water Supply and Sanitation Office and District officer to provide quality assurance for the verification process, including occasional spot checks of verified communities.</p> <p>25. Ensure that ODF criteria is widely known and understood both by government agencies and rural communities.</p>
Households build only temporary latrines in response to triggering.	2	2	4	<p>26. Expand sanitation marketing to cover all locations where the construction of durable latrines is challenging for low-income households.</p> <p>27. Provide incentives to move up sanitation ladder after initial temporary latrines were constructed.</p>
Triggered and certified communities do not remain ODF.	3	3	9	<p>28. Ensure that verification is strictly applied so that only communities which genuinely meet 100% ODF criteria are certified.</p> <p>29. Ensure that community champions are incentivized and supervised for post-ODF monitoring and motivational visits.</p>

8 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

8.1 Monitoring Framework

The monitoring framework below of this Strategy is aligned with the monitoring of the 7th NDP and Vision 2030.

Table 6: Monitoring Framework for ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy

Overall ODF Strategy Objective	Contribution to 7th NDP Outcome Indicators: Enhancing Human Development: RESULTS AREA 3: Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation	7th NDP Programme	Contribution to 7th NDP Program Output	Contribution to 7th NDP Indicator
		Strategy 1: Enhance Provision of Adequate Safe Water and Sanitation		
By 2030, to end Open Defecation by ALL paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment at household level, in learning institutions, Health Care Facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition.	% of households with access to improved drinking water (total, rural, urban) % of households with access to improved sanitation total, rural, urban) % of water samples from a representative sample of water points that meet ZBS/WHO % of households whose garbage is disposed of through improved methods (%)	Water quality monitoring improvement	Water quality systems strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of additional water quality assurance facilities (Urban) - % of commercial utilities whose water samples meet the national drinking water standard (ZBS/WHO) - % of population with access to safely managed drinking water source rural/urban - % of population with access to basic sanitation service rural/urban - % of population with access to safely managed sanitation services rural/urban - % of population practicing Open Defecation (OD) by rural/urban - % of schools with basic WASH facilities - % of health care facilities with basic WASH services
		Water supply and sanitation improvement	Water supply and sanitation services improved	
		Water supply and sanitation improvement	Hygiene practices in households and communities improved	- % of population having a handwashing facility with soap and water
		Communication and advocacy enhancement	Policy Framework for WASH Sector Strengthened	- # of policy strategies developed
		Multi-sectoral coordination to water and sanitation provision enhanced	Multi-sectoral coordination of water and sanitation provision strengthened	- National water supply, sanitation and solid waste policy and strategies in place

		Strategy 2: Improve Availability of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure		
		Climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure development	Climate smart water and sanitation infrastructure developed	- % of people accessing climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure
		Strategy 3: Enhance Research in Water Supply and Sanitation Services		
		Research and knowledge management improvement	Evidence based decision making on water and sanitation services enhanced	- # of additional research publication of WASH sector per year - Functional MIS for Water and Sanitation
		Strategy 4: Promote Alternative Financing for Water and Sanitation		
		Public-private partnership enhancement	Participation of the private sector in water and sanitation services enhanced services based on the PPP framework	# of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) initiatives in water and sanitation

8.2 ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy costed Implementation Matrix and Prioritization

A detailed implementation Matrix is presented in the Annex showing Key Activities to be implemented for each Strategic Pillar of this Strategy. The activities were jointly developed and discussed by sector stakeholders at a national ODF Zambia 2030 Stakeholder workshop which took place in July 2018 organized by the MWDSEP.

8.1.1 Estimated Implementation Costs for basic improved Sanitation and Handwashing

CapEx costs estimates were developed based on cost estimates depicted in both, NRWSSP and NUWSSP for suggested standards to provide basic improved sanitation to each of the targeted population groups – aligned with targets indicated under 7th NDP and Zambia Vision 2030.

OpEx costs were estimated based on a Value for Money analysis done by UNICEF with reference to the ZSHP and average costs calculation drawn from the costed Implementation Matrix as shown in Annex 3. Cost for water infrastructure, replacement and major repairs are not included. Key reference for comprehensive costs estimates are NRWSSP / NUWSSP documents.

Table 7: CapEx and OpEx Cost Estimates for rural Sanitation and Hygiene (Hand Washing)

		JMP 2017			COMMENT	
		2015	2021	2030		
SANITATION RURAL						
	Access to basic services (%)	18.72	55.00	90.00	7th NDP targets	
	Total Rural Population (#)	9,001,647	10,373,392	12,843,297	NRWSSP estimates	
	Rural Population with Access to basic Services (#)	1,685,487	5,705,366	11,558,967	in line wit ODF Certification Protocoll	
	Additional Population Covered for the Period		4,019,878	5,853,602	9,873,480	
	Facilities to be constructed (8 people/latrine)		502,485	731,700	1,234,185	
	CapEx Cost Infrastructure (Traditional Improved Latrine)		\$ 251,242,383	\$ 365,850,106	\$ 617,092,489	NRWSSP estimates, Improved traditional pit latrine with slab; incl. hand washing device serving 8 people, NOT incl. water access, O&M is assumed to be covered by consumer
\$ 500.00	Targeted Subsidy		\$ 25,124,238	\$ 36,585,011	\$ 61,709,249	Suggestions
10%	OpEx/Capita (NRWSSP):		\$ 14,471,561	\$ 21,072,966	\$ 35,544,527	UNICEF VfM analysis estimates
\$ 3.60	Total Funding required		\$ 265,713,944	\$ 386,923,072	\$ 652,637,016	
HANDWASHING RURAL - total						
	Access to basic Services (%)	5.16	40.00	100.00	7th NDP targets	
	Total Rural Population (#)	9,001,647	10,373,392	12,843,297	NRWSSP estimates	
	Rural Population with Access to basic Services (#)	464,093	4,149,357	12,843,297		
	Additional Population Covered for the Period		3,685,264	8,693,940	12,379,204	
	Facilities to be constructed (8 people/facility)		460,658	1,086,743	1,547,400	
	CapEx Cost Infrastructure		\$ 4,606,580	\$ 10,867,425	\$ 15,474,005	Tippitap hand washing facility
\$ 10.00	Targeted Subsidy		\$ 460,658	\$ 1,086,743	\$ 1,547,400	NRWSSP estimates
10%	Operational NUWSSP Cost/Capita		\$ 5,343,632	\$ 12,606,213	\$ 17,949,846	Authors estimates
\$ 1.45	Total Funding required		\$ 10,410,870	\$ 24,560,381	\$ 34,971,251	

Table 8: CapEx and OpEx Cost Estimates for urban Sanitation and Hygiene (Hand Washing)

SANITATION URBAN		JMP 2017			COMMENT
		2015	2021	2030	
Access to basic services (%)	49.00	70.00	100.00		7th NDP targets
Total Urban Population (#)	6,472,258	7,752,611	10,732,917		Estimates reflected in NRWSSP, differs from NUWSSP
Urban Population with Access to basic Services (#)	3,171,112	7,752,611	10,732,917		in line with ODF Certification Protocol
Additional Population Covered for the		4,581,499	2,980,306	7,561,805	
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/latrine)		572,687	372,538	945,226	
CapEx Cost Infrastructure (VIP + DEWATS - water borne)		\$ 744,493,552	\$ 484,299,725	\$ 1,228,793,277	NUWSSP estimates for VIP water borne + treatment, O&M is supposed to be covered by consumer (high cost)
\$ 1,300.00 20% Targeted Subsidy		\$ 148,898,710	\$ 96,859,945	\$ 245,758,655	NUWSSP estimates
\$ 3.60 OpEx/Capita (NUWSSP):		\$ 16,493,396	\$ 10,729,102	\$ 27,222,497	Authors estimates
Total Funding		\$ 760,986,947	\$ 495,028,827	\$ 1,256,015,774	

HANDWASHING URBAN - total		JMP 2017			COMMENT
		2015	2021	2030	
Access to basic Services (%)	25.59	40.00	100.00		7th NDP targets
Total Urban Population (#)	6,472,258	7,752,611	10,732,917		NUWSSP estimates
Urban Population with Access to basic Services (#)	1,656,336	3,101,044	10,732,917		
Additional Population Covered for the		1,444,708	7,631,873	9,076,581	
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/facility)		180,589	953,984	1,134,573	
CapEx Cost Infrastructure	\$ 25.00 20% Targeted Subsidy	\$ 4,514,714	\$ 23,849,602	\$ 28,364,316	Kalingalinga type handwashing facility, simple covered bucket with tap
Operational NUWSSP Cost/Capita	\$ 1.45	\$ 902,943	\$ 4,769,920	\$ 5,672,863	NUWSSP
Total Funding		\$ 7,512,484	\$ 39,685,738	\$ 47,198,221	Authors estimates

8.1.2 OpEx Cost Estimates based on Consultative Programming for each Strategic Pillar

Within a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process sector experts identified key activities to operationalize the Strategy. Table 9 depicts Operational Cost Estimates. For CapEx estimates see Table 7 and related governmental led (sub-) sector programs and Master Plans.

Table 9: Operational Cost Estimates per Strategic Pillar

	Strategic Pillar	Total OpEx Estimates	
1	Good Governance	ZMW 165,750,000	\$16,575,000
1.1	Institutional Framework: To align and implement a clear comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all institutions in the sanitation and hygiene service delivery value chain in order to streamline social service delivery towards an Open Defecation Free environment.	ZMW 61,070,000	\$6,107,000
1.2	Planning and Financing: To strengthen sector planning and resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement for sanitation and hygiene in rural and peri-urban areas to eliminate Open Defecation in Zambia	ZMW 12,500,000	\$1,250,000
1.3	Legal Enforcement: To enforce sanitation regulation to ensure compliance to existing laws	ZMW 6,500,000	\$650,000
1.4	Sector Coordination: To institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at National, Provincial, District and sub-district level	ZMW 780,000	\$78,000
1.5	Monitoring & Regulation: To strengthen Monitoring and Regulatory Framework for adequate and equitable sanitation including Verification and Certification of ODF environment of Villages/Chiefdoms/Districts.	ZMW 76,500,000	\$7,650,000
1.6	Traditional Leadership: To support engagement of traditional leaders in facilitating community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to Open Defecation.	ZMW 8,400,000	\$840,000
2	Knowledge Management and Accountability	ZMW 161,780,000	\$16,178,000
2.1	Knowledge Management: To strengthen WASH MIS (DHIS2) data management in line with localized SDG JMP standards including regular Knowledge – Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys and program evaluations using international standards (OECD DAC).	ZMW 79,280,000	\$7,928,000
2.2	Formative Research: To facilitate and support formative research and regular exchange of learning on context of behaviors and appropriate low cost technologies.	ZMW 3,500,000	\$350,000
0.3	Accountability: To strengthen community participation in monitoring by supporting Consumer Watch Groups and Consumer Feedback Mechanisms in line with the regulatory framework for service delivery in urban and rural areas taking note of the different service delivery models for sanitation, FSM, SWM.	ZMW 500,000	\$50,000
2.4	Communication & Advocacy: To develop and implement a dedicated ODF communication and advocacy strategy in line with “Keep Zambia clean and healthy” Campaign.	ZMW 11,300,000	\$1,130,000
2.5	Capacity Development: To strengthen sector capacity by developing and regularly providing targeted capacity development programs for all key Pillars	ZMW 67,200,000	\$6,720,000
3	Community based Approaches for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in communities	ZMW 147,185,000	\$14,718,500
3.1	Changing Social Norms: To create demand through institutionalizing participatory approaches to total sanitation (CLTS), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing open defecation at scale in communities.	ZMW 126,375,000	\$12,637,500
3.2	Community based Water Safety Planning including water quality monitoring: To support universal access to safe water in all communities applying community based Water Safety Planning.	ZMW 19,250,000	\$1,925,000

3.3	Public Health: To support increased public health by promoting hand washing with soap and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).	ZMW 1,000,000	\$100,000
3.4	Targeted Subsidies: To support a formalized targeted subsidy approach in line with the Vision 2030 to leave 'NO ONE BEHIND' with 'special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations'	ZMW 200,000	\$20,000
3.5	Community Contribution: To facilitate contextualized community contribution to onsite sanitation, WINS, and/or Self- Supply of water in rural communities.	ZMW 360,000	\$36,000
4	School Health & HCF	ZMW 109,120,000	\$10,912,000
4.1	School Health and Nutrition: To coordinate with MoGE on promotion of physical and emotional health of Learners by addressing their key nutritional and health care needs including sanitation and handwashing with soap in line with the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach and Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL).	ZMW 4,300,000	\$430,000
4.2	WASH in HCF: To coordinate with MoH on access and use of basic improved WASH facilities in each HCF.	ZMW 53,400,000	\$5,340,000
4.3	Inclusion: To provide sanitation facilities that are continuously accessible for people with special needs.	ZMW 3,000,000	\$300,000
4.4	MHM: To provide sanitation facilities that are MHM friendly incl. disposal facilities for used menstrual materials and support availability of menstrual hygiene management materials such as emergency pads.	ZMW 3,000,000	\$300,000
4.5	O&M: To ensure sustainable, effective, efficient, safe operation and maintenance of all WASH facilities in all schools and HCF.	ZMW 300,000	\$30,000
4.6	Participation: To enhance community participation and promote ownership in School Health and Nutrition/WASH in HCF.	ZMW 45,120,000	\$4,512,000
5	Sanitation Marketing	ZMW 19,025,000	\$1,902,500
5.1	Supply Chains and Markets: To strengthen supply chains and markets so that they meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and otherwise marginalized communities and individuals.	ZMW 13,325,000	\$1,332,500
5.2	Affordable Sustainable Sanitation Products: To develop and continuously market affordable gender sensitive and inclusive sanitation products in line with the Zambian socio – economic and cultural context to enable to move up the sanitation ladder in a Phased Approach with contextualized approaches for rural and low income urban areas.	ZMW 3,500,000	\$350,000
5.3	Sustainable Business Model: To support Business Model Development to guide supply side intervention for WASH infrastructure capable of withstanding anticipated extreme events in both, rural and low income urban areas including training of entrepreneurs.	ZMW 1,700,000	\$170,000
5.4	Low Cost Financing Options: To facilitate the development of Low Cost Financing Options for producers and service providers including CUs.	ZMW 500,000	\$50,000
5.5	Public – Private Partnership: To facilitate innovative partnerships for service delivery targeting low cost sanitation product development, Solid Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management.	ZMW -	\$-
6	FSM/SWM		\$2,456,000

6.1	Faecal Sludge Management on peri – urban areas and rural growth centers: To support development and O&M of localized, scalable and affordable onsite sanitation and FSM options in high public health risk areas, related business models which are aligned with the regulatory framework of the WSS sector.	ZMW 24,010,000	\$2,401,000
6.2	Solid Waste Management and Low Cost Drainage: To support integration of SWM and low cost drainage as integral of Open Defecation Free environment.	ZMW 550,000	\$55,000
	Total	ZMW 602,860,000	\$62,742,000

8.1.3 7th NDP Priority Activity Planning 2018 - 2021




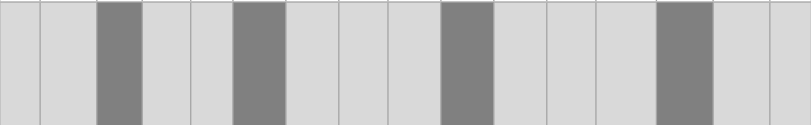
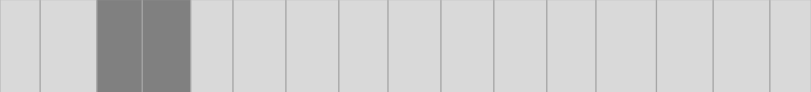




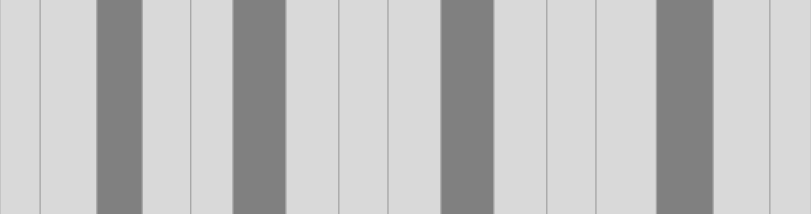
Table 10 presents key tasks and timeframe for the implementation of the strategy from 2018-2021. While MWDSEP has the overall responsibility to drive and promote the implementation of the Strategy, it will coordinate with MoH and MoGE, MoCTA and related provincial and sub – District actors. Coordination will be facilitated through the sector coordination structures set up for the implementation of the 7th NDP and its Sanitation (sub-) Working Groups.

MWDSEP will ensure that the implementation of the Strategy is integral to both governmental led programs and related annual planning and adequate budgeting. Local Authorities need to include the implementation of the strategy in their plans and budgets.

Note: For detailed Activity Planning 2018 – 2030 see the Annex.

Table 10: Work Planning and Operational Costs for Priority Activities 2018 – 2021 identified within the consultation process

	Strategic Pillar	2018				2019				2020				2021				Operational Cost Estimate (USD)
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1	Good Governance																	
1.1	Institutional Framework																	
	Formulate an MOU with MoH, MoGE, MoLG and MoCTA on cooperation and coordination structure for upscaling of sanitation and hygiene promotion taking note of the devolution of functions																	50,000
	Add function of Sanitation and Hygiene to District Water Resources Development Office																	2,000
1.2	Planning & Financing																	
	Facilitate formulation of District Level Sanitation and Hygiene Plans in each District (WASH Master Plan),																	1,250,000
1.3	Legal Enforcement																	

	Develop and implement a public campaign targeting public awareness raising on legal provisions and implications of non – compliance		600,000
1.4	Sector Coordination		
	Include ODF technical focus and related coordination into the Water Supply and Sanitation sub technical Working Group		20,000
1.5	Monitoring & Regulation		
	Institutionalize (roll out) ODF monitoring via WASH MIS in all Districts (and link with EMIS/HMIS/ NIS) including capacity development of CC/CHAs		7,500,000
1.6	Traditional Leadership		
	Include sanitation and hygiene as standard protocol / agenda item in House of Chiefs meeting		240,000
2	Knowledge Management and Accountability		
2.1	Knowledge Management		
	Develop dedicated operational ODF sustainability concept		20,000
	Revise CLTS Guideline to include Systems Approach/Phased Approach		40,000
	Establish/operate ODF Zambia Think Tank		60,000
2.2	Formative Research		
	Conduct formative research on low cost toilets and cultural appropriateness		50,000
2.3	Accountability		
2.4	Community & Advocacy		
	Develop and roll out large scale nationwide “ONE HOUSEHOLD – ONE TOILET” campaign		480,000
2.5	Capacity Development		
	Conduct dedicated capacity development program to orient Traditional and Civic Leaders on their important role in improving access to sanitation and hygiene		480,000

3	Community based Approaches for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in communities																	
3.1	Changing Social Norms																	
	Scale up CLTS in all Districts and institutionalize regular community interaction between CC/CHAs/village headman, including Hand Washing with Soap (rural)																	CapEx
	Scale up onsite sanitation in peri urban areas via CUs targeting lowest economic quintile																	CapEx
	Plan and implement annual post ODF activities to sustain the status in line with ODF sustainability concept																	10,500,000
3.2	Community Based Waster Safety Planning and Water Quality Monitoring																	
	Develop community based contextualized Community based Water Safety Planning for Zambia, including training materials and link to CLTS approach																	625,000
3.3	Public Health																	
3.4	Targeted Subsidies																	
	Develop concept for targeted subsidies linked to Certification/ Celebration of ODF protocol and Phased Approach and include in CLTS trainings/inductions																	20,000
	Allocate budget for targeted subsidies (rural)																	CapEx
	Allocate budget for targeted subsidies (urban)																	CapEx
3.5	Community Contribution																	
4	School Health & HCF																	
4.1	School Health and Nutrition																	
	Revise and harmonize national WINS Minimum Standards in line with Public Health Act, SDGs and other policy documents																	20,000
	Develop and implement costed national WINS Master Plan and for all Provinces																	400,000

CLTS GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

The following ODF relevant Guidelines and Standards are packaged separately

Community Sanitation Guidelines

- ODF Verification Procedure
- ODF Certification Procedure
- Spot Check protocol
- CLTS monitoring manual
- Guide to CLTS Triggering Tools for Hand Washing Practice
- CLTS Implementation for Large Farms
- Sanitation Guidelines for Fishing Camps
- Clean village competition
- Legal Enforcement

Chieftoms Sanitation Guidelines

- Chieftom CLTS Triggering
- CLTS Chieftom Orientation
- Chieftom Sanitation Promotion Plan
- Chieftom ODF Celebrations
- Chieftom ODF fund raising
- Chieftom ODF enforcement

School Sanitation Guidelines

- School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) Guidelines and Certification Procedure
- SLTS - School Led Total Sanitation: Training Manual
- Clean School competition guidelines
- School WASH interim standard
- Sanitation Marketing Construction Guidelines
- Corbel Standard construction guide
- Corbel Lined construction guide
- Corbel Waterlogged construction guide
- Basket Lined construction guide
- Hand washing facilities construction guide
- Super Structures construction guide
- Schools Group Hand Washing Station construction guide
- School Low Cost Corbel Lined construction guide

Note: A full compendium of these guidelines is available separately

ANNEX 2: Access to Sanitation: Type of Toilet per Region, rural and urban (DHS 2013/2014)²³

Urban/ Rural (%)			REGIONS										Total
			Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western	
Urban	Type of toilet facility	Flush to piped sewer system	20.7%	47.3%	8.2%	2.3%	15.9%	6.4%	5.8%	4.8%	28.0%	3.6%	24.9%
		Flush to septic tank	7.7%	12.4%	8.5%	4.1%	10.6%	6.2%	8.4%	7.5%	8.1%	9.7%	10.2%
		Flush to pit latrine	0.3%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	2.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%
		Flush to somewhere else		0.6%	0.7%			0.3%					0.2%
		Flush, don't know where		0.1%									0.0%
		Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	26.9%	2.1%	15.0%	9.0%	15.2%	13.5%	9.9%	6.5%	6.9%	13.3%	10.3%
		Pit latrine with slab	9.6%	8.8%	36.5%	47.0%	43.7%	24.6%	13.5%	8.9%	33.5%	6.2%	26.2%
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit	31.1%	26.1%	26.3%	36.4%	11.6%	44.9%	58.3%	70.2%	20.1%	59.6%	25.0%
		No facility/bush/field	3.4%	0.4%	4.4%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	2.7%	1.8%	3.0%	7.3%	1.4%
		Composting toilet	0.1%										0.0%
		Hanging toilet/latrine	0.3%					0.9%				0.1%	0.0%
		Other							0.2%				0.0%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Type of toilet facility	Flush to piped sewer system	0.5%		0.0%		6.8%		0.0%	0.2%	0.9%		0.5%
		Flush to septic tank	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%		9.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%		0.7%
		Flush to pit latrine	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		1.7%	0.2%		0.0%	0.1%		0.2%
		Flush to somewhere else					0.2%						0.0%
		Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	32.7%	8.9%	23.3%	2.1%	19.5%	17.0%	10.4%	3.3%	3.1%	6.4%	13.4%
		Pit latrine with slab	6.4%	4.4%	9.0%	36.1%	19.1%	7.2%	6.1%	2.3%	17.3%	2.1%	11.5%
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit	37.5%	77.2%	32.8%	56.6%	34.9%	62.8%	72.1%	86.4%	34.9%	25.8%	47.8%
		No facility/bush/field	20.8%	8.7%	34.4%	5.3%	8.0%	12.1%	10.4%	7.5%	43.5%	65.7%	25.7%

23 Central Statistical Office, 2015. Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013-14. Government of the Republic of Zambia

		Composting toilet							0.2%				0.0%
		Hanging toilet/latrine	1.2%	0.3%				0.5%	0.0%	0.1%			0.2%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Type of toilet facility	Flush to piped sewer system	5.1%	37.9%	0.9%	0.5%	14.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	6.5%	0.6%	10.1%
		Flush to septic tank	2.3%	10.0%	1.2%	0.8%	10.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	4.4%
		Flush to pit latrine	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%
		Flush to somewhere else		0.5%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%					0.1%
		Flush, don't know where		0.1%									0.0%
		Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	31.4%	3.4%	22.4%	3.4%	15.8%	16.4%	10.3%	4.1%	3.9%	7.6%	12.2%
		Pit latrine with slab	7.2%	7.9%	12.0%	38.2%	40.3%	10.4%	7.4%	3.9%	20.7%	2.8%	17.3%
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit	36.1%	36.2%	32.1%	52.6%	14.8%	59.6%	69.6%	82.6%	31.8%	31.6%	38.9%
		No facility/bush/field	16.8%	2.1%	31.1%	4.5%	1.7%	10.3%	9.0%	6.1%	35.0%	55.6%	16.1%
		Composting toilet	0.0%						0.2%				0.0%
		Hanging toilet/latrine	1.0%	0.1%				0.6%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%
		Other							0.0%				0.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ANNEX 3: Costed Implementation Plan and short Term and Medium Term Prioritization of Activities

Pillar:											
Operational Budget 2018 – 2030 (OpEx)	ZMW	USD									
Specific Objective/Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Time-frame	Priority Activity	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor National Province District	Frequency (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)	

See separate xls – file for details. 7th NDP Priority Activities for 2018 -2021 are shown in Table 10.

Note: The Implementation Matrix below follows the same logical approach as in use for the National Urban/Peri – Urban Strategy

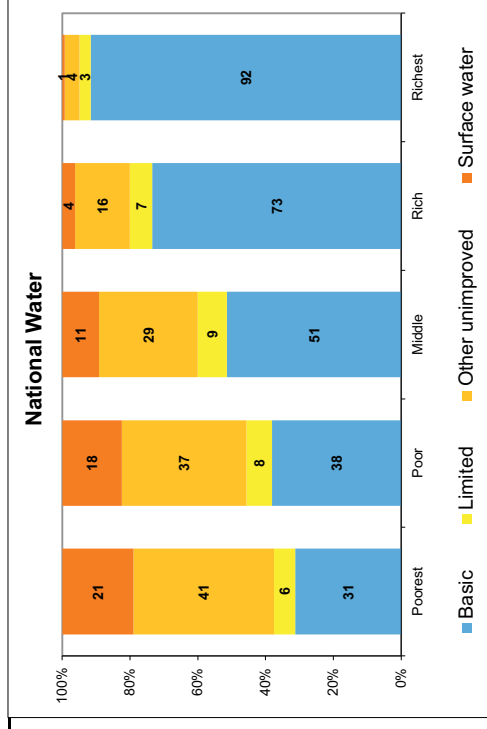
Zambia

Drinking water coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.

analyse: DHS14



COMPOSITE wealth index quintile

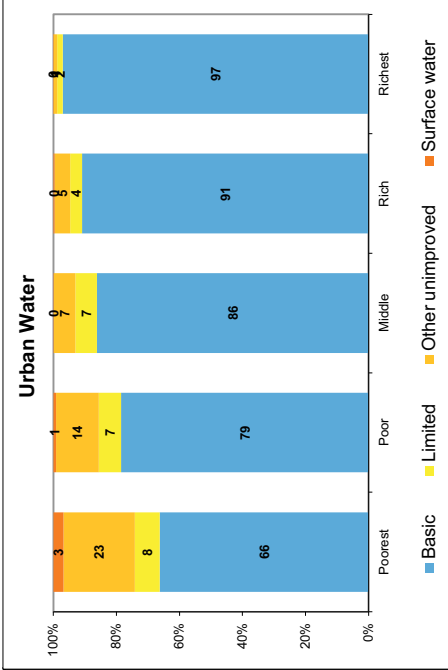
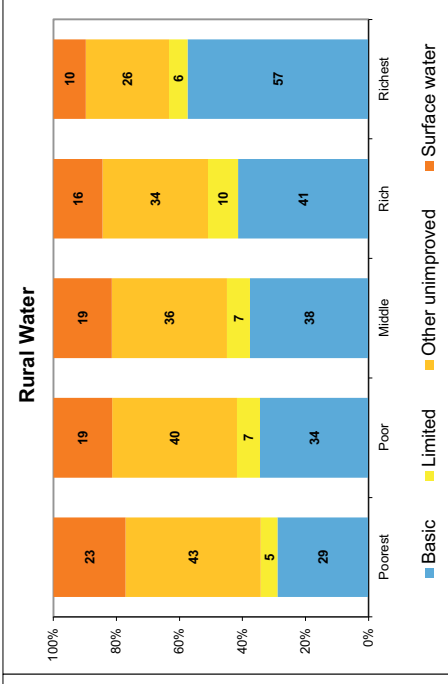
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Zambia					
DHS14					
Weighted percentage used in graphs					
Water					
Improved	37.5	45.7	60.0	80.0	94.9
Not Improved	62.5	54.3	40.0	20.0	5.1
Water ladder					
Basic	31.3	38.1	51.4	73.4	91.6
Limited	6.2	7.6	8.6	6.6	3.3
Other unimproved	41.5	36.8	29.1	16.2	4.4
Surface water	21.0	17.6	10.9	3.8	0.7
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	16.6	16.6	14.3	8.2	3.5
Manually calculated ratios	83.4	83.4	85.7	91.8	96.5
Improved wells					
Improved springs	7.2	13.6	17.1	8.6	60.9
Other					

Zambia

Drinking water coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

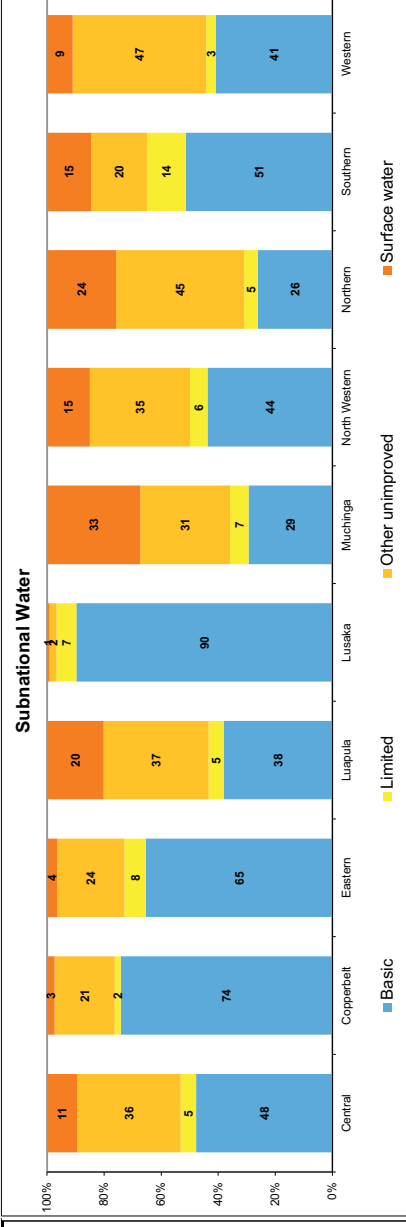
WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



Zambia DHS14 Weighted percentage used in graphs Water	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Improved	74.2	85.6	93.0	94.7	98.8	34.2	41.8	44.9	50.9	63.4
Not Improved	25.8	14.4	7.0	5.3	1.2	65.8	58.2	55.1	49.1	36.6
Water ladder										
Basic	66.2	78.5	86.2	90.9	97.1	28.9	34.5	37.6	41.4	57.4
Limited	8.0	7.1	6.8	3.8	1.8	5.2	7.3	7.3	9.5	5.9
Other unimproved	22.6	13.6	6.9	4.9	1.2	42.9	39.6	36.5	33.5	26.3
Surface water	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	22.9	18.6	18.6	15.5	10.3
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	10.8	8.3	7.3	4.0	1.8	15.3	17.5	16.3	18.7	9.3
Manually calculated Improved wells ratios	89.2	91.7	92.7	96.0	98.2	84.7	82.5	83.7	81.3	90.7
Improved springs	19.4	17.5	12.3	65.6	90.3	6.9	11.1	12.2	9.8	16.3
Other										

Zambia
Drinking water coverage by wealth quintile
2014

Notes
 WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
 analyse : DHS14



Zambia DHS14 Weighted percentage used in graphs Water	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Improved	53.2	76.2	72.9	43.4	96.7	35.8	49.9	30.9	65.0	44.3
Not Improved	46.8	23.8	27.1	56.6	3.3	64.2	50.1	69.1	35.0	55.7
Water ladder	47.7	74.2	65.3	38.0	89.7	29.3	43.8	26.1	51.4	40.8
Limited	5.4	2.0	7.6	5.4	7.0	6.5	6.1	4.8	13.6	3.5
Other unimproved	36.3	21.1	23.6	36.8	2.4	31.5	35.1	44.8	19.5	46.8
Surface water	10.6	2.6	3.5	19.8	0.9	32.7	15.0	24.2	15.5	8.9
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	10.2	2.7	10.4	12.4	7.3	18.2	12.2	15.5	21.0	7.8
Manually calculated	89.8	97.3	89.6	87.6	92.7	81.8	87.8	84.5	79.0	92.2
Improved wells ratios	2.5	9.5	12.7	20.6	55.0	10.8	16.0	13.1	15.7	.8
Improved springs										
Other										

Zambia DHS14	Percentage based on weighted population	COMPOSITE wealth index quintile				
		Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Household connection	Yes	0.1	0.4	3.4	19.9	62.8
	No	99.9	99.6	96.6	80.1	37.2
Piped water	Yes	1.7	3.4	15.7	51.9	82.4
	No	98.3	96.6	84.3	48.1	17.6
Water source on premises	Yes	4.6	7.9	14.2	29.0	68.2
	No	95.4	92.1	85.8	71.0	31.8
Improved Water source on premises	Yes	3.3	6.9	14.1	30.6	70.7
	No	96.7	93.1	85.9	69.4	29.3
Water point at more than 30 minutes	Yes	16.8	18.3	14.4	9.1	3.7
	No	83.2	81.7	85.6	90.9	96.3
Water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water source free from contamination	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved water source free from contamination	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Zambia DHS14	Percentage based on weighted population	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
		Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Household connection	Yes	9.0	21.9	38.2	55.6	82.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.8
	No	91.0	78.1	61.8	44.4	17.3	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	92.2
Piped water	Yes	44.8	68.1	79.3	83.5	91.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	12.3
	No	55.2	31.9	20.7	16.5	9.0	98.9	98.5	98.2	98.5	87.7
Water source on premises	Yes	18.7	29.9	43.7	60.2	86.5	4.0	5.6	7.7	10.4	21.7
	No	81.3	70.1	56.3	39.8	13.5	96.0	94.4	92.3	89.6	78.3
Improved Water source on premises	Yes	19.5	30.8	45.2	62.7	86.9	2.9	4.3	5.6	8.9	22.9
	No	80.5	69.2	54.8	37.3	13.1	97.1	95.7	94.4	91.1	77.1
Water point at more than 30 minutes	Yes	11.0	8.4	7.1	4.2	1.8	16.4	18.0	18.4	17.0	11.9
	No	89.0	91.6	92.9	95.8	98.2	83.6	82.0	81.6	83.0	88.1
Water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water source free from contamination	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Zambia DHS14	Percentage based on weighted population	REGIONS									
		Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Household connection	Yes	10.2	47.6	3.8	2.0	32.4	3.3	7.3	3.7	12.6	7.1
	No	89.8	52.4	96.2	98.0	67.6	96.7	92.7	96.3	87.4	92.9
Piped water	Yes	19.8	56.3	8.5	3.5	81.5	7.0	14.8	9.4	21.0	15.1
	No	80.2	43.7	91.5	96.5	18.5	93.0	85.2	90.6	79.0	84.9
Water source on premises	Yes	25.5	59.6	8.6	12.7	36.5	12.8	10.5	13.5	15.7	8.8
	No	74.5	40.4	91.4	87.3	63.5	87.2	89.5	86.5	84.3	91.2
Improved Water source on premises	Yes	26.3	71.7	10.6	13.6	37.5	18.6	17.0	18.6	21.6	18.9
	No	73.7	28.3	89.4	86.4	62.5	81.4	83.0	81.4	78.4	81.1
Water point at more than 30 minutes	Yes	9.2	4.3	15.3	17.5	7.2	17.3	18.3	12.4	22.6	9.7
	No	90.8	95.7	84.7	82.5	92.8	82.7	81.7	87.6	77.4	90.3
Water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved water source available when needed	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water source free from contamination	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Zambia DHS14	Percentage based on weighted population	COMPOSITE wealth index quintile						
		Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest		
Source of drinking water	Piped into dwelling	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.9	33.1		
	Piped to yard/plot	0.1	0.4	2.8	15.0	29.7		
	Public tap/standpipe	1.6	2.9	12.4	32.2	19.6		
	Tube well or borehole	27.1	31.7	30.2	18.8	7.8		
	Protected well	7.9	9.6	13.0	8.8	3.6		
	Unprotected well	35.2	31.2	25.3	11.6	3.0		
	Protected spring	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2		
	Unprotected spring	6.4	5.6	3.5	2.4	0.1		
	River/dam/lake/ponds/stream/canal/irrigation channel	20.8	17.2	10.8	3.8	0.7		
	Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0		
	Tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		
	Cart with small tank	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		
	Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9		
	Other	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.3		
Water point at more than 30 minutes	Yes	16.4	17.7	14.2	9.0	3.7		
	No	80.8	79.2	84.4	90.1	96.1		
	missing	2.8	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.2		
Water source on premises	Yes	4.6	7.9	14.2	29.0	68.2		
	No	95.4	92.1	85.8	71.0	31.8		
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	Yes	6.0	7.2	8.5	6.5	3.3		
	No	30.3	36.5	50.7	72.8	91.5		
	missing	63.7	56.3	40.9	20.7	5.2		
Improved Water source on premises	Yes	1.2	3.2	8.5	24.5	67.1		
	No	36.3	42.5	51.5	55.5	27.9		
	missing	62.5	54.3	40.0	20.0	5.1		
Water source	missing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Improved water	missing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Water source free	missing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Improved water	missing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Zambia DHS14 Percentage based on weighted population Source of drinking water	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Piped into dwelling	1.6	5.4	9.2	20.5	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Piped to yard/plot	7.4	16.6	29.2	35.1	26.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.3
Public tap/standpipe	35.9	46.2	41.3	27.9	8.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	4.5
Tube well or borehole	12.6	7.7	8.2	6.9	4.4	26.1	29.6	33.1	37.3	38.6
Protected well	15.4	8.9	5.1	3.9	1.4	6.3	9.6	9.0	11.5	11.6
Unprotected well	18.1	9.0	3.8	2.8	0.7	36.9	32.7	31.7	29.3	22.0
Protected spring	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
Unprotected spring	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	6.3	7.0	5.1	4.3	4.2
River/dam/lake/ponds/stream/canal/irrigation channel	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	22.6	18.4	18.2	15.4	10.3
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water point at more than 30 minutes	10.8	8.3	7.0	4.2	1.8	15.8	17.6	17.8	16.8	11.8
Water source on premises	87.6	90.8	92.4	95.6	98.1	80.6	80.0	79.1	81.6	87.4
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.6	2.4	3.1	1.6	0.8
Water source on premises	18.7	29.9	43.7	60.2	86.5	4.0	5.6	7.7	10.4	21.7
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	81.3	70.1	56.3	39.8	13.5	96.0	94.4	92.3	89.6	78.3
Water source on premises	7.8	7.0	6.8	3.8	1.8	5.0	7.1	7.0	9.4	5.9
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	65.0	77.7	85.7	90.8	96.9	27.6	33.4	36.0	40.6	57.1
Water source on premises	27.1	15.3	7.5	5.4	1.3	67.4	59.4	57.0	50.0	37.1
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	14.5	26.3	42.1	59.4	85.9	1.0	1.8	2.5	4.5	14.5
Water source on premises	59.7	59.3	50.9	35.3	12.9	33.2	40.0	42.4	46.4	48.9
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	25.8	14.4	7.0	5.3	1.2	65.8	58.2	55.1	49.1	36.6
Water source available when needed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Improved water source available when needed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water source free from contamination	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Improved water source free from contamination	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

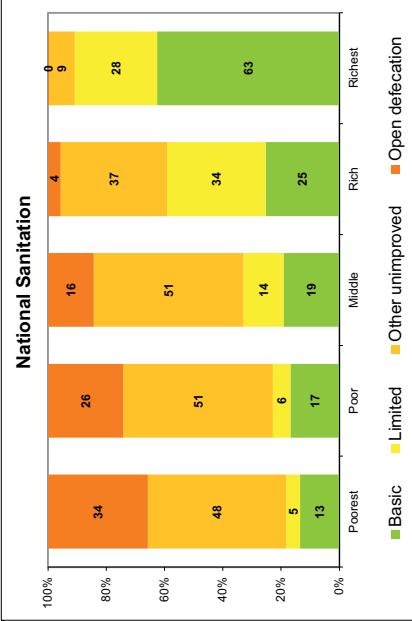
Zambia DHS14 Percentage based on weighted population	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Source of drinking water										
Piped into dwelling	5.8	20.8	1.9	0.8	15.9	1.8	3.5	1.3	3.8	1.9
Piped to yard/plot	4.4	26.9	1.9	1.2	16.6	1.6	3.8	2.4	8.8	5.2
Public tap/standpipe	9.6	8.7	4.7	1.5	49.2	3.7	7.5	5.8	8.4	8.0
Tube well or borehole	25.0	4.5	53.7	24.0	13.0	16.3	22.8	9.9	37.4	25.3
Protected well	8.3	14.1	10.1	13.9	1.5	11.0	11.4	9.6	5.8	3.8
Unprotected well	32.7	14.6	20.8	31.6	1.4	25.0	31.8	33.3	16.3	43.2
Protected spring	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.0
Unprotected spring	3.5	3.5	2.8	5.1	0.0	5.8	3.1	11.5	2.7	2.9
River/dam/lake/ponds/stream/canal/irrigation channel	10.4	2.6	3.4	19.8	0.9	32.6	15.0	24.2	15.4	8.9
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bottled water	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7
Water point at more than 30 minutes	9.0	4.3	14.4	17.3	7.1	17.0	18.2	12.1	22.4	9.7
Yes	88.7	95.1	79.5	81.9	92.2	81.4	81.5	85.5	77.0	89.9
No	2.3	0.6	6.1	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.5
Water source on premises	25.5	59.6	8.6	12.7	36.5	12.8	10.5	13.5	15.7	8.8
Yes	74.5	40.4	91.4	87.3	63.5	87.2	89.5	86.5	84.3	91.2
No	5.3	2.0	7.1	5.4	7.0	6.4	6.1	4.7	13.6	3.4
Improved water point at more than 30 minutes	46.3	73.9	61.4	37.7	89.1	28.9	43.7	25.8	51.2	40.6
Yes	48.5	24.0	31.4	57.0	3.9	64.7	50.3	69.4	35.3	56.0
No	14.0	54.6	7.7	5.9	36.2	6.7	8.5	5.8	14.1	8.4
Improved Water source on premises	39.2	21.6	65.2	37.5	60.5	29.2	41.4	25.2	50.9	35.9
Yes	46.8	23.8	27.1	56.6	3.3	64.2	50.1	69.1	35.0	55.7
No	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water source available when needed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Improved water source available when needed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water source free from contamination	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Improved water source free from contamination	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Zambia

Sanitation coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



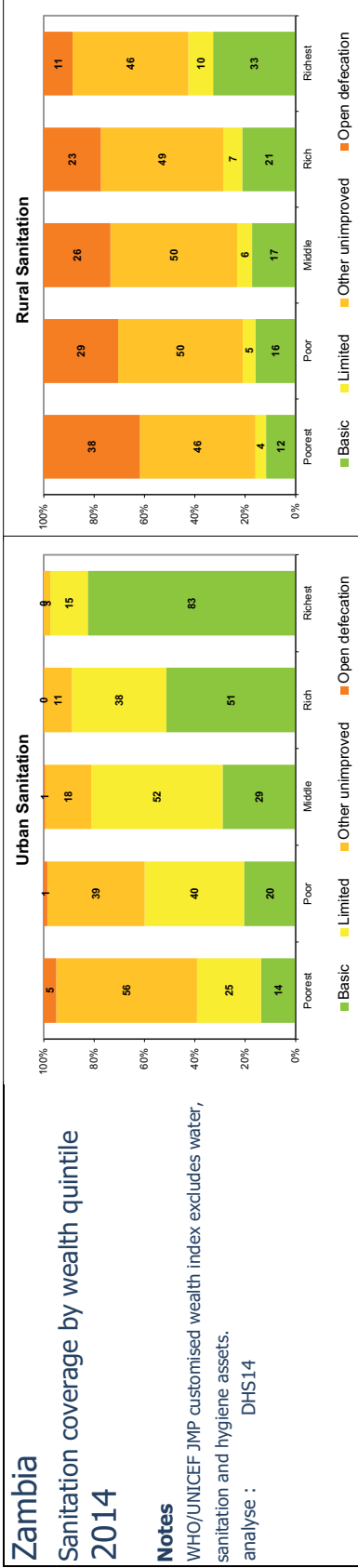
Zambia DHS14 Weighted percentage used in graphs	COMPOSITE wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Sanitation	18.2	22.8	32.8	59.1	90.8
Improved	81.8	77.2	67.2	40.9	9.2
Not Improved	13.5	16.8	19.2	25.3	62.6
Basic	4.7	6.0	13.6	33.7	28.2
Limited	47.5	51.3	51.5	36.6	8.9
Other unimproved	34.3	25.9	15.7	4.3	0.3
Open defecation	26.0	26.3	41.5	57.1	31.0
Yes	74.0	73.7	58.5	42.9	69.0
No					
Sanitation					
Improved					
Manually calculated					
Improved latrines					
Other ratios					
Other					

Zambia

Sanitation coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14

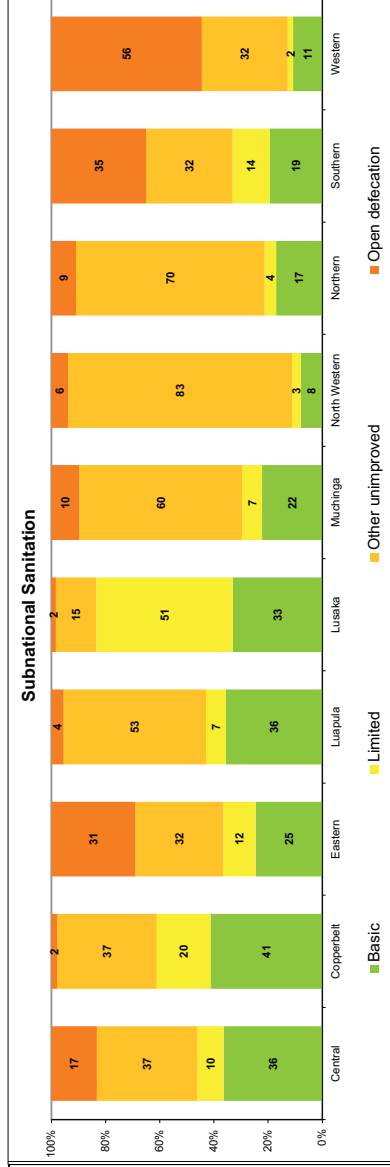


	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Zambia										
DHS14										
Weighted percentage used in graphs										
Sanitation										
Improved	39.1	60.0	81.1	88.8	97.4	16.0	20.9	23.1	28.6	42.5
Not Improved	60.9	40.0	18.9	11.2	2.6	84.0	79.1	76.9	71.4	57.5
Sanitation ladder										
Basic	13.7	20.4	28.9	51.3	82.5	11.7	16.0	17.2	21.2	32.8
Limited	25.4	39.5	52.2	37.5	14.9	4.3	4.9	5.9	7.5	9.7
Other unimproved	55.9	38.6	18.3	11.2	2.6	45.9	49.6	50.4	48.7	46.1
Open defecation	4.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	38.1	29.5	26.5	22.7	11.4
Shared among										
Improved	64.9	65.9	64.3	42.2	15.3	27.1	23.6	25.5	26.1	22.9
Sanitation	35.1	34.1	35.7	57.8	84.7	72.9	76.4	74.5	73.9	77.1
Manually calculated ratios										
Improved latrines										
Other										
Other										

Zambia Sanitation coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



Zambia DHS14 Sanitation	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Weighted percentage used in graphs										
Improved	46.1	61.2	36.6	42.9	83.5	29.5	11.2	21.2	33.1	12.7
Not Improved	53.9	38.8	63.4	57.1	16.5	70.5	88.8	78.8	66.9	87.3
Sanitation ladder										
Basic	36.4	41.3	24.6	35.5	33.0	22.2	8.0	17.1	19.4	10.7
Limited	9.7	19.9	12.0	7.3	50.5	7.3	3.2	4.2	13.7	2.0
Other unimproved	37.1	36.8	32.4	52.7	14.9	60.2	82.7	69.7	31.9	31.7
Open defecation	16.8	2.1	31.0	4.5	1.7	10.3	6.1	9.0	35.0	55.6
Shared among Improved Sanitation	21.0	32.5	32.8	17.1	60.5	24.8	28.7	19.6	41.4	15.9
Manually calculated ratios	79.0	67.5	67.2	82.9	39.5	75.2	71.3	80.4	58.6	84.1
Improved latrines										
Other										
Other										

Zambia DHS14 Percentage based on weighted population Sanitation type	COMPOSITE wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Sewer connection	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.8	41.3
Septic tank connection	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	17.6
Improved latrines	18.2	22.8	31.3	47.1	31.8
Unimproved facilities	47.5	51.3	51.5	36.6	8.9
Open defecation	34.3	25.9	15.7	4.3	0.3
Type of toilet facility					
Flush to piped sewer system	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.8	41.3
Flush to septic tank	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.1	17.6
Flush to pit latrine	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.1
Flush to somewhere else	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	11.7	12.6	14.9	14.2	7.7
Pit latrine with slab	6.5	10.1	16.0	31.9	21.9
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	47.2	51.0	51.3	36.2	8.5
No facility/bush/field	34.4	25.9	15.7	4.3	0.3
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/latrine	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shared among Improved Sanitation					
Yes	4.7	6.0	13.6	33.7	28.2
No	13.5	16.7	19.2	25.3	62.6
missing	81.8	77.3	67.2	41.0	9.3
Shared among Sanitation					
Yes	26.6	24.7	34.8	52.5	31.6
No	73.4	75.2	65.2	47.4	68.3
missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Zambia DHS14 Percentage based on weighted population Sanitation type	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Sewer connection	3.1	8.2	19.1	35.4	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3
Septic tank connection	0.8	3.5	9.3	13.5	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Improved latrines	35.2	48.3	52.8	39.9	14.7	16.0	20.9	23.1	28.6	36.8
Unimproved facilities	55.9	38.6	18.3	11.2	2.6	45.9	49.6	50.4	48.7	46.1
Open defecation	4.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	38.1	29.5	26.5	22.7	11.4
Flush to piped sewer system	3.1	8.2	19.1	35.4	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3
Flush to septic tank	0.8	3.5	9.3	13.5	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Flush to pit latrine	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Flush to somewhere else	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	13.3	11.5	13.7	10.1	2.9	11.2	12.4	12.0	16.4	15.1
Pit latrine with slab	21.0	35.4	37.6	27.3	9.5	4.8	8.5	11.1	11.9	21.3
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	55.8	38.3	17.9	10.7	2.4	45.5	49.4	50.2	48.3	45.7
No facility/bush/field	4.9	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	38.3	29.5	26.5	22.7	11.4
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hanging toilet/latrine	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shared among Improved Sanitation	25.4	39.5	52.0	37.5	14.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	7.5	9.7
	13.7	20.4	28.8	51.3	82.4	11.7	16.0	17.2	21.2	32.8
missing	60.9	40.0	19.1	11.2	2.7	84.0	79.1	77.0	71.4	57.5
Yes	54.4	64.8	60.9	42.6	15.8	28.3	22.7	23.1	24.4	23.4
No	45.6	35.2	38.8	57.4	84.1	71.7	77.3	76.8	75.6	76.6
missing	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Zambia DHS14 Percentage based on weighted population Sanitation type	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Sewer connection	5.1	37.9	0.9	0.5	14.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	6.5	0.6
Septic tank connection	2.3	10.0	1.2	0.8	10.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7
Improved latrines	38.7	13.2	34.4	41.6	58.4	27.1	8.0	18.1	24.7	10.4
Unimproved facilities	37.1	36.8	32.5	52.7	14.9	60.2	82.7	69.7	31.9	31.7
Open defecation	16.8	2.1	31.0	4.5	1.7	10.3	6.1	9.0	35.0	55.6
Flush to piped sewer system	5.1	37.9	0.9	0.5	14.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	6.5	0.6
Flush to septic tank	2.3	10.0	1.2	0.8	10.5	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7
Flush to pit latrine	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Flush to somewhere else	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	31.3	3.4	22.3	3.4	15.8	16.4	4.0	10.3	3.9	7.6
Pit latrine with slab	7.2	7.9	12.0	38.2	40.3	10.4	3.9	7.4	20.7	2.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	36.0	36.2	32.1	52.6	14.8	59.6	82.6	69.6	31.8	31.6
No facility/bush/field	16.8	2.1	31.1	4.5	1.7	10.3	6.1	9.0	35.0	55.6
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hanging toilet/latrine	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shared among Improved Sanitation	9.7	19.9	12.0	7.3	50.4	7.3	3.2	4.2	13.7	2.0
	36.4	41.2	24.5	35.5	32.9	22.2	8.0	17.1	19.4	10.7
missing	53.9	38.9	63.5	57.1	16.6	70.5	88.8	78.8	66.9	87.3
Shared among Sanitation	22.9	34.2	37.5	17.9	60.9	21.7	32.8	16.6	39.4	26.2
No	77.1	65.7	62.3	82.1	39.0	78.3	67.2	83.4	60.6	73.8
missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Zambia DHS14 Weighted population	COMPOSITE wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Sanitation					
Improved	3022	3783	5450	9809	15069
Not Improved	13578	12823	11154	6792	1533
Sanitation ladder					
Basic	2237	2780	3187	4199	10386
Limited	785	992	2262	5592	4676
Other unimproved	7887	8524	8546	6072	1481
Open defecation	5691	4299	2609	720	52
Type of toilet facility					
Flush to piped sewer system	0	0	210	1301	6859
Flush to septic tank	0	0	48	687	2925
Flush to pit latrine	16	21	62	171	355
Flush to somewhere else	0	0	0	31	50
Flush, don't know where	0	0	0	0	15
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	1934	2089	2468	2349	1278
Pit latrine with slab	1072	1672	2649	5301	3636
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	7818	8461	8514	6005	1416
No facility/bush/field	5691	4299	2609	720	52
Composting toilet	0	1	12	0	0
Hanging toilet/latrine	17	43	16	31	11
Other	0	0	3	0	0
Total	16549	16587	16591	16596	16598

Zambia DHS14 Weighted population	URBAN wealth index quintile					RURAL wealth index quintile				
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Sanitation										
Improved	2554	3913	5291	5795	6353	1615	2111	2331	2885	4284
Not Improved	3972	2611	1229	730	171	8469	7965	7748	7191	5795
Sanitation ladder										
Basic	895	1334	1880	3348	5378	1177	1612	1729	2133	3303
Limited	1658	2580	3392	2447	968	437	499	592	752	981
Other unimproved	3651	2520	1191	729	171	4625	4995	5082	4903	4644
Open defecation	322	91	39	1	0	3844	2970	2666	2287	1151
Type of toilet facility										
Flush to piped sewer system	204	533	1243	2307	3840	0	0	0	6	237
Flush to septic tank	52	231	607	882	1552	0	0	0	0	336
Flush to pit latrine	56	85	100	157	144	8	12	9	13	42
Flush to somewhere else	0	13	20	29	15	0	0	0	0	3
Flush, don't know where	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	870	753	894	656	191	1126	1246	1208	1653	1521
Pit latrine with slab	1370	2311	2448	1782	620	481	854	1114	1201	2149
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3639	2499	1166	698	156	4572	4970	5053	4860	4604
No facility/bush/field	322	91	39	1	0	3844	2970	2666	2287	1151
Composting toilet	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Hanging toilet/latrine	4	8	0	2	0	15	12	14	31	32
Other	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6522	6524	6516	6525	6524	10046	10063	10064	10063	10074

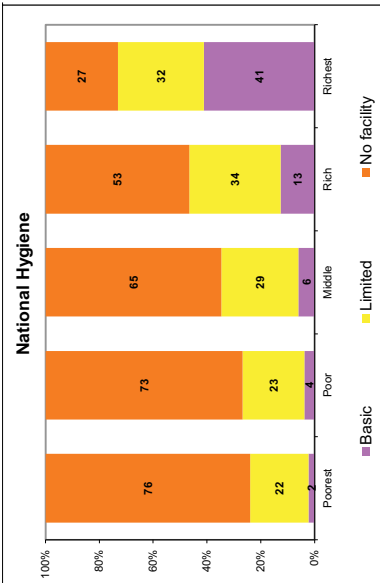
Zambia DHS14 Weighted population Sanitation	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Improved	3709	7937	3802	2740	11418	1412	436	1458	3552	668
Not Improved	4337	5039	6592	3650	2259	3374	3470	5406	7175	4579
Basic	2931	5352	2546	2271	4501	1061	311	1173	2081	562
Limited	778	2577	1246	469	6899	351	125	285	1471	106
Other unimproved	2987	4769	3373	3364	2033	2882	3231	4786	3420	1664
Open defecation	1350	270	3219	285	226	492	239	620	3755	2915
Flush to piped sewer system	413	4920	95	29	2001	56	50	72	701	33
Flush to septic tank	185	1298	128	51	1435	58	74	144	198	88
Flush to pit latrine	15	226	22	2	305	15	4	14	19	2
Flush to somewhere else	0	66	8	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Flush, don't know where	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	2518	446	2313	218	2159	784	157	707	417	398
Pit latrine with slab	575	1032	1245	2440	5518	499	150	508	2217	147
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2896	4697	3321	3357	2030	2849	3217	4778	3413	1659
No facility/bush/field	1350	270	3219	285	226	492	239	620	3755	2915
Composting toilet	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Hanging toilet/latrine	79	7	0	0	0	28	2	2	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	8033	12976	10351	6382	13677	4784	3894	6862	10720	5243

Zambia

Hygiene coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



Zambia
DHS14

COMPOSITE wealth index quintile

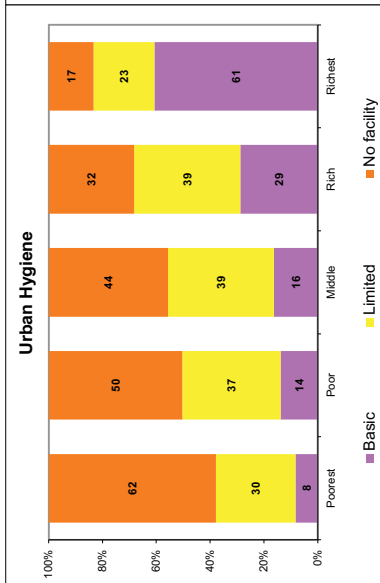
Weighted percentage used in graphs	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Hygiene ladder					
Basic	2.2	3.8	6.0	12.6	41.2
Limited	21.7	22.9	28.6	34.0	31.9
No facility	76.0	73.3	65.4	53.4	26.9
Observed	23.7	26.2	33.8	45.8	71.4
Not observed: not in dwelling	52.2	51.4	46.2	40.7	20.5
Not observed: no permission to see	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.0
Not observed: other reason	22.9	20.5	17.6	11.7	5.8
9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4

Zambia

Hygiene coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



Zambia
DHS14

Weighted percentage used in graphs

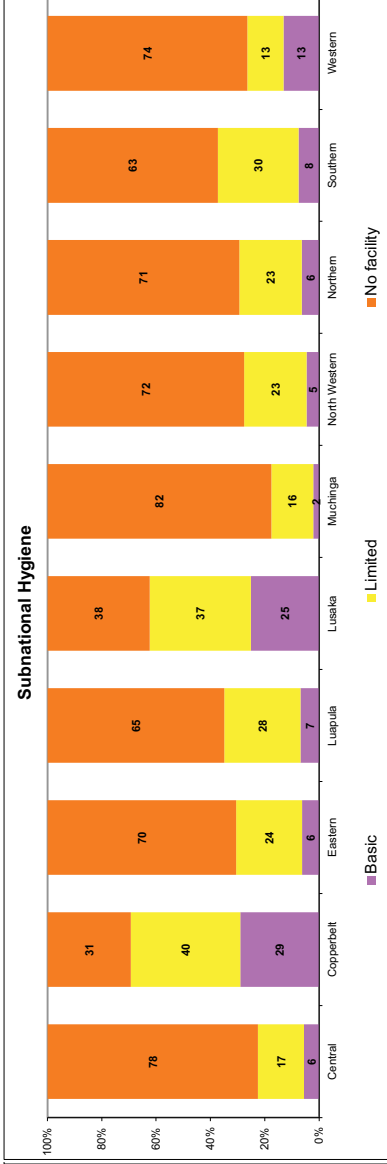
Hygiene ladder	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	URBAN wealth index quintile	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	RURAL wealth index quintile	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest
Basic	8.2	13.8	16.3	28.8	60.7		1.9	3.2	3.1	4.7	12.7		1.9	3.2	3.1	4.7	12.7
Limited	29.6	36.5	39.3	39.4	22.6		20.3	23.1	23.3	26.9	27.1		20.3	23.1	23.3	26.9	27.1
No facility	62.1	49.6	44.4	31.8	16.7		77.8	73.7	73.5	68.4	60.2		77.8	73.7	73.5	68.4	60.2
Observed	37.1	49.6	54.9	66.4	81.6		22.0	26.0	25.9	31.0	38.4		22.0	26.0	25.9	31.0	38.4
Not observed: not in dwelling	38.6	35.6	35.1	24.3	12.6		52.9	51.1	52.3	51.6	45.0		52.9	51.1	52.3	51.6	45.0
Not observed: no permission to see	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.7		0.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.7		0.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.7
Not observed: other reason	22.3	13.2	8.7	6.6	3.7		24.1	21.5	19.7	15.5	13.2		24.1	21.5	19.7	15.5	13.2
9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7

Zambia

Hygiene coverage by wealth quintile 2014

Notes

WHO/UNICEF JMP customised wealth index excludes water, sanitation and hygiene assets.
analyse : DHS14



	REGIONS									
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western
Zambia	5.5	29.0	6.3	6.8	25.1	2.1	4.6	6.3	7.5	13.0
DHS14	16.9	40.3	24.2	28.1	37.3	15.5	22.9	23.0	29.8	13.3
Weighted percentage used in graphs	77.5	30.7	69.5	65.1	37.6	82.4	72.5	70.7	62.7	73.6
Hygiene ladder										
Basic	5.5	29.0	6.3	6.8	25.1	2.1	4.6	6.3	7.5	13.0
Limited	16.9	40.3	24.2	28.1	37.3	15.5	22.9	23.0	29.8	13.3
No facility	77.5	30.7	69.5	65.1	37.6	82.4	72.5	70.7	62.7	73.6
Observed	21.1	66.9	30.2	34.4	61.4	17.5	27.0	29.3	36.9	26.2
Not observed: not in dwelling	63.2	18.4	66.3	29.6	34.2	62.2	46.0	21.1	47.2	53.8
Not observed: no permission to see	5.7	2.9	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.3
Not observed: other reason	9.8	11.2	2.5	34.7	2.9	19.6	25.0	49.4	14.8	19.5
9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2

COMPOSITE wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	
Zambia DHS14 Weighted population						
Hygiene ladder						
Basic	362	623	968	2060	6678	
Limited	3566	3735	4638	5537	5176	
No facility	12472	11949	10584	8706	4356	
Place where household members wash their hands						
Observed	3928	4358	5605	7597	11854	
Not observed: not in dwelling	8665	8538	7668	6764	3397	
Not observed: no permission to see	161	238	328	272	333	
Not observed: other reason	3807	3411	2916	1942	958	
9	39	60	86	26	60	
Total	16600	16606	16604	16601	16602	

URBAN wealth index quintile							RURAL wealth index quintile						
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest		Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest		
Zambia DHS14 Weighted population													
Hygiene ladder													
Basic	527	890	1047	1831	3881		191	321	306	465	1233		
Limited	1896	2345	2533	2504	1443		2029	2295	2305	2662	2640		
No facility	3976	3189	2858	2017	1066		7766	7312	7260	6758	5865		
Place where household members wash their hands													
Observed	2423	3235	3580	4335	5324		2221	2615	2611	3126	3873		
Not observed: not in dwelling	2517	2325	2290	1588	825		5334	5148	5271	5197	4535		
Not observed: no permission to see	111	100	81	142	111		66	120	171	161	270		
Not observed: other reason	1458	864	568	429	241		2432	2164	1989	1561	1330		
9	16	0	2	31	24		31	29	37	31	71		
Total	6526	6524	6520	6526	6524		10084	10076	10079	10076	10079		

REGIONS												
	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	North Western	Northern	Southern	Western		
Zambia DHS14 Weighted population												
Hygiene ladder												
Basic	418	3633	647	430	3374	99	177	432	798	681		
Limited	1282	5044	2490	1767	5020	738	877	1576	3163	695		
No facility	5868	3845	7151	4103	5069	3917	2774	4835	6659	3844		
Place where household members wash their hands												
Observed	1700	8677	3137	2197	8395	837	1055	2008	3961	1376		
Not observed: not in dwelling	5083	2387	6889	1889	4673	2977	1797	1446	5067	2824		
Not observed: no permission to see	459	379	36	82	178	13	59	18	90	18		
Not observed: other reason	785	1459	262	2214	395	940	978	3389	1592	1021		
9	19	74	70	7	36	19	18	3	17	9		
Total	8046	12976	10395	6389	13677	4786	3906	6864	10727	5247		

Urban/Rural	Type of	Type of toilet facility * REGIONS * Urban/Rural													Total
		Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western				
Urban	Flush to piped sewer system	20.7%	47.3%	8.2%	2.3%	15.9%	6.4%	5.8%	4.8%	28.0%	3.6%	24.9%			
	Flush to septic tank	7.7%	12.4%	8.5%	4.1%	10.6%	6.2%	8.4%	7.5%	8.1%	9.7%	10.2%			
	Flush to pit latrine	0.3%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	2.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%			
	Flush to somewhere else		0.6%	0.7%			0.3%					0.2%			
	Flush, don't know where		0.1%									0.0%			
	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	26.9%	2.1%	15.0%	9.0%	13.5%	13.5%	9.9%	6.5%	6.9%	13.3%	10.3%			
	Pit latrine with slab	9.6%	8.8%	36.5%	47.0%	43.7%	24.6%	13.5%	8.9%	33.5%	6.2%	26.2%			
	Pit latrine without slab/open	31.1%	26.1%	26.3%	36.4%	11.6%	44.9%	58.3%	70.2%	20.1%	59.6%	25.0%			
	No facility/bush/field	3.4%	0.4%	4.4%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	2.7%	1.8%	3.0%	7.3%	1.4%			
	Composting toilet	0.1%										0.0%			
	Hanging toilet/latrine	0.3%					0.9%				0.1%	0.0%			
	Other											0.0%			
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Rural	Flush to piped sewer system	0.5%		0.0%		6.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%		0.5%			
	Flush to septic tank	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%		9.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%		0.7%			
	Flush to pit latrine	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		1.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%		0.2%			
	Flush to somewhere else					0.2%						0.0%			
	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	32.7%	8.9%	23.3%	2.1%	19.5%	17.0%	10.4%	3.3%	3.1%	6.4%	13.4%			
	Pit latrine with slab	6.4%	4.4%	9.0%	36.1%	19.1%	7.2%	6.1%	2.3%	17.3%	2.1%	11.5%			
	Pit latrine without slab/open	37.5%	77.2%	32.8%	56.6%	34.9%	62.8%	72.1%	86.4%	34.9%	25.8%	47.8%			
	No facility/bush/field	20.8%	8.7%	34.4%	5.3%	8.0%	12.1%	10.4%	7.5%	43.5%	65.7%	25.7%			
	Composting toilet							0.2%				0.0%			
	Hanging toilet/latrine	1.2%	0.3%				0.5%	0.0%	0.1%			0.2%			
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Total	Flush to piped sewer system	5.1%	37.9%	0.9%	0.5%	14.6%	100.0%	1.0%	1.3%	6.5%	0.6%	10.1%			
	Flush to septic tank	2.3%	10.0%	1.2%	0.8%	10.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	4.4%			
	Flush to pit latrine	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%			
	Flush to somewhere else		0.5%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%					0.1%			
	Flush, don't know where		0.1%									0.0%			
	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	31.4%	3.4%	22.4%	3.4%	15.8%	16.4%	10.3%	4.1%	3.9%	7.6%	12.2%			
	Pit latrine with slab	7.2%	7.9%	12.0%	38.2%	40.3%	10.4%	7.4%	3.9%	20.7%	2.8%	17.3%			
	Pit latrine without slab/open	36.1%	36.2%	32.1%	52.6%	14.8%	59.6%	69.6%	82.6%	31.8%	31.6%	38.9%			
	No facility/bush/field	16.8%	2.1%	31.1%	4.5%	1.7%	10.3%	9.0%	6.1%	35.0%	55.6%	16.1%			
	Composting toilet	0.0%						0.2%				0.0%			
	Hanging toilet/latrine	1.0%	0.1%				0.6%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%			
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

Output based on DHS2014 data

ODF Zambia 2030 National Strategy Monitoring Framework

Overall ODF Strategy Objective	Contribution to 7th NDP Outcome Indicators: Enhancing Human Development: RESULTS AREA 3: Improved Access To Water Supply And Sanitation	7th NDP Program	Contribution to 7th NDP Program Output	Contribution to 7 th NDP Indicator
<p>By 2030, to end Open Defecation by ALL paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment at household level, in learning institutions, Health Care Facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition.</p>	<p>% of households with access to improved drinking Water (total, rural, urban) % of households with access to improved sanitation total, rural, urban) % of water samples from a representative sample of water points that meet ZBS/WHO % of households whose garbage is disposed of through improved methods (%)</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Enhance Provision Of Adequate Safe Water And Sanitation</p> <p>Water quality monitoring improvement</p>	<p>Water quality systems strengthened</p>	<p># of additional water quality assurance facilities (Urban) % of commercial utilities whose water samples meet the national drinking water standard (ZBS/WHO)</p>
		<p>Water supply and sanitation improvement</p>	<p>Water supply and sanitation services improved</p>	<p>% of population with access to basic drinking water source disaggregated by rural/urban % of population with access to safely managed drinking water source rural/urban % of population with access to basic sanitation service rural/urban % of population with access to safely managed sanitation services rural/urban % of population practicing Open Defecation (OD) by rural/urban % of schools with basic WASH facilities % of health care facilities with basic WASH services</p>
		<p>Water supply and sanitation improvement Communication and advocacy enhancement Multi-sectoral coordination to water and sanitation provision enhanced</p>	<p>Hygiene practices in households and communities improved Policy Framework for WASH Sector Strengthened Multi-sectoral coordination of water and sanitation provision strengthened</p>	<p>% of population having a handwashing facility with soap and water # of policy strategies developed National water supply, sanitation and solid waste policy and strategies in place</p>



Overall ODF Strategy Objective	Contribution to 7th NDP Outcome Indicators: Enhancing Human Development: RESULTS AREA 3: Improved Access To Water Supply And Sanitation	7th NDP Program	Contribution to 7th NDP Program Output	Contribution to 7 th NDP Indicator
		Strategy 2: Improve Availability of Water And Sanitation Infrastructure Climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure development	Climate smart water and sanitation infrastructure developed	% of people accessing climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure
		Strategy 3: Enhance Research in Water Supply and Sanitation Services Research and knowledge management improvement	Evidence based decision making on water and sanitation services enhanced	# of additional research publication of WASH sector per year Functional MIS for Water and Sanitation
		Strategy 4: Promote Alternative Financing For Water And Sanitation Public-private partnership enhancement	Participation of the private sector in water and sanitation services enhanced	PPP framework for water and sanitation is developed # of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) initiatives in water and sanitation

Sanitation & Handwashing Cost Estimates for ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy

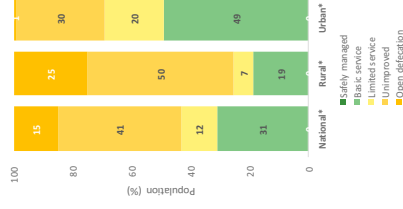
Zambia		Drinking water		Urban	
JMP 2017	National* 2015	Rural* 2015	Urban* 2015	Rural* 2015	Urban* 2015
Sanitation ladder	Safely managed				
	Basic service	61.23	44.41		
	Limited service	5.89	7.17		
	Unimproved service	21.19	29.32		
	Open Defecation	11.69	19.10		
		100	100	100	100
		31.11	49.00	18.72	49.00
		12.21	20.30	6.61	20.30
		41.48	29.68	49.66	29.68
		15.19	1.03	25.00	1.03
		100	100	100	100
		13.52	5.16	25.59	5.16
		27.89	24.09	33.38	24.09
		58.59	70.76	41.03	70.76

SANTITATION RURAL		JMP 2017		2021		2030	
Access to basic services (%)	18.72	55.00	90.00				
Total Rural Population (#)	9,001,647	10,373,392	12,843,297				
Rural Population with Access to basic Services. (#)	1,685,487	5,705,366	11,558,967				
Additional Population Covered for the Period		4,019,878	5,853,602				
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/latrine)		502,485	731,700				
CapEx Cost (Traditional Improved Latrine)							
	\$	251,242,383	365,850,106	\$	617,092,489		
Targeted Subsidy	\$	25,124,238	36,585,011	\$	61,709,249		
OpEx/Capita (NRWSSP)	\$	14,471,561	21,072,966	\$	35,544,527		
Total Funding required	\$	265,713,944	386,923,072	\$	652,637,016		

COMMENT	
7th NDP targets	
NRWSSP estimates	
in line with ODF Certification Protocol	
NRWSSP estimates, Improved traditional pit latrine with slab; incl. hand washing device serving 8 people, NOT incl. water access, O&M is assumed to be covered by consumer	
Surveys UNICEF VFM analysis estimates	
Targeted Subsidy	\$ 1,300,000
OpEx/Capita (NRWSSP)	\$ 20%
Total Funding required	\$ 3.60

SANTITATION URBAN		JMP 2017		2021		2030	
Access to basic services (%)	49.00	70.00	100.00				
Total Urban Population (#)	6,472,258	7,752,611	10,732,917				
Urban Population with Access to basic Services. (#)	3,171,112	5,426,828	10,732,917				
Additional Population Covered for the Period		2,255,715	5,306,089				
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/latrine)		281,964	663,261				
CapEx Cost (VIP + DEWATS - water borne)							
	\$	366,553,766	862,239,511	\$	1,228,793,277		
Targeted Subsidy	\$	73,310,753	172,447,902	\$	245,758,655		
OpEx/Capita (NRWSSP)	\$	8,120,576	19,101,921	\$	27,222,497		
Total Funding required	\$	374,674,341	881,341,433	\$	1,256,015,774		

COMMENT	
7th NDP targets	
Estimates reflected in NRWSSP, differs from in line with ODF Certification Protocol	
NRWSSP estimates for VIP water borne + treatment, O&M is covered by consumer (high cost)	
NRWSSP estimates	
Authors estimates	

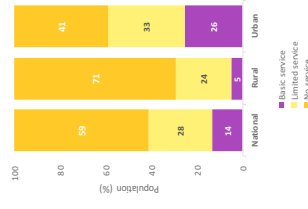


HANDWASHING RURAL - total		JMP 2017		2021		2030	
Access to basic Services (%)	5.16	40.00	100.00				
Total Rural Population (#)	9,001,647	10,373,392	12,843,297				
Rural Population with Access to basic Services. (#)	464,093	4,149,357	12,843,297				
Additional Population Covered for the Period		3,685,264	8,693,940				
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/facility)		460,658	1,086,743				
CapEx Cost Infrastructure	\$	4,606,580	10,867,425	\$	15,474,005		
Targeted Subsidy	\$	460,658	1,086,743	\$	1,547,400		
Operational NRWSSP Cost/Capita	\$	5,943,632	12,606,213	\$	17,949,846		
Total Funding required	\$	10,410,870	24,560,381	\$	34,971,251		

COMMENT	
7th NDP targets	
NRWSSP estimates	
Tipitap hand washing facility	
NRWSSP estimates	
Authors estimates	
Targeted Subsidy	\$ 25,000
Operational NRWSSP Cost/Capita	\$ 20%
Total Funding required	\$ 1.45

HANDWASHING URBAN - total		JMP 2017		2021		2030	
Access to basic Services (%)	25.59	40.00	100.00				
Total Urban Population (#)	6,472,258	7,752,611	10,732,917				
Urban Population with Access to basic Services. (#)	1,656,336	3,101,044	10,732,917				
Additional Population Covered for the Period		1,444,708	7,631,873				
Facilities to be constructed (8 people/facility)		180,589	953,984				
CapEx Cost Infrastructure	\$	4,514,714	23,849,602	\$	28,364,316		
Targeted Subsidy	\$	902,943	4,769,920	\$	5,672,863		
Operational NRWSSP Cost/Capita	\$	2,094,827	11,066,215	\$	13,161,042		
Total Funding required	\$	7,512,484	39,685,738	\$	47,198,221		

COMMENT	
7th NDP targets	
NRWSSP estimates	
Kalligalla type handwashing facility, simple covered bucket with tap	
NRWSSP estimates	
Authors estimates	



Operational Budget (OpEx) Estimates (2018 - 2030)

		Strategic Pillar		Total OpEx Estimates	
		Good Governance		ZMW	165,750,000 \$
1.1	Institutional Framework: To align and implement a clear comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all institutions in the sanitation and hygiene service delivery value chain in order to streamline social service delivery towards an Open Defecation Free environment.	ZMW	61,070,000	\$	6,107,000
1.2	Planning and Financing: To strengthen sector planning and resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement for sanitation and hygiene in rural and peri-urban areas to eliminate Open Defecation in Zambia	ZMW	12,500,000	\$	1,250,000
1.3	Legal Enforcement: To enforce sanitation regulation to ensure compliance to existing laws	ZMW	6,500,000	\$	650,000
1.4	Sector Coordination: To institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at National, Provincial, District and sub-district level	ZMW	780,000	\$	78,000
1.5	Monitoring & Regulation: To strengthen Monitoring and Regulatory Framework for adequate and equitable sanitation including Verification and Certification of ODF environment of Villages/Chiefdoms/Districts.	ZMW	76,500,000	\$	7,650,000
1.6	Traditional Leadership: To support engagement of traditional leaders in facilitating community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to Open Defecation.	ZMW	8,400,000	\$	840,000
2	Knowledge Management and Accountability	ZMW	161,780,000	\$	16,178,000
2.1	Knowledge Management: To strengthen WASH MIS (DHIS2) data management in line with localized SDG JMP standards including regular Knowledge – Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys and program evaluations using international standards (OECD DAC).	ZMW	79,280,000	\$	7,928,000
2.2	Formative Research: To facilitate and support formative research and regular exchange of learning on context of behaviors and appropriate low cost technologies.	ZMW	3,500,000	\$	350,000
0.3	Accountability: To strengthen community participation in monitoring by supporting Consumer Watch Groups and Consumer Feedback Mechanisms in line with the regulatory framework for service delivery in urban and rural areas taking note of the different service delivery models for sanitation, FSM, SWM.	ZMW	500,000	\$	50,000
2.4	Communication & Advocacy: To develop and implement a dedicated ODF communication and advocacy strategy in line with "Keep Zambia clean and healthy" Campaign.	ZMW	11,300,000	\$	1,130,000
2.5	Capacity Development: To strengthen sector capacity by developing and regularly providing targeted capacity development programs for all key Pillars	ZMW	67,200,000	\$	6,720,000

Operational Budget (OpEx) Estimates (2018 - 2030)			
Strategic Pillar		Total OpEx Estimates	
3	Community based Approaches for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in communities	ZMW	147,185,000 \$ 14,718,500
3.1	Changing Social Norms: To create demand through institutionalizing participatory approaches to total sanitation (CLTS), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing open defecation at scale in communities.	ZMW	126,375,000 \$ 12,637,500
3.2	Community based Water Safety Planning including water quality monitoring: To support universal access to safe water in all communities applying community based Water Safety Planning.	ZMW	19,250,000 \$ 1,925,000
3.3	Public Health: To support increased public health by promoting hand washing with soap and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).	ZMW	1,000,000 \$ 100,000
3.4	Targeted Subsidies: To support a formalized targeted subsidy approach in line with the Vision 2030 to leave 'NO ONE BEHIND' with 'special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations'	ZMW	200,000 \$ 20,000
3.5	Community Contribution: To facilitate contextualized community contribution to onsite sanitation, WINS, and/or Self- Supply of water in rural communities.	ZMW	360,000 \$ 36,000
4	School Health&HCF	ZMW	109,120,000 \$ 10,912,000
4.1	School Health and Nutrition: To coordinate with MoGE on promotion of physical and emotional health of Learners by addressing their key nutritional and health care needs including sanitation and handwashing with soap in line with the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach and Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL).	ZMW	4,300,000 \$ 430,000
4.2	WASH in HCF: To coordinate with MoH on access and use of basic improved WASH facilities in each HCF.	ZMW	53,400,000 \$ 5,340,000
4.3	Inclusion: To provide sanitation facilities that are continuously accessible for people with special needs.	ZMW	3,000,000 \$ 300,000
4.4	MHM: To provide sanitation facilities that are MHM friendly incl. disposal facilities for used menstrual materials and support availability of menstrual hygiene management materials such as emergency pads.	ZMW	3,000,000 \$ 300,000
4.5	O&M: To ensure sustainable, effective, efficient, safe operation and maintenance of all WASH facilities in all schools and HCF.	ZMW	300,000 \$ 30,000
4.6	Participation: To enhance community participation and promote ownership in School Health and Nutrition/WASH in HCF.	ZMW	45,120,000 \$ 4,512,000

Operational Budget (OpEx) Estimates (2018 - 2030)			
Strategic Pillar		Total OpEx Estimates	
5	Sanitation Marketing	ZMW	19,025,000 \$ 1,902,500
5.1	Supply Chains and Markets: To strengthen supply chains and markets so that they meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and otherwise marginalized communities and individuals.	ZMW	13,325,000 \$ 1,332,500
5.2	Affordable Sustainable Sanitation Products: To develop and continuously market affordable gender sensitive and inclusive sanitation products in line with the Zambian socio – economic and cultural context to enable to move up the sanitation ladder in a Phased Approach with contextualized approaches for rural and low income urban areas.	ZMW	3,500,000 \$ 350,000
5.3	Sustainable Business Model: To support Business Model Development to guide supply side intervention for WASH infrastructure capable of withstanding anticipated extreme events in both, rural and low income urban areas including training of entrepreneurs.	ZMW	1,700,000 \$ 170,000
5.4	Low Cost Financing Options: To facilitate the development of Low Cost Financing Options for producers and service providers including Cus.	ZMW	500,000 \$ 50,000
5.5	Public – Private Partnership: To facilitate innovative partnerships for service delivery targeting low cost sanitation product development, Solid Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management.	ZMW	- \$ -
6	FSM/SWM		\$ 2,456,000
6.1	Faecal Sludge Management on peri – urban areas and rural growth centers: To support development and O&M of localized, scalable and affordable onsite sanitation and FSM options in high public health risk areas, related business models which are aligned with the regulatory framework of the WSS sector.	ZMW	24,010,000 \$ 2,401,000
6.2	Solid Waste Management and Low Cost Drainage: To support integration of SWM and low cost drainage as integral of Open Defecation Free environment.	ZMW	550,000 \$ 55,000
Total		ZMW	602,860,000 \$ 62,742,000
OpEX/add. capita			\$ 3.18

Pillar 1: Good Governance

Operational Budget 2018 - 2030

ZMW

165,750,000.00

\$

16,575,000.00

high
medium

0.1

Specific Objective/Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Timeframe	Priority Activity 2021	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor National Province District	Frequency (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)
Institutional Framework: To align and implement a clear comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all institutions in the sanitation and hygiene service delivery value chain in order to streamline social service delivery towards an Open Defecation Free environment.									61,070,000	6,107,000
Formulate and agree on MOU with MoH, MoGE, MoLG and MoCTA on cooperation and coordination structure for upscaling of sanitation and hygiene promotion taking note of the devolution of functions	Inter - ministerial MoU is agreed and signed by all Line Ministries		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/ National	500,000.00	1	1	500,000	50,000
Recognize role of coaches and trainers in MoU Support role of coaches and trainers by Letter from PS MWDSEP which formally recognizes coaches and trainers	MoU includes reference to role of coaches and trainers		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National/Province/District	-	1	1	0	0
Add function of Sanitation and Hygiene to District Water Resources Development Office	Sanitation and Hygiene function included at the District Office		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	20,000.00	1	1	20,000	2,000
Strengthen the role of CHAs/EHTs by highlighting their responsibility for sanitation and hygiene within their public health mandate, including regular performance appraisal as reference within inter - ministerial MoU	Inter - ministerial MoU with MoH includes reference to responsibilities of EHTs/CHAs for sanitation and hygiene Performance appraisals for EHTs/CHAs include sanitation and hygiene as a key performance area		2018 - 2021		MoH facilitated by MWDSEP / National / Province	500,000.00	1	1	500,000	50,000
Orient existing and newly formed WDCs on Sanitation and Hygiene to strengthen their role in coordination of sub district level activities	Orientation package of WDC includes Sanitation and Hygiene Sanitation and Hygiene trainings are conducted annually in each Province		2018 - 2021		MoLG facilitated by MWDSEP	50,000.00	1	1	50,000	5,000
						500,000.00	10	12	60,000,000	6,000,000
Planning and Financing: To strengthen sector planning and resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement for sanitation and hygiene in rural and peri-urban areas to eliminate Open Defecation in Zambia									12,500,000	1,250,000
Facilitate formulation of District Level Sanitation and Hygiene Plans in each District (WASH Master Plan), (District Investment Plans for WASH are currently available in Gwembe, Monze and Kazungula, July 2018)	District level Sanitation and Hygiene Plans are formulated and approved for each District		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/District	100,000.00	125	1	12,500,000	1,250,000
Lobby for increased budget allocation for sanitation and hygiene to Districts for implementation and post ODF sustainability actions embedded in NRWSSP/NUWSSP, including monitor allocation and expenditure	5% Increase of budget allocation (Baseline 2018)		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	-	1	1	0	0
Facilitate increased budget allocation to MoCTA in support of Traditional Leadership capacity development	20% Increase of budget allocation (Baseline 2018)		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	-	1	1	0	0
Ensure dedicated funding window for elimination of Open Defecation by 2030 within the WASH Sector Financing Mechanism	Dedicated funding window and procedures are established within the sector financing mechanism		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	-	1	1	0	0
Legal Enforcement: To enforce sanitation regulation to ensure compliance to existing laws									6,500,000	650,000
Develop and implement a public campaign targeting public awareness raising on legal provisions and implications of non - compliance	Public campaign on legal enforcement is developed and implemented		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	500,000.00	1	12	6,000,000	600,000
Strengthen capacity of legal enforcement officers (EHTS/ Council officers etc.)	Legal enforcement is included in induction of EHTS/Council officers		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/Province/District	-	1	1	0	0
Include compliance monitoring in WASH MIS to enforce legal provisions	Legal enforcement is embedded in standard WASH MIS reporting		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	500,000.00	1	1	500,000	50,000
Sector Coordination: To institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at National, Provincial, District and sub-district level									780,000	78,000
Include ODF technical focus and related coordination into the Water Supply and Sanitation sub technical Working Group	ToR of Technical Working Group on Sanitations highlights ODF Zambia 2030 Key elements, approaches and monitoring requirements		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / National	200,000.00	1	1	200,000.00	20,000
Review and align all WASH national strategies and guidelines, incl. meeting procedures, trainings, roles and responsibilities (ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy, National urban/peri urban Strategy, Capacity Development Strategy, National BCC Strategy, National WATSAN Gender Strategy)	National WASH strategies and guidelines reviewed and approved	# of policy strategies developed National water supply, sanitation and solid waste policy and strategies in place	2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / National	100,000.00	1	1	100,000.00	10,000
Initiate and conduct Joint Quarterly Planning and Review meetings by all Ministries	Joint Quarterly inter - ministerial meetings are conducted following agreed ToR		2018 - 2021		MoPD facilitated by MWDSEP	10,000.00	1	48	480,000.00	48,000
Monitoring & Regulation: To strengthen Monitoring and Regulatory Framework for adequate and equitable sanitation including Verification and Certification of ODF environment of Villages/Chiefdoms/Districts.									76,500,000	7,650,000
Institutionalize (roll out) ODF monitoring via WASH MIS in all Districts (and link with EMIS/HMIS/NIS) including capacity development of CC/CHAs	WASH MIS is functional and used by all Districts on a regular basis EMIS/HMIS/NIS are aligned and interlinked		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province / District	50,000.00	125	12	75,000,000	7,500,000
Support implementation of new regulatory framework for rural water supply and sanitation and urban onsite sanitation	Regulatory framework related to sanitation is included in induction of Provincial / District MWDSEP officers		2021 - 2030		NWASCO, facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000.00	1	12	1,200,000	120,000
Update the indicators of WASH MIS to capture revised national monitoring indicators	WASH MIS updated and aligned with 7 th Monitoring NDP indicators		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP/National	100,000.00	1	1	100,000	10,000
Revise relevant data protocols, documents, forms and tools following review of WASH MIS	WASH MIS data protocols, documents, forms and tools are updated		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / National	200,000.00	1	1	200,000	20,000
Traditional Leadership: To support engagement of traditional leaders in facilitating community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to Open Defecation									8,400,000	840,000
Include sanitation and hygiene as standard protocol / agenda item in House of Chiefs meeting	House of Chief is regularly discussing Sanitation and Hygiene		2018 - 2021		MoCTA facilitated by MWDSEP	200,000.00	1	12	2,400,000	240,000
Develop and implement Chiefdom Ranking and Rewarding System	House of Chiefs conducts and publishes annual ranking ODF certified Chiefdoms		2018 - 2021		MoCTA facilitated by MWDSEP	500,000.00	1	12	6,000,000	600,000
									165,750,000	16,575,000

3 ODF IM CATS

Pillar 3: Community Approaches to Total Sanitation

Operational Budget 2018 - 2030

ZMW 147,185,000.00 \$ 14,718,500.00

high

10

0.1

Operational Cost/add. Capita (rural)

ZMW 14.91 \$ 1.49

medium

Specific Objective / Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Timeframe	Priority Activity 2021	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor National / Province / District	Frequency (2018-2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)
Changing Social Norms: To create demand through institutionalizing participatory approaches to total sanitation (CLTS), addressing behavioral barriers, and creating a sustained social norm of not practicing open defecation at scale in communities.									126,375,000	12,637,500
Scale up CLTS in all Districts and institutionalize regular community interaction between CC/OHAs/village headman, including Hand Washing with Soap (rural)	# of Districts certified ODF	% of population practicing Open Defecation (OD) by rural/urban	2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province / District				see CapEx NRWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP
Scale up onsite sanitation in peri urban areas via CUs targeting lowest economic quintile	% of people with access to improved basic latrines	% of population with access to basic sanitation service rural/urban % of population with access to safely managed sanitation services rural/urban	2018 - 2030		MoLG via CUs supported by MWDSEP				see CapEx NRWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP
Scale up safe water supply in parallel to sanitation in all Districts (rural)	# of Districts certified ODF which also have 100% coverage of safe water supply / Village (rural)	% of population with access to basic drinking water source disaggregated by rural/urban	2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province / District				see CapEx NRWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP
Scale up safe water supply in parallel to sanitation in all Districts (peri - urban)	# of Districts certified ODF which also have 100% coverage of safe water supply / at premise (peri urban)	% of people accessing climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure % of population with access to basic drinking water source disaggregated by rural/urban	2019 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province / District				see CapEx NUWSSP	see CapEx NUWSSP
Conduct CLTS triggering in rural/peri - urban communities	# of Villages triggered		2019 - 2030		MoH facilitated by MWDSEP	150,000.00	60	1	9,000,000.00	900,000
Plan and implement annual post ODF activities to sustain the status in line with ODF sustainability concept	Each ODF certified community is retriggered annually % of annual ODF slippage		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province / District	70,000.00	125	12	105,000,000	10,500,000
Develop and implement quality assurance protocol for CLTS triggering process in HH, learning institutions, HCF	ODF Quality Assurance Protocol is developed and implemented		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National / Province	100,000.00	10	12	12,000,000	1,200,000
Orient and introduce CLTS approach in faith based organizations	# of faith based organization oriented in CLTS		2018-2030		MWDSEP/ National	75,000.00	1	5	375,000	37,500
Community based Water Safety Planning including water quality monitoring: To support universal access to safe water in all communities applying community based Water Safety Planning.									19,250,000	1,925,000
Develop community based contextualized Community based Water Safety Planning for Zambia, including training materials and link to CLTS approach	Contextualized Water Safety Planning Approach is developed and linked to CLTS Approach	% of population with access to safely managed drinking water source rural/urban % of population having a handwashing facility with soap and water % of people accessing climate smart water supply and sanitation infrastructure	2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / National	50,000.00	125	1	6,250,000	625,000
Facilitate enforcement of water quality monitoring at household level as mandated to EHT in both rural and urban to be conducted every three month in line with Water Safety Planning	EHTs regularly monitor Water Quality in line with their mandate at HH level Water Quality monitoring is included in WASH MIS Water Quality Monitoring is highlighted in inter - ministerial MOU with MoH	% of commercial utilities whose water samples meet the national drinking water standard (ZBS/WHO) # of additional water quality assurance facilities (Urban)	2018 - 2030		MoH/District, facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000.00	10	12	12,000,000	1,200,000
Support water quality surveillance and analysis (training, laboratory, equipment, consumables)	Water Quality Labs are conducting test in line with national standards		2018 - 2030		MoH/ZNPHI/ National, facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000.00	10	1	1,000,000	100,000
Public Health: To support increased public health by promoting hand washing with soap and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).									1,000,000	100,000
Disseminate MHM and Handwashing with Soap Guidelines	MHM guidelines disseminated to all line ministries at national, provincial level, MHM Guidelines is core element of CLTS training and induction		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000.00	10	1	1,000,000	100,000
Include MHM / group handwashing with soap in standard WINS approach	MHM is core element of WINS approach MHM activities are included in WINS Master Plans in each Province		2018 - 2030		MoGE/MoH facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000.00	1	1	Budget allocation by MoGE	Budget allocation by MoGE
Support inclusion of MHM in NHC, PTA, School WASH Clubs	Number of MHM committees in schools and communities formed		2018-2030		MoGE/MoH facilitated by MWDSEP / District	20,000.00	10	12	Budget allocation by MoGE	Budget allocation by MoGE
Targeted Subsidies: To support a formalized targeted subsidy approach in line with the Vision 2030 to leave 'NO ONE BEHIND' with 'special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations'									200,000	20,000
Develop concept for targeted subsidies linked to Certification/Celebration of ODF protocol and Phased Approach and include in CLTS trainings/inductions	Targeted sanitation subsidies concept is developed		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / National	200,000.00	1.00	1.00	200,000	20,000
Allocate budget for targeted subsidies (rural)	% budget allocated		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National				see CapEx NRWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP
Allocate budget for targeted subsidies (urban)	% budget allocated		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National				see CapEx NUWSSP	see CapEx NUWSSP
Community Contribution: To facilitate contextualized community contribution to onsite sanitation, WINS, and/or Self-Supply of water in rural communities.									360,000	36,000
Systematically establish learning on community contribution (cash&kind) and integrate learning in CLTS guideline	Review report is available and disseminated		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP / National	30,000.00	1	12	360,000	36,000
									147,185,000	14,718,500

4 ODF IM School Health&HCF

Pillar 4: School Health and Nutrition/WASH in HCF

Operational Budget 2018 - 2030

ZMW 109,120,000.00 \$ 10,912,000.00

high
medium

0.1

Specific Objective / Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Timeframe	Priority Activity 2021	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor National Province District	Frequency (2018-2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)
School Health and Nutrition: To coordinate with MoGE on promotion of physical and emotional health of Learners by addressing their key nutritional and health care needs including sanitation and handwashing with soap in line with the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach and Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL).										
4,300,000 430,000										
<i>Scale up WINS 3 Star Approach in each elementary/secondary school</i>										
Revise and harmonize national WINS Minimum Standards in line with Public Health Act, SDGs and other policy documents	Revised WINS minimum standards available and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MoGE, MoH, MoLG facilitated by MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Revise and localize WINS 3 Star Approach in line with WINS standards	Localized WINS 3Star Approach is available and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
Develop and implement costed national WINS Master Plan and for all Provinces	Costed WINS National and Provincial Master Plans are available		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	400,000	10	1	4,000,000	400,000
Water: Provide safe, adequate and clean water in schools for increased nutrition intake in schools	% of schools with basic WASH facilities	Proportion of schools with basic WASH facilities	2018 - 2030		MoGE, MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoGE	
Handwashing with Soap: Provide Group Hand Washing facilities in schools	% of schools with group handwashing facilities in place	Proportion of schools with basic WASH facilities	2018 - 2030		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoGE	
Sanitation: Provide MHM friendly sanitation facilities in schools	% of schools with MHM friendly basic improved sanitation facilities in place	Proportion of schools with basic WASH facilities	2018 - 2030		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoGE	
WASH in HCF: To coordinate with MoH on access and use of basic improved WASH facilities in each HCF.										
53,400,000 5,340,000										
<i>Scale up WASH in HCF in line with IPC approach, with WASH Minimum Standards for HCF and WASH in HCF Guidelines</i>										
Water: Provide safe, adequate and clean water in HCF	% of health care facilities with basic WASH services	Proportion of HCF with basic WASH facilities	2018 - 2030		MoH				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Handwashing with Soap: Provide hand washing facilities in all HCF rooms and at other strategic places at HCFs	% of HCF with hand washing facilities	Proportion of HCF with basic WASH facilities	2018 - 2030		MoH				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Facilitate hand washing demonstration by EHTs/CHAs	Hand washing demonstrations are included as core tasks of EHTs and CHAs		2018 - 2030		MoH, MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Sanitation: Provide access to basic improved MHM friendly sanitation facilities	% of HCF with basic improved MHM friendly sanitation facilities		2018 - 2030		MoH, MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Conduct annual training workshops for HCF staff in IPC in all Provinces	Training workshops for HCF staff in IPC conducted in all Provinces		2018 - 2030		MoH, MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP	50,000	10	12	6,000,000	600,000
Provide and utilize waste receptacles in line with IPC standards	% of HCF with adequate waste receptacles in place		2018 - 2021		MoH				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Install incinerators in all HCF and train operators including OHS	% of HCF with functional incinerators in place		2018 - 2021		MoH and MWDSEP				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Form and train IPC committees in each HCF	% of HCF with functional IPC committee in place		2018 - 2021		MoH	30,000	125	12	45,000,000	4,500,000
Develop and implement IPC Monitoring framework	IPC monitoring framework developed and implemented		2018 - 2021		MoH facilitated by MWDSEP	20,000	10	12	2,400,000	240,000
Collect and safely dispose solid waste in each HCF (incl. ash)	% of HCF with regular solid waste collection in place		2018 - 2030		MoLG and MoH				CapEx Budget allocation by MoH	
Inclusion: To provide sanitation facilities that are continuously accessible for people with special needs.										
3,000,000 300,000										
Include inclusive WINS/HCF facilities in standard design	Inclusive WINS facilities are included in standard design for WINS		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
MHM: To provide sanitation facilities that are MHM friendly incl. disposal facilities for used menstrual materials and support availability of menstrual hygiene management materials such as emergency pads.										
3,000,000 300,000										
Standardize MHM learning in teacher's curriculum and teacher's induction	Teacher's curriculum includes MHM Teacher's induction includes MHM		2018 - 2021		MoGE, MoH facilitated by MWDSEP	300,000	1	1	300,000,000	30,000
Conduct training of in service teachers in MHM in all schools	# of in service teachers annually trained in MHM		2018 - 2021		MoGE, MoH facilitated by MWDSEP	200,000	1	12	2,400,000	240,000
Include learning on production of low cost sanitary pads in teacher's curriculum and induction	% of schools with low cost menstrual hygiene materials available		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Integrate MHM into school performance monitoring and reporting	MHM integrated into school performance monitoring and reporting		2018 - 2021		MoGE facilitated by MWDSEP	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
O&M: To ensure sustainable, effective, efficient, safe operation and maintenance of all WASH facilities in all schools and HCF.										
300,000 30,000										
Develop dedicated O&M concept for WINS facilities at elementary and secondary school, incl. minimum financing needs per student and PTA/student contribution	O&M concept for WINS facilities at elementary and secondary school Developed		2018 - 2021		MoGE MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Integrate O&M (cleanliness of school, IPC supply) into school based performance monitoring	O&M integrated into school based performance monitoring		2018 - 2021		MoGE	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
Establish dedicated budget allocation for O&M in line with Provincial WINS Master Plans (under development)	% of budget dedicated for O&M		2018 - 2021		MoGE	-	1	1	0	-
Conduct regular trainings of head master and PTA in O&M of WINS facilities	# of Headmaster and PTA trained		2018 - 2030		MoGE, MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP	20,000	10	12	2,400,000	240,000
Develop dedicated O&M concept for HCF facilities, incl. minimum financing needs	O&M concept for WINS facilities at elementary and secondary school Developed		2018 - 2021		MoH	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Establish dedicated budget allocation for O&M in HCF, incl. funds to service incinerators	% of budget dedicated for O&M		2018 - 2021		MoH	-	1	1	0	-
Participation: To enhance community participation and promote ownership in School Health and Nutrition/WASH in HCF.										
45,120,000 4,512,000										
Develop WINS guidelines on the formation and role of School WASH Clubs/SHN committees	Guideline on the formation and role of School WASH Clubs/SHN committees is available and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MoGE MWDSEP	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
Form and train WASH clubs/SHN committees at each school	% of schools with WASH clubs/SHN committees		2018 - 2030		MoH, MoGE, MoLG	10,000	125	12	15,000,000	1,500,000
Develop guidelines on formation and roles of IPC committees in HCFs	Guidelines on formation and roles of IPC committees on HCFs is available and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MoH MoLG, facilitated by MWDSEP	20,000	1	1	20,000	2,000
Form / reconstitute IPC committees in all HCFs	% of HCF with IPC committees in place		2018 - 2021		MoH	10,000	125	12	15,000,000	1,500,000
Provide regular sanitation and hygiene training to IPC committees	# of trainings conducted		2018 - 2030		MoH, facilitated by MWDSEP	10,000	125	12	15,000,000	1,500,000
									109,120,000 10,912,000	

Pillar 5: Sanitation Marketing
 Operational Budget 2018 - 2030

ZMW 19,025,000.00 \$ 1,902,500.00

 high
 medium

0.1

Specific Objective / Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Timeframe	Priority Activity 2021	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor National Province District	Frequency (2018-2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)
Supply Chains and Markets: To strengthen supply chains and markets so that they meet the demand for quality sanitation goods and services that are affordable to all – including to the lowest quintile and otherwise marginalized communities and individuals.									13,325,000	1,332,500
Develop standardized sanitation marketing national guideline	National Guidelines for Sanitation Marketing is developed and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Assess Market Barriers: Participatory analysis of market systems for sanitation for each Province: Conduct Sanitation Marketing assessment in each Province	Sanitation marketing assessments conducted in each Province		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	250,000	10	1	2,500,000	250,000
Analyze local supply chains for different sanitation products along the Sanitation Chain at District/Province level and link to community mobilization: Identify local private sector sanitation entrepreneurs and conduct training in supply chain management	# of training conducted in supply chain management		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP in coop. with MoLG	50,000	125	1	6,250,000	625,000
Develop/construct sanitation options/market place/fair at community institutions e.g. Chiefs Palace	# of community institutions displayed with demo toilets		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP in coop. with MoCTA	35,000	125	1	4,375,000	437,500
Affordable Sustainable Sanitation Products: To develop and continuously market affordable gender sensitive and inclusive sanitation products in line with the Zambian socio – economic and cultural context to enable to move up the sanitation ladder in a Phased Approach with contextualized approaches for rural and low income urban areas.									3,500,000	350,000
Develop low cost contextualized affordable and gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene products	Contextualized gender sensitive low cost sanitation products are developed and included in CLTS Manual/technical minimum standards for sanitation		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	200,000	10	1	2,000,000	200,000
SANMARK learning exchange: Conduct learning exchange visits for key MoLG/MWDSEP/MoH staff with other regions.	# of exchange visits conducted/year		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP	125,000	1	12	1,500,000	150,000
Sustainable Business Model: To support Business Model Development to guide supply side intervention for WASH infrastructure capable of withstanding anticipated extreme events in both, rural and low income urban areas including training of entrepreneurs.									1,700,000	170,000
Include sanitation and hygiene related skills training in TVET curriculum for relevant professions/institutions	# of institutions offering the SanMark trainings/skills development		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP	500,000	1	1	500,000	50,000
Identify and build the capacity of local SMEs, e.g. for sanitation hardware supply, construction, pit emptying, solid waste collection, etc.			2019 - 2021		MWDSEP	10,000	10	12	1,200,000	120,000
Low Cost Financing Options: To facilitate the development of Low Cost Financing Options for producers and service providers including Cus.									500,000	50,000
Develop Micro – Financing Scheme for HH sanitation onsite products (Peri urban/ Rural).	Sanitation and hygiene product related Micro Financing Scheme is available in each Province		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	500,000	1	1	500,000	50,000
Explore and facilitate the use of Social Cash Transfer (SCT) for sanitation/hygiene in coordination with Ministry of Community Development and link with community mobilization events	SCT is used for upgrading access to basic improved sanitation # of people using SCT funds for sanitation/hygiene		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP in coop. with MoCD	-	1	1	0	0
Public – Private Partnership: To facilitate innovative partnerships for service delivery targeting low cost sanitation product development, Solid Waste Management and Faecal Sludge Management									0	0
Enhance and implement the development of localized DEWATS options as Business model to refinance / operate WWT	# of PPP for localized DEWATS options developed and operational	# of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) initiatives in water and sanitation PPP framework for water and sanitation is developed	2018 - 2030		MWDSEP	500,000	10	1	see CapEx NRWSSP NUWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP NUWSSP
									19,025,000	1,902,500

Pillar 6: WWT, Reuse, and SWM
Budget 2018 - 2030

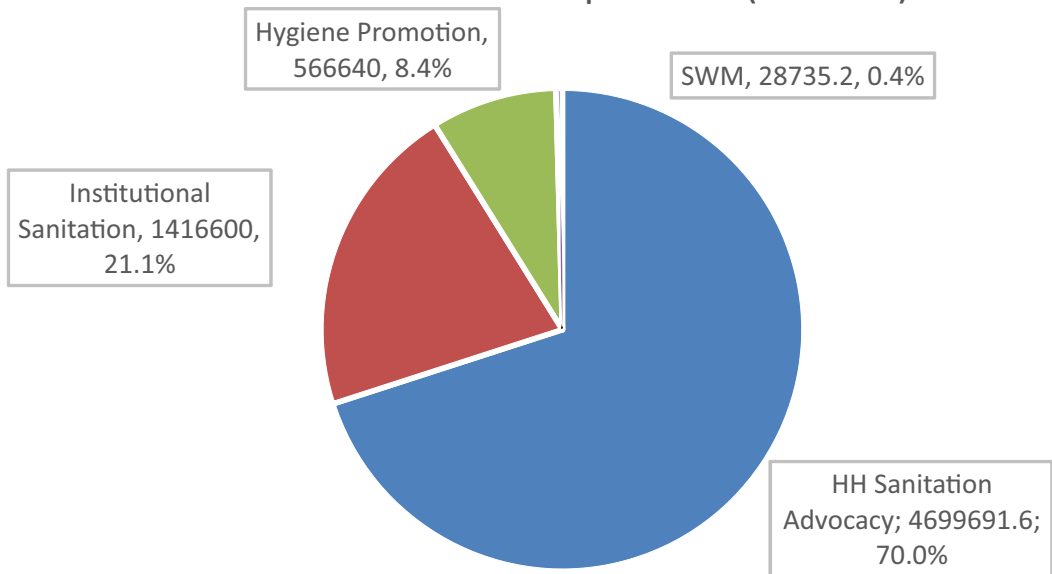
ZMW 24,560,000.00 \$ 2,456,000.00

high
medium

0.1

Specific Objective / Key Activities	IM Indicator	7th NDP Indicator	Timeframe	Priorit y Activit y 2021	Responsible (lead)	Unit Cost	Factor Nationa l Provinc e District	Frequency (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (ZMW) (2018 - 2030)	Cost Estimate (USD) (2018 - 2030)
Faecal Sludge Management on peri – urban areas and rural growth centers: To support development and O&M of localized, scalable and affordable onsite sanitation and FSM options in high public health risk areas, related business models which are aligned with the regulatory framework of the WSS sector.									24,010,000	2,401,000
Review Onsite FSM projects and identify success factors	Review report is available and disseminated incl. FSM Improvement Plan		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Review and develop new localized financing options for onsite sanitation in peri urban areas and include in WASH sector Financing Mechanism (under development)	# of service providers using FM options		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	300,000	1	1	300,000	30,000
Develop dedicated O&M strategy for Onsite Sanitation in peri – urban areas	# FSM O&M models developed. # Number of SMEs operating FSM facilities		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	80,000	1	1	80,000	8,000
Implement model Onsite Sanitation and FSM option in each Province under leadership of CU with supported by PWASHE	Model plant is operational in each Province		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	500,000	10	1	5,000,000	500,000
Develop Onsite Sanitation and FSM training packages for peri - urban areas and rural growth centers, incl. training of faecal sludge emptying	# Onsite Sanitation and FSM training packages is available and disseminated to CUs and other service providers		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	200,000	1	1	200,000	20,000
Roll out cont. capacity development program on Onsite Sanitation and FSM in each Province targeting LAs and CU	Annual training is conducted in each Province		2018 - 2030		MWDSEP	150,000	10	12	18,000,000	1,800,000
Develop Minimum Standards for Onsite Sanitation and FSM	Minimum standards are available and disseminated.		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP / NWASCO	80,000	1	1	80,000	8,000
Develop FSM business models on 'end use product'	# of FSM models developed # registered SMEs operational # of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) initiatives in water and sanitation		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	100,000	1	1	100,000	10,000
Review reuse methods applied for 'end use products' and develop Guideline on reuse of Faecal Sludge products	Guideline developed and disseminated		2018 - 2028		MWDSEP	50,000	1	1	50,000	5,000
One off - purchase of Faecal Sludge equipment and tools in support of CUs	Equipment distributed to each CU		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP				see CapEx NRWSSP NUWSSP	see CapEx NRWSSP NUWSSP
Develop and implement public campaigns to promote emptying of Onsite Sanitation facilities	# of people requesting for service (demand). Volume emptied		2018 - 2021		MWDSEP	150,000	1	1	150,000	15,000
Solid Waste Management and Low Cost Drainage: To support integration of SWM and low cost drainage as integral of Open Defecation Free environment.									550,000	55,000
Review training/induction approach/material for coaches/national trainers and integrate SWM in CLTS Guideline	CLTS Guideline reviewed and adapted		2018 - 2018		MLG facilitated by MWDSEP	150,000	1	1	150,000	15,000
Develop low cost options for SWM at community level in peri – urban areas and rural growth centers and facilitate take up via Community Based Enterprises (CBE)	# of CBEs involved in SWM at house hold level. Catalogue of SWM option at community level is available and disseminated		2018 - 2021		MLG facilitated by MWDSEP	400,000	1	1	400,000	40,000
									24,560,000	2,456,000

Sanitation Cost Components (ZMW 000)



Rural/Urban Residence, Sex & Province		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural (Both Sexes)									
Central		1,010,303	1,039,806	1,069,696	1,099,967	1,130,609	1,161,785	1,193,683	1,226,329
Copperbelt		384,506	389,168	393,708	398,128	402,421	406,647	410,867	415,086
Eastern		1,435,248	1,473,951	1,513,027	1,552,472	1,592,260	1,632,622	1,673,819	1,715,879
Luapula		819,006	836,793	854,585	872,378	890,159	908,053	926,202	944,614
Lusaka		348,328	360,102	372,111	384,350	396,823	409,588	422,713	436,213
Muchinga		609,847	627,855	646,104	664,600	683,328	702,391	721,906	741,885
Northern		934,310	964,245	994,695	1,025,658	1,057,125	1,089,255	1,122,228	1,156,076
North Western		575,345	583,585	591,674	599,612	607,392	615,098	622,827	630,583
Southern		1,235,270	1,269,472	1,304,043	1,338,977	1,374,255	1,410,079	1,446,673	1,484,062
Western		803,347	819,414	835,429	851,387	867,275	883,216	899,346	915,675
Zambia		8,155,510	8,364,391	8,575,072	8,787,529	9,001,647	9,218,734	9,440,264	9,666,402
Year		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population		8,155,510	8,364,391	8,575,072	8,787,529	9,001,647	9,218,734	9,440,264	9,666,402
Population Projection		8,155,510	8,352,787	8,554,836	8,761,773	8,973,715	9,190,784	9,413,103	9,640,801
Population Rate		2.42%	2.56%	2.52%	2.48%	2.44%	2.41%	2.40%	2.40%
Amount of water required		326220400	334111482	342193444	350470904	358948591	367631348	376524137	385632036
		12,843,297							
		12,843,297							

Rural/Urban Residence, Sex & Province	Projection Year									
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		
Rural (Both Sexes)										
Central	1,259,737	1,293,919	1,328,910	1,364,771	1,401,567	1,439,374	1,478,270	1,518,343		
Copperbelt	419,301	423,511	427,724	431,952	436,210	440,513	444,877	449,319		
Eastern	1,758,817	1,802,643	1,847,401	1,893,170	1,940,029	1,988,077	2,037,415	2,088,155		
Luapula	963,294	982,240	1,001,471	1,021,020	1,040,928	1,061,240	1,081,999	1,103,256		
Lusaka	450,097	464,374	479,059	494,181	509,769	525,853	542,471	559,659		
Muchinga	762,338	783,273	804,713	826,694	849,255	872,446	896,312	920,909		
Northern	1,190,816	1,226,466	1,263,065	1,300,681	1,339,382	1,379,246	1,420,357	1,462,809		
North Western	638,365	646,170	654,012	661,905	669,874	677,944	686,140	694,491		
Southern	1,522,263	1,561,285	1,601,167	1,641,979	1,683,794	1,726,700	1,770,784	1,816,146		
Western	932,203	948,930	965,870	983,058	1,000,528	1,018,321	1,036,479	1,055,047		
Zambia	9,897,231	10,132,811	10,373,392	10,619,411	10,871,336	11,129,714	11,395,104	11,668,134		
Year										
Population	9,897,231	10,132,811	10,373,392	10,619,411	10,871,336	11,129,714	11,395,104	11,668,134		
Population Projection	9,874,006	10,112,853	10,357,477	10,608,018	10,864,620	11,127,429	11,396,595	11,672,272		
Population Rate	2.39%	2.38%	2.37%	2.37%	2.37%	2.38%	2.38%	2.40%		
Amount of water required	394960251	404514109.4	414299070.2	424320723.5	434584795	445097147.9	455863789	466890868.4		

Rural/Urban Residence, Sex & Province		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Rural (Both Sexes)										
Central		1,559,655	1,602,248	1,646,159	1,691,415	1,738,014	1,785,911	1,835,066	1,885,433	1,936,964
Copperbelt		453,848	458,466	463,171	467,964	472,828	477,747	482,697	487,661	492,618
Eastern		2,140,372	2,194,113	2,249,419	2,306,316	2,364,792	2,424,772	2,486,197	2,548,988	2,613,076
Luapula		1,125,043	1,147,372	1,170,256	1,193,699	1,217,678	1,242,153	1,267,076	1,292,406	1,318,093
Lusaka		577,448	595,861	614,916	634,635	655,021	676,067	697,765	720,105	743,075
Muchinga		946,273	972,432	999,408	1,027,221	1,055,869	1,085,325	1,115,567	1,146,565	1,178,294
Northern		1,506,673	1,551,998	1,598,832	1,647,210	1,697,142	1,748,594	1,801,538	1,855,940	1,911,761
North Western		703,006	711,691	720,547	729,572	738,746	748,039	757,419	766,855	776,317
Southern		1,862,856	1,910,958	1,960,488	2,011,474	2,063,905	2,117,723	2,172,874	2,229,298	2,286,930
Western		1,074,054	1,093,509	1,113,421	1,133,791	1,154,598	1,175,796	1,197,343	1,219,192	1,241,301
Zambia		11,949,228	12,238,648	12,536,617	12,843,297	13,158,593	13,482,127	13,813,542	14,152,443	14,498,429
Year		2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Population		11,949,228	12,238,648	12,536,617	12,843,297	13,158,593	13,482,127	13,813,542	14,152,443	14,498,429
Population Projection		11,954,617	12,243,792	12,539,963	12,843,297	13,153,969	13,472,156	13,798,039	14,131,806	14,473,646
Population Rate		2.41%	2.42%	2.43%	2.45%	2.45%	2.46%	2.46%	2.45%	2.44%
Amount of water required		478184686.7	489751695.8	501598504.2	513731880	526158755.1	538886229	551921573.2	565272234.7	578945840.9

Sum of Population	Column Labels			
Row Labels	2015	2020	2025	2030
Rural	9,001,647	10,132,811	11,395,104	12,843,297
Urban	6,472,258	7,752,611	9,179,034	10,732,917
Grand Total	15,473,905	17,885,422	20,574,138	23,576,214
Rural %	58%	57%	55%	54%

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Rural	9,001,647	10,132,811	11,395,104	12,843,297
Urban	6,472,258	7,752,611	9,179,034	10,732,917
Rural % (Right)	58%	57%	55%	54%

Area Rural

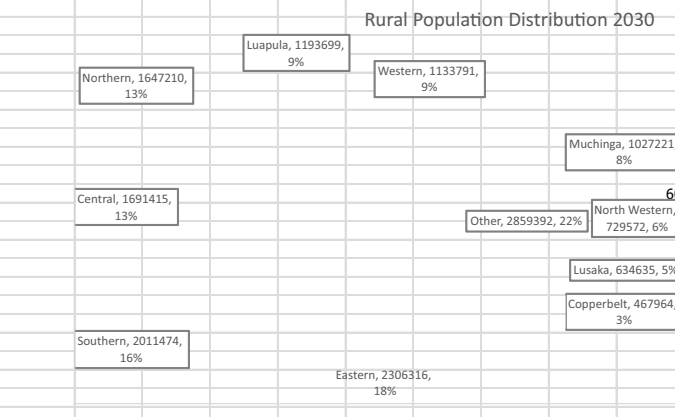
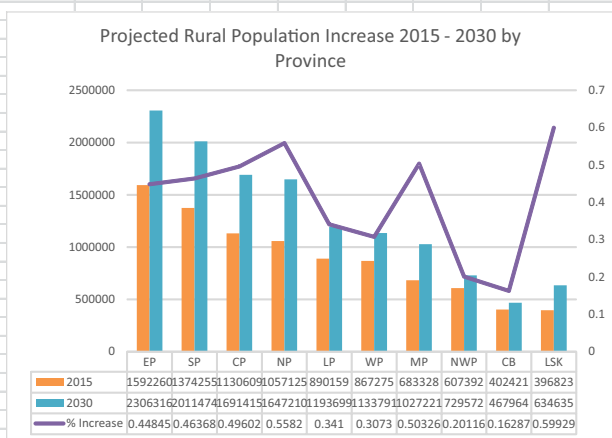
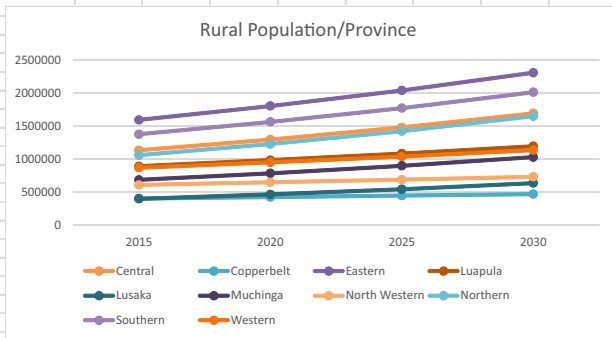
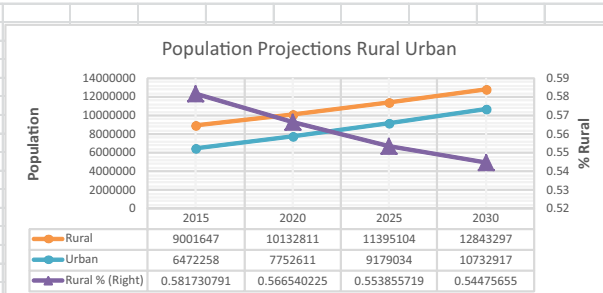
Sum of Population	Column Labels			
Row Labels	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central	1,130,609	1,293,919	1,478,270	1,691,415
Copperbelt	402,421	423,511	444,877	467,964
Eastern	1,592,260	1,802,643	2,037,415	2,306,316
Luapula	890,159	982,240	1,081,999	1,193,699
Lusaka	396,823	464,374	542,471	634,635
Muchinga	683,328	783,273	896,312	1,027,221
North Western	607,392	646,170	686,140	729,572
Northern	1,057,125	1,226,466	1,420,357	1,647,210
Southern	1,374,255	1,561,285	1,770,784	2,011,474
Western	867,275	948,930	1,036,479	1,133,791
Grand Total	9,001,647	10,132,811	11,395,104	12,843,297

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Central	1,130,609	1,293,919	1,478,270	1,691,415
Copperbelt	402,421	423,511	444,877	467,964
Eastern	1,592,260	1,802,643	2,037,415	2,306,316
Luapula	890,159	982,240	1,081,999	1,193,699
Lusaka	396,823	464,374	542,471	634,635
Muchinga	683,328	783,273	896,312	1,027,221
North Western	607,392	646,170	686,140	729,572
Northern	1,057,125	1,226,466	1,420,357	1,647,210
Southern	1,374,255	1,561,285	1,770,784	2,011,474
Western	867,275	948,930	1,036,479	1,133,791

	2015	2030	% Increase
EP	1,592,260	2,306,316	45%
SP	1,374,255	2,011,474	46%
CP	1,130,609	1,691,415	50%
NP	1,057,125	1,647,210	56%
LP	890,159	1,193,699	34%
WP	867,275	1,133,791	31%
MP	683,328	1,027,221	50%
NWP	607,392	729,572	20%
CB	402,421	467,964	16%
LSK	396,823	634,635	60%

	2015	2020	% Increase
EP	1,592,260	2,306,316	45%
SP	1,374,255	2,011,474	46%
CP	1,130,609	1,691,415	50%
NP	1,057,125	1,647,210	56%
LP	890,159	1,193,699	34%
WP	867,275	1,133,791	31%
MP	683,328	1,027,221	50%
NWP	607,392	729,572	20%
CB	402,421	467,964	16%
LSK	396,823	634,635	60%

	9,003,662	12,845,327	43%
Eastern	2,306,316		
Southern	2,011,474		
Central	1,691,415		
Northern	1,647,210		
Luapula	1,193,699		
Western	1,133,791		
Muchinga	1,027,221		
North Western	729,572		
Lusaka	634,635		
Copperbelt	467,964		



National Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy (draft, 2018)						
	Legal AND Institutional Framework	Finance	Governance	Infrastructure Development and Technology	Communication and Advocacy	Crosscutting and Emerging Issues
Policy Statement	To provide the optimal legal and institutional frameworks for efficient, effective and sustainable WSS and SWM service delivery.	To strengthen, and implement effective coordination and management systems that are fully accountable and responsible	To provide a framework for improved resource planning, mobilisation, utilisation and reporting for sustainable and equitable WSS and SWM service delivery	To provide effective and efficiency governance institutions and guidelines for WSS and SWM services to facilitate enhanced and sustainable service delivery	To leverage the use of appropriate technology in WSS and SWM service delivery in order to improve adverse environmental impacts and to improve community health	To mainstream issues of Governance, Human Immune-Deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS), Gender, differently abled, Nutrition, Environment and Climate Change, Water Security and Disaster Risk Management, in order to ensure equity, social inclusion and sustainability of all WSS and SWM activities
Measures	1 Develop and implement a comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all institutions in the WSS, HP and SWM service delivery value chain in order to streamline service delivery and improve water security;	Strengthen sector coordination at National, Provincial, District and sub-district	Allocate a minimum 10% of GRZ's National Budget to WSS and SWM in line with the principle of integrated WRM;	Develop and implement a comprehensive governance framework for governing the WSS and SWM function,;	Develop and implement strategies for continuous rehabilitation, upgrading, expansion and maintenance of the WSS and SWM infrastructure;	Develop a mechanism for aligning all WSS and SWM activities with national guidelines on cross-cutting and emerging issues.
	2 Develop and implement a comprehensive legal framework for rationalising and harmonising all legislation including International Instruments with implication on WSS, HP and SWM;	Develop and strengthen multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration in the National WSS and SWM Programmes ;	Establish and prioritise a Water Sector wide financing mechanism for WSS and SWM	Develop and implement optimal linkages between private sector providers and public	Undertake research, development and deployment of appropriate WSS, HP and SWM technology.	Monitor and evaluate the alignment of all WSS and SWM activities with National guidelines and Cross Cutting and emerging issues.
	3 Institutionalise and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at National, Provincial, District and sub-district	Implement the WSS AND SWM Capacity Development Strategy	Develop WSS and SWM Public Private partnership mechanism	Develop and implement optimal systems for sustainable community participation and social safeguard in WSS and SWM;	Undertake continuous development and implementation of strategies and approaches to achieve household sanitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on a sustainable basis;	
4		Develop and strengthen an M&E system	Strengthen the mainstreaming of the Decentralisation Policy for improving local governance through development; implementation of adequate guidelines for the integration and operation of development structures in the WSS and SWM service delivery.	Promote provision of adequate child friendly, physically challenged and gender sensitive facilities and hygiene promotion material for schools and other public institutions and places;		

