

Annex 2.3-1: LSDGP – Logical Framework Matrix for the Rural Water & Sanitation sub-component

Sub-Component intermediate objective	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Output to objective level
<i>Improved and more responsive local service delivery by local governments through devolved decision-making on increased local investments.</i>	1. Reduced incidence of water and sanitation related diseases from 2008 to 2011 (Incl. guinea worm, diarrhoea, and others) 2. Beneficiaries in targeted communities confirm improved quality of life due to water and sanitation improvements	1. MOH statistics included in annual progress report 2.a. Beneficiary Assessment carried out twice (2010 and 2011). Assessment of project interventions as perceived by beneficiaries (GoG, DAs, POs, WATSANs, and community members). 2.b. The findings of the BA should be juxtaposed against Statistical Services information, where relevant.	1) Water and sanitation services are effectively used and are sustained in order to achieve desired quality of life and health improvements. 2) Stable socio-political climate and continued commitment to the long-term development goals of national programme (e.g., GPRS).

Immediate objectives	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Output to Objective to level
<u>Immediate objective 1:</u> <i>'Districts and their Works Departments have capacity for sustainable water and sanitation planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance through support to implementation of a number of sub-projects from District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSP).'</i>	1. 90% of DWSPs are updated annually and illustrate implementation progress by 2011 and DESSAPs prepared. 2. Procurement is in accordance with PPA. 3. Quality of works is confirmed as acceptable, on time and on budget in 90% of subprojects by 2011 4. O&M performance is acceptable in 90% of W&S projects in 2011 Targets for all three indicators are 70% in 2009, and 80% in 2010	1. CWSA-ROs report to RCSC. Minutes confirm that DWSPs are updated. 2. RWST assess degree to which DWSPs illustrate implementation progress. 3. Quarterly reports from DAs and CWSA. 4. Inspections by Regional Coordinating Councils confirm quality of works and reports to RCSC biannually 3. Value-for-money audits. 4. CWSA quarterly reports on O&M performance (% of projects with acceptable O&M - based on score for key MOM parameters).	Continued GoG and donor commitment and financial support to decentralisation and to the sub-sector throughout the project period.

Immediate objective no 2: <i>'Improved behavioural patterns with respect to safe use and maintenance of water and sanitary facilities in targeted communities and small towns'.</i>	Beneficiaries respond to hygiene promotion and change behaviour and practices in targeted communities.	Rapid Outcome Assessments of hygiene promotion carried out in early 2011 by CWSA-RO staff and/or consultant in "with project" and "without project" communities in each region.	Community members internalise hygiene promotion messages and improve behaviour practices. Number of communities which have become free of open defecation.
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Outputs	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Activity to output
Output 1: Strengthening of planning, tendering, and supervision at district level. 1.1 Districts have updated Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs); 1.2 Districts have mobilised communities; 1.3 Districts actively support community organisations on O&M of water and sanitation facilities; 1.4 Districts have capacity to procure for, and supervise construction of facilities; 1.5 Districts have provided training of community organisations; 1.6 Districts are monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation; 1.7 Districts are managing funds satisfactorily.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Districts using updated DWSPs of acceptable standard. No of communities mobilised. % of all (new and pre-existing) Watsans which are functional. % of institutional & public latrines which are well managed; No of districts procuring transparently and competitively. No of districts supervising well. No of Watsans trained. No of WSDBs trained. No of districts regularly reporting MOM data to CWSA. Level of community contributions collected; Level of DA contributions to operational costs in water & sanitation sector; Investment funds properly accounted for; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports from DAs; Quarterly & annual reports from regional CWSA; RPCU monitoring reports; Value-for-money audits; Annual audit reports. 	1.1. - Consultants hired to train DAs where necessary; - CWSA supports DAs in updating plans; 1.2. - DAs promote programme opportunities amongst communities, with reference to DWSPs; - DAs mobilise communities, support community applications, and establish Watsans; 1.3. - DWSTs regularly visit communities and support Watsans; - DAs develop FMPs with CWSA support; 1.4. - CWSA quality-assures documents and processes; - CWSA participates in pre-bid meetings, evaluation processes, start-up meetings & site meetings; 1.5. DAs hire Consultants/POs to train Watsans and WSDBs; 1.6. DAs establish monitoring routines, enter data on district database, and report quarterly to CWSA; 1.7. - CWSA provides accounting manual; - DAs sensitise communities to financial responsibilities and collect contributions; - DFOs supervise accounts schedule officers and verify accounts;

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			- CWSA supports financial management;
<p><u>Output 2:</u> Introduction of improved hygiene practices in the communities.</p> <p>2.1 CWSA has defined the appropriate strategy for promotion of hygiene behaviour.</p> <p>2.2 Districts have capacity to carry out hygiene promotion.</p> <p>2.3 Districts have conducted hygiene promotion in communities receiving facilities.</p> <p>2.4 Districts have necessary tools and hygiene promotion materials.</p> <p>2.5 Community-led Total Sanitation concept introduced in 4 small towns and communities;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent strategy being implemented. • No of EHA's actively involved in hygiene promotion. • No of communities which have received hygiene promotion. • No of districts using tools and hygiene promotion materials. • No of communities and small towns introduced to CLTS; • No of communities progressing to become free of open defecation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports from DAs; • Quarterly & annual reports from regional CWSA; • RPCU monitoring reports; • Value-for-money audits; • Specialist mission reports; 	<p>2.1 CWSA issues guideline on recommended strategy;</p> <p>2.2 - CWSA supports DWSTs & EHAs in implementation of hygiene promotion, and arranges refresher training when necessary;</p> <p>-DAs allocate sufficient resources to field staff;</p> <p>2.3 - DAs carry out hygiene promotion in communities;</p> <p>-DAs hire specialist consultants when necessary;</p> <p>-CWSA assists with TOR and field support;</p> <p>2.4 CWSA develops and provides necessary tools and materials;</p> <p>2.5 - CWSA issues guidelines on application of CLTS and arranges training of DA staff as necessary;</p> <p>- CWSA assists DAs with selection of appropriate communities;</p> <p>- DAs conduct fieldwork and/or procure specialist consultants to work in selected communities;</p> <p>- DAs follow up to support communities.</p>
<p><u>Output 3:</u> Water supply installations provided in selected districts.</p> <p>3.1 Communities strengthened in implementation and O&M of water supply systems;</p> <p>3.2 400 new borehole point sources established;</p> <p>3.3 80 new hand-dug wells established;</p> <p>3.4 20 new rainwater harvesting schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of communities managing water facilities well; • No of new boreholes successfully constructed; • No of new hdw successfully constructed; • No of new rwh schemes successfully constructed; • No of water points successfully 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports from DAs; • Quarterly & annual reports from regional CWSA; • RPCU monitoring reports; • Value-for-money audits; 	<p>3.1. - DAs support Watsans and WSDBs in their activities, provide FMPs, and arrange refresher training when necessary;</p> <p>- CWSA supports DAs in fieldwork and training;</p> <p>3.2 – 3.8</p> <p>- CWSA provides relevant criteria for design and construction;</p> <p>- CWSA provides criteria for prioritisation of</p>

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<p>established;</p> <p>3.5 8 new pipe schemes based on groundwater established in small towns;</p> <p>3.6 4 new pipe schemes based on surface water established in small towns;</p> <p>3.7 4 pipe schemes rehabilitated;</p>	<p>rehabilitated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of new pipe schemes constructed based on groundwater; No of new pipe schemes constructed based on surface water; No of pipe schemes rehabilitated; 		<p>sub-projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSCs review and approve sub-projects; CWSA assists DAs with tender and contract documentation; DAs procure consultants and contractors in accordance with PPA, with CWSA involvement; DAs award and manage contracts and supervise construction, with CWSA support; DAs review progress regularly at internal meetings with CWSA participation; DAs report regularly to CWSA.
<p><u>Output 4:</u> Environmental sanitation installations provided in selected districts.</p> <p>4.1 Environmental sanitation problems and solutions studied in xxx communities or small towns;</p> <p>4.2 Environmental sanitation solutions addressed in relevant DWSPs;</p> <p>4.3 Small-scale sustainable environmental sanitation schemes constructed in 4 selected communities/small towns;</p> <p>4.4 100 institutional latrines constructed at schools;</p> <p>4.5 40 institutional latrines constructed at health centres;</p> <p>4.6 30 public latrines constructed at market places and successfully placed under private management;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of communities and small towns in which environmental sanitation problems have been studied; No of DWSPs updated with environmental sanitation solutions; No of environmental sanitation schemes implemented; No of school latrines constructed; No of latrines constructed at health posts; No of public latrines constructed and placed under private management; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports from DAs; Quarterly & annual reports from regional CWSA; RPCU monitoring reports; Value-for-money audits; Specialist mission reports; 	<p>4.1- CWSA assists DAs with TOR for studies, tender and contract documents, and selection of communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAs procure consultants in accordance with PPA; DAs award and manage contracts; <p>4.2 - DAs update DWSPs with recommendations from studies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWSA quality assures DWSPs; <p>4.3 – 4.6 As 3.2 – 3.8 above.</p> <p>4.6 - CWSA assists DAs with site selection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWSA provides TOR, tender and contract documents for procurement of private operator and user education; DAs procure private operator and consultant for user education in accordance with PPA; CWSA quality assures processes.
<p><u>Output 5:</u> NGOs strengthened through CONIWAS in the water and sanitation sector.</p> <p>5.1 CONIWAS supported in business planning, sensitization of new members,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office rent paid for 3 yrs; Certain Coalition operational expenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial reports from EoD. 	<p>5.1. NGOs rent office space, agree rates with EoD and present invoices for settlement by EoD;</p> <p>5.2. NGOs agree relevant reimbursables with EoD and mechanism for tracking, and submit</p>

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<p>and organizational issues</p> <p>5.2 CONIWAS office space secured for 3 years for secretariat;</p> <p>5.3 CONIWAS operational expenses supported for 3 years;</p> <p>5.4 Annual Mole conference supported for 3 years;</p>	<p>paid for 3 years;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference expenses paid for 3 yrs; 		<p>invoices to EoD for settlement;</p> <p>5.3. NGOs define agenda for conferences, obtain quotations from suitable venues and agree budget with EoD.</p>