



**Proposed Mwense District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASH IP) for 2022 to 2026 for 8NDP and 2027 to 2030 for National Vision 2030**

**Luapula Province of Zambia**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>8NDP</b>	Eighth National Development Plan
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>APM</b>	Area Pump Minders
<b>CAG</b>	Cluster Advisory Group
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District
<b>CBM</b>	Community Based Management
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CC</b>	Community Champion
<b>CDF</b>	Constituency Development Fund
<b>CHA</b>	Community Health Assistant
<b>CLTS</b>	Community Led Total Sanitation
<b>CNCC</b>	Community Nutrition Coordinating Committee
<b>ComDev</b>	Community Development
<b>CP</b>	Cooperating Partners
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Office of Zambia
<b>CU</b>	Commercial Utilities
<b>DACO</b>	District Agricultural Coordinator's Office
<b>DCF</b>	District Constituency Fund
<b>DDCC</b>	District Development Coordinating Committee
<b>DEBS</b>	District Education Board Secretary
<b>DHO</b>	District Health Office
<b>DMA</b>	District Metered Areas
<b>DNCC</b>	District Nutrition Coordinating Committee
<b>DWASHE</b>	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
<b>DWASH IP</b>	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Investment Plan
<b>DWSS</b>	Department of Water Supply and Sanitation
<b>D4D</b>	GIZ funded Decentralisation for Development programme
<b>EHT</b>	Environmental Health Technician
<b>EM</b>	Environmental Management
<b>FANSER</b>	Food and Nutrition Security and Enhanced Resilience
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisation
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FSM</b>	Faecal Sludge Management
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System

<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
<b>GRZ</b>	Government of the Republic of Zambia
<b>HCF</b>	Health Care Facility
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
<b>HRC</b>	Human Resources Committee
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>JMP</b>	Joint Monitoring Programme
<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>LA</b>	Local Authority
<b>LAP</b>	Local Area Planning
<b>LpWSC</b>	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
<b>MCDP</b>	Most Critical Days Programme (
<b>MCDSS</b>	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
<b>MHM</b>	Menstrual Hygiene Management
<b>MHM FP</b>	Menstrual Hygiene Management Focal Point
<b>MLGRD</b>	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
<b>MTC</b>	Mwense Town Council
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoFNP</b>	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MWDS</b>	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
<b>M &amp; E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NFNC</b>	National Food and Nutrition Commission
<b>NFNSP</b>	National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organisation
<b>NHC</b>	Neighbourhood Health Committee
<b>NIS</b>	NWASCO Information System
<b>NRW</b>	Non-revenue Water
<b>NRWSSP</b>	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
<b>NSDI</b>	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
<b>NUWSSP</b>	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
<b>NWASCO</b>	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council



<b>NWP</b>	National Water Policy
<b>OD</b>	Open Defecation
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>O &amp; M</b>	Operation and Maintenance
<b>PDCC</b>	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
<b>PEO</b>	Provincial Education Office
<b>PHO</b>	Provincial Health Office
<b>PLGO</b>	Provincial Local Government Office
<b>PPA</b>	Provincial Planning Authority
<b>PPU</b>	Provincial Planning Unit
<b>PS</b>	Permanent Secretary
<b>PWASHE</b>	Provincial Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee
<b>PWSO</b>	Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer
<b>RO</b>	Responsible Officers
<b>RWS II</b>	Reform of the Water Sector – Phase 2
<b>RWSS</b>	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
<b>SAGs</b>	Sanitation Action Groups
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SFD</b>	Shit Flow Diagram
<b>SHN</b>	School Health and Nutrition
<b>SOMAP</b>	Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project
<b>SNV</b>	Netherlands Development Organisation
<b>SUN</b>	Scaling Up Nutrition
<b>SWM</b>	Solid Waste Management
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
<b>VIP</b>	Ventilated Improved Pit
<b>VWASHE</b>	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WASHE</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
<b>WDC</b>	Ward Development Committee
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WSS</b>	Water Supply and Sanitation
<b>ZAMSTAT</b>	Zambia Statistics Agency
<b>ZESCO</b>	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
<b>ZPPA</b>	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
<b>ZMW</b>	Zambian Kwacha

## FOREWORD

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON  
PHOTO

Mwense district aims to ensure equitable access of all citizens in the district to all basic needs while raising the living standards through good governance. WASH service provision plays a critical role in improving living conditions of people. This is postulated in the country's Vision 2030 and national development and WASH programmes for universal coverage of water supply and sanitation. Mwense district, working with its partners, stakeholders, and agents, aims to ensure that WASH service delivery covers all categories of WASH, is gender sensitive, addresses aspects of nutrition and socially inclusive in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, including growth centres.

Mwense district wishes to speed along with the nation as it departs from a sector-based planning to an integrated or multi-sectoral development approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". "District Wide Approach"

to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) service provision has been adopted in line with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), which seeks to strengthen the district with its actors in planning and implementation of interventions. Development of the integrated gender sensitive District WASH Investment Plan (DWASH IP) that takes into account of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) serves this purpose. The DWASH IP has been jointly prepared by Mwense Town Council, the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, the District Education Board Secretary and District Health Office through the DWASHE Committee. Through the DWASH IP, the district with its actors anticipates to be continuously improving WASH delivery in all categories of WASH towards coordination of interventions and projects, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress. The goal is universal coverage without leaving anyone behind in the entire district.

This brings all stakeholders together with common interest and expectations, which mobilises combined actions and investments in WASH, paramount to social economic and human development, as well as eradication of all forms of water borne diseases and reduction of stunted children in Mwense district by 2030. Therefore, the Mwense Town Council (MTC) calls on all stakeholders, Cooperating Partners, NGOs or Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, District Line Ministries, the devolved functions, LpWSC and citizens to support the efforts of the district in implementation of WASH interventions identified.

It is with great pleasure that I officially launch the Mwense District WASH Investment Plan which will run from 2022-2026. This plan will enhance the capacity of the district to allocate the scarce development resources more effectively and responsively while contributing to the improved quality of life for the people of Mwense District.

*[Insert signature]*

Stephen Chokota (Mr)

**Council Chairperson-Mwense Town Council**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COUNCIL SECRETARY PHOTO

The development of District WASH Investment Plan is one important key step in bringing about improved coordination of WASH interventions in the district. The plan has been jointly developed by partners who are the Mwense Town Council, Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, the District Education Boards Secretary and District Health Office in a participative and consultative process involving significant contributions and support from the key WASH stakeholders in the district.

This plan utilises existing Government created coordination structures such as the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (DWASHE) committee and the District Development Coordination Committee (DDCC), with aim of strengthening coordination, improving information sharing and improving transparency and accountability in WASH interventions. Further, is anchored within the management framework of the Mwense Town Council through DWASHE reporting arrangements.

Being a process that required input from stakeholders, Mwense Town Council (MTC) wishes to render its sincere gratitude to the Technical Committee comprising of representatives from Provincial Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation - Department of water supply and sanitation (DWSS), Provincial Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development - Provincial Planning Authority (PPA), The Ministry of Finance and National Planning - Provincial Planning Unit, Mwense Town Council (MTC), Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) Head and Mwense District Offices, Mwense District Health Office (DHO), Mwense District Education Board Secretary (DEBS), Mwense-Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office, Mwense-Community Development and Social services Office, Care International under UNICEF/KfW, GIZ-Food and Nutrition Security and Enhanced Resilience (FANSER), GIZ- Decentralisation for Development (D4D) and GIZ Reform of the Water Sector Phase II (RWSII) with the GFA Consulting Group for the hard work, significant inputs, successful compilation and commitments to the development process.

Particularly, the council wishes to express gratitude to Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) which is funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) to support to the Government of Republic of Zambia, through the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS), via the GIZ Reform of the Water Sector Phase II (RWS II) project for supporting the development of this investment plan.

Last but not least, sincere thanks go to all the other participants not specifically mentioned here, for the invaluable contributions that they made to the planning process.

*[Insert signature]*

Musonda Mumpa (Mr.)

**Council Secretary- Mwense Town Council**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the DWASH IP for Mwense District. It had been developed by Mwense Town Council (MTC) with extensive consultations and input from district actors and provincial structures, of Government comprising the District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS), the District Health Office (DHO), the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC), as well as Cooperating Partners and NGOs. The development process followed a multi-sectoral approach aligned to the IDP and NDP processes guided by the IDP guidelines.

The process of formulation of the Mwense District WASH IP took into account individual actors at district level (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO), development partners such as GIZ FANSEER, GIZ RWS II, GIZ D4D, KfW, UNICEF, AfDB, NGOs, etc. The mandates of implementing actors were considered and followed the institutional arrangements as set up by the Ministry Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).

The common vision for Mwense District was jointly developed by partners including setting of targets for WASH in household, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets. These targets were linked to the realisation of National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) and National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP), which in turn are aligned to Vision 2030, the 8th National Development Plan (NDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives, strategies and targets falling under respective mandates of actor (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS, Mwense DHO) formed the basis for identifying investment investment packages to meet set targets. These packages included the following measures:

- i. To enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act under Mwense Town Council
- ii. To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets under Mwense Town Council
- iii. To enhance planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition under Mwense Town Council
- iv. To improve School WASH and Nutrition under Mwense DEBS
- v. To improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition under Mwense DHO
- vi. To improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas under LpWSC

The total cost of these measures was costed at **257,242,505 ZMW** and at **342,574,010 ZMW** for 2022-2026 and 2022-2030 respectively. Please refer to following table for the summary of the investment packages.

Item No	Categories of Package of Measures	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
1	To enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mwense Town Council	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries.</li> <li>Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas</li> </ul>	3,675,000	5,111,000
2	To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mwense Town Council	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres)</li> </ul>	6,616,000	8,316,000
3	To enhance Planning and coordination	Mwense Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial, social and economic planning</li> </ul>	867,000	1,028,000

Item No	Categories of Package of Measures	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
4	To improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Mwense Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres</li> <li>Nutrition for entire district</li> </ul>	55,910,000	87,190,000
5	To improve School WASH and Nutrition	DEBS	DEBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</li> </ul>	118,500,000	118,500,000
6	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	DHO	DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</li> </ul>	19,200,000	22,440,000
7	To Improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas	LpWSC	LpWSC Mwense District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation</li> </ul>	52,474,505	99,989,010
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>257,242,505</b>	<b>342,574,010</b>

This document first introduces the Mwense District (**Section 1**), as well as gives a brief outline of the critical steps of DWASH IP development process (**Section 2**). The most relevant frameworks, key policies, guidelines and strategies that govern the Zambian WASH sector are presented in **Section 3** including the mandates of each actor that took an active part in the development of this plan. **Section 4** provides an overview of findings of WASH baseline survey, which influenced the change process envisioned in **Section 5** and guided the formulation of Mwense DWASH IP objectives presented in **Section 6**. These objectives were then broken down into consolidated list of activities/ investment packages developed jointly by the actors and presented in **Section 7**. The document then proceeds to cover critical aspects for DWASH IP implementation including management and coordination, M&E sources of financing and risks and mitigation measures (**Section 8**). A draft work plan had also been developed. Finally, the document considers various aspects and issues highlighted during the development of DWASH IP and offers different recommendations (**Section 9**).

# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE**

### **1.1.1 Location of Mwense District**

Mwense District is one of the twelve Districts of Luapula Province of Zambia, it became a district in the year 1977. It is located in the central part of Luapula province of Zambia, about 110 km away from Mansa District which is the provincial capital. The total area of the District is approximately 2 433.1 km<sup>2</sup>, and with an elevation of 1,175 metres above sea level. The District shares borders with Mwansabombwe in the north, Chipili in the east, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the west and Mansa in the south. The widely spoken local language is Bemba with English stands as the official language.

According to the Mwense District Strategic Plan 2017-2021, the main features in the District include the Luapula Valley, Dambos, Luapula River which features multiple streams. The nearest meteorological stations are based in Kawambwa and Mansa districts. However, the District Agricultural Coordinator's Office (DACO) has rudimentary rainfall data collected from the township. According to these records, Mwense district receives rainfall ranging between 1000-1500 mm per year. Rains start in early November and the climax of the rain season occurs in January and February. Very little to no rains are received in April and the month also marks the end of the rainy season.

The District is subdivided into two eco-climatic zones, the plateau and the valley that are separated by the Muchinga Escarpment. The plateau, situated in the eastern director of the district experiences a humid climate with a mean annual rainfall of 1200mm and is part of the high rainfall zone in Zambia. The valley climate is described as Sub-tropical with a mean annual temperature of 25 degrees Celsius whereas the plateau temperature is humid and mesothermal.

The soil profile in the district, despite having productive aquifers, with generally a high-water table, is dominated by the sandy loam and loam sandy, heavily leached soils, with moderate to severe acidity. The acidity of the Dambo soils, rich in organic matter, varies between pH 3.7 to 4.7, while on the plateau areas it ranges from pH 4.7 to 7. This has implication on the water quality and the type of hand pump materials to be installed in the district.

### **1.2.1. General District Administration**

Mwense district has a trunk road, D73 which connects it to Mansa and Mwansabombwe and has several feeder roads leading to production areas as well as township roads. There is also water transport which has not been fully exploited. There is no railway system and there is an airstrip in Mambilima belonging to the mission hospital.

Mwense district is made up of two parliamentary constituencies and twenty one (21) Council wards. It is composed of an elected council chairperson, twenty-one elected ward councillors and representative Chiefs selected by all chiefs in the district. The council chairperson is the head of the council and officiates at ceremonial functions, while the council secretary is the head of management and all council staff. As per the Zambian Constitution, Council is charged with the responsibility of providing services to the residents of the Municipality and this is currently done through its five departments as well as the seven devolved departments through the decentralization process, including agents such as Luapula Water and Sanitation Company.



### **1.2.2. Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership**

Politically, Mwense District is being governed through two constituencies Mwense constituency and Mambilima constituency and twenty-one political wards namely Mpasa, Chibembe, Musonda, Lundashi, Mambilima, Chansha, Munwa, Kalanga, Nsomfi and Michelo in Mambilima Constituency and Kasengu, Mwense, Katiti, Chachacha, Kapela, Pebekabesa, Luche, Kapamba Chiwasha, Nkanga and Kaombe in Mwense Constituency.

Inhabitants of Mwense district are from various ethnic groups with Ushi as the majority. There are Lunda people in the northern part of the district along border with Mwansabombwe District and western part of the district along the border with Congo DRC. There are five (5) chiefs in the district namely Chiefs Katuta Kampemba, Mulundu, Kashiba, Lubunda and Lukwesa.

The office of the District Commissioner is charged with the responsibility of co-coordinating Central Government activities at district level. This office provides government leadership. The District Commissioner does this in consultation with the Council Secretary, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council and is charged with the responsibility of providing services in the District. The District Commissioner and council secretary jointly serve as Chairpersons of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which is the Supreme body of the District in approving developmental projects.

### **1.2.3. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions**

#### **Population**

According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) 2010 Census of Population and Housing projections, Mwense District has a total population of 85,446 with 18,298 Households. The population is composed of 41,511 Males and 43,935 Females with the projected annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent as at 2015 CSO projections and by 2014, the projected population was estimated at 87, 828. These are the most recent census statistical figures available at Central Statistical Office, which do not include Chipili District.

58% of the District population is composed of the people below the age of 20. The largest percentage of the population is composed of the young people, with about 44.4%, aged between 15 and 49 which is considered to be the productive age group. The dependency ratio for the District is therefore determined to be high because the percentage for the un-productive population, 65.6%, is higher than that of the productive age group. As of 2018 however, Mwense District has a projected population of 95 259 (CSO 2010) with annual growth-rate of 1.1% of which 51.2% represent females and 48.8% males; many of those households are female headed. The population density is about 39.1 persons per square kilometre (CSO 2010).

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base, the population of Mwense district is 126,742 in 2021. The average household size in Mwense is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

#### **Socio- Economic Conditions**

The biggest economic activity in the District is subsistence farming and fishing along the valley via the Luapula River . Many residents are also involved in small scale livestock rearing of mainly goats and chickens. According to the tradition held by both men and women, men should be the head of the household. In many cases, women manage the household on their own, either because they are not married or because their husbands are away fishing for a long period of time. Women do most of the agriculture activities, including tilling the land

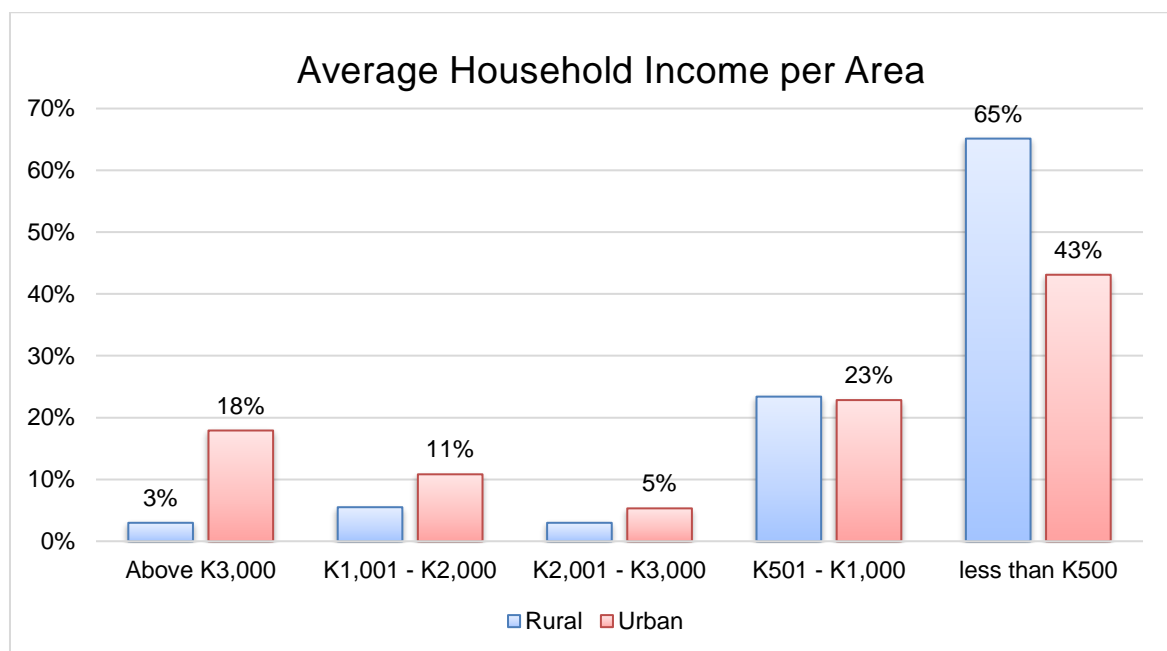
Government Departments are the major sources of formal employment in the District with most professional staff coming from other Districts as the education levels among the locals is still very low especially among women. The Mansa-Kashikishi Road which is in fairly good condition cuts right across the District although most feeder roads need rehabilitation. The major infrastructural features include the District hospital, trades school, NATSAVE bank, and the Civic centre as well as other government offices.

According to the 2022 Mwense GIZ WASH baseline report (please find more details in the Methodology section), it is observed that majority of Mwense's population does not have access to electricity (84%). From the population that has access to electricity, it is through ZESCO (84%, hydroelectricity) and alternative sources other than ZESCO (16%, solar.) Willingness to connect to electricity stands at 94%.

### **Employment and Household Income**

According to the 2022 Mwense GIZ WASH baseline report, only 6.9% of the population of Mwense are in formal employment while majority are either unemployed, informally employed or have some other forms of employment with jobs ranging from farming, gardening, and trading business.

The results of the same survey, showed that the population of Mwense district generally has low income levels, with majority (about 65%) of the households in rural areas having the least income bracket averaging at less than ZMW500 as shown in Figure 1. On the other hand, in urban areas the 43% had least income bracket of less than ZMW500, with only about 18% having income above ZMW3,000. With these income levels, in urban areas, about 71% the population accessing LpWSC services considered it to either be highly or moderately expensive. It is noted that affordability of WASH services that are provided to the community, is influenced by income levels



**Figure 1: Mwense District average household income (Source: Mwense GIZ WASH Baseline Report)**



## 2 METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes various stages of the process of development of Mwense DWASH IP plan that took place between 2020 and 2022: from conceptualization to data gathering to consolidating packages of measures. Please refer to **Annex 1** for summarized list of meetings and consultations that took place during this process, as well as a list of key tools and deliverables produced (**Annex 2**).

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT NOTE

The first step was to work out the **approach and methodology for development of gender sensitive District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plans** (DWASH IPs) in four selected districts of Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili. The Implementation Concept Note that had been presented to and **validated with partners** in December 2020 during a Special PWASHE Meeting called by the Provincial office of the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation.

The Implementation Concept Note **recognized the efforts of national level structures and at district level** the Local Authorities (LAs), Commercial Utilities, District Education Boards Secretaries, District Health Offices (DHOs) in target districts and other district actors. It outlined the **relevant institutional and legal framework**, in which the DWASH IP was to be anchored, as well as highlighted various critical considerations during preparation, planning and post-planning phases of DWASH IP development.

Each actor was responsible for producing their own WASH interventions that were in line with their individual institutional policies and mandates and that were then linked to national programmes. Thus, sector WASH investment packages under the mandate of the Local Authority, Mwense DEBS, Mwense DHO and LpWSC were reviewed as a district and then aggregated into district WASH investment packages. Figure 2 illustrates arrangements of Mansa DWASH IP investment packages.

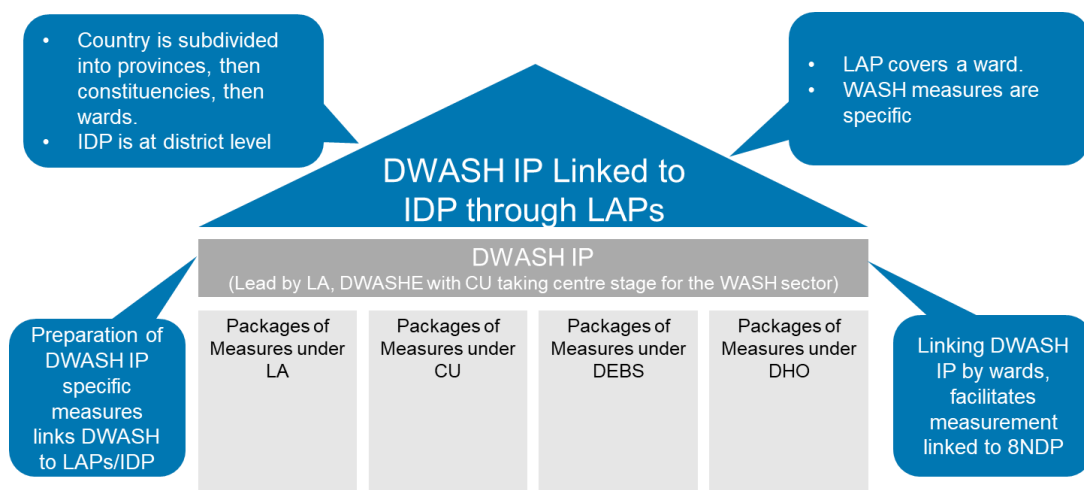
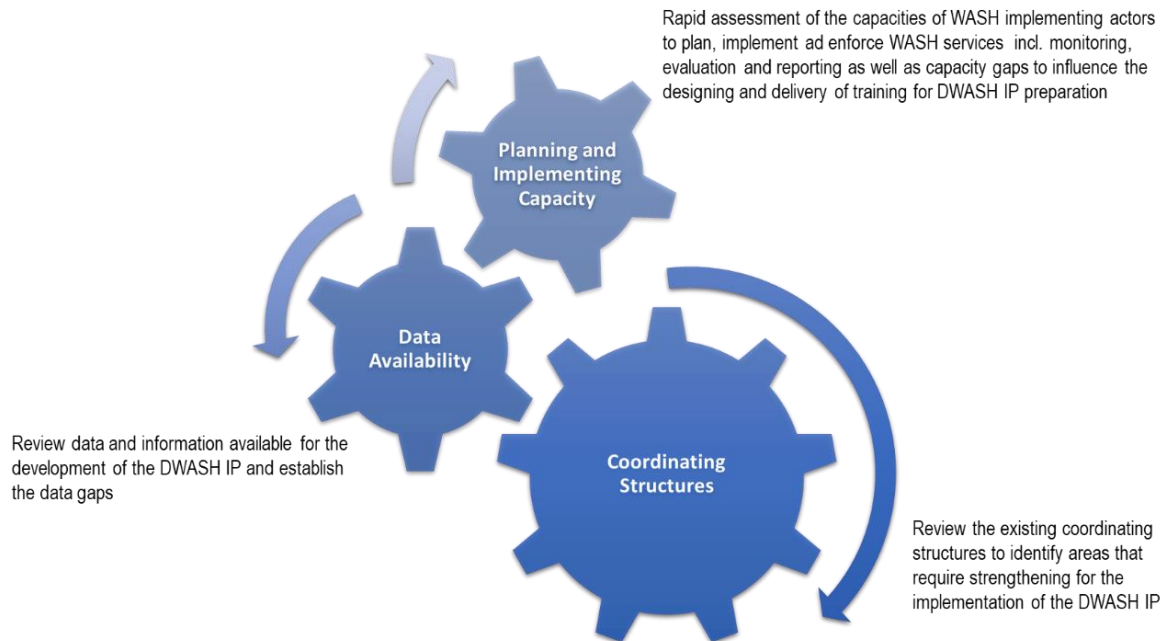


Figure 2: District WASH Investment Packages based on mandates

## 2.2 CAPACITY AND DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT

As the planning process is highly dependent on the **availability of data and capacity of partner institutions**, needs assessment had been conducted in November/December 2020. The review had extended to data and information requirements, existing district coordinating structures, etc. Specific objectives of this capacity and data availability assessment highlighted in Figure 3.



**Figure 3: Capacity needs and data availability assessment elements**

Visits were made to all key provincial and district WASH actors to ensure understanding of their main activities. The provincial actors were Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer (PWSO), the Provincial Local Government Office (PLGO), the Provincial Chiefs and Tradition Affairs, the Provincial Education Office (PEO), the Provincial Health Office (PHO), the Provincial Planning Authority (PPA) and LpWSC, whereas the district actors were the LAs, DEBS, DHOs and LpWSC, including NGOs and Cooperating Partners.

The findings of this assessment guided the **development and implementation of capacity building measures** to strengthen their coordination and planning processes. The assessment also directed the **design of a baseline survey** in the four districts to address the data gaps. See **Annex 4** for the recommendations that were drawn from the assessment

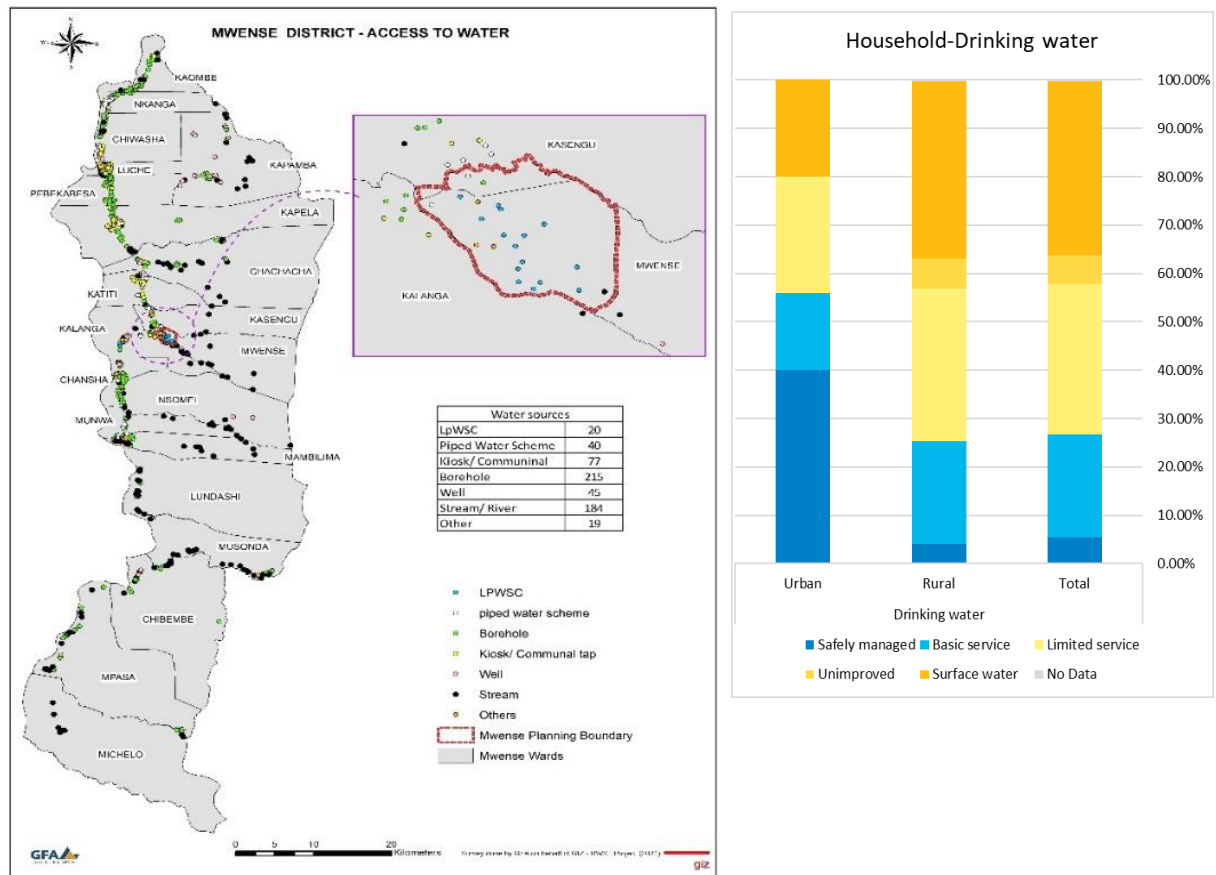
## 2.3 BASELINE SURVEY

The data assessment had revealed a **substantial data gap that hinders evidence-based planning** in Mwense District. Thus, the main objective of the survey was to provide baseline data for setting water supply, sanitation and hygiene targets in the preparation of gender sensitive DWASH IPs while taking into account Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN). The survey was conducted between October and November 2021 and validated in May of 2022.

The baseline survey adopted both **qualitative and quantitative research** approaches. The qualitative phase entailed Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders and opinion shapers in the civil society space and government institutions. The quantitative phase involved data collection at household and representative institutional at ward level with representative sample of

600 households, 32 schools, 11 health care facilities, 14 public places (markets, bus stations and traditional arenas) and 40 non-domestic places (offices, lodges, restaurants and industries etc.) distributed at ward level. The household samples were translated into a margin of error of 5% at a 95% confidence level.

The structure of the survey was aligned to the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) information system (NIS), SDGs, JMP Monitoring Ladder and National Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes. This also included the national standards to guide the provision of WASH in schools and health care facilities developed by Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) respectively. See Figure 4 for some outcomes of the baseline survey and **Annex 5** for the WASH indicators/standards and planning principles that influenced the structure of the baseline survey. More details of the WASH situation in Mwense are in **Section 4**.



**Figure 4: Example of outcomes of the Baseline Survey**

Survey findings **guided the setting of targets for improvement of access to WASH services** according to JMP ladders and, respectively, helped to identify required WASH interventions. The selection of interventions was, therefore, based on **actual development trends** within the planning boundary of Mwense District, the standards in the NUWSSP and principles in NRWSSP.

## **2.4 STRENGTHENING OF COORDINATION**

One of the key considerations during the planning process for DWASH IP was to **adhere to the existing steering structures of the IDP/NDP processes and as well as the DWASHE structures** established by actors and based on Government Policy, without creating new structures. The existing steering structures in Luapula Province and in Mwense District consist of:

- a. **Provincial level** - Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) for provincial development activities covering all sectors and Provincial Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee (PWASHE) for provincial WASHE activities.
- b. **District level** - District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) for IDP/NDP processes and District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee (DWASHE) for WASH activities.
- c. **Sub-district level** - Ward Development Committees (WDCs) for ward development activities linked to Local Area Planning (LAPs) processes which are turn linked to IDP/NDP processes, Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committees (VWASHEs) for village level activities, EHTs, CHAs, CBOs, SAGs, cc, etc.

For the purposes of the DWASH IP, the **primary steering structures** are the DWASHE and PWASHE and associated WASH mandated actors, such as the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Office under MWDS, Provincial Planning Unit under MoFNP, PLGO under MLG, PEO under MOE, PHO under MoH, Mwense Town Council, LpWSC, DEBS and DHOs. These structures/actors were targeted for strengthening.

**Strengthening measures** took place in November 2021, and included but were not limited to consultation meetings with key leadership in Mwense to get appreciation and understanding of perceptions and priorities of leadership arrangements, consultations with PWSO under MWDS, Provincial Planning Unit (PPU) under Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP), MTC - Senior Management and others. The approach for cooperation, steering structures, processes and learning and innovation aspects of the DWASH IP preparations were explained. District WASH steering and reporting structures between various actors were reviewed and appreciated. Of particular note, was the **review of reporting of national targets and indicators** based on National Development Plan and National WASH programmes. An agreement was then developed on strengthening of coordination structures, reporting elements and targets for NDPs and national WASH programmes, and **DWASH IP and its objectives** was introduced.

## 2.5 PLANNING

Please refer to the figure below for an overview of key steps that took place in DWASH IP development.



Figure 5: Key steps of planning



Key outcomes of WASH baseline survey and issues that arose during bilateral consultations, workshops and strengthening processes framed the basis for formulation of stakeholder expectations towards the District WASH Investment planning.

The stated expectations were used to **draft objectives by each of the actors individually** (MTC, LpWSC, DEBS, DHO). These were then consolidated and reviewed by all of them together. The prioritized list of objectives then guided the **selection of strategic actions** that translated to specific activities/investment packages to address the targets generated for the implementation period according to the 8NDP using a planning and decision-making tool by each actor. This meant that the planning period was 2022-2026 and 2027-2030 accordingly, this is inline with the 8NDP (2022-2026) and National Vision 2030/SDGs respectively.

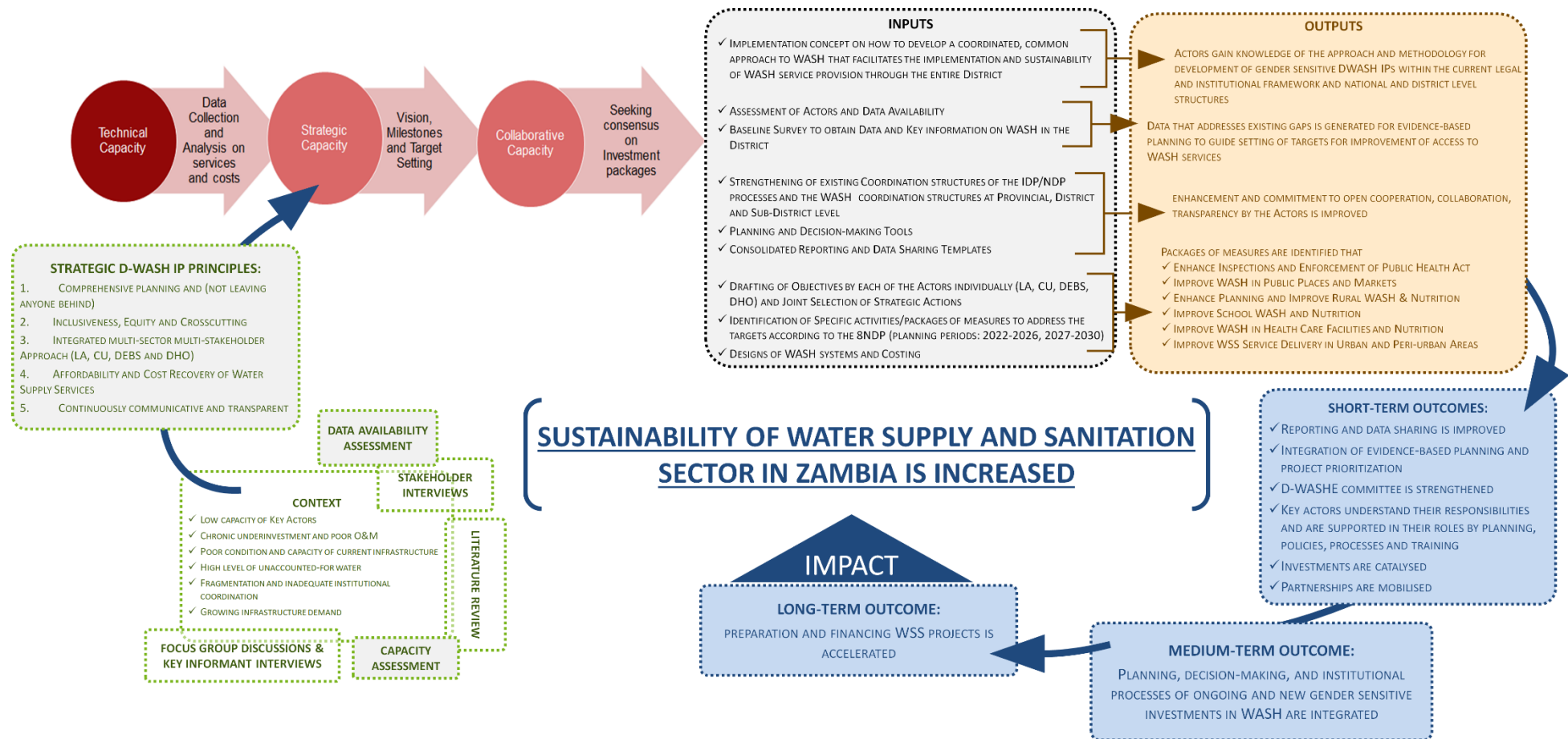
The identified investment packages from each actor were then validated by all the stakeholders and justifications made during a validation meeting in August 2022 as shown in Figure 6 to seek consensus on the investment measures by actors. **The validated measures were then prioritized, costed and consolidated into one Mwense District WASH Investment Plan.**



**Figure 6: Mwense DWASH IP Validation Meeting with Partners in August 2022**

## **2.6      THEORY OF CHANGE**

Recognizing the complexity of the DWASH IP's multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approach, as well as the staged process of its development, please consider the theory of change presented below. It aims capture key principles of DWASH IP in the current context of WASH in Luapula province. It also showcases what outcomes (short, medium and long-term) are expected from it.



**Figure 7: Theory of Change for DWASH IP**

### 3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explains the legal basis for the development of Mwense District WASH Investment Plan, including the relevant overarching legal framework as well the framework that governs WASH service provision. It also lists the roles and responsibilities of each actor that is involved in development and implementation of DWASH IP. Key guiding documents for WASH in Zambia are also presented.

#### 3.1 OVERARCHING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

Article 147(2) of the new constitution provides for “The concurrent and exclusive functions of the national, provincial and local government levels”. The annex supporting this article places “Water Resources Management” under “Exclusive National Functions”. Under the “Local Authorities exclusive functions, the annex places:

- District planning
- District health services
- Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems (delegated to Luapula Water and Sanitation Company)
- Local spatial planning
- Markets
- Public Places
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal

**This is the overarching legal framework for the Mwense Integrated District WASH Investment Plan which cover WASH services to households, schools, health care facilities (HCFs), public places and markets.**

The GRZ, through the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation, has formulated two main water supply and sanitation programmes for urban and rural areas of Zambia, including policies, strategies and frameworks to support attainment of the national vision 2030. In these documents, guidance is provided on how to achieve improved WSS service delivery meeting national aspirations and sustainable development goals.

The Decentralisation Policy provides for the strengthening of Local Government to facilitate more effective citizen participation in governance and accountable, delivery of public services. The Government has devolved functions of line Ministries, consisting of Ministry of Health (MoH) as DHO, Ministry of Education (MoE) as DEBS, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), Ministry of Agriculture, etc, to facilitate operations at district level.

Recently, GRZ has increased the District Constituency Fund (DCF) and specified water and sanitation as one of the sectors to benefit from its funding. Service delivery improvement is postulated to be at the centre of Government Support.

#### 3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING WASH SERVICES

The Regulations governing provision of rural water supply and sanitation services are:

1. **The Constitution;** which places WSS, including waste management under Local Authorities exclusive functions.
2. **Local Government Chapter 281, Volume 16 of the Laws of Zambia:** Mandates Local Authorities for provision of water supply and sanitation services in the respective districts.

3. **Water Supply and Sanitation Act No 28 of 1997**, supports the implementation of the National Water Policy (NWP) of 1994 focusing on the function water supply and sanitation service provision. It also provides the mandate for the creation of regulatory framework and formation of commercial utilities among other aspects relation to water supply and sanitation service provision. Also mandates NWASCO to regulate water supply and sanitation provision in urban, peri-urban and rural areas
4. **The Companies Act Cap 388**, which stipulates formation of companies, and commercial utilities are formed under this Act.
5. **The Public Health Act Chapter 296**, Volume 17 of the Laws of Zambia: focuses on public health protection and provision of water supply and sanitation services is subject to this act. Mandates Local Authorities to enforce public health protection.
6. **The Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011**: For protection of the environment
7. **The Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 2013, of EM Act No. 12 of 2011, The Environmental Management (Licensing) Regulations of 2013**: Sets limits and standards for environmental protection
8. **The Statutory Instrument No. 63 of 2000 The Water Supply and Sanitation (Licensing of Utilities and Service Providers) Regulations, 2000**: Details procedures for licensing of service providers.
9. **Water Resources Management Act of 2011**, which creates the framework for Water Resources Management and Development
10. **Gazette Notice No. 7039 of (24th September 2021), Vol. LVII, No. 90 - The Statutory Functions, Portfolios and Composition of Government**, which assigns statutory functions of government to various ministries. (Revoked Gazette Notice No. 836 of 2016)
11. **The Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015, (Repealed the Town and Country Planning Act of 1962 and the Housing Act 1975)**: Detailed how integrated planning of districts and regions and mandates Local Authorities to enforce building standards as set out by the planning departments of the Ministry of Local Government.
12. **Statutory Instrument No. 100 of 2011**: Provides for LAs to undertake activities related to Solid Waste Management (SWM).

### **3.3 MANDATES OF DISTRICT ACTORS**

As the development of DWASH IP follows a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of each actor is required.

#### **3.3.1 Mwense Town Council**

The section 61 and the second schedule of the Local Government Act Cap 281 provides various discretionary functions that Local Authorities can undertake. Functions that are relevant to WASH are:

50. To establish and maintain sanitary convenience and ablution facilities, and to require, whenever necessary, the establishment and maintenance of such facilities.
51. To establish and maintain sanitary services for the removal and destruction of, or otherwise dealing with, all kinds of refuse and effluent, and compel the use of such services.
52. To establish and maintain drains, sewers and works for the disposal of sewerage and refuse.
53. To take and require the taking of measures for the drainage of water.
54. To require and control the provision of drains and sewers and to compel the connection of any drains and sewers established by the council.
60. To provide and maintain supplies of water and. for that purpose, to establish and maintain waterworks and water mains
61. To take and require the taking of measures for the conservation and the prevention of the pollution of supplies of water.

*The Local Government Act*



The functions relating to WSS are also in line with the devolution concept in the Constitution; and Mwense Town Council (MTC) in the urban areas use Luapula Water and Sanitation Company to undertake this mandate, while in rural areas the MTC undertakes the mandate directly.

The devolved/delegated functions for Mwense Town Council as Gazette Notice No. 7039, related to WASH, are:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution Control</li> <li>• Building Regulations</li> <li>• District Planning</li> <li>• District Health Services District Public Transport</li> <li>• District Public Works</li> <li>• Storm Water Management Systems In Built-Up Areas</li> <li>• Water and Sanitation Services Limited to Potable Water Supply Systems and Domestic Waste-Water and Sewage Disposal Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Spatial Planning</li> <li>• Cultural Matters</li> <li>• Recreation and Amenities</li> <li>• Roads and Traffic Automation and Maintenance</li> <li>• Local Cleansing</li> <li>• Control of Public Nuisances</li> <li>• Local Amenities</li> <li>• Markets Local</li> <li>• Public Places</li> <li>• Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal</li> </ul>
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### **3.3.2 Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)**

Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) was incorporated in December 2008 as a private company, limited by shares, under the Companies Act (Cap 388 of the Laws of Zambia) with the primary purpose of providing water supply and sanitation services to the whole of Luapula Province, but only became operational in September 2009, with 12 districts being shareholders namely: Chembe, Chipili, Mansa, Samfya, Mwense, Mwanabombwe, Kawambwa, Nchelenge, Milenge, Lunga, Chifunabuli and Chieng. As per Gazette Notice No. 7039, Luapula Water and Sanitation Company is a statutory body under the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation for delivery of Water Supply and Sanitation Services as licensed by the regulator, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council of Zambia (NWASCO). As per NWASCO license, LpWSC's responsibilities for water supply and sanitation service provision covers the entire district consisting urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Currently, LpWSC is only able to cover urban and peri-urban areas and the LA continues to be responsible for rural areas with support from LpWSC.

### **3.3.3 District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)**

The Mwense DEBS is an institution under the MoE, listed in Gazette Notice No. 7039, and is responsible for schools, including WASH in schools. Under decentralisation of devolved functions at district level, DEBS can be reporting progress and status of WASH in Mwense District. The DEBS is responsible for planning, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in schools as part of creation of adequate learning environment for pupils. The role of DEBS is to ensure that schools have access to good School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programs. Apart from advocacy & Education, they partner with other stakeholders to provide minimum requirements for a good learning environment which includes access to good WASH facilities.

### **3.3.4 District Health Office (DHO)**

The Mwense DHO is a department at district level under the MoH, and is responsible for Health Care Facilities, including WASH in Mwense. Under decentralisation of devolved functions at district level, DHO can be reporting progress and status of WASH in Mwense District. The Mansa DHO is responsible for planning, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in health care facilities as part of creation of adequate and safe environment for provision of health care services. Related to WASH, DHO under this mandate also covers subjects of Food and Nutrition Policy, Health Information System and Public Health. DHO is responsible for public health protection which includes provision of WASH services and monitoring disease burden in the district.

### 3.4 KEY NATIONAL WASH PROGRAMMES

The main guiding national WASH documents are the NUWSSP and NRWSSP.

As such, **NUWSSP (2015-2030)** aims to enable all urban residents, commerce, institutions, and industry to have access to water and utilise it in an efficient and sustainable manner for wealth creation, well-being and improved livelihood by 2030. Some key objectives are:

- To provide adequate, safe, and cost-effective water supply services to all areas by 2030 with due regard to environmental protection.
- To charge a reasonable amount for use of water ensuring that it supports the effective management of water so that its utilisation is sustainable and equitable.
- To manage water resources and water supply facilities so as to reduce the incidence of water and vector-borne diseases and parasitic infestations.
- To implement measures which enhance mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, includes climate change and adaptation, gender, social inclusion.

Development and provision of sustainable water service to more people in core urban and peri-urban areas is to be achieved through a holistic approach to improve the health, wellbeing and livelihood of the urban population through the co-ordination of water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. Revenue is to be generated by adequate pricing of water on the concept of cost recovery for the effective management and development of water supply infrastructure. Effective water quality monitoring programmes based on national water quality standards and adhering to minimum service level standards set by the regulator is also critical.

Particularly relevant to the development of DWASH IP are the following aspects of planning highlighted in NUWSSP:

- Improved co-ordination between Service Providers and Planning Authorities regarding residential and commercial land development.
- Mapping water supply system through topographical survey and inventory of pipelines and other facilities.
- Developing water supply master plans for districts and towns.
- Developing contingency master plans for droughts and floods.
- Conducting adequate feasibility studies before undertaking works.
- Protection of underground and surface water sources.
- Investment programmes that aim at increasing access to safe, adequate water supply to the urban and peri urban populations.

In addition, NUWSSP elaborates on these management and infrastructure measures:

- Education of key stakeholders on water supply and sanitation issues.
- Strengthening coordination and management of environmental health at all levels of care.
- Controlling the water demand through demand management.
- Promotion of the use of expertise to assist CUs and local authorities to improve management, planning, implementation and operation of urban WSS facilities.
- Reduce non-revenue water and increasing the metering ratio.
- Expansion of the coverage in all urban systems and provide at least minimum service level in all parts of the licensed service areas.
- Development of additional sources, transmission systems and water treatment facilities.

**NRWSSP II (2019-2030) aims to achieve** “Sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for all of Zambia’s rural population in line with the Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.”

Some key objectives are:

- To increase and improve the number of functioning water supply facilities in rural areas through systematic investments in new water supply facilities, rehabilitation, proper operations and maintenance of existing facilities;
- To increase access to adequate and appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation facilities to 90% by the year 2030 at household level and public institutions in rural areas through hygiene promotion, sanitation marketing, construction of facilities and legal enforcement;
- To strengthen systems for enhanced service delivery in the water and sanitation sub sector and
- To improve performance of the RWSS sub-sector in planning, implementation and management of RWSS services through effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

NRWSSP II presents a holistic and adaptive approach based on local level and community participation in defining WSS technologies to be used, priorities, location of services and sustainable O&M of the facilities. NRWSSP II is based on the following principles: community ownership, cost recovery, investment choice evaluation, technology development and knowledge management, water security, adaptability, capacity development.

In order to achieve provision of rural WSS, NRWSSPII emphasizes the importance of demand-driven investments at district level based on single district investment plans developed with effective participation of communities led by the local authorities. It also promotes selection of rural WSS technologies appropriate to the specific local areas. NRWSSPII underpins participation of beneficiaries, particularly women, integrated development of water, sanitation and hygiene education and broad inter-sectoral cooperation. Other aspects also include:

- Community contributions that not only promote sustainability of services but also take into account social equity.
- Strengthen and promote the role of the private sector participation in the provision of WSS services.
- Strengthen capacity of various stakeholders through appropriate training and education programmes.
- Promote sector-wide financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education.
- Improve sector coordination.
- Mainstream gender, disability, environment and HIV in all WSS programmes.
- Improve information management and M&E to support planning and decision making.

Finally, NRWSSPII stipulates that WASHE is implemented through LAs which are controlled by democratically elected representatives of the district population.

It is important to underline that NUWSSP and NRWSSP targets are both aligned to SDGs and Vision 2030 to achieve universal water supply and sanitation coverage:

**SDG 6.1:** “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.”

**Targets:**

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water management.

**SDG 6.2:** “Attainment of universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene by 2030.”

**Targets:**

- 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.
- 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.
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving sanitation management.

The achievement of these targets is also reflected in the 8th NDP. The strategies and focus programmes for the 8th NDP related to water supply and sanitation are:

**Table 1: 8th National Development Plan strategies and programmes related to WSS**

WASH Strategies and Programmes of the 8NDP	
Strategy	Programme
1. Improve access to clean and safe water supply	a) Infrastructure development b) Water quality monitoring
2. Improve Sanitation Services	a) Infrastructure development b) Solid waste management c) Sanitation and hygiene promotion d) investment promotion

**Source:** 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (2022 to 2026)

In this context, planning and implementing WASH interventions requires setting of such district targets that directly contribute to the achievement of national ones. To realise the Vision 2030, it is anticipated that as part of the implementation approach, **detailed moving 5-year plans by district and province** have to be developed and consolidated at a regular and annual basis.

Therefore, this Mwense District WASH Investment Plan set targets for years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2030, in line with NDPs development process. The Mwense District WASH IP is in line with the 8th National Development Plan, and this shall enable tracking progress in WASH linked to 8th NDP and Vision 2030.

Please refer to the Table 2 for a list of additional national policies, guidelines, strategies and frameworks and their respective relevance to the DWASH IP development.

**Table 2: National Programmes, Frameworks and Strategies for the Water Sector in Zambia**

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
1.	Vision 2030	<p><b>Vision 2030 provides</b> the Vision for Country outlining long term objectives to be attained for Zambia becoming a “<b>Prosperous middle-income country by 2030</b>”.</p> <p><b>Vision 2030 on sanitation coverage:</b> “Improve access to appropriate, environmental friendly sanitation by all Zambians”</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attainment of 68 percent access to sanitation to all by 2015 and 90 percent by 2030.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vision 2030 on water supply coverage:</b> “Universal Coverage for water supply by 2030”</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attainment of 80 percent access to clean water supply to all by 2015 and 100 percent by 2030</li> </ul>
2.	Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 8NDP Plan an integrated (multi-sectoral) development approach under the theme, “<b>Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods</b>”.</li> <li>• 8NDP will be implemented in an integrated development approach which is informed by the tenets of the SDGs which recognise that development is multifaceted and interlinked</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Supply Outcome Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of households with access to improved drinking water by 2026: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Target:</b> rural 67%</li> <li>- <b>Target:</b> urban 98%</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Sanitation Outcome Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of households with access to improved sanitation Water by 2026: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Target:</b> rural 55.0%</li> <li>- <b>Target:</b> urban 90.0%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3.	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2011 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides national guidance through outlining the Vision, Mission Statement and Strategic Approach for Urban WASH programme or project design aimed at achieving universal WASH coverage as per SDGs, Vision 2030.</li> </ul>
4.	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2016 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides national guidance through outlining the Vision, Mission Statement and Strategic Approach for Rural WASH programme or project design aimed at achieving universal WASH coverage as aligned to SDGs, Vision 2030 and 7NDP. (Not yet launched).</li> </ul>

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
5.	National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy 2015–2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalises the NUWSSP and elaborates the sanitation service delivery component of the NUWSSP to address challenges identified in the NUWSSP, linked the updating of water supply and sanitation policy and revision of the WSS Act No 28 of 1997.</li> </ul>
6.	Frameworks for Provision and Regulation of Urban Onsite Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalising the NUWSSP, based on institutional mandates, specifies how urban onsite sanitation provision by implementing agents (LAs, CUs, public and private sector institutions) is to be done and how regulations to be done by regulating agents (NWASCO, WARMA, ZEMA, LAs through by-laws, etc.)</li> </ul>
7.	Framework for Provision and Regulation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalising the NUWSSP, based on institutional mandates, specifies how urban onsite sanitation provision by implementing agents (LAs, CUs, public and private sector institutions) is to be done and how regulations to be done by regulating agents (NWASCO, WARMA, ZEMA, LAs through by-laws, etc.).</li> </ul>
8.	Open Defecation Free Zambia Strategy 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guide our nation <b>to end Open Defecation by ALL</b>, 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.</li> </ul>
9.	Multi-sectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (MCEP) 2019 to 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality due to cholera, and eventually achieving cholera elimination in Zambia by 2025. <b>The Plan is to be used as a guiding document to ensure WASH infrastructure services are established in all high-risk areas; this is one of the core interventions in elimination of cholera.</b></li> </ul>
10.	National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Communication Strategy 2019–2030, MWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides guidance on how behaviour change can be promoted in WASH Programmes. Supports advocacy for the sector and the adoption of recommended WASH behaviors by all Zambians.</li> </ul>
11.	School WASH Strategy and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To guide in the provision of health, well-being, education, and dignity to all learners through safe WASH in schools, To guide schools to attain an environment in conformity with laws and regulations. WASH in Schools (WinS) is fully embedded in the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programme. Schools are to provide a safe and sanitary environment for good health and disease prevention.</li> </ul>
12.	Health Care Facility WASH Strategy and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposes minimum standards and guidelines for WASH in health facilities for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC).</li> <li>Serves as a guide to staff in implementing IPC-WASH as well as a reference for standards in planning and implementation.</li> </ul>

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
13.	Scaling Up Nutrition - National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2017 to 2021 - The First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFNSP guides the process of addressing all forms of malnutrition in the Country with the aim to eliminate malnutrition by 2030.</li> <li>• MCDP Zambia's Five-Year Flagship Stunting Reduction Programme" 2018-2022, principally a programme document that outlines the Government's desired programme priority actions and targets to guide multi-sectoral action under the strategic direction for Scaling Up Nutrition.</li> </ul>
14.	National Gender Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aimed at ensuring the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances. It also provides for equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to their fullest ability and equitably benefit from national development.</li> </ul>
15.	Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Guidelines under MLGRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the principal strategic planning tool giving an overall framework for development within a LA area and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the LA area, placing a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning. In line with roll out of decentralization and meet increased demand for services within districts.</li> </ul>
16.	District Sanitation Planning Guidelines under MWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guides districts to reach their targets of increasing sanitation coverage in the entire district, with the aim of not leaving one behind and describes the multi approaches that to be adopted to contribute to achievement of national vision 2030.</li> </ul>

### 3.5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) SERVICE LADDERS

Improving WASH services requires a staged approach as well monitoring of progress. For this reason, SDG Service Ladders are a good tool for both benchmarking and tracking impact of interventions. The SDG Ladders have been nationally adopted and are used at a district level, covering WASH in Households, Schools, Health Care Facilities and Public Places. Specifically, ladders present various service levels for each category, from safely managed to non-existing.

During the development of Mwense DWASH IP, the SDG Service Ladders have been applied to establish the baseline WASH situation in the district, as well as setting of districts targets. Hence, an awareness of various service levels and their definitions amongst different actors is critical. Please refer to Figure 8 for the JMP service ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

**Annex 5** presents chosen WASH indicators, standards and planning principles adopted for Mwense DWASH IP.

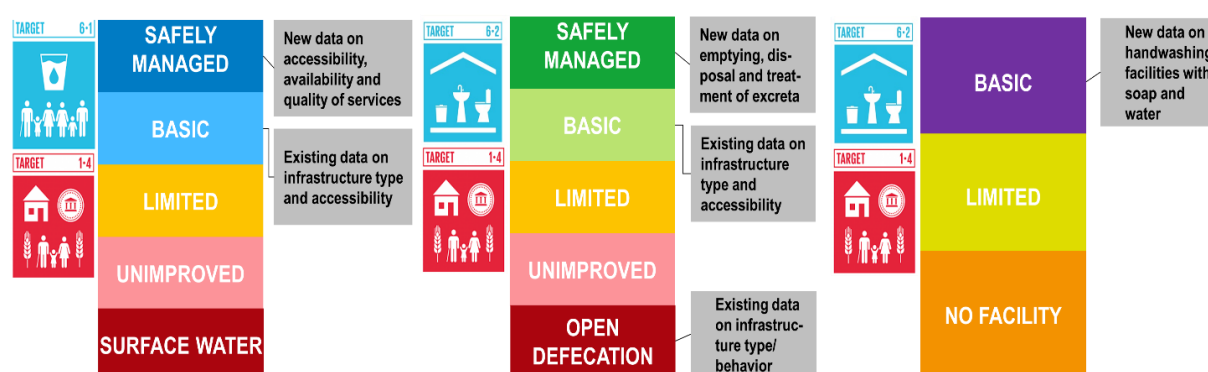


Figure 8: JMP ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene



## 4 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SITUATION IN MWENSE DISTRICT

This section presents the current situation in WASH in Mwense district. It is structured according to the mandates of various actors:

- Decentralisation
- Planning and Coordination of WASH activities, including reporting
- Overall District WASH Situation
- Urban and Peri-urban WSS service provision under the mandate of LpWSC to households and non-domestic properties,
- Rural WASH service provision under the mandate of MMC to households and non-domestic properties that includes rural settlements and growth centres,
- WASH service provision in schools under the mandate of DEBS,
- WASH service provision in health care facilities under the mandate of DHO, and
- WASH service provision in public places and markets under the mandate of MMC.

Key findings and outcomes of WASH survey conducted in Mwense district, as well as relevant issues of current capacity of actors in planning and coordination are presented here. Aspects of multi-sectoral operations of the district in the context of decentralisation are also examined: reporting to the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (DWASHE), the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), the Provincial Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (PWASHE) of WASH activities.

This analysis provides for a current WASH situation in Mwense district and guides the setting water supply, sanitation and hygiene targets in the preparation of gender sensitive DWASH IPs while taking into account Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN).

### 4.1 DECENTRALISATION

The process of decentralisation is implemented by the Human Resources Committee (HRCs). The Town Clerks/Council Secretaries are the Responsible Officers (ROs) to perform delegated functions in the districts. This process is implemented through the Local Government Service Commission working with all other Commissions such as the Public Service Commission. One of the Considerations being made is the transfer of personnel from Central Government to follow the functions being devolved. Further, transferring funds related to the devolved functions (fiscal transfer) is being considered. Understanding the process of decentralisation is critical given the fact that it is TC/CS would facilitate the approval and implementation of the DWASH IP, having all responsible departments take on the implementation and monitoring of the IP.

The devolved functions are already working and cooperating with the LA through the Mwense Management Meetings. In these meetings, heads of departments within the Mwense Council and the District Heads of Departments for devolved functions deliberate and report and outcomes of the meetings are escalated to the Full Council and Sub-Committees of the Council.

The Mwense DWASH IP is by these structures for management. Details of how this done is presented in **Section 8.1: Management and Coordination**.

## **4.2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF WASH ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING REPORTING**

### **Planning**

Until recently, the planning authority for Mwense Town Council was under the Luapula Provincial Planning Unit (PPU). The PPU prepared land use map on behalf of MTC in September, 2022, shown in Figure 9. The land use map indicates planned developments that MTC continues to advertise for property development.

The MTC has overall responsibility for development planning in the district under support and supervision by the PPU. It is also responsible for coordinating programmes and projects under WASH for the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). In 2022, approximately 75% of the proposed CDF projects were WASH related projects as WASH is considered to be a priority, reflecting the importance that was attached to WASH by the WDCs, the Council and the community as priority needs. (See **Annex 12** for the list of advertised projects funded by CDF in Mwense 2022). In 2022, Mwense Town Council is currently formulating an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) up to 2026 and tremendous progress has been made in terms the planning programme being validated and the planning survey and issues being developed. This IDP plan shall supersede the Mwense District Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021, in which the district aspires to become a prosperous and industrious district by 2030. One of the outputs of the IDP planning processes is the generation of special map indicating current and future land use patterns.

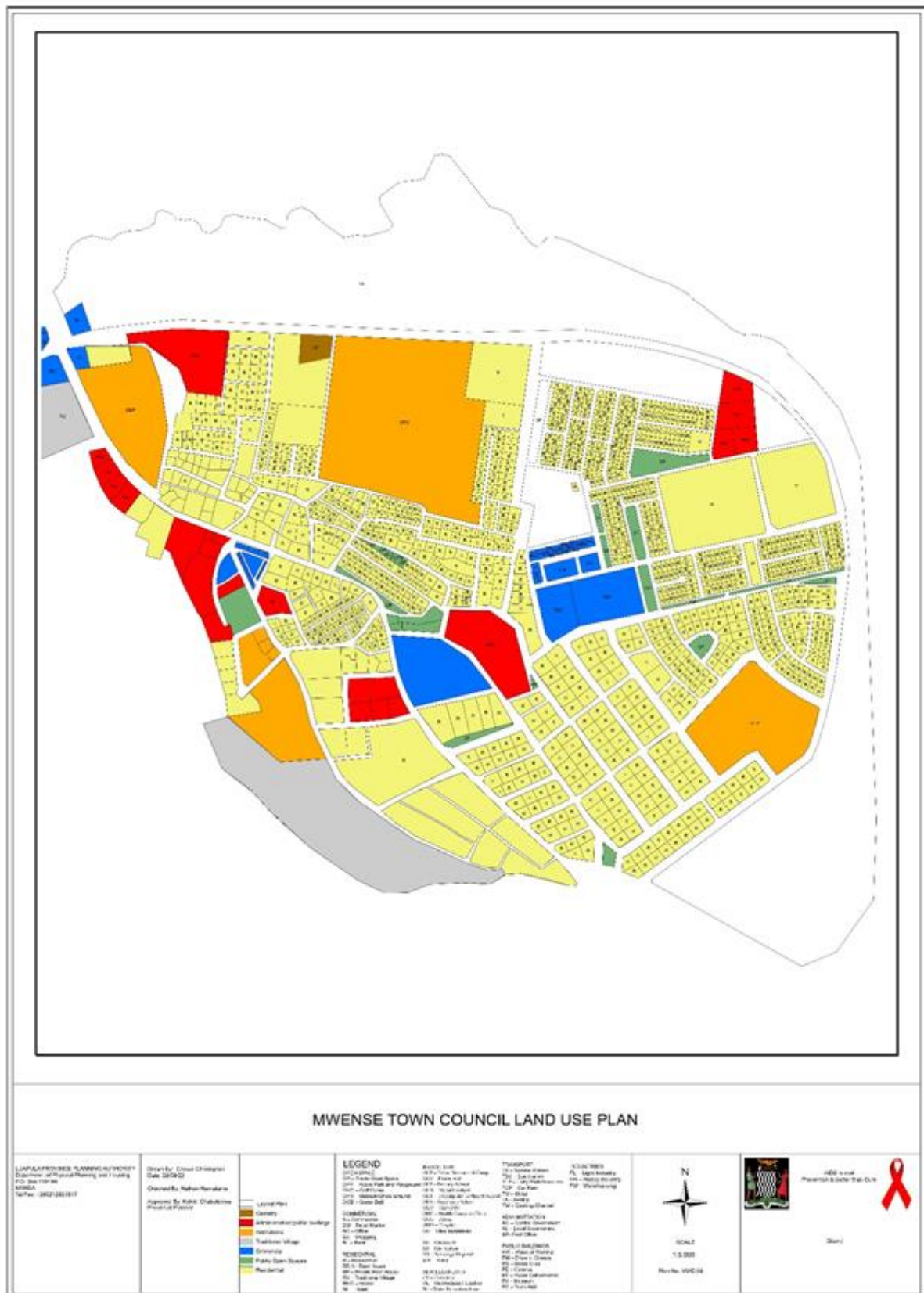


Figure 9: Mwense District-Land Use Map



## **Coordination and Steering Structures**

The coordination structures for IDP and 8NDP processes are in place. The Council and its partners (LPWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO) have adequate teams and technical staff that contributed to this Investment Plan and are eager to implement WASH activities, including design and project management working closely with LpWSC Mwense district office and LpWSC headquarters. However, there is need to strengthen coordination and steering to ensure that the integrated Mwense DWASH IP is implemented.

During a Strengthening of Coordination and Structures workshop held from 26th October to 4th November 2021, it was affirmed that existing structures shall be utilized and no structures shall be formed. The coordination structures are the DWASHE (coordinating WASH activities at district level), DDCC (coordinating development activities at district to which DWASHE contributes as a sector), PWASHE (coordinates provincial support to the districts in WASH, including supporting DWASHEs) and PDCC (coordinates provincial support and monitoring of provincial development). The key aspects that require strengthening are:

- **Adequate reporting of urban WASH:** Urban WASH is not adequately reported in the DWASHE and PWASHE. Strengthening of DWASHE and PWASHE needs to be done to enhance reporting for Urban WASH. The actors advised that the structures and their purpose need to be understood by all committee members. As such, the terms of reference of the DWASHE, their goals and their contribution, etc need to be actively explained.
- **Updating of DWASH Tasks:** the Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the DWASHE terms of reference were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation. Further DWASHE secretariat to include LpWSC district manager to report on Urban WASH, including piped water scheme in rural growth centres under LpWSC whereas the Mwense-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH. See **Annex 9** for the updated ToRs for the DWASHE Committee.
- **Need to adopt the multi-sectoral approach:** this includes the need to strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by actors at all levels. For example the participants of the meeting learnt that ZAMSTATS has data at ward level.
- **Strengthening of substructures:** This requires stronger coordination and linkages at district level among actors, taking into that EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH. Specifically, dual reporting for EHT should be institutionalised; and sub-district level structures can be strengthened with DDCC and PDCC levels support.
- **Data Management,** including consideration of sub-structures under MoH (EHTs), community champions (CC), APMs. Actors to consider what can be done to improve quality of data.
- **Budget** to support DWASHE from the province level.
- **Reporting of EHTs** to the RWSS Unit. Report of EHTs is done through the DHO structures, then to the DWASHE.
- **Reporting templates** need to be developed or updated for coordination structures, taking account existing reporting formats and processes.

## **Capacity Needs**

The Council and its partners (LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO) have teams that have been working on this DWASH IP. During this process, various capacity needs were highlighted:

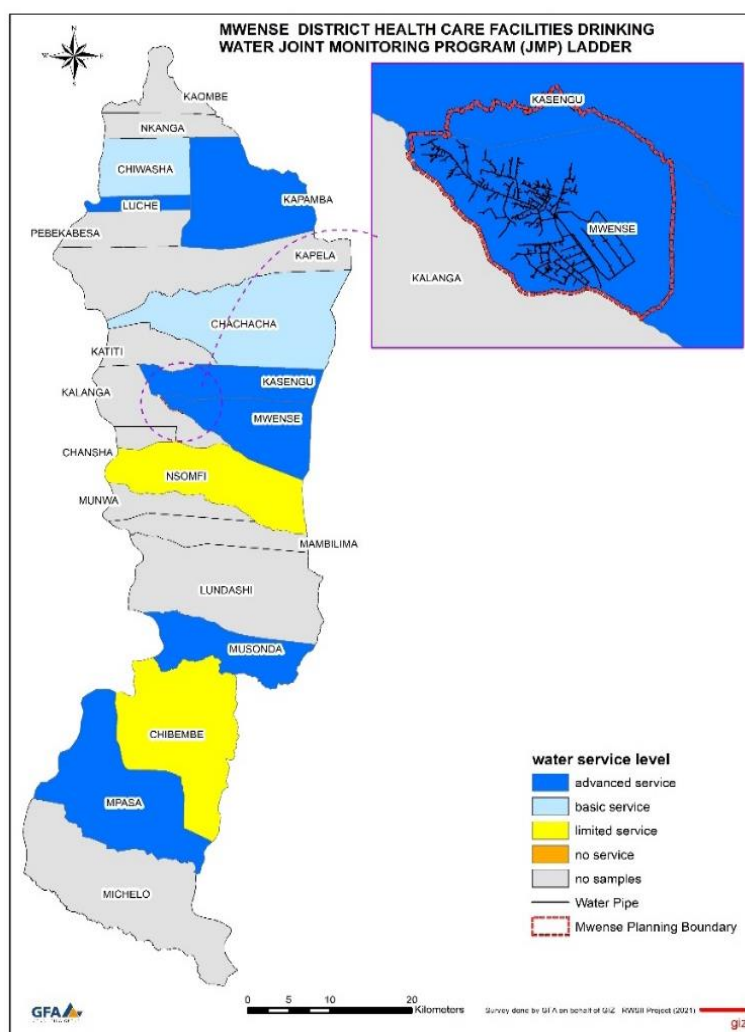
- **Technical skills:** it is noted that DEBS team does not have engineering staff on their teams and rely on MoE provincial support for planning and Mwense Councils, or LpWSC for repairs. Similarly, the DHO does not have engineering staff on their team and rely on MoH provincial support for planning and LAs or LpWSC for repairs. Thus, as part of devolved functions under Mwense Local Authority (LA), both DEBS and DHO shall benefit from the engineering staff with the LA.
- **Financial processes and control systems** in the districts. Each actor has its own financial and control systems that are to be adhered to.
- **Governance and M&E** in the districts. The actors shall commit themselves to good corporate governance, transparency and accountability. This is considered critical in transparent planning and implementing of development interventions, including WASH activities, which are to be accomplished through multi-sectoral and integrated approaches.
- **LpWSC:** Improvement of technical and commercial operations to improve service delivery and revenue respectively; provision of support in Financial operations, Human Resources, and Strategy development. LpWSC district office shall need support in operation and management piped water supplies in rural growth centres under LpWSC management. Further, LpWSC together with MTC shall need support in implementation of hybrid models, for piped water schemes under MTC, that includes Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between MTC, LpWSC and the communities.
- **ODF Strategy:** Capacity Building to the key actors on the implementation of the ODF Strategy and ensuring that ODF status is sustained.
- **Water Point Operation and Maintenance:** There is need to improve the operation rate of the water supply facilities and management of the user fees collected from the water points.



### 4.3 OVERALL DISTRICT WASH SITUATION

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base, (NSDI projections established in the Baseline Survey preparatory work compares well with ZAMSTAT), projections, the population of Mwense district is 126,742. The average household size in Mwense is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

It is observed that majority of the households access water from boreholes (35%) and the stream/river (31%). As of 2021 only 10% of Mwense district is connected to LpWSC, piped water scheme or access water from a kiosk/communal tap and about 91% are willing to connect to LpWSC or a piped water scheme. The JMP drinking water service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 11 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



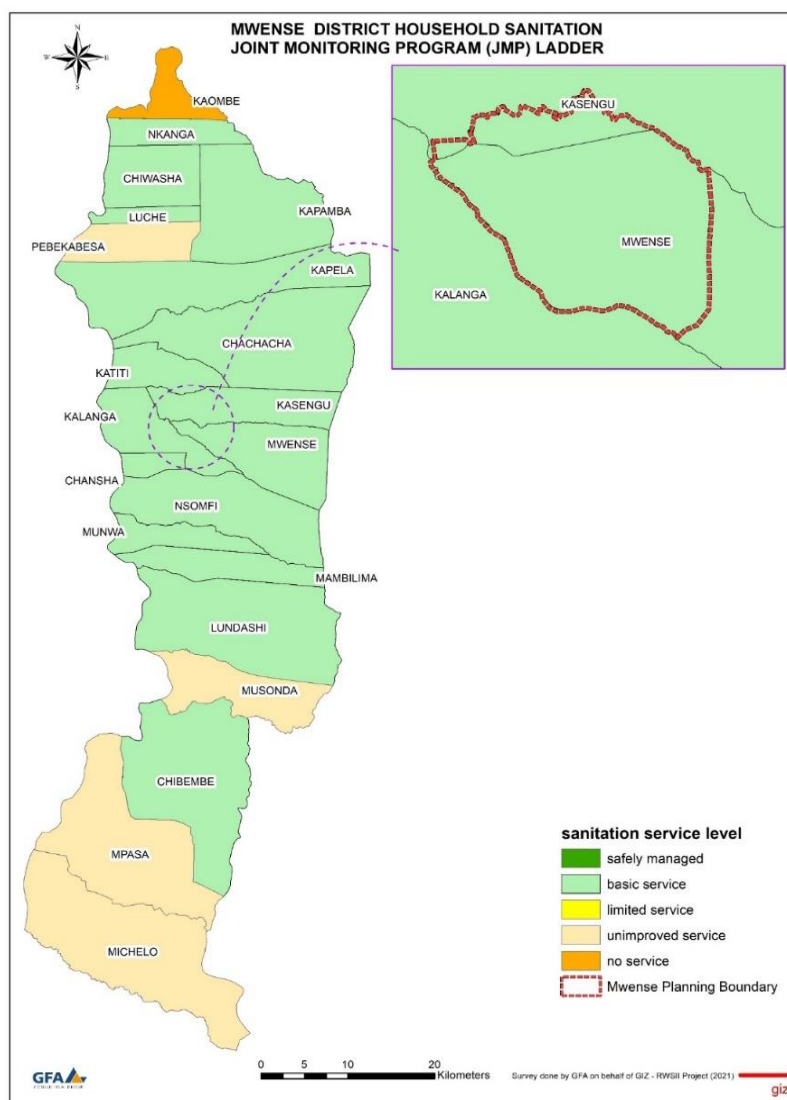
#### DRINKING WATER

In 2021 out of the estimated population of 126,742 in Mwense District, 119,353 people lacked “safely managed drinking water” services. This Included:

- 26,831 people had access to “at least basic drinking water” service,
- 39,505 people had access to “limited drinking water” services,
- 7,389 people were using “unimproved water sources”,
- and 45,627 people were having access to “surface water”.

**Figure 11: Mwense JMP household drinking water service levels (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH Baseline Report)**

As for sanitation, approximately 11% of Mwense District do not have toilets. Majority of the households use improved (safe) traditional latrines (69%). Out of the 89% that have access to sanitation facilities, only 10% share their sanitation facilities with other households. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 12 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



## SANITATION

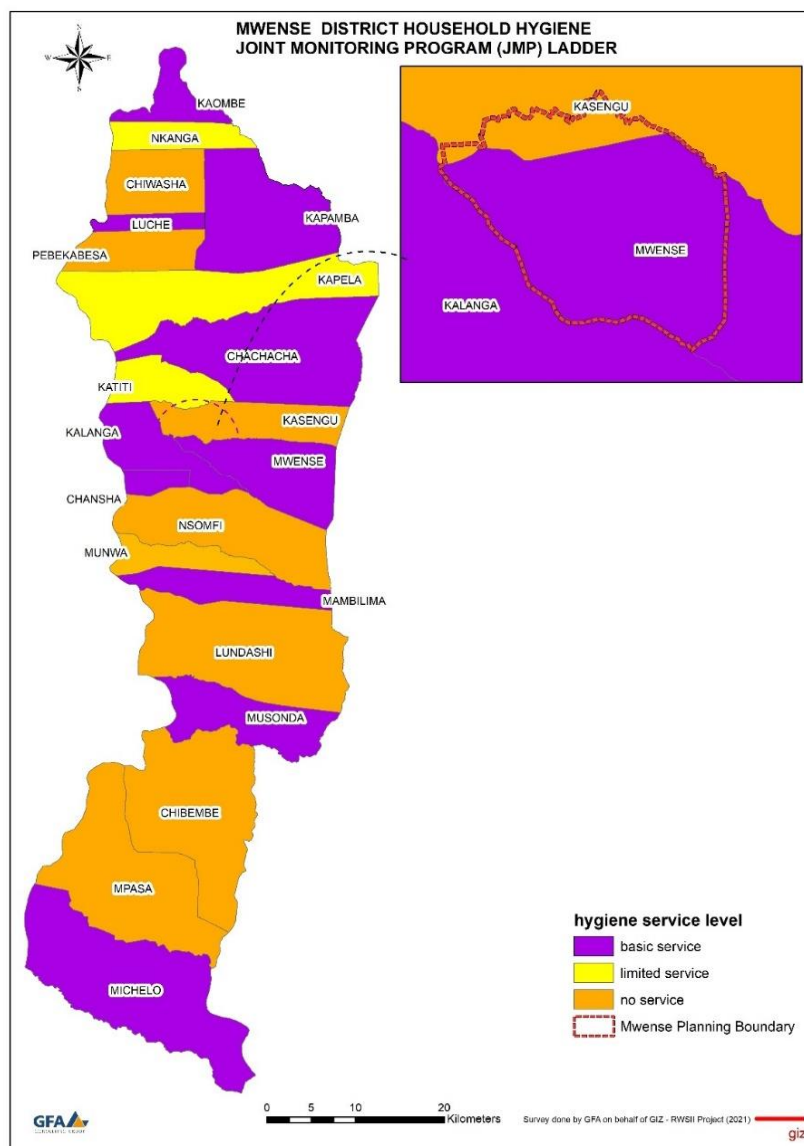
In 2021 out of the estimated population of 126,742 in Mwense District, 126,526 people lacked “safely managed sanitation” services. This included:

- 68,646 people had access to “at least basic sanitation” service,
- 8,238 people had access to “limited drinking water” services,
- 22,814 people were using “unimproved sanitation facilities”,
- and 13,523 were “practicing open defecation”.

Figure 12: Mwense JMP household sanitation service levels (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH Baseline Report)



As of 2021, Majority of the population in Mwense District practice either basic or limited hygiene services. The most commonly used handwashing facility in Mwense is the basin or the tippy tap. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 13 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



## HYGIENE

In 2021 out of the estimated population of 126,742 in Mwense District, 71,825 people lacked “*basic hygiene*” services. This Included:

- 23,447 people had access to “*limited hygiene*” services,
- and 48,377 people with no handwashing facilities at all.

**Figure 13: Mwense JMP household hygiene service levels (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH Baseline Report)**

Delivery of improved WASH services in the district is achieved through partnerships with LpWSC, Mwense DEBS, Mwense DHO, the Corporating Partners, NGOs, the Private Sector and Community Based Organisations.



### Existing Water Supply System Urban and Peri-urban areas of Mwense

The existing water supply system consist of the raw water intake works drawing water from Mwense River of capacity 100m<sup>3</sup>/day, the Water Treatment Plant with design capacity of 250m<sup>3</sup>/hour, the high lift pump station with capacity of 120m<sup>3</sup>/hours, the water distribution network of about 20km. The AfDB support project shall restore water production capacity from current operation of 50% to operate at least 90% meeting sector benchmarks set by NWASCO. Challenges of standby units and availability of pumping equipment, including establishing storage capacities to improve water supply reliability is to be done under AfDB support. The support also shall include provision of tools and spares. Further, the AfDB support consists of replacement of dilapidated pipelines, creation of District Metered Areas (DMAs) for NRW Management, including installation of level controls, telemetry etc. The water supply system is 100% metered.

All these AfDB interventions, spatially, shall enable LpWSC to extend their water supply coverage to the entire demarcated land use map as per the PPU.

### Existing Sanitation System Urban and Peri-urban areas of Mwense

The sanitation systems consists of septic tanks and pit latrines, which is considered onsite sanitation. There is no faecal sludge treatment in Mwense and consequently, the faecal sludge Management (FSM) services provided are informal. There is need to establish FSM services and associated investments in Mwense by LpWSC working together with partners and stakeholders.

The WASH situation in urban areas according to SDG ladders is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Mwense Urban WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH baseline report)**

Level of Service	Drinking Water (% of population)		Sanitation (% of population)		Hygiene (% of population)	
	District	Urban	District	Urban	Total	Urban
Safely Managed	6	40	0	0	-	-
Basic	21	16	54	80	43	56
Limited	31	24	7	12	19	8
Unimproved	6	0	18	0	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	36	20	11	8	38	36
Incomplete Data	0	0	10	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.5 RURAL WASH

The rural areas of Mwense consist of settlements with clusters of less than 250 people and rural growth centres with clusters more than 500 people. Large clusters are targeted for piped water schemes. The MTC has compiled a list of all growth centres in the district. It is the only district in Luapula Province with the highest number of piped water schemes in the growth centres. During the IDP preparatory process / spatial planning some growth centres have been identified and prioritised for piped water schemes see **Annex 11** for detailed information on the growth centres and the small piped water schemes.

As per NSDI data, the population in rural is about 121,672 of which according to the baseline survey undertaken, only about 30,418 (25%) had at least basic water supply services. About 38,935 (32%) had limited water services, about 7,300 (6%) get water from unimproved water sources. About 45,019 (37%) as majority get their drinking water from surface water sources.

The infrastructure of delivering of water services in the rural areas includes 327 water points fitted with handpumps and 18 small-piped water schemes. However out of the 327 water points, it is revealed that there is an operational rate of 48% against a national target of 90% for operation and maintenance (O&M). Mwense has developed a proposal for establishing an O&M system for handpumps attached in **Annex 13**. Issues have been identified that include but are not limited to: the need to orient DWASHE members, EHTs and WDCs on the NRWSSP II, O&M principles and Community Based Management (CBM), train the APMs on their roles and responsibilities, revamp the VWASHes, accessibility of spares (even if these are in stock), user contribution, etc. Selected DWASH IP measures, presented in **Section 7**, address these challenges. MTC targets to improve SOMAP operation by engaging the affected communities, strengthening substructures.

The WASH situation in rural areas according to SDG ladders is shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Mwense Rural WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH baseline report)**

Level of Service	Drinking Water (% of population )		Sanitation (% of population)		Hygiene (% of population)	
	District	Rural	District	Rural	District	Rural
Safely Managed	6	4	0	0	-	-
Basic	21	21	54	53	43	43
Limited	31	32	7	6	19	19
Unimproved	6	6	18	19	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	36	37	11	11	38	38
Incomplete Data	0	0	10	11	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.6 PUBLIC PLACES AND MARKETS WASH

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. The Mwense District has main public places and markets consisting of one combined market and bus station, twelve markets only and three bus stops only.

The combined market and bus station is Kashiba while the markets are Mulonga, Mulundu, Kapala, Kapena, Kanyemba, BundeBunde, Musangu, Lubunda, Lukwesa, Musonda Falls, Kalanga and Chifita. The bus stops are Kasuba, Nkomba and Lwamfwe. Mwense District does not have designated traditional ceremony arenas.

Of all the public places, only 3 have sanitation facilities maintained by the council (i.e., Kalanga, Lukwesa and Musonda Falls Markets). The council collects fees for use, provides tissues and disinfectant. Some public places may not have toilets but have hygiene facilities and this was in response to COVID 19 measures. Currently only Kalanga market has a newly constructed ablution block that is yet to be commissioned without a shower. In addition, modifications to turn one of the toilets into a shower are being considered. See picture in Figure 15. Most of the public places have water supply and sanitations, requiring routine maintenance. The MTC intends to engage the market committees to ensure the facilities are maintained especially for the markets that the council does not collect revenue. Apart from the new Kalanga facility, which is yet to be commissioned, all the other public places require that the facilities to rehabilitated or new ones constructed to make them gender sensitive. MHM is not part of the Public Health Act but as management, they can have a sitting that could agree to its inclusion for all Public Places.





**Figure 15: Kalanga Market Ablution block yet to be commissioned**

The WASH situation in public places and markets according to SDG ladders is shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Mwense Public Places WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH baseline report 2022)**

Level of Service	Drinking Water ( % of population )			Sanitation (% of population)			Hygiene (% of population)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Basic	14	20	11	43	40	44	36	20	44
Limited	29	40	22	36	20	44	14	20	12
No Service	57	40	67	21	40	12	50	60	44
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mwense WASH baseline report, 14% of the public places had access to “basic drinking water” service (urban was 20% and rural was 11%) whereas 43% of the public places had access to “basic sanitation” services (urban was 40% and rural was 44%) and 36% had access to “basic hygiene” services (urban was 20% and rural was 44%).

Further, out of sixteen public places in Mwense District, only 2 public places had “at least basic drinking water “services. On the sanitation side, seven places had “at least basic sanitation” services. This means these were improved sanitation facilities which were sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility. In terms of hygiene services, only six public places had hygiene facilities with soap. The common hygiene facilities in place are the Kalingalinga bucket which is a temporal measure, and MTC recognises the need for a more permanent solution.

## 4.7 WASH IN SCHOOLS

As policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. Further, according to the Ministry of Education National Standards, the toilet ratios are 1:25 for boys and 1:20 for girls. The MoE is already prepared drawings of toilets that are gender sensitive and inclusive.

Mwense district as total of 61 schools ranging from primary, basic, secondary, combined and other such a community schools. **Out of the 61 schools, six schools accessed their water from unimproved water sources i.e., unprotected well or had no water source on the school premises and had temporary sanitation facilities or not toilets on the school premises.** Majority of the schools had pit latrines and only 7 schools have waterborne toilets.

The average toilet ratios for boys was 50, highest 292 at Kasengu Primary school and lowest 6 at Mambilima Special Primary school. For girls the average was 47, the highest being the same school at 223 and lowest 5 also being Mambilima Special Primary School.

**Table 6: Mwense Schools WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH baseline report 2022)**

Level of Service	Drinking Water ( % of population )			Sanitation ( % of population )			Hygiene ( % of population )		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Advanced	22	33	19	3	0	4	-	-	-
Basic	12	17	12	13	17	12	66	50	69
Limited	50	50	50	81	83	81	25	50	19
No Service	16	0	19	3	0	3	9	0	12
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mwense WASH baseline report, 22% of the schools had access to “advanced drinking water” service (urban was 33% and rural was 19%), whereas 3% of the schools had access to “advanced sanitation” services (urban was 0% and rural was 4%) and 66% had access to “basic hygiene” services (urban was 50% and rural was 69%) as shown in Table 6 above.

Further, 61 schools in Mwense District, 13 schools had access to “at least basic drinking water” service, whereas remaining schools either had access to “limited drinking water” services, no water source or accessed water from unimproved water sources. On the sanitation side, only 1 school had waterborne toilets and meeting school standard ratios as mentioned above.

In order to cover the deficit efficiently it was considered to adopt the drawings that MoE is using schools target (1) toilet block for to have boys 7 cubicles, 1 cubicle for differently abled, 1 shower and 7 wash basins at a minimum and (2) that of girls to 8 cubicles, 1 cubicle for differently abled, 1 shower, and 8 wash basins at minimum. The gap in toilet ratios would be covered by number blocks.

## 4.8 WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. There are 23 health care facilities in Mwense, categorised into Government Hospital, Rural health Centre, Health Post and Private Hospital. Except hospitals that had access to advanced drinking water and sanitation services, all the remaining health mostly having limited services. The DHO oversees the quality of water supplied to the HCFs and community. Quarterly water sampling is done and where concerns arise, DHO flags such concerns and corrective measures are done.

Table 7 shows WASH service coverage in health care facilities according to SDG ladders.

**Table 7: Mwense Health Care Facilities WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwense WASH baseline report 2022)**

Health Care Facilities	Drinking Water (% of population)			Sanitation (% of population)			Hygiene (% of population)			Health Care Waste Management (% of population)			Environmental Cleaning (% of population)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Advanced	36	100	30	18	0	20	27	0	30	0	0	0	36	0	40
Basic	36	0	40	9	0	10	27	0	30	55	0	60	0	0	0
Limited	18	0	20	73	100	70	46	100	40	45	100	40	36	0	40
No Service	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	100	20
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mwense WASH baseline report, 36% of the HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service (urban was 100% and rural was 30%), whereas 18% of had access to “advanced sanitation” services (urban was 0% and rural was 20%). In addition, 27% of HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene” services (urban was 0% and rural was 30%). Further, 0% of HCFs had access to “advanced health care waste management” services which was due to the absence of organic waste separation and 36% of which access to “advanced environmental cleaning” services (urban was 0% and rural was 40%) as shown in Table 8 above.

Further, out of 23 HCFs in Mwense District, only 8 HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service, with the remaining having basic, limited and unimproved or no service. On sanitation side, 4 HCFs had access to “advanced sanitation service and the remaining had basic and limited. 6 HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene” service, the remaining had basic and limited hygiene service. Considering health care waste management, only 12 HCFs had access to “at least basic health care waste management” service, the remaining had limited services. Further, 8 HCFs had access to “advanced environmental cleaning” service, the remaining with access to “limited environmental cleaning” services, and a few no cleaning protocols available and no staff received training on cleaning.



## **4.9 GENDER SENSITIVITY IN WASH**

### **Gender Responsive WASH Infrastructure**

Water and sanitation infrastructure that take gender differences into account can play a critical role in improving the health, education, socio-economic and overall well being of women and girls in communities. Lack of Sanitation facilities that are not gender sensitive can contribute to poor health outcomes and risks related to WASH such as gender based violence and stress that comes with missed education and social opportunities.

According to the Mwense GIZ WASH baseline report, approximately 79% of the school staff toilets were sex separated while approximately 97% of pupils were sex separated. While for HCFs, an average of 82% of the patient toilets were sex separated. And 73% of the public places had toilets which were sex separated. The Schools, HCFs and public places are considered public institutions and there is need for WASH infrastructure in all public institutions to have sex separated toilets.

### **Menstrual Hygiene Management**

WASH plays a critical role in the lives of adolescent girls and women, both biologically and culturally. Lack of adequate facilities and materials for menstrual hygiene has been linked to absenteeism of girls from school during their period and women from work. There is a need for MHM friendly sanitation facilities for women in all public institutions. For a female sanitation facility to be considered MHM friendly, it has to fulfil 5 indicators namely; have a handwashing facility, private lockable compartments, culturally appropriate waste bin, shower and detergent.

According to the Mansa GIZ WASH baseline report, 42% of the schools did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. While for HCFs, 18% did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. And 45% of the public places did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. Similar to gender sensitivity, all public institutions (schools, HCFS and Public Places and Markets) should be provided with sanitation facilities for females that meet all the 5 MHM, reflected in the five MHM friendly indicators.

## 4.10 SCALING UP NUTRITION

Due to the high levels of malnutrition, GRZ in collaboration with National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), GIZ, SNV and SUNTA are implementing the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II. SUN II considers households and communities as targets to ensure all interventions come together to support sustainable nutritional outcomes. SUN II is a cross-ministry and multi-donor program to reduce stunting in Zambia through the implementation of the GRZ 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP). The MCDP program engages various stakeholders from different sectors for sustainable nutritional outcomes. See Figure 16 for the sectors involved in the implementation of WASH Programmes.

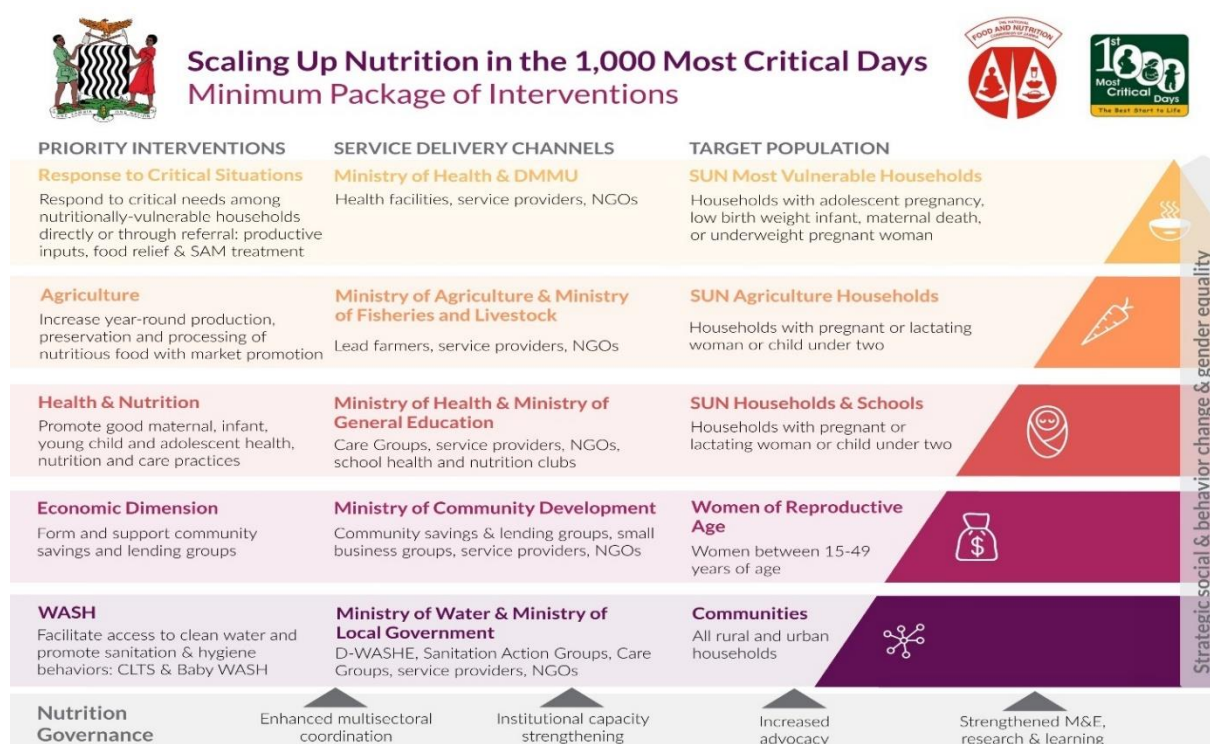


Figure 16: Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II Pyramid

The WASH thematic area focuses on reducing exposure to causes of diseases, environmental pathological load and the risk of diarrhoeal diseases. This is achieved through the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene at household levels. GIZ FANSER is implementing the SUN II programme in Mwense to increase access to WASH through improving the knowledge and attitudes of the community to nutrition and nutritionally related hygiene.

Access to adequate and safe sanitation and hygiene as well as safe drinking water can reduce undernutrition and stunting. SUN recommended hand hygiene and food handling practices can reduce incidences of diarrhoeal diseases. According the GIZ Mwense Baseline Report, majority of Mwense District that practice hand hygiene wash their hands after using a toilet as well as before eating and preparing food. It was observed that none practices handwashing after changing the baby's nappies. If none washes their hands after changing the baby and only 31% are washing hands before feeding the baby, chances of infecting the children are quite high. In addition to provision of adequate WASH services, the interventions should include behavioural change measures that would promote washing hands after changing baby's nappies.

## **5 THE CHANGE PROCESS ENVISIONED IN THE PLAN**

The change process considers provision of adequate town services that includes water supply, sanitation and hygiene services as enablers. The envisioned improved WASH services for all as enabler, entails the WASH interventions are gender sensitive, socially inclusive, and take into account of scaling nutrition, covering households, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets. This demands that the planning and implementation of WASH Interventions is done in a multi-sectoral manner, with cooperation among stakeholders, achieving a common vision. In all these planning and planning, transparency and accountability becomes key. The planning process for this DWASH IP has been done with all key stakeholders in the district, reviewing current performances in terms of WASH coverage and coordination. The leadership of key actors support the WASH interventions and shall continue to participate in review and supporting improvements.



Figure 17: Mwense District Vision

## 6 MWENSE DISTRICT WASH VISION AND DWASH IP OBJECTIVES

Mwense District Strategic Plan 2017-2021 envisages “A prosperous and industrious district by 2030”. One of its objectives is to ensure equitable access by all citizens in the district to all basic needs while raising the living standards through good governance. Thus, Mwense District has committed itself to the achievement of adequate provision of WASH services to the population under its jurisdiction.

This, together with key outcomes of WASH baseline survey as well as other issues that arose during bilateral consultations, workshops and strengthening processes (please refer to Chapter 2 Methodology), this framed the basis for formulation of stakeholder expectations in WASH.

Please refer to Table 8 for a comprehensive list.

**Table 8: Stakeholder expectations for WASH**

Category	
<b>Steering and Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Strengthened DWASHE Committee with representation from all the key stakeholders in the District</li> <li>ii) Strengthened data collection and reporting tools through well-established channels to feed in the national urban and rural water sanitation program 2030</li> <li>iii) Improved coordination and commitment of stakeholders and partners in the implementation of WASH activities</li> </ul>
<b>Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Integrated Partnerships among key WASH stakeholders to streamline available resources for the implementation of WASH activities</li> <li>ii) Avoid working in silos (Multi-sectoral collaboration)</li> <li>iii) Identification of partners</li> <li>iv) Resource mobilisation from investors</li> <li>v) Engagement of Tradition Leaders for sustainable solutions</li> </ul>
<b>Transparency and Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Involvement of stakeholders in planning and implementation of WASH Programmes</li> <li>ii) All stakeholders to share activities, Programmes and financial support attached</li> <li>iii) All stakeholders to disclose resources and disbursement of project funds</li> <li>iv) DWASH MIS is accessible to all stakeholders when need arises</li> </ul>
<b>Gender-sensitivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Increased funding in sensitization of gender sensitive WASH</li> <li>ii) Feasibility study to understand culturally appropriate MHM solutions or interventions from the perspective of women and girls in the district</li> <li>iii) Gender sensitive WASH infrastructure available</li> <li>iv) Women have full and effective participation including equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in WASH Programmes</li> <li>v) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls in WASH Programmes</li> </ul>
<b>Taking into account of principles of SUN Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Contribute to reduction of stunting in the district</li> <li>ii) Provision of clean, safe drinking water and sanitation, including improved hygiene (sensitization)</li> <li>iii) Intensified social behavioral change communications</li> <li>iv) Multi-sectoral approach to the Scaling Up Nutrition process</li> </ul>
<b>Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) All plans developed are aligned to the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes</li> <li>ii) All plans developed are aligned to the Integrated Development Plans, National Development Plans and the Vision 2030</li> </ul>
<b>Peri-Urban WASH/Urban (Domestic and Non-Domestic)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) All Domestic and Non-Domestic Properties are connected to piped water</li> <li>ii) Improved water supply service hours to 24hrs</li> <li>iii) Introduced pre-paid metering systems</li> <li>iv) Standardization of pit latrines and septic tanks</li> <li>v) Faecal sludge management with introduced vacuum tanker rate and Sludge treatment plant</li> <li>vi) Safely managed water supply and sanitation services</li> </ul>



Category	i)
<b>Rural WASH (Water point sources and growth centres piped water supply)</b>	ii) Communities have access to water within 250 meters radius or 20HHs using a communal tap in growth centres and within 500 meters radius in rural settlements. iii) Adequate sanitation (latrine/household) and Clean safe water iv) All households a hygiene package (dishrack, bathing shatter pans, rubbish pit) v) To always see all water points fully functional vi) To have active water point committees vii) To have trained Area Pump Menders
<b>To have an ODF Mwense district</b>	i) We want to see households with standard latrines in rural areas ii) Households to have safe and clean water and hygiene package
<b>WASH in Schools</b>	i) Ensure to construct water borne toilets in line with standards, all schools with adequate toilets for both male and female pupils, girl friendly, with ratios of 1:25 for boys and 1:20 for girls, with improved MHM (girls) ii) All schools to have running water (safe and clean water)
<b>WASH in Health Care Facilities</b>	i) All HCFs to have improved, adequate safe water borne toilets accessible to persons with limited mobility ii) All HCFs to have a distinction for toilets in terms of gender and age iii) All HCFs to have improved adequate clean safe running water, including all HCFs which provide maternity services iv) All HCFs to have incinerators for proper management of health care waste v) All HCFs to have showers for hygiene especially those that provide maternity services vi) Improved environmental cleaning to ensure infection prevention control
<b>Public Places and Markets</b>	vii) All public places to have adequate toilets with clean running water and clearly labelled in terms of gender with showers and handwashing facilities, including easy accessibility to differently abled persons and MHM viii) All public places to have adequate clean running water and water points ix) Improved hygiene use of toilets and handwashing facilities with running water and soap

The stated expectations were used to draft objectives by each of the actors individually (MTC, LpWSC, DEBS, DHO) which were then consolidated and reviewed by all of them together. The prioritized list of objectives is presented below and is clustered into several categories.

As such, the **main objectives of DWASH IP** are to:

Planning, Coordination and Enforcement	a) enhance district WASH Sector Coordination, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring that Mwense District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee</li> <li>creating gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management</li> <li>strengthening and harmonising implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting through established channels that feed into the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, including the 8thNDP</li> </ul>
	b) harmonise WASH Standards, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>harmonised standards among stakeholders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District</li> </ul>
	c) enforce By-laws on waste management, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring proper waste management</li> </ul>
	d) enforce the Public Health Act, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Public Health Act related to WASH services</li> </ul>

Urban and Peri-urban WSS	e) increase water coverage in urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent) from 26% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services</li> <li>reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources</li> <li>expanding the CU water service area in the Urban &amp; Peri-urban areas, by optimizing water production plants, increase the number of billed customers and Capacity building of Employees in Water Management</li> </ul>
	f) increase sanitation coverage in urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent) from % to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services; and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services</li> <li>reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.</li> </ul>
Rural Settlement and Rural Growth Centre WSS	g) increase water coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from 25% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services</li> <li>reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources</li> <li>ensuring Community based water safety Planning to support access to safe water in all communities, by developing and implementing a District Rural Water Safety Plan including water quality monitoring</li> </ul>
	h) To ensure sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply infrastructure to achieve at least 90% functionality in rural settlements and rural growth centres, through:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring Management of Water Supply Infrastructure is enhanced, by increasing the number of functional boreholes</li> <li>ensuring the SOMAP Shops are managed effectively, by implementing the SOMAP Shop Management Model and effective use of Funds from the SOMAP Shop Account</li> <li>ensuring availability of Spare parts, by availability of spare parts in the SOMAP shops</li> </ul>
	i) increase sanitation coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from 16% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services</li> <li>reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.</li> </ul>
	j) To implement the ODF Strategy, focused on ensuring ODF Sustainability in the District, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing the number of villages attaining ODF Status</li> <li>engagement of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders to facilitate community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to OD</li> <li>Mitigation of the high risk of damaged, collapsed and abandoned latrines which risk falling back to Open Defecation habits</li> </ul>
HCFs WSS	k) To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source), through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increasing the number of HCFs having access to advanced and basic water supply services; and reducing the number of HCFs having access to limited water supply</li> <li>reducing the number of HCFS lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources) or having no access to safe drinking water.</li> </ul>



Hygiene Services	l) To ensure hygiene practices in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring households have access to hygiene services, by increasing the population having access to basic hygiene and reducing the population having access to limited hygiene and not having hygiene services.</li> </ul>
MHM Services	m) To ensure the women/girl child have access to menstrual health services in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>creating an enabling environment for Menstrual Hygiene Management in households and communities, by undertaking menstruation awareness for girl children before their first period, privacy during menstruations, availability of changing materials during menstruation and participation in activities during menstruation</li> </ul>
SWM Services	n) To ensure effective management of solid waste, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enhancing solid waste management practices, by ensuring that all households have garbage bins and avoid solid household waste dumping into toilets</li> </ul>
Social Inclusion	o) To ensure Inclusive in WASH Services in households, communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring water facilities are accessible to differently abled persons</li> <li>ensuring sanitation facilities are accessible to differently abled persons</li> </ul>

These objectives were then handed over to respective actors to develop specific activities/ investment packages. Specifically, each actor was provided with a planning and decision-making tool that helped develop strategies and intermediate targets between now and 2030. The tool also required the actors to identify specific activities/ investment packages to achieve the set goals.

## 7 INVESTMENT PACKAGES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Based on what the district wants to see in improved WASH service provision, investment packages were identified by the stakeholders working individually as institutions.

In an integrated approach, each key implementing institution was responsible for the development of investment packages as guided by their individual institutional policies and strategies, then link to national strategies and DWASHE as guided by the local authority. These investment packages in the integrated DWASH Investment Plan for the district feed into reporting structures of the national development plan and contribute to integrated development. This approach is following the approach for district sanitation planning guidelines by the MWDS. The relevant actors to agree on the DWASH IP are Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, line ministry district offices (LA, DEBs, DHO, etc.), NGOs, development partners, women's groups in the districts. Of particular note was the collaboration with GIZ FANSER funded District Nutrition Planning & Scaling Up Nutrition (2019 to 2026) and GIZ-funded Decentralisation for Development (D4D) programme that supports MTC in the formulation of the IDP.

GIZ RWS II facilitated the consolidation of investment packages by the district actors. MTC, Mwense DEBS, Mwense DHO and LpWSC interrogated these measures. This process of interrogation involved detailed consultations with all stakeholders, including provincial offices of the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer, The Provincial Local Government Office and Provincial Planning Unit, etc.

Internally, the actors worked out detailed evidence-based activities using a consultative and participatory approach within each of their organisations. After that, these activities were jointly validated by actors and stakeholders, and presented as investment packages. Thus, each of the measures ensured that they meet expectations for improvement as well as understanding of standards for quality construction. Detailed designs of WASH systems were also provided (see **Annex 14**).

All in all, there are seven categories of investment packages placed according to mandates of institution and these are:

- i. To enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act, **under Mwense Town Council**
- ii. To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets **under Mwense Town Council**
- iii. To enhance Planning and coordination **under Mwense Town Council**
- iv. To improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition **under Mwense Town Council**
- v. To improve School WASH and Nutrition **under Mwense DEBS**
- vi. To improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition **under Mwense DHO**
- vii. To improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas **under LpWSC**

Please refer to Table 9.

**Table 9: Summary of Investment Packages**

Item No	Categories of Investment Packages	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
1	To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mwense Town Council	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries.</li> <li>• Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas</li> </ul>	3,675,000	5,111,000
2	To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mwense Town Council	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres)</li> </ul>	6,616,000	8,316,000
3	To Enhance Planning and coordination	Mwense Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial, social and economic planning</li> </ul>	867,000	1,028,000
4	To Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Mwense Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres</li> <li>• Nutrition for entire district</li> </ul>	55,910,000	87,190,000
5	To Improve School WASH and Nutrition	DEBS	DEBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</li> </ul>	118,500,000	118,500,000
6	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	DHO	DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</li> </ul>	19,200,000	22,440,000
7	To Improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas	LpWSC	LpWSC Mwense District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation</li> </ul>	52,474,505	99,989,010
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>257,242,505</b>	<b>342,574,010</b>

Each of these packages is presented in detail in the following section. Please note that every measure under a package is formulated as a specific objective that corresponds to the general objectives of Mwense DWASH IP presented in the previous. Each specific objective is further operationalised through a statement of a chosen strategy and a narrative description on how to achieve it. Current baseline values are also stated together with target values for 2026 and 2030, each of which was filled out and, committed to by the respective actor. It is important to underpin that the selection of district target values was guided by their contribution to the national targets presented in 8NDP. The measures were costed using unit prices and quantities identified in collaboration with partners, and later benchmarked using market research and technical expertise. Further details on the costing are provided in **Annex 14: Methodology for Technical Options and Costing**.

**Table 10: Investment Package Number 1: To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act**

Investment Packages to Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act This package to be overseen by the <b>Public Health Department of the MTC</b> , is aimed to ensure enforcement of Public Health Act and By-laws for solid waste management									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
1.1	To ensure provision of Public Health services in order to prevent and protect the Public from environmental hazards	Legal and compliance inspections	2022 to 2030. Undertake regular 300 to 380 Inspections per year of premises on sanitation and hygiene, health education of food handlers in restaurants, bakeries, butcheries, bars, shops, schools, guest houses, lodges, churches and markets, etc	Adherence to planned inspections and enforcement	78	100	100	320,000	640,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> Targeted inspections of 161 and inspected 126 of which 117 were approved and 9 condemned						
1.2	Sustainable management of waste in Mwense District	Ensure final waste disposal site is properly maintained i.e. clearing waste and opening up access roads	2022: Engage a consultant to prepare an EPB for the landfill and apply for a license from ZEMA. 2023 to 2030: Establish dumpsite landfill, operation, and maintenance		0	100	100	2,036,000	2,072,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> No -legalised landfill						
		Ensure an efficient and innovative garbage collection system	2022: To procure 10 refuse drums to be mounted in all commercial places in the township for onward collection by the council. 2023 to 2026: Solid waste management In 1000 households (83% achievement). 2026 to 2030, 1200 households have solid waste services. Procure an additional tipper truck and engagement of traditional leaders with sensitization in rural areas on garbage collection		2	83	100	743,000	983,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> No household garbage collection but some institutions subscribe to Council for solid waste management						
		Partnership with stakeholders to sensitize the community on the importance of solid waste management	2022 to 2030: Bridging the gap in knowledge on solid waste management, 2 environmental education engagements monthly in schools, markets, palaces, villages, institutions etc		10	100	100	576,000	1,416,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> Minimal engagements conducted with the community through the Keep Zambia Clean Campaign						
Sub-total - Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act								3,675,000	5,111,000

Table 11: Investment Package Number 2: To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets

<p><i>Investment Package to Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets</i>  <i>This package to be overseen by the Public Health <b>Department of MTC</b>, is aimed to ensure Public Places and Markets have adequate and safe WASH services.</i></p>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
2.1	Ensure that Public Places have at least drinking water services (clean running water for operations)	Increase the Markets having access to at least basic water supply	<p><b>2022 to 2030</b>, Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources as well as new water sources to ensure availability of water for the markets</p> <p><b>Baseline: 18.75% At least basic water services.</b> 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study. Kampwena Market, Kasuba Market &amp; Mulonga Market</p>		19	100	100	60,000	135,000
		Reduce limited water supply service in the markets	<p><b>2022 to 2024</b>, Engage LpWSC and extend water supply connection public places and markets to Kashiba Combined Market &amp; Bus Station, Mulundu Market and Kapala Market. Ensure the Kapena Piped water scheme constructed under CDF connects Kapena Market</p> <p><b>Baseline: 25% Limited water services.</b> 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study. Kashiba Combined Market &amp; Bus station, Mulundu Market, Kapala Market and Kapena Market</p>		25	0	0	800,000	800,000
		Reduce the markets not having water supply service	<p><b>2022 to 2026</b>, Engage LpWSC, Lwamfwe Piped Water Scheme and Musangu Piped Water Scheme to extend connection to Old Kalanga Market, Kanyemba Market, Lubunda Market, Lwamfwe Market and Musangu Market. Ensure the Chifita Piped water scheme and Bunde Bunde Piped Water Scheme constructed under CDF connects Chifita Market and Bunde BundeMarket, Kalanga Market, Lukwesa Market. New borehole for Musonda Falls Market</p> <p><b>Baseline: 56% No water services.</b> 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study. Kanyemba Market, Lwamfwe Market, Bunde BundeMarket, Musangu Market, Lubunda Market, Lukwesa Market, Musonda Falls Market and Mwense (Kalanga) Market, Chifita Market</p>		56	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
	Ensure water facilities in Markets are effectively maintained	Operation and maintenance of water facilities	<b>Baseline: 100%.</b> The water facilities in markets are maintained either by the Council, LpWSC or community when there is a breakdown.		100	100	100	60,000	135,000
2.2	To ensure that Public Places have clean sex separated toilets	Markets with toilets are kept clean and functional for the public and ensure each public place has waterborne toilets	<b>2022 to 2030,</b> Routine Maintenance Works on the new/ upgraded water sources to ensure availability of water for the Combined Market and Bus Stations <b>Baseline: 38% At least basic water services.</b> Source: 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study, Markets. Kalanga Market, Lukwesa Market, Musonda Falls Market, Musangu Market, Mulundu Market and Kanyemba Market		38	100	100	60,000	135,000
		Reduce the number of markets not having sanitation facilities that are sex separated or accessible to persons with limited mobility	<b>2022 to 2026/30,</b> Upgrade the pit latrines by constructing Sex separated Water borne Toilets (accessible to persons with limited mobility) for Lukwesa, Mulundu, Musangu and Kanyemba Markets <b>Baseline: 31% Limited water services.</b> Source: 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study. Kashiba Combined Market& Bus station, Lubunda Market, Kapala Market, Luafwe Market and Kapena Market		31	0	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
		Reduce the number of markets not having sanitation facilities	<b>2023 to 2026/30:</b> Construction of gender sensitive toilets at Munuchi, Mulonga, Chifita and Kasuba Markets. <b>Baseline: 25% No sanitation service.</b> 2021 GIZ Supported Baseline Study. BundeBunde Market, Chifita Market Kasuba Market and Kampwena Market		25	0	0	900,000	900,000
2.3	Ensure sanitation facilities in Markets are effectively maintained	Operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities	<b>Baseline: 19%.</b> Out of the total 16 markets only 3 markets have sanitation facilities maintained by the Council. Kalanga Market, Lukwesa Market and Musonda Falls Market		19	100	100	60,000	135,000
2.4	Promoting good hygiene in the markets	Regular sensitization on solid waste management and hygiene practices	<b>Baseline: 0%.</b> Currently due to COVID no sensitisation meetings have taken place in the markets		0	100	100	80,000	205,000
2.5	Ensure the Female Sanitation Facilities are MHM Friendly	Provision of Detergent	<b>Baseline: 6%</b> Out of the total 16 markets only 1 market has a shower for females. Kalanga Market		6	100	100	16,000	41,000



Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
2.6	Ensure clean environment in Markets and Bus Stations (Solid waste management in Public Places)	All Markets have waste bins	2022 to 2030: Every 2 years, Procure 50 waste bins to be distributed in all 16 Markets		19	100	100	50,000	100,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 19%. Out of the total 16 Markets only 3 have waste bins) Kalanga Market, Mulundu Market and Lukwesa Market						
		All markets have refuse bays	<b>2022 to 2030:</b> Construct refuse bay at Bunde Bunde Market and Mulonga Market. Maintenance works on existing Refuse Bays i.e. Painting at Kalanga Market, Mulundu Market, Kashiba Market, Lukwesa Market, Lubunda Market, Kapena Market, Musonda Falls Market, Kanyemba Market and Kapala Market,Chifita Market and Lwamfwe Market, Kasuba Market and Kampwena Market (relocating to Lundondo. Maintenance of existing bays. Area).		56	100	100	130,000	130,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 56%. Out of the total 16 Markets only 9 have refuse bays) Kalanga Market, Mulundu Market, Kashiba Market, Lukwesa Market, Lubunda Market, Kapena Market, Musonda Falls Market, Kanyemba Market and Kapala Market						
		Regular Collection of Garbage in Markets	<b>2022 to 2030:</b> Regular Collection of garbage in 12 markets i.e. Kalanga Market, Mulundu Market, Kashiba Market, Lukwesa Market, Lubunda Market, Kapena Market, Musonda Falls Market, Kanyemba Market, Bunde Bunde Market, Mulonga Market, Musangu Market and Kapala Market		56	100	100	1,200,000	2,400,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 56%. Out of the total 16 Markets only 9 have regular garbage collection) Kalanga Market, Mulundu Market, Kashiba Market, Lukwesa Market, Lubunda Market, Kapena Market, Musonda Falls Market, Kanyemba Market and Kapala Market						
Sub-total Public Places and Markets								6,616,000	8,316,000

Table 12: Investment Package Number 3: To Enhance Planning and Coordination

Investment Package to Enhance Planning & Coordination of WASH									
This package to be overseen by the <b>Planning &amp; Development Department of the MTC</b> , is aimed to ensure Coordination of WASH activities, harmonised WASH standards, upgrading of informal settlements, planning of the IDP and DWASH IP, and that rural areas, including growth centres have adequate and safe WASH services.									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.1	To ensure that Mwense District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee	Yearly Calendar/ Schedule of meetings for DWASHE Committee made available and followed	DWASHE meetings held according to annual DWASHE Meeting Schedule with participation of partners <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	Annual DWASHE Meeting Schedule	0	100	100	3,000	3,000
		Timely compilation and circulation of meeting minutes for DWASHE Committee	4No. Quarterly DWASHE Meetings held. <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	4 No. Minutes of DWASHE Committee meetings	75	100	100	80,000	180,000
		Develop a standard reporting template and Frequent follow-ups on reports	Stakeholders submit reports according to agreed template that meeting district requirements and feeds into national WASH programmes. <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	4Stakeholder/partner reports from each stakeholder using an agreed standard template.	0	100	100	3,000	6,000
3.2	To create gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management	Conduct Data Collection Exercise to established the number of existing/ active VWASHE Committees	EHTs to provide reports on the number of active V WASHE Committees for all water points <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	% Number of active VWASHE Committee	0	100	-	30,000	30,000
		Create VWASHE Committee for the water points without committees and re-orient the non-functional VWASHE Committees	All VWASHE Committees to be oriented and trained in from 2022. <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	% oriented and trained gender represented VWASHE Committees	0	49.5	100	70,000	70,000
		Encourage 50% representation of both genders in the VWASHE committees	All VWASHE Committees oriented and trained ensure that they have 50% representation beyond 2022 <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	Registers of VWASHEs with 50% gender representation	0	49.5	100	30,000	30,000
3.3	To strengthen harmonised implementation, monitoring,	Enhance collaboration among the key players through defined roles and responsibilities	All WASH Stakeholders are invited to the DWASHE Meetings and involved in WASH implementation. <b>Baseline: N/A</b>	% stakeholder attendance and involvement in implementation	46.6	100	100	3,000	3,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
	evaluation and reporting through established channels that feed into the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	Conduct quarterly WASHE monitoring and supervision of activities implemented (CLTS, Water testing and Management of water points)	Conduct 4 quarterly monitoring of WASH Reports, engage all key institutions to find out and address challenges faced with participation.	4No. Quarterly WASHE monitoring and supervision reports	100	100	100	112,000	140,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A						
		Dissemination of WASHE activities to lower levels (WDCs, EHTs, CHAs, VWASHE and SAGs)	WASHE Activities effectively disseminated to EHTs, CHAs SAGs and VWASHE. WDCs to monitor WASH activities implemented in wards and report to respective committees	Dissemination reports to EHTs, CHAs, SAGs, VWASHEs and WDCs	80	100	100	100,000	100,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A						
		Enhance Field Data collection and monthly reporting by CHAs/EHTs	Data Collection and Monthly Reports from all EHTs/CHAs.	% Compliance of 60 EHT/CHAs in submission of monthly reports.	50	100	100	50,000	50,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A						
		EHTs/CHAs develop monthly work plans	All EHTs/CHAs to develop monthly work plans	12Monthly work plans each EHT/CHAs submitted per year	100	100	100	3,000	3,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> All EHTs/CHAs have developed monthly work plans.						
		Develop a consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget	All stakeholders extract WASH components from their work plans & budgets and submit for consolidation.	Consolidated annual DWASH annual workplan based on each stakeholder submitted annual workplan.	0	100	100	3,000	3,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> No consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for WASH						
3.4	To harmonise standards among stakeholders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District	Set up a spatial WASH database in the District	<b>2023 to 2030</b> - Digitise all water points and sanitation facilities for Households and Public Places per year		25	86.6	100	50,000	50,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A						
		DWASHE Committee to hold regular meetings with non-WASH stakeholders to harmonise standards and objectives of WASH	<b>2022 to 2026</b> - Undertake sensitization programmes to harmonise WASH standards with non-WASH stakeholders		25	100	100	Covered under 3.1	Covered above
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A						
		Formulate Integrated Development Plan in line with National Vision 2030	<b>2022</b> – Undertake all remaining of IDP preparation. Phase 2: Planning Survey and Issues Report, Phase 3: Development		25	100	100	300,000	300,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			Framework & Phase 4: Investment Package (100% achievement)						
			<b>Baseline:</b> Phase 1: Planning Programme being undertaken						
		Enforce National Sanitation Standards	<b>2023 to 2030</b> - Once the standards are finalised and rolled out, develop an enforcement plan of the standards.						
			<b>Baseline:</b> Only Draft Onsite Sanitation & Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Standards and Drawings under review for interface and containment		0	100	100	30,000	60,000
Sub-total - Planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition								867,000	1,028,000

**Table 13: Investment Package Number 4: To Improve Rural WASH and Nutrition**

Investment Package to Enhance Rural WASH & Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the <b>Director of Works working the RWSS Coordinator of MTC</b> , to ensure increased access to improved WASH in rural areas, including growth centres									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.6 (a)	Rural Areas to achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), including rural growth centres not under LpWSC	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply from 4% to 27% in 2026 and 40% in 2030	2022 to 2026, Construction of 26 piped water supply in 26 rural growth centres		4	27	40	27,000,000	42,000,000
			2022 to 2026, Extend water systems in the needy areas within existing piped water scheme (1km/year and 3 schemes per year)						
			2022 to 2026, Conduct major repair works for piped water schemes (3schemes per year)						
			2022 to 2026, Procuring and installation of 100 water meters						
			2022 to 2026, Procuring and installing 184 taps, 50 plain sockets and replacement of 3000m poly pipe						
			2022 to 2026, Conduct quarterly water quality monitoring, testing and chlorination in conjunction with MoH.						
			<b>Baseline:</b> 4% Safely Managed drinking water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply from 21.% to 30% in 2026 and 60% in 2030	2022 to 2030, each year drilling of 80 new boreholes for a population of 250 and rehabilitations of the 180 non-functional boreholes and quarterly water quality testing		21.4	36	60	15,400,000	15,400,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 10.2% Safely Basic drinking water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply	2022 to 2030, each year, drilling of 70 new boreholes for communities having access to limited water sources i.e. shallow wells/ unprotected wells, etc.		10	10	0	0	0
			<b>Baseline:</b> 31.5% Limited drinking water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.6 (b)	To reduce access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), including rural growth centres.	Reduce population having access to water through unimproved water sources	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, drilling of 210 new boreholes for communities having access to unimproved water sources i.e. shallow wells/ unprotected wells, etc. Average 23 boreholes per year <b>Baseline:</b> 6.1% Unimproved drinking water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)		41.1	10	0	7,360,000	16,560,000
		Reduce the population having access to water through surface water	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, drilling of 145 new boreholes for communities having access to surface water, at an average of 16 boreholes per year. <b>Baseline:</b> 36.7% Surface water/No water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)		28.3	17	0	5,120,000	11,520,000
3.6 (c)	To ensure Community based <b>Water Safety Planning</b> to support access to safe water in all communities	Development and implementation of a District Rural Water Safety Plan including water quality monitoring	<b>2023, District (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO) prepares a Water Safety Plan for rural water supply, taking into account Climate Change</b>		0	100	100	50,000	50,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> No Rural Water Safety Plan						
3.7	Improve operational rate of water supply facilities to 80% by 2026	Increase number of communities joining communal banking system increases from 40% to 80% in the District	<b>2022 to 2026/30</b> , (1) Conduct training of VWASHE committees, caretakers for 126 boreholes (annually), (2) Conduct training of 42 APMs and plumbers on BH repairing skills and basic plumbing works (every after 2 years), (3) Conduct training of Scheme WASH committees for 40 piped water schemes (every after 2 years) and (4) Conduct training of Scheme Operators for 40 piped water schemes (every after 2 years)		61	85.1	100	300,000	600,000
			<b>2023</b> , each year, rehabilitation of 20 non - functional Boreholes <b>Baseline:</b> 61% functionality. Source MTC						
		Improve collection and management of O&M user fees from 25% to 60% in the District by 2026	<b>2023 to 2030</b> , Conduct training of 42 APMs on principals of O&M, and procure bicycles and PPE for APMs						
			<b>2023 to 2026</b> , (1) Conduct training of Scheme WASH committees for 40 piped water schemes (every after 2 years) and (2) Conduct training of Scheme Operators for 40 piped water schemes (every after 2 years).						
			<b>Baseline:</b> N/A% implementation of SOMAP. Source MTC						



Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Spare parts readily available at all times in the District	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , (1) Procure seed stocks for SOMAP shop (plumbing fittings & hand pump spares) every after 2 years, (2) Replenish spare parts for SOMAP shop (plumbing fittings & hand pump spares) Bi-annual, (3) Conduct research on how best O&M of hand pumps and piped water systems can be improved, (4) Conduct data collection and updating the database and (5) Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluations on O&M of WASH facilities						
	To improve data management in the District	To create comprehensive database, which is updated regularly, To develop standardized reporting format/tools for actual data collection from the field by various stakeholders.	<p><b>2022 to 2030</b>, (1) Conduct orientation of 16 DWASHE members, 21 WDCs and 21 EHTs in data collection, analysis and monitoring system, (2) Review, conduct data analysis on available data and data collection tools, (3) Collect and update District Database quarterly, (4) Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of O&amp;M in the District and (5) Organize Bi-annual Review Meetings with stakeholders (LA, EHT/WDCs and APMs)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Lack of information at all levels on status of water points contributes to increased downtime of Hand pumps. Not everyone has same information about the status of Hand pumps, such as APMs, EHT/WCs and DLA not able to proactively take action. Reporting not take seriously, even though a lot could be happening which makes it difficult to take necessary actions</p>		0	100	100	300,000	300,000
3.8 (a)	To ensure access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), including rural growth centres.	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, sensitize the Communities to upgrade their Sanitation facilities to VIP Toilets using the Sanitation Marketing approach which encourages the use of locally available resources incl. roll out of one household-one toilet campaign		0.2	4.5	8	50,000	100,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 0.2% Safely managed sanitation services, Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
		Increase the population having access to limited sanitation in order to reduce the population accessing unimproved sanitation	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, sensitize the communities to have a smooth cleanable slab for the sanitation facilities.		7.5	14	20	50,000	50,000
			<b>Baseline:</b> 7.5% Limited sanitation services, Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.8 (b)	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation), including rural growth centres.	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, sensitize the communities to have a smooth cleanable slab for the sanitation facilities.		23.3	9	0	Covered above	Covered above
			<b>Baseline:</b> 23.3% Unimproved sanitation services, Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
		Reduce the practice of open defecation	<b>2022 to 2030</b> , each year, conduct CLTS triggering and ODF Verification in 100 villages	16.8	5	0	80,000	160,000	
			<b>Baseline:</b> 16.8% Open defecation, Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
3.9	To ensure households have access to hygiene services in rural settlements and growth centres not taken up by CU	Increase the population having access to basic hygiene from 42.8% to 56% by 2026	<b>2022 to 2026</b> , Procure 200 hand washing facilities for vulnerable households, distributing 500 Sato taps and Procure soap for 200 vulnerable households.		23	65	100	200,000	450,000
			<b>2023 to 2030</b> , Conduct community sensitisation on the need to improve hygiene and practice hand washing in 420 communities (Annually)						
			<b>Baseline:</b> 23% Basic hygiene services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)						
Sub-total - Planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition								55,910,000	87,190,000

**Table 14: Investment Package Number 5: To improve School WASH and Nutrition**

Investment Package to Improve School WASH and Nutrition.									
This to be overseen by the <b>District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) of MoE</b> , is aimed to ensure all schools have adequate and safe WASH services. The packages of measures are split into three lots as prioritised by Mansa DEBS from highest need (Lot 1) to lowest (Lot 2) for WASH interventions									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.1 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to safe running water (improved water source)	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced water supply	<b>2023 to 2026</b> , to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement) <b>Lot 1 and Lot 2.</b> <b>Baseline: 26.9% Safely managed drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	All schools have access to safely managed drinking water services	26.9	100	100	Covered under gender sensitive and inclusive waterborne toilets	Covered under gender sensitive and inclusive waterborne toilets
			<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic water supply	<b>Baseline: 23.9% Basic drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		23.9	0	0		
			<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
4.1 (b)	To reduce the number of schools lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources)	Reduce the number of schools having access to limited water supply	<b>2025.</b> No schools with limited water services onwards. <b>Baseline: 26.9% Limited drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		26.9	0	0		
			<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
			<b>2024.</b> No schools with unimproved water services onwards. <b>Baseline: 22.4% Unimproved water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
4.2 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced sanitation	<b>2023 to 2026</b> , to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement) <b>Lot 1 and Lot 2.</b>	All schools have access to advanced	3	100	100	118,500,000	118,500,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			<b>Baseline: 3% Advanced sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	sanitation services					
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic sanitation	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
			<b>2026</b> , No schools with basic hygiene services <b>Baseline: 6% Basic sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		6	0	0		
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited sanitation	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
			<b>2026</b> , No schools with limited sanitation services <b>Baseline: 88% Limited sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		88	0	0		
4.2 (b)	To reduce the number of schools lacking access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the number of schools having access to unimproved sanitation or practicing Open Defecation	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>2023</b> , No schools with unimproved sanitation onwards. <b>Baseline: 3% No sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		3	0	0		
4.3 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to hygiene service	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced hygiene	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>	All schools have access to advanced hygiene					
			<b>2023 to 2026</b> , to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement)		0	100	100	Covered under gender sensitive and inclusive waterborne toilets	
			<b>Baseline: 0 % Advanced hygiene services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic hygiene	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b>						
			<b>2026</b> , No schools with basic hygiene services		71.6	0	0		
			<b>Baseline: 71.6% Basic services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited hygiene	<b>2026</b> , No schools with limited hygiene services <b>Baseline: 20.9% Limited services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		20.9	0	0		
4.3 (b)	To reduce the number of Schools lacking access to hygiene services	Reduce the number of Schools not having access hygiene services	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 7.5 % No hygiene services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		7.5	0	0		
4.4	To ensure the WASH facilities are gender sensitivity	To ensure the pupil sanitation facilities are sex separated	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 82% pupils sex separated.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		82	100	100		
		To ensure the staff sanitation facilities are sex separated	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: % staff sex separated.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors			100	100		
4.5	To ensure WASH Facilities are Socially inclusive i.e. accessible differently abled persons	Ensure schools have water facilities accessible to differently abled persons	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 64% socially inclusive water supply facilities.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO)		64	100	100		
		Ensure schools have sanitation facilities accessible to differently abled persons	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 85% Socially inclusive sanitation facilities.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		85	100	100		
4.6 (a)	To ensure Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 69% Menstrual Hygiene Sensitization.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		69	100	100		
4.6 (b)	To ensure all schools have the MHM Toolkit available	Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 64% MHM Focal Point Person.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		64				

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Ensure that all schools have MHM Tool Kits and trained	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 12% MHM Tool Kits and trained</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		12	100	100		
4.6 (c)	To ensure all MHM sanitation friendly indicators met	Handwashing facilities available at all the girls toilets	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 33% Handwashing facilities available at all the girls toilets.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		33	100	100		
		Ensure there is a private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable)	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 29% Private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable).</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		29	100	100		
		Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 2% Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		2	100	100		
		Availability of detergent in the female toilets	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 4% Availability of detergent in the female toilets.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		4	100	100		
		Availability of a shower in the female toilets	<b>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</b> <b>Baseline: 2% Availability of a shower in the female toilets.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		2	100	100		
4.7	To ensure WASH Facilities are maintained (O&M)	Availability of Spare parts for water and sanitation facilities	<b>Baseline: 86% Availability of spares.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	Worn out WASH facilities repaired quarterly	86	100	100		



Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.1		All schools have garbage bins or pits	<b>Baseline: 98% Solid waste disposal services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	All SCHOOL have bins and bin liners	98	100	100		
Sub-total - School WASH								118,500,000	118,500,000

**Table 15: Lot 1: Schools in most need of gender sensitive sanitation facilities for provision of Ablution Blocks with 7 cubicles for boys and 8 cubicles for girls**

S/N	School Name	Enrolment			Toilets				Ab/Blocks		Ratios		Number Blocks Required			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Toilets	Boys Ablution Blocks	Girls Toilets	Girls Ablution Blocks
1	Chalwe Primary	213	263	476	2	10	5	5			43	53	9	1	13	2
2	Chebele Primary	180	188	368	4	16	8	8			23	24	7	1	9	1
3	Chibondo Primary	182	147	329	1	6	3	3			61	49	7	1	7	1
4	Ifumapelo Community	155	170	325	3								6	1	9	1
5	Kabila Primary	159	152	311	8	11	5	6			32	25	6	1	8	1
6	Kanchinchi Primary	193	203	396	6								8	2	10	1
7	Kankomba Primary	294	402	696	2	16	8	8			37	50	12	2	20	2
8	Kanyemba Primary	339	232	571		16	8	8			42	29	14	2	12	2
9	Kaombe Primary	181	162	343		12	6	6			30	27	7	2	8	1
10	Kapamba Secondary	405	417	822		14	7	7			58	60	16	2	21	3
11	Kasengu Primary	583	670	1253		5	2	3			292	223	23	3	34	4

S/N	School Name	Enrolment			Toilets				Ab/Blocks		Ratios		Number Blocks Required			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Toilets	Boys Ablution Blocks	Girls Toilets	Girls Ablution Blocks
12	Kashiba Secondary	497	516	1013	1	38	19	19		1	26	27	20	3	26	3
13	Kasonge Secondary	201	181	382		18	9	9			22	20	8	1	9	1
14	Katuta Primary	476	485	961	4	6	3	3			159	162	19	3	24	3
15	Kayanike Primary	636	628	1264	3								25	3	31	4
16	Koweni Primary	149	162	311	25	2	1	1			149	162	6	1	8	1
17	Lubunda/Loto Secondary	451	500	951		15	7	8			64	63	18	3	25	3
18	Lukwesa Primary	417	404	821	3	6	3	3			139	135	17	3	20	3
19	Lukwesa Secondary	655	498	1153		35	17	18	1	1	39	28	26	3	25	3
20	Lwamfwe Primary	306	261	567		9	4	5			77	52	12	2	13	2
21	Mambilima Special Secondary	173	155	328		22	11	11		1	16	14	7	1	8	1
22	Mubende Primary	140	140	280	6	18	9	9			16	16	6	1	7	1
23	Mukomansala Primary	424	393	817		20	10	10			42	39	17	2	20	3
24	Mukumbwa Secondary	393	191	584		20	10	10	5	5	39	19	16	1	1	1
25	Mulonga Primary	327	329	656		25	12	13			27	25	13	2	16	2
26	Mulundu Primary	583	595	1178	8	12	6	6			97	99	23	3	30	4
27	Musangu Secondary	257	366	623		16	8	8			32	46	10	2	18	2

**Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia**

S/N	School Name	Enrolment			Toilets				Ab/Blocks		Ratios		Number Blocks Required			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Toilets	Boys Ablution Blocks	Girls Toilets	Girls Ablution Blocks
28	Musonda Girls Technical	0	636	636		74	37	37		6	0	17	0	0	32	4
29	Musonda Falls Day Secondary	440	427	867		17	8	9			55	47	18	2	21	3
30	Musungampashi Primary	462	454	916	2	15	7	8			66	57	18	2	23	3
31	Mutima Secondary	373	348	721		17	8	9			47	39	15	2	17	2
32	Mwense Primary	193	195	388		6	3	3			64	65	8	1	10	2
33	Mwense Secondary	638	501	1139		44	22	22	2	3	29	23	26	2	25	2
34	Mweshi Primary	169	181	350	4	6	3	3			56	60	7	1	9	1
35	Nsakaluba Primary	502	694	1196		33	16	17			31	41	20	3	35	4
36	Ponga Primary	294	266	560	3	4	2	2			147	133	12	2	13	2
37	Sesa Chindoloma Primary	127	147	274	1	9	4	5			32	29	5	1	7	1
38	Shichama Primary	198	219	417		6	3	3			66	73	8	1	11	2
39	Sunshine Primary	172	208	380		10	5	5	1	1	34	42	7	1	10	1
40	Tangwa Primary	147	130	277		8	4	4			37	33	6	1	7	1
41	Tondo Primary	193	191	384		8	4	4			48	48	8	1	10	2
					Temporary	Permanent			B	G				71		86

**Table 16: Lot2: Schools second most in need of gender sensitive sanitation facilities. Ablution Blocks with 3 cubicles for boys and 4 cubicles for girls**

S/N	SCHOOL NAME	Enrolment			TOILETS				AB/BLOCKS		Ratios		Number Blocks Required			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys Toilets	Boys Ablution Blocks	Girls Toilets	Girls Ablution Blocks
1	Bwele Primary	95	124	219		5	2	3			48	41	4	1	6	1
2	Chembe Primary	73	64	137		14	7	7			10	9	3	1	3	1
3	Chiba Primary	85	107	192	2	5	2	3			43	36	3	1	5	1
4	Chibumbu Primary	120	106	226	1	7	3	4			40	27	5	1	5	1
5	Chula Primary	44	68	112	4								2	1	3	1
6	First Fruit Trust	8	17	25		2	1	1			8	17	0	1	1	1
7	Fisaka Primary	54	49	103	9	7	3	4			18	12	2	1	2	1
8	Kabundafyela Primary	99	78	177	3	8	4	4			25	20	4	1	4	1
9	Kapena Primary	44	48	92	6	8	4	4			11	12	2	1	2	1
10	Kawama Secondary	107	98	205	3	19	9	10			12	10	4	1	5	1
11	Loto Primary	110	80	190	13	7	3	4			37	20	4	1	4	1
12	Mambilima Special Primary	68	69	137		25	12	13			6	5	3	1	3	1
13	Muchinga Primary	90	71	161		6	3	3			30	24	4	1	4	1
14	Munwa Primary	48	70	118		9	4	5			12	14	2	1	4	1
15	Nchilamundi Community	10	9	19	2								0	1	0	1
16	Nkulumashiba Community	28	50	78	3								1	1	3	1
17	Saint Joseph Private	41	52	93		11	5	6			8	9	2	1	3	1
18	Sepe Primary	123	119	242		2	1	1			123	119	5	1	6	1
19	Tente Primary	50	54	104		11	5	6			10	9	2	4	3	1
					Temporary	Permanent			B	G				22		19

Table 17: Package of Measures Number 6: To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition

Investment Package to Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the <b>District Health Office of the MoH</b> , is aimed to ensure Health Care Facilities have adequate and safe WASH services									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.1 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source)	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced water supply by 2026	2022 to 2026, Mwense stage II and Mwense Hospital to have access to advanced water supply services by 2026	All HCFs have access to advanced water services	33.3	80	100	600,000	600,000
			<b>Baseline: 36.4% Safely managed drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic water supply	2022 to 2030, Connect water supply to Lukwesa, Kashiba, Kawama, Lubunda, Musangu, Mambilima, Katuta, Chibondo, Mweshi, Musonda, Kabilia, Chalwe, Kankomba, Loto, Mubende, Chanshi, Mununshi and Kapamba Katangwe HCF		19	20	0	9,000,000	9,000,000
			<b>Baseline: 36.4% Basic drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited water supply	2022 to 2030, covered above		31	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
			<b>Baseline: 18.2% Limited drinking water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
4.1 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFS lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources)	Reduce the number of HCFs having access to water through unimproved water sources or having no water source	2022 to 2030, Covered above.		16.7	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
			2024. No health care facilities with unimproved water services onwards.						
			<b>Baseline: 9.1% Unimproved water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
4.2 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to safe sanitation	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced sanitation	2022, Upgrade/Construct gender sensitive waterborne toilets on 18 HCFs, including staff at Lukwesa, Kashiba, Kawama, Lubunda, Musangu, Mambilima, Katuta, Chibondo, Mweshi,	All HCFs have access to sanitation services	23.8	80	100	8,640,000	10,800,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
	(improved sanitation)		Musonda, Kabilia, Chalwe, Kankomba, Loto, Mubende, Chanshi, Mununshi and Kapamba Katangwe HCF  <b>Baseline: 18.2% Advanced sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	(improved sanitation). Assumed 20 HCFs will upgrade to gender sensitive					
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited sanitation	<b>2026</b> , No Health care facility with limited sanitation services  <b>Baseline: 72.7% limited sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		11.9	20	0		
4.2 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the number of HCFs having access to unimproved sanitation or practicing Open Defecation	<b>2023</b> , No health care facility with unimproved sanitation onwards.  <b>Baseline: 0% No sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		4.8	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
4.3	To ensure all HCFs have access to hygiene service	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced hygiene  <b>Baseline: 27.3% Advanced hygiene services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	<b>2023 to 2026</b> , all HCFs to have waterborne toilet with advanced hygiene services	All HCF have access to advanced hygiene	19	80	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic hygiene  <b>Baseline: 27.3% Basic services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	<b>2026</b> , No Health care facility with basic hygiene services		28.6	20	0	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited hygiene  <b>Baseline: 45.5% Limited services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	<b>2026</b> , No Health care facility with limited hygiene services		52.4	0	0	Covered under waterborne toilets	



Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.4	To ensure all HCFs have access to adequate health care waste management services	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced health care waste management	2023 to 2026, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators	All HCFs have access to adequate health care waste management services	28.6			Covered under waterborne toilets	
			<b>Baseline: 0% Advanced health care waste management services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic health care waste management	2023 to 2026, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators		19			Covered under waterborne toilets	
			2026, No Health care facility without incinerator/s						
			<b>Baseline: 54.6% Basic health care waste management services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited health care waste management	2023 to 2026, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators		38.1			Covered under waterborne toilets	
			2026, No Health care facility without incinerator/s						
			<b>Baseline: 45.5% Limited health care waste management services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
4.5 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to adequate environmental cleaning services (Environmental cleaning also touches the aspects of basic cleaning	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced environmental cleaning	2022 to 2030, each year, procure and distribute cleaning materials slashers, Rakes brooms in all 82 health care facilities quarterly. ( 60% achievement in 2022, 70% achievement in 2023, 80% achievement in 2024 and 90% achievement in 2025)	All HCFs have access to adequate environmental cleaning services	42.9	100	100		
			<b>Baseline: 36.4% Advanced environmental cleaning services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having	2022 to 2030, Procurement of waste management materials at all HCFs.		26.2	0	0	300,000	600,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
	protocols and training of staff responsible for cleaning, How will this be addressed in implementation)	access to basic environmental cleaning	<b>2023</b> , Orientation of staff in solid waste management at all HCFs.						
			<b>2022 to 2030</b> , Provision of protocols at all HCFs.						
			<b>2022 to 2030</b> , General cleaning at all HCFs.						
			<b>2026</b> , No painting. No Health care facility is unpainted onwards						
			<b>Baseline: 0% Basic environmental cleaning services.</b> <i>Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited environmental cleaning	<b>2022</b> , Procure refuse bins in 25 health facilities (16% achievement)		19	0	0	70,000	140,000
			<b>2023</b> , Procure refuse bins in 15 health facilities (10% achievement)						
			<b>2024 to 2025</b> , each year, procure refuse bins in 20 health facilities						
			<b>2026</b> , onwards all HCFs have refuse bins.						
			<b>Baseline: 36.4% Limited environmental cleaning services.</b> <i>Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>						
4.5 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to environmental cleaning	Reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to environmental cleaning	<b>2020</b> , no HCF shall lack environmental cleaning service onwards		11.9	0	0	70,000	140,000
			<b>Baseline: 27.3% No service.</b> <i>Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)	
4.5 (c)	To ensure each HCF has basic environmental cleaning protocols, including training of responsible staff.		2022 to 2023, develop and implement environmental cleaning protocols and training of staff. (100% achievement)		0	100	100	40,000	80,000	
			Baseline: 0% availability of environmental cleaning protocols and training of staff. Source: DHO							
4.6	Solid waste Management Practices	All HCFs have garbage bins or pits	2022, plan and budget for refuse bins and liners in 8 HCF action plans and facilitate facility using DHO monthly resources. (100% achievement)	All HCF have bins and bin liners	90	100	100	480,000	1,080,000	
			2023 to 2030, each year, facilitate restocking bin liners and replace worn out bins monthly through facility running imprests of DHO							
			Baseline: 90% Solid waste disposal services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
Sub-total - WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition									19,200,000	22,440,000

**Table 18: Investment Package Number 7: To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas**

*Investment Package to Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas.*

*This package to be overseen by the **Luapula Water and Sanitation Company-Mwense District Office**, is aimed to ensure urban and peri-urban water supply and sanitation service provision is improved to cover planning boundary established by the local authority.*

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.1 (a)	To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source)	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply in Urban and Peri-urban, including five rural growth centres under LpWSC	<p><b>2023,</b> (1) Extend pipe network in Chansa Village by 1,000m of 75mm uPVC, with 278 new connections and in Kashiba to Mukomansala Primary School, with 140 new connections in Kashiba, Shichama and Kanyemba (2) Procurement and installation two pumps 4kw submersible pumps in Lubunda East, repair of one pump in Lubunda West, replacement of 10 x 75mm uPVC pipes and associated fittings in Lubunda (3) Automating of payment systems and integration of all systems supported by GIZ), Automation of Payment systems and integration of all IT systems to enhance effective reporting. Training of operatives, and Customer Care staff and (4) Develop SOP for all operations, training of staff in plant Management,</p> <p><b>2024, (1)</b> Extend water network to Low density by 4km to Chimbala village, construction of 500m<sup>3</sup> steel plate elevated tank. Procure standby Geneset at the Treatment Plant, Interconnect Shichama distribution tank to Mwense Booster Pump station (75mm uPVC), (2) Installation of solar panels for the District Offices, (3) Installation of 1,050 repaid meters to enhance debt revenue collection in the District, in Lukwesa, Kashiba, Lubunda, Shichama and Kanyemba. Connect 80 connections in Lukwesa and Kashiba (4) Sensitize the public on Non Revenue Water, Introduce DMAs in Low Density, Roads Camp, Messengers, Township and Shingwe, procure leak detecting Machine to enhance leak detection, (5) Community sensitization through drama group, radio program and focus group discussion on the dangers of getting water from rivers, shallow well and dams and (6) Operate the water treatment plant at the design capacity of 2,000m<sup>3</sup>/h. Construction of 300m<sup>3</sup> steel plate elevated tank each in Kashiba Water Schemes and Lukwesa Water Schemes connect Mwense District</p>		5.5	40	60	47,214,505	94,429,010

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
			Hospital to Luapula Water Supply and sanitation network (90mm Ductile iron Pipes)						
			<p><b>2025</b>, (1) Construct 500m³ steel elevated storage Tank to improve station capacity and supply hours in urban mwense, Installation of 3 phase 440V voltage regulator to reduce disruption hours, (2) Introduce DMAs in Low Density, Roads Camp, Messengers, Township and Shingwe, eliminate leakages in the Network). sensitize the public on NRW, (3) Create a Central call center to enhance complaint Management, (4) Extended piped water network to Lukwesa by 10km, increase number of connections in Lukwesa, Shichama, Kanyemba and Kashiba by 40 each, and (5)Connect Lubunda piped Water Schemes to the national grid to enhance operations</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5.5% <b>Safely managed water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>						
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply in Urban and Peri-urban and five growth centres under LpWSC	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 21.2% <b>Basic water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		13.5	16	40	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply in Urban and Peri-urban	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 31.2% <b>Limited water services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		31.2	15	0	Covered above	Covered above

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the population having access to unimproved water supply in Urban and Peri-urban	<b>Baseline:</b> 5.8 % unimproved water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		5.8		0	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the population having access to surface water sources in Urban and Peri-urban	<b>Baseline:</b> 36.0% Surface water sources. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		36		0	Covered above	Covered above
6.2 (j)	Strengthen collaboration between the LpWSC, local authorities and the Community to enhance planning, effective development, and maintenance of water services infrastructure.	Hold forum for knowledge sharing and operational streamlining	2023, Hold two forum for knowledge sharing and operational streamlining between LpWSC, Local Authorities and Community members			100	100	100,000	200,000
6.3 (a)	To increase access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	<b>2022 to 2026/30,</b> (1) Introduce standard pit latrines and septic tanks, procure a vacuum tank for transportation and emptying of sludge, Sensitisation on safely managed sanitation services (2) (construction of sludge treatment Plant, training of personal in safe emptying, issuing of licencing for emptying person IT and (3) Increase awareness for safely managed sanitation services, engage the local authority to enforce appropriate designs for SMSS		3.8	60	60	5,160,000	5,360,000



Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
			<b>Baseline: 0.2% Safely managed sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors						
		Increase the population having access to basic sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	<b>2022 to 2030, Same as above.</b> <b>Baseline: 54.2% Basic sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		52.4	32.6	40	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the population having access to limited sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban areas	<b>2022 to 2030, Same as above.</b> <b>Baseline: 6.5% Limited sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		17.1	3.1	0	Covered above	Covered above
6.3 (b)	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	<b>2022 to 2030, Same as above.</b> <b>Baseline: 18.0% Unimproved sanitation services.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		12.3	2.3	0	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the practice of open defecation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	<b>2022 to 2030, Same as above.</b> <b>2024, No open defecation in urban &amp; peri-urban areas in Mwense</b> <b>Baseline: 10.7% Open defecation.</b> Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		8	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
Sub-total - WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas								52,474,505	99,989,010

## 8 IMPLEMENTATION

This section outlines various critical aspects of DWASH IP Implementation such as management and coordination, M&E, and potential sources of financing. It also lists assumptions and risks that could hinder the successful implementation of this plan, and respective mitigation measures. Finally, a draft work plan for implementation of DWASH IP is presented depicting critical milestones.

### 8.1 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

The management of the integrated District WASH Investment Plan shall be anchored within the Mwense Town Council working closely with Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, the licensed water supply and sanitation service provider in the district, the DEBS responsible for school WASH and the Mwense DHO responsible for WASH in health care facilities.

As can be seen from Figure 18 there are **five WASH service categories** that are directly under the management of the Mwense Town Council and these are:

1. Inspections & Enforcement of Public Health Act under Public Health Department
2. Public Places and Markets under Housing and Social Services
3. Planning & Rural WASH, and Nutrition under Planning and Development Department
4. School WASH and Nutrition under DEBS of MoE as a devolved function
5. WASH and Nutrition in Health Care Facilities under DHO of MoH as a devolved function

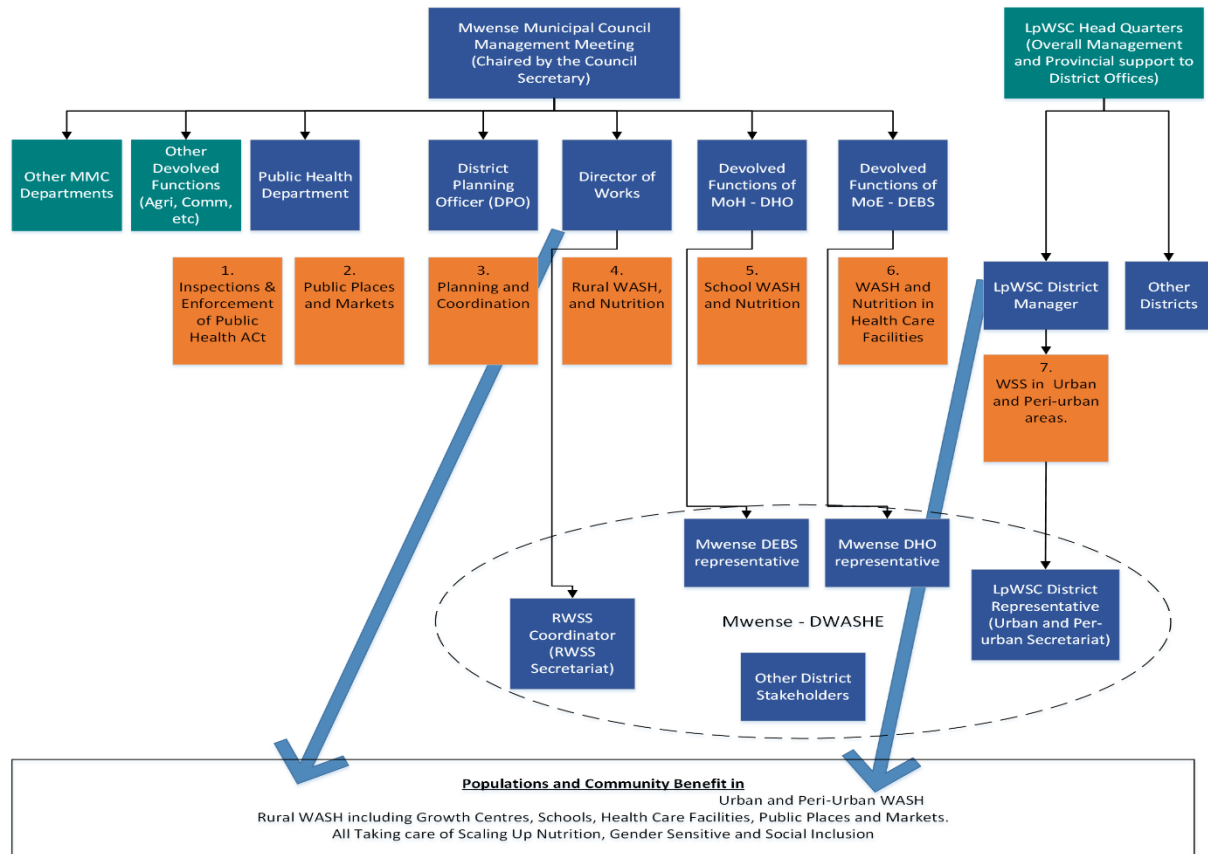
Management and operations for provision of these WASH services, require decisions by management as well as the Full Council. The Management Meeting of the Council provides an ideal platform for this purpose. The urban and peri-urban water supply and sanitation (WSS) being managed and operated by Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, as the agent of the Council in the district, is to be considered through the Mwense DWASHE. LpWSC shall be the secretariat for urban WASH and the secretariat for rural WASH is the RWSS Coordinator of Mwense Town Council.

Therefore, the management and coordination of the planning and implementation of the integrated District WASH Investment Plan for the Town Council of Mwense shall be done through primarily the Planning and Development Department, utilising the **Mwense Council Management Meeting platform** in which devolved functions of Government line ministries of the MoE and MoH at management level operate. The Council Secretary chairs the meeting, and department heads and devolved functions of government present their respective reports. Deliberations of this meeting form the decisions to be submitted to the Council through specific standing committees to the Council. The submissions to the full Council for the purposes of either:

- Items for information to the council
- Items on decisions made by the management for ratification
- Or items escalated to the Council for decision making for management cannot make a decision.

At technical and operational level, the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (DWASHE) shall be utilised for detailed discussions and project activities coordination. The chair of the DWASHE is the Council Secretary or whomever it is delegated to, and the Secretariat are RWSS Coordinator for rural WASH and the LpWSC District Manager for urban and peri-urban WASH.

LpWSC is responsible for WSS service provision for the entire district of Mwense and currently only operating and managing urban and peri-urban water supply. Rural WSS is being provided through Mwense Town Council (MTC) and LpWSC as overall service provider has overall responsibility and supports MTC in rural as need. This support is then extended to WSS in schools (under DEBS), health care facilities (under DHO) and public places and markets (under MTC) in technical terms should the MTC, DEBS and DHO face challenges.



**Figure 18: Management and Organisation for the Integrated District WASH Investment Plan**

The Council shall collaborate and work with key partners within the district to enhance performance of the DWASHE. The key partners that shall support enhancing performance of the DWASHE include:

- LpWSC
- Mwense DEBS
- Mwense DHO
- Other line Ministries at District Level
- NGOs
- Cooperating Partners (CPs) within the district
- Etc.

In order to make easy deliberations, reporting templates have been suggested. These reporting templates are to be aligned to systems and reporting styles of existing structures of the Council and Partners. These reporting templates shall be agreed upon.

Figure 19 shows link of reporting arrangements to the DDCC/PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries support offices.



Aligned to the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (8<sup>th</sup> NDP), the implementation and coordination framework of the WASH Investment Plan adheres to the structures and institutional arrangements as provided for under the National Planning and Budgeting Act No. 1 of 2020.

This includes:

- The National Development Coordinating Committee (NDCC)
- Cluster Advisory Groups (CAGs) (*Reporting as guided by provincial administration*)
- Provincial Development Coordinating Committees (PDCCs) (*Reporting as guided by provincial administration*)
- District Development Coordinating Committees (DDCCs) will coordinate and provide oversight in the implementation of the Plan.
- In addition, the Ward Development Committees (WDCs) will coordinate the implementation of development interventions at the ward level.

As per 8<sup>th</sup> NDP guidance, these structures will ensure broad stakeholder participation in development, transparency in development planning and budgeting as well as accountability for development results.

## 8.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Based on the 8<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, Results Framework that links the DDCC and PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries Support Offices, is adopted.

Figure 20 shows the 8NDP Results Framework for the planning and Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework and Table 19 contains key performance indicators that linked to national water supply and sanitation programmes and 8NDP.

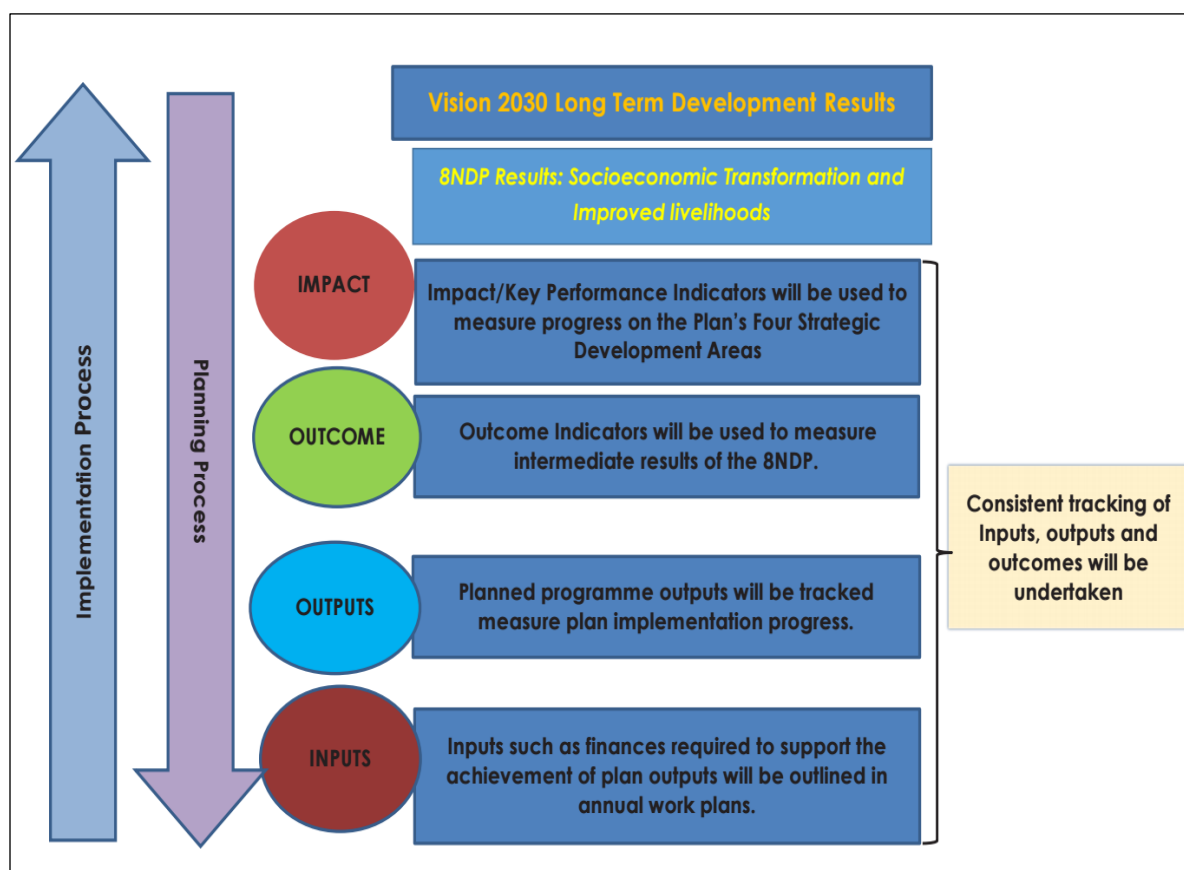


Figure 20: Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework

The 8thNDP guides that

'The national, provincial and district indicators will be aligned to national outputs, outcomes, and impact indicators. Measurement of these indicators will be done at all levels of the results chain. Utilisation of inputs will be measured through budget performance analysis. Output performance of the 8NDP will be monitored through tracking of programme outputs by districts, provinces and CAGs at the national level. This information will feed into quarterly and annual 8NDP progress reports. In addition, spot monitoring will be periodically undertaken, and reports produced to provide information to various stakeholders on project implementation'.

Thus, the monitoring and evaluation, reporting of Mwense District WASH improvements, have been aligned to national indicators and shall follow guidance from the 8NDP.

The M & E WASH shall be done through the PWASHE when linking to the national urban and rural water supply programmes. See **Annex 9**: ToR for the District WASHE Committees and **Annex 10**: ToR for the Provincial WASHE Committee. DWASHE reports are submitted to the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer (PWSO) of MWDS, who is the secretariat of the PWASHE. Through the PWSO, national support to and monitoring of districts is achieved, in addition to the provincial office providing policy guidance. Further, the PWASHE, chaired by the provincial Permanent Secretary, is a sub-committee of the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee. Through the report of PWASHE to the PDCC, reporting and monitoring linked to the 8NDP is achieved.

At district level, the DWASHE plays the role of monitoring and evaluation, in addition to planning and implementation. The Council Secretary chairs and the RWSS Coordinator is the secretariat for rural WASH and the LpWSC District Manager is the secretariat for urban WASH. As depicted in Figure 19 the DWASHE is supervised by the Local Authority and the reports of the DWASHE are considered by the Mwense Town Council (MTC) Management. The MTC provides oversight on the DWASHE working with district stakeholders.

The Key Performance Indicators to be monitored linked to WASH improvement in the Mwense district, as well as linking to national Programmes are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: Key Performance Indicators linked to national programmes**

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
Water supply and sanitation services improved	% population with safely managed water supply services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DWASHE Reports</li> <li>DWASHE Minutes of Meetings</li> <li>District Actors Reports</li> <li>Zambia Statistical Agency Reports</li> <li>Minutes of meetings</li> <li>NWASCO Sector Reports</li> <li>Surveys</li> </ul>
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% NRW (urban and peri-urban water supply and piped water supply in rural growth centres)	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	



Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
	% of water point sources functional (operation and maintenance)	Rural	
	% Water quality compliance to ZABS	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% Population practicing Open Defecation	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% of Schools with Advanced water services	District	
Hygiene Practices Improved	% population with basic hygiene services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DWASHE Reports</li> <li>• DWASHE Minutes of Meetings</li> <li>• District Actors Reports</li> <li>• Zambia Statistical Agency Reports</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• Other reports from partners</li> </ul>
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% schools with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% schools with basic hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with basic hygiene services	District	
	% public places and markets with advanced hygiene services	District	
Health Care Waste Management improved	% HCFs with advanced Health Care Waste Management	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DWASHE Reports</li> <li>• DWASHE Minutes of Meetings</li> </ul>
	% HCFs with basic Health Care Waste Management services	District	
Environmental Cleaning Improved	% HCFs with advanced Environmental Cleaning services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHO Reports</li> <li>• MoH Reports</li> </ul>
	% HCFs with basic Environmental Cleaning services	District	

The DWASHE shall update the reporting templates for monitoring, evaluation and reporting purposes that ensures tracking progress in improving WASH in Mwense district, including areas of sharing information and participation. This shall ensure that key issues identified in the DWASH IP planning process are continuously addressed whenever they arise. The reporting templates shall also include key performance indicators linked to national programmes.

### 8.3 FINANCING

Depending on the size of interventions, the district actors shall advocate for financing support supported by simple proposals. Financing of the DWASH IP is to be done through following modes:

#### a) District Actors (MTC, MoE-DEBS, MoH-DHO and LpWSC)

Actors shall finance interventions as part of the operations, and these shall be part of the annual budgets. These are within the means of the District.

#### b) Constituency Development Funds (CDF)

The CDF has been implemented and the LA plays a key role in planning and disbursement of funds after the community prioritised needs through the ward development committees (WDCs). In order to have WASH interventions financed using CDF funds, the WDCs should have submitted prioritised projects for support. As part of implementation of the Mwense DWASH IP, the stakeholders are encouraged to consult and create awareness of the importance of WASH. The DEBS, the DHO, MTC are all represented at community level. Currently there is funding in 2022 consisting of construction and extension of small piped water schemes as well as ablution blocks for some institutions (see Annex 10) and this is anticipated to continue as Mwense has demonstrated prioritising WASH projects under the CDF.

#### c) Climate Funds, Nutrition Funds

The district aims to collaborate with CPs, NGO, and national and provincial level support, to leverage climate support. In order to achieve this infrastructure development should be climate friendly and linked to improving nutrition of children in Mwense. The project proposals for WASH interventions shall demonstrate these approaches.

#### d) Government Grants

Government of the Republic of Zambia from time to time provides grants for infrastructure developments. Examples are explained above in **chapter 4** on the existing situation. The district shall continue to lobby for this support.

#### e) Cooperating Partners

The Cooperating Partners may also contribute to the improvement of WASH service delivery from capacity building to infrastructure development, if the district shall demonstrate its commitment to deliver improved services.

#### f) NGOs

NGOs working with the District can identify interventions that can support and source for finance. For instance, GIZ FANSER implementing a nutrition project in Mwense, is contributing to increasing access to water supply and sanitation services, by rehabilitating or constructing new facilities as a pre-requisite to improving nutrition status of communities.

## 8.4 ASSUMPTION, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

There are several assumptions that have been made in the development of the District WASH IP regarding its implementation. There are risks and challenges that could be faced if the assumptions are not met. The identified assumptions in the implementation of the DWASH IP together with the risks that may occur as well as mitigations to reduce the negative consequences are presented in Table 20.

**Table 20: Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation Measures in the implementation of the DWASH IP**

Item No.	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
1.	CDF used as one of the financing mechanisms for implementing the DWASH IP	The community does not prioritise and propose some investment measures identified in the DWASH IP	Undertake a community awareness and sensitization on the importance of WASH to address other issues like hygiene and nutrition
2.	The implementing agents (MTC, LpWSC, DEBS and DHO) serve the public interest with transparency and accountability	Lack of Corporate Governance, transparency and accountability affecting the implementation of the DWASH IP	
3.	Effective implementation of the DWASH IP interventions	Priority activities of implementing agents greatly deviating from planned DWASH IP interventions	Develop Consolidated Annual Work Plans and Budgets to aligning activities. This means partners through the DWASHE Committee share their Annual Works as extracts of the DWASH IP.
		Unforeseen events (climate related or other) affecting the implementation of the plan	Enable some flexibility in the prioritisation of expenditure, to account for unforeseen events
4.	DWASH IP implementation monitoring, evaluation, and reporting	Progress made in the DWASH IP not monitored.	Develop reporting and M&E templates for the DWASH IP and conduct a Mid Term Review of the Plan in 2024.
5.	Other external resources for the implementation of the Investment Plan	Investors do not buy into the implementation of the plan	Advocacy Strategy for Resource Mobilisation from Potential Investors.
6.	Political and economic stability prevails	Volatility in foreign exchange rate and inflation rate	
7.	Political Leadership continues to prioritise rural development		
8.	The community will show willingness to cooperate with development efforts and openness to adopt new cultures	The community resisting change	Engagement of Traditional leadership in the implementation of WASH activities
9.	Properly staffed and empowered institutions are able to deliver, operate and manage the WSS services	Weak coordination among the Government departments which undermines sustainable operations	Steering Structures like the DDCC/DWASHE or Management meetings strengthen to enhance coordination
10.	Timely decisions made on sub-project approvals and allocation and release of funds.	Centralised approval systems which delay the implementation of sub-projects	

## 8.5 DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

This chapter shows the draft implementation work plan in Table 21, which is a detailed action plan for how the DWASH IP will be brought into effective action. This is to ensure successful implementation of the DWASH IP and the achievements of its objectives.

**Table 21: Draft Work Plan outline the implementation of the DWASH IP**

[illegible]

## 9 CONCLUSION

Under GIZ support to the Government of Republic of Zambia, through the MWDS, the GIZ Reform of the Water Sector Phase II (RWS II) project had supported Mwense district in Luapula Province in the development of this integrated and gender sensitive DWASH Investment Plan considering the principle of the scaling up nutrition (SUN). It is anticipated that with such improved planning as a basis, important prerequisites for the implementation of prioritized integrated investment packages to improve drinking water and sanitation in rural areas and growth centers would be established. And, thus, improved access to clean water and sanitation in general as postulated in 8NDP would be achieved.

However, to ensure effective implementation of DWASH IP, the following recommendations need to be observed. Firstly, this includes **further enhancement and commitment to open cooperation, collaboration, transparency** by the partners. It is a critical component of a successful evidence-based decision-making process, especially in the context of a resource-scarce environment. As such, DWASHE members can be encouraged to suggest ways on how to improve transparency and accountability so that it can positively contribute to WASH improvements and good governance in Mwense. This could be part of the DWASHE Annual Work Schedules. Similarly, **adherence to reporting and data sharing templates and protocols** is paramount. This also concerns templates used in operations of the DWASHE. Continuous engagement of partners to ensure their commitment to **allocate budgets** for each activity for each year of DWASH IP implementation is also important.

Secondly, further **strengthening of DWASHE committee** is required. It should include such activities as formalization of membership of the DWASHE through the MTC, organization of an orientation meeting for DWASHE committee to understand and clarify roles and responsibilities between members, as well as purpose of DWASHE. A clear schedule of subsequent meetings should also be agreed upon. In this context, holding of monthly meetings of DWASHE on relatively affordable premises or utilizing partner premises to enhance ownership should be considered. This is because the actors need to find sustainable ways of holding DWASHE meetings through **contributions to DWASHE operations**.

In addition, in order to achieve the strengthening and operationalization of the DWASHE, and as a result, successful DWASH IP implementation, there is need in ensuring that all WASH actors are in alignment and have a common purpose considering the **five capacity elements**. These include (i) Strategy, (ii) Cooperation, (iii) Steering Structure, (iv) Processes, and (v) Learning and Innovation.

Last but not least, though evidence-based planning is a useful decision-making tool in and of itself, **attracting investments** to be able to implement meaningful and impactful interventions is critical. Thus, development of bankable project proposals for financing of DWASH IP activities is required, as well as an action plan for advocacy for DWASH IP to mobilise available resources. As such, it should specify activities and responsible persons for lobbying to the Government, cooperating partners and NGOs to attract further funding, as well as WDCs for CDF support.

In conclusion, it is encouraged to view the development and implementation of DWASH IP not only as useful tool to improve WASH service provision and stakeholder coordination. It is also important to recognize DWASH IP's value due to its **iterative and capacity building nature**, which employs a staged approach for both improvement of service levels as well as partners' own capacities.

## **ANNEXES**



## ANNEX 1: LIST OF MAIN CONSULTATIVE AND WORKING MEETINGS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE MWENSE DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

SN	Date	Place	Title Meeting of	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
1.	30 <sup>th</sup> November to 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2020	Government Offices, Mansa	Consultative Meetings with Provincial Offices for DWASH IP Preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To consider WASH priorities and expectations at provincial and level levels covering households, schools, Health care facilities, public places and markets including planning</li> <li>Obtain guidance on consultation processes and obtain provincial stakeholder input.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWDS-PWSO</li> <li>Provincial Admin (PLGO)</li> <li>LpWSC- HQ</li> <li>MoH-PHO</li> <li>MoE-PEO</li> <li>Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs</li> <li>GFA/GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH priorities and expectations.</li> <li>Participants Lists</li> </ul>
2.	4 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	Wetuna Gardens, Mansa	Special PWASHE Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce the Reform of the Water Sector II (RWS II) to the PWASHE Committee</li> <li>Introduce the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASHE-IP) development process to the PWASHE and exchange experiences.</li> <li>Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the DWASHE-IP development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MWDS-DWSS (Province)</li> <li>MLGRD-PDHID</li> <li>MoH- PHO</li> <li>MoE-PEO</li> <li>LpWSC-HQ</li> <li>MCDSS (Province)</li> <li>Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Province)</li> <li>WaterAid</li> <li>VAREN</li> <li>GIZ</li> <li>GFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PWASHE Workshop Report</li> <li>Presentations</li> <li>Participants lists</li> </ul>
3.	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	Government Offices, Mwense	Capacity Needs and Data Availability Assessment of Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conduct a rapid assessment of capacities of WASH implementing actors and understand their capabilities to enable designing delivery of training for DWASH IP preparation.</li> <li>To review the data and information available for the development of the DWASH IP and establish data gaps.</li> <li>To review the existing coordinating structures in the districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mwense TownCouncil</li> <li>Mwense DEBS</li> <li>Mwense DHO</li> <li>LpWSC</li> <li>GIZ FANSER CRS</li> <li>GFA/GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants Lists</li> <li>Assessment Report</li> </ul>

4.	13 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> October 2021	Chief Palaces, Mwense	Courtesy Call Meetings to the Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the Reform of the Water Sector II (RWS II) to the Chiefs</li> <li>• Introduce the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASHE-IP) development process to the Chiefs</li> <li>• Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the DWASHE-IP development process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief Lukwesa</li> <li>• Chief Kalasa Lubunda</li> <li>• Chief Kashiba</li> <li>• Chief Mulundu</li> <li>• Chief Katuta Kampemba</li> <li>• Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District)</li> <li>• GFA/GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants Lists</li> <li>• WASH priorities and expectations of Traditional Leadership</li> </ul>
5.	19 <sup>th</sup> October 2021	Mwense Council Guest House, Mwense	Stakeholder Consultative Meeting for the Mwense District WASH Baseline Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide highlights of the Roadmap for the development of the Mwense District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASH IP).</li> <li>• Provide highlights of the Baseline Survey for WASH planned for Mwense District.</li> <li>• Obtain Key Issues and elements from Participants as input in Baseline Survey preparation and undertaking.</li> <li>• Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the Survey Exercise.</li> <li>• To understand the various stakeholders/substructures existing at community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwense TownCouncil</li> <li>• District Health Office</li> <li>• District Education Board Secretary</li> <li>• LpWSC</li> <li>• MCDSS (District)</li> <li>• Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District)</li> <li>• GFA/GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Stakeholder Workshop Report</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Participants lists</li> </ul>
6.	28 <sup>th</sup> October to 5 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa	Strengthening of Steering Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Steering and Coordination Process in Mwense</li> <li>• Review PWASHE and DWASHE Committees</li> <li>• Review ToRs for DWASHE Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MWDS-DWSS (HQ)</li> <li>• MWDS-DWSS (Province)</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance and National Planning (PPU)</li> <li>• Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (Province)</li> <li>• LpWSC</li> <li>• LpWSC (District)</li> <li>• Mansa Municipal Council</li> <li>• Mwense Town Council</li> <li>• Mwansabombwe Town Council</li> <li>• Chipili Town Council</li> <li>• Mansa DHO</li> <li>• Mansa DEBS</li> <li>• GFA/GIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening Steering Structures Report</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Reviewed DWASHE and PWASHE ToRs</li> <li>• Participants lists</li> </ul>

7.	19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	Mwense Council Guest House, Mwense	Findings and Interpretation of Mwense WASH Baseline Survey Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present the Mwense District WASH IP Baseline Survey Exercise</li> <li>• Present the WASH Baseline Survey Results Interpretation.</li> <li>• Validate the Results interpretation and obtain feedback from Stakeholders as input into WASH Baseline Survey Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwense TownCouncil</li> <li>• Mwense DHO</li> <li>• Mwense DEBS</li> <li>• Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (District)</li> <li>• LpWSC</li> <li>• MCDSS (District)</li> <li>• USAID SUNTA</li> <li>• GIZ RWS II</li> <li>• GIZ D4D</li> <li>• GFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Validation Workshop Report</li> <li>• Validated WASH Baseline Report</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Participants lists</li> </ul>
8.	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2022	Mwense Council Guest House, Mwense	Mwense DWASH IP Strategic Planning Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the current Mwense District WASH Situation</li> <li>• Present the importance of a District WASH Investment Plan.</li> <li>• Defining long term Vision, Goal and Objective Statements for what the DWASH IP should achieve for Mwense District WASH.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwense TownCouncil</li> <li>• Mwense DHO</li> <li>• Mwense DEBS</li> <li>• Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (District)</li> <li>• LpWSC</li> <li>• MCDSS (District)</li> <li>• GIZ FANSER</li> <li>• GIZ RWS II</li> <li>• GFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwense District Vision</li> <li>• Strategic Objectives for DWASH IP</li> <li>• Participants Lists</li> <li>• WASH Vision for Mwense district agreed upon with partners involving LpWSC, Mwense DEBS, Mwense DHO, SUNTA USAID, covering urban and rural areas, including rural growth centres, schools, health care facilities, public places and markets.</li> <li>• Presentations</li> </ul>
9.	29 <sup>th</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Mwense DWASH IP Validation Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the investment packages</li> <li>• To gain consensus on the investment packages identified.</li> <li>• Validate the Mwense District WASH Investment Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mwense TownCouncil</li> <li>• District Health Office</li> <li>• District Education Board Secretary</li> <li>• LpWSC</li> <li>• GIZ RWS II</li> <li>• GIZ D4D</li> <li>• GFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validated investment packages for each institution</li> <li>• Agreed WASH investment packages integrated under the man-dates of partners, i.e MTC, LpWSC, Mwense DEBS and Mwense DHO.</li> <li>• Participants Lists</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 2: RESOURCES FOR THE MWENSE DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT

Sn	Resources/ Tools developed and utilised during the development of the Mwense DWASH IP to support
1.	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan Implementation Concept Note
2.	Assessment Report of Capacities in Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili
3.	WASH Baseline Survey in Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Concept Note
4.	Strengthening Steering Structures in Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Report
5.	WASH Baseline Questionnaires for Households, Schools, HCFs, Public Places and Non Domestic
6.	Focus Group Discussion Guide
7.	Key Informant Interviews Guide
8.	WASH Baseline Survey Report for Mwense District
9.	JMP Service Level Calculator
10.	JMP Service Ladders for Households, Schools, HCFs, Public Places and Non Domestic Places
11.	Maps and Shapefiles
12.	Database for Households, Schools, HCFs, Public Places and Non Domestic Places
13.	Planning Tools and Templates

## ANNEX 3: KEY DEFINITIONS

(Source: The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2019 to 2030)

Term	Context
<b>Water Supply Definitions</b>	
<b>A basic drinking water service</b>	<p>Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.</p> <p>For Schools: Basic service is when water from an improved source is available at the school.</p> <p>For Health Care Facilities: Basic service is when water from an improved source is available on premises</p>
<b>A limited water service</b>	<p>Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.</p> <p>For Schools: Schools without water available, but with an improved source are classified as having a 'limited' service.</p> <p>Health care facilities with an improved water source without water available or that is off-premises (but within 500 metres) are classified as having limited service.</p> <p>(JMP 2017)</p>
<b>A safely managed drinking water service</b>	<p>In order to meet the criteria for a safely managed drinking water service, people must use an improved source meeting three criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It should be accessible on premises,</li> <li>2. Water should be available when needed, and</li> <li>3. The water supplied should be free from faecal and priority contamination.</li> </ol> <p>Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. (SDG 6.1)</p>
<b>Improved drinking water sources or Improved sources</b>	<p>Improved drinking water sources are those which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. (JMP 2017)</p> <p>Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water (JMP Ladder for water). (JMP, 2015/ 2017)</p>
<b>Safe Water</b>	<p>Water is considered safe if it has no chemical, physical and biological substances that negatively affect human health.</p>
<b>Water Demand Management</b>	<p>Water Demand Management (WDM) is defined as the efficiency of water utilization among competing needs.</p>
<b>Water service levels</b>	<p>During the SDG period, the population using improved sources will be subdivided into three groups according to the level of service provided. The three levels of service are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. safely managed drinking water service</li> <li>2. basic drinking water service</li> <li>3. limited water service. (JMP 2017)</li> </ol>
<b>Water Supply</b>	<p>The abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water, for domestic, commercial and industrial use.</p>

<b>Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Definitions</b>	
<i>Sanitation</i>	
<b>A basic sanitation service</b>	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
<b>A limited sanitation service</b>	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households. ( JMP 2017)
<b>A safely managed sanitation service</b>	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site (SDG 6.2)
<b>Access to adequate sanitation</b>	<p>Household with access to sanitation facilities which hygienically separates human excreta from contact with human</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have hand washing facilities with soap and water;</li> <li>2. Have a smooth cleanable floor</li> <li>3. Ensure privacy;</li> <li>4. Do not pollute drinking water sources;</li> <li>5. Do not cause intolerable smells;</li> <li>6. Are kept clean. Public institutions are required to have facilities that meet the foregoing criteria in line with the public health and building requirements. Acceptable technologies and systems currently include systems that utilise technologies such as:</li> <li>7. Off-site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Sewer networks connected to a treatment plant;</li> <li>o Sewer networks connected to a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full.</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. On-Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS)</li> <li>o Individual septic tank; Ecosan technologies (such as Bio-digester Septic Tank (BST) and Urine-diversion latrine);</li> <li>o Pour flush latrine</li> <li>o Compost latrine;</li> <li>o Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP);</li> <li>o Pit latrine with a slab / smooth floor surface</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Acceptability will also be linked to specific service cluster conditions (MLGH, 2015b). For Solid Waste Management (SWM), access is given for the household where waste collection is carried out according to standards and by-laws.</p>
<b>Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)</b>	<p>CLTS is an approach to achieve behaviour change in mainly rural people by a process of "triggering", leading to spontaneous and long-term abandonment of open defecation practices. The process of triggering stimulates behaviour change that leads to households constructing latrines and ending open defecation.</p> <p>CLTS is a demand driven participatory approach without hardware subsidies. Through CLTS, communities recognize the problem of open defecation (OD) and take collective action to clean up and become "open defecation free" (ODF).</p>
<b>Dry sanitation</b>	<p>The term "dry sanitation" is somewhat misleading as sanitation includes hand washing and can never be "dry". A more precise term would be "dry excreta management". When people speak of "dry sanitation", they usually mean sanitation systems with dry toilets with urine diversion, in particular the urine-diverting dry toilet (UDDT).</p>



<b>Ecological sanitation</b>	Ecological sanitation, which is commonly abbreviated as ecosan, is an approach, rather than a technology or a device which is characterized by a desire to "close the loop" (mainly for the nutrients and organic matter) between sanitation and agriculture in a safe manner. Put in other words: "Ecosan systems safely recycle excreta resources (plant nutrients and organic matter) to crop production in such a way that the use of non-renewable resources is minimised". When properly designed and operated, ecosan systems provide a hygienically safe, economical, and closed-loop system to convert human excreta into nutrients to be returned to the soil, and water to be returned to the land. Ecosan is also called resource-oriented sanitation.
<b>Effluent</b>	Effluent means waste water or other fluid of domestic, agricultural, trade or industrial origin, treated or untreated, and discharged, directly or indirectly, into the aquatic environment. (Source: MTENR (2011). <i>The Environmental Management Act, 2011</i> )  Effluent is the general term for liquid that has undergone some level of treatment and/or separation from solids. It originates at either a collection and storage/treatment or a (Semi-) centralized treatment facility. Depending on the type of treatment, the effluent may be completely sanitized or may require further treatment before it can be used or disposed of. (Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008).
<b>Environmental sanitation</b>	Environmental sanitation encompasses the control of environmental factors connected to disease transmission. Subsets of this category are solid waste management (SWM), water and wastewater treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control.
<b>Excreta</b>	Excreta consists of urine and faeces that is not mixed with any flushing water. Excreta is small in volume, but concentrated in nutrients and pathogens. Depending on the quality of the faeces, it is solid, soft or runny. (Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008).
<b>Faecal sludge</b>	Faecal sludge comes from on-site sanitation technologies that has not been transported through a sewer. It is raw or partially digested, a slurry or semi-solid and results from the collection, storage or treatment of combination of excreta wastewater with or without grey water. (Source: MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
<b>Faecal sludge management</b>	A system for safe collection, transport, treatment, disposal and/or reuse of faecal sludge. (Source: MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
<b>Faeces</b>	Faeces refers to (semi-solid) excrement without urine or water. Each person produces approximately 50 L per year of faecal matter. Of the total nutrients excreted, faeces contain about 10% Nitrogen, 30% Phosphorus, 12% Potassium and have 107–109 faecal coliforms /100 ml. (Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008)
<b>Improved Sanitation Facilities</b>	Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact (JMP 2017).  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 (JMP ladder for sanitation). (JMP, 2015 and 2017)  The principal difference between improved and unimproved pit latrines is the presence of a 'slab'. Pit latrines with slabs that completely cover the pit, with a small drop hole, and are constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean (e.g. concrete, bricks, stone, fiberglass, ceramic, metal, wooden planks or durable plastic) should be counted as improved.  Slabs made of durable materials that are covered with a smooth layer of mortar, clay or mud should also be counted as improved.

<b>Latrine</b>	A toilet facility (public or private) comprising of a superstructure around it. (MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
<b>Off-site sanitation</b>	Off-site sanitation refers to sanitation systems in which excreta are collected from individual houses, commerce, institutions, industry and public toilet facilities and carried away for disposal and treatment through pipes. Two main types are used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sewer networks with a treatment plant</li> <li>2. Sewer networks with a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full (NUWSSP)</li> </ol>
<b>Onsite sanitation</b>	On-site sanitation is also commonly referred to as non-sewered sanitation because the containment facilities are situated within the plot occupied by a dwelling or its immediate surroundings.  On-site sanitation, also called decentralised sanitation, is a system where the treatment of excreta or sewage takes place at the same location where it is generated
<b>Open defecation (OD)</b>	Open defecation is the practice of people defecating outside and not into a designated toilet. <i>(The term is widely used in literature on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) issues in developing countries)</i>
<b>Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status</b>	MLGH guidelines stipulate that, in order for a village to be verified ODF, it must meet the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No evidence of faeces in or around household compounds.</li> <li>2. Every household has an 'adequate' toilet, meaning one that effectively separates excreta from human contact and has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o a smooth, cleanable floor (not necessarily a concrete slab)</li> <li>o a cover for the drop hole</li> <li>o a superstructure providing privacy</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Every household has a hand washing facility near the latrine, with water and soap or ash. (Source: MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)</li> </ol>
<b>Safe sanitation system</b>	The function of a system creating barriers between humans and excreta to reduce the incidence of water and vector- borne diseases and parasitic infestations. A safe sanitation system performs the following functions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. effectively prevents human, animal and insect contact with human excreta and wastewater, and</li> <li>2. ensures a long term clean and healthy environment (not polluting ground and surface water bodies, soil and air) both at home and in the neighbourhood of users; the concept of safe sanitation comprises treatment/discharge points that are part of the sanitation chain. To be considered "safe" the sanitation facility must also provide a hand washing facility.</li> </ol>
<b>Safely Managed Sanitation</b>	Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on-site or transported and treated off-site; plus a hand washing facility with soap and water. (Source: JMP, 2015)
<b>Sanitation</b>	Sanitation involves interventions to reduce people's exposure to diseases by providing a clean environment in which to live and work, with measures to break the cycle of disease. This usually includes hygienic management of human and animal excreta, refuse and wastewater, the control of disease vectors and the provision of washing facilities for personal and domestic hygiene. It also involves both behaviours and facilities which work together to form a hygienic environment.  For the purpose of this programme, sanitation is understood to be the safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta, domestic liquid waste, industrial effluents and town solid waste.

<b>Sanitation chain</b>	Incorporates the various steps required to sanitise excreta and waste water, between the user interface (household or public, industrial and commercial excreta and waste water production sites) and final sites for disposal or reuse of sanitized material. (MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
<b>Sanitation marketing</b>	Sanitation Marketing is neither advertising nor a communications program; it is a systematic and dynamic process to make strategic decisions about four components, or the four P's of the marketing mix: Product, Place, Promotion, and Price. Recently, two more Ps have been added: Policy and Partnership: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Product is a tangible item, a service or a practice that commercial marketers are primarily interested in selling for profit while Social marketers also want the customers to use it correctly and behave differently.</li> <li>2. Place refers to where the product is always available to the target group; through public or private channels. Place considers how to bring the market close to customers.</li> <li>3. Price must cover all costs but the vulnerable should be given special consideration so that they too can benefit</li> <li>4. Promotion creates demand for a new products or services.</li> </ol> (Sanitation Marketing, 2004)
<b>Sanitation service area</b>	The area defined in the CUs operator's license approved by NWASCO. (MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
<b>Sanitation service levels</b>	During the SDG period, the population using improved services will be subdivided into three groups according to the level of service provided. The three levels of service are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. safely managed sanitation service</li> <li>2. basic sanitation service</li> <li>3. limited sanitation service. (JMP 2017)</li> </ol>
<b>School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)</b>	SLTS is one of the approaches used in WASH in Schools programming and is an adaptation from CLTS, which is a methodology for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD) and improve sanitation and hygiene at the household level. On the other hand, SLTS focuses on using schoolchildren as agents of change.
<b>Septic tank</b>	A septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a watertight settling tank, which is normally located underground, away from the house or toilet. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. It can also be discharged into a sewerage system. (JMP)
<b>Shared Sanitation</b>	Facility shared with other households. (Source: JMP, 2015)
<b>Sustainable sanitation</b>	Sustainable sanitation considers the entire "sanitation value chain", from the experience of the user, excreta and wastewater collection methods, transportation or conveyance of waste, treatment, and reuse or disposal. The term is widely used since about 2009. In 2007 the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance had defined five sustainability criteria to compare the sustainability of sanitation systems. In order to be sustainable, a sanitation system has to be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economically viable,</li> <li>2. Socially acceptable,</li> <li>3. Technically appropriate,</li> <li>4. Institutionally appropriate and</li> <li>5. Protect the environment and the natural resources. (Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008; SuSanA, 2008)</li> </ol>
<b>Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)</b>	Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) is a pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark. (Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation)

<i>Hygiene Promotion</i>	
<b>A basic hygiene facility</b>	Households that have a hand washing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility ( <i>SDG 1.4 and 6.2</i> ).
<b>A limited hygiene facility</b>	Households that have a facility but lack water or soap will be classified as having a limited facility, and distinguished from households that have no facility at all. ( <i>JMP 2017</i> )
<b>Hand washing with soap</b> ( <i>HWWS</i> )	Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS) is the most cost-effective intervention against disease according to a recent review <sup>1</sup> of curative and preventative health interventions in developing countries. Prevention of transmission of diarrhoeal diseases (including cholera, dysentery) and intestinal worms are the main benefits from improved hand washing practice. In addition recent evidence suggests that it can also lead to a reduction of respiratory infections. According to a systematic analysis by Curtis and Cairncross <sup>2</sup> in 2003, the universal practice of HWWS could reduce the risk of diarrhoea in the community by 47%, and an additional review by Aiello et al. in 2008 concluded that HWWS could reduce the risk of lower respiratory tract infections such as pneumonia by 16% to 21%.

<sup>1</sup> Intervention Cost-Effectiveness: Overview of Main Messages. Ramanan Laxminarayan, Jeffrey Chow, and Sonbol A. Shahid-Salles. Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd edition. (2006)

<sup>2</sup> Curtis V & Cairncross S (2003) Effect of washing hands with soap on diarrhoea risk in the community: a systematic review. *Lancet Infectious Diseases* 3, 275-281.

<b>Hygiene</b>	Hygiene encompasses the conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including hand washing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene.
<i>Solid Waste Management</i>	
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	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.
<b>Integrated Solid Waste Management.</b>	Frame of reference for designing and implementing new solid waste management (SWM) systems and for analysing and optimising existing systems. It is based on the concept that all aspects of an SWM system (technical and non-technical) should be analysed together, since they are in fact interrelated and developments in one area frequently affect practices or activities in another area.
<b>Town Waste</b>	Waste generated from domestic, trade and commercial activities. ( <i>Source: Statutory Instrument No. 112 of 2013 of the EM Act No. 12 of 2011</i> )
<b>Solid Waste</b>	Means domestic waste, trade and commercial waste, construction waste, garden waste, waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to human health, plant, animal life or the environment.
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	The supervised handling of waste material from generation at the source through the recovery processes to disposal.

<b>Operation and Maintenance Definitions</b>	
<b>Asset management</b>	<p>The combination of management, financial, socio-economic, engineering, and other practices and considerations taken into account and applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost-effective manner.</p> <p>It includes the management of the whole asset life cycle (design, construction, commissioning, operating, maintaining, repairing, modifying, replacing and decommissioning/disposal) of physical infrastructure assets.</p> <p>Operating and sustaining assets in an environment with budget limitations requires some sort of prioritization scheme to ensure maximum use of resources.</p>
<b>Maintenance</b>	Maintenance refers to the activities required to sustain the water supply facilities in a proper working condition. It includes preventive maintenance, corrective maintenance and crisis maintenance. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i>
<b>Operation</b>	Operation refers to the day-to-day running and handling of water supply facilities in a manner that optimises their use and contributes to a reduction in breakdown and maintenance needs. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i>
<b>Preventive maintenance</b>	Preventive maintenance refers to an activity that includes checking the status and repairing of water supply and sanitation machinery at regular intervals intended to prevent problems from arising
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Rehabilitation is the correction of major defects and the replacement of equipment to enable a facility to function as originally intended. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i>
<b>Repair</b>	Repair is the restoration of a defective component to return the facility to acceptable working condition. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i>
<b>Sustainable supply chain</b>	Sustainable supply chain is a system of procuring and supplying spare parts that guarantees a continuous supply of spare parts. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pump)</i>
<b>Sector Development Definitions</b>	
<b>Capacity development</b>	Capacity development is aimed at developing the capacity for development (CfD), which is “the availability of resources and the efficiency and effectiveness with which societies deploy those resources to identify and pursue their development goals on a sustainable basis”. In that context capacity development is “the process through which societies, organisations and individuals acquire, strengthen, maintain and renew the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time”. <i>(CD Water supply and sanitation strategy, 2015 – 2020)</i>
<b>Full Cost Recovery</b>	Where recurrent income is sufficient to cover “operating, maintenance and administration (OM&A) expenditures, land, financial and capital investments to repair, rehabilitate, replace, expand and upgrade facilities; and, in some cases, decommissioning and disposing of infrastructure.
<b>Gender Equality</b>	Gender equality denotes women having the same opportunities in life as men, including the ability to participate in the public sphere. <i>(MoGCD, 2014)</i>
<b>Gender Equity</b>	Gender equity is the equivalence in life outcomes for women and men, recognising their different needs and interests, and requiring a redistribution of power and resources. <i>(MoGCD, 2014)</i>



<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>	Gender mainstreaming ensures women, men, girls and boys benefit equally from the development process by highlighting the impacts of policies, programmes and laws on the real situation of women, men, girls and boys. <i>(MoGCD, 2014)</i>
<b>Governance</b>	<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" <i>(UNDP, 1997) and (UN, 2015)</i></p> <p>Characteristics of good governance include Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Rule of law, Equity and inclusivity, Participatory, Effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>With respect to Corporate Governance, this has been defined to be the system by which companies and organisations are governed, controlled and managed.</p>
<b>Planning, Monitoring, Evaluations and Reporting Definitions</b>	
<b>Rural</b>	The National Environment Sanitation Strategy for Rural and Peri-Urban Areas in Zambia (1998) defines rural as "Areas of population outside urban or peri-urban using point or surface water sources for which the community is responsible for the operation and routine maintenance and sanitation primarily through pit latrines for which the community is responsible for operation and maintenance". In addition, low population densities characterise rural areas (usually less than 20 persons per square kilometre), with small houses isolated from each other. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i>
<b>Coverage</b>	The percentage or proportion of the population with household access safe water or adequate sanitation.
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Evaluation is the periodic and systematic review and analysis of a practice to determine the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of programmes/projects compared to set objectives. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i></p> <p>Evaluation is a process that attempts to determine as systematically and objectively as possible the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact of activities in the light of specified objectives. It is a learning and action-oriented management tool and organizational process for improving current activities and future planning, programming and decision-making. <i>(Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Framework for the National Water Supply And Sanitation Programme, 2017)</i></p>
<b>Integrated development</b>	Includes integrated social, economic, environmental, spatial, infrastructural, institutional and organisational development and the provision of amenities and services aimed at alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of members of a community. <i>(The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015)</i>
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>Monitoring is the regular and continuous checking of whether plans, activities and situations are being implemented as planned, and includes the provision of feedback to facilitate the taking of corrective measures by relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&amp;M of hand pumps)</i></p> <p>Monitoring is the periodic oversight of the implementation of an activity which seeks to establish the extent to which input deliveries, work schedules, other required actions and targeted outputs are proceeding according to plan, so that timely action can be taken to correct deficiencies detected. "Monitoring" is also useful for the systematic checking on a condition or set of conditions, such as the number of water points functioning, quantities and quality of water, etc. <i>(Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Framework for the National Water Supply And Sanitation Programme, 2017)</i></p>
<b>Plan</b>	Includes reports, drawings, maps and models.  <i>(The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015)</i>



<b>Planning</b>	The initiation and management of change in the built, socioeconomic and natural environment in, and across, a spectrum of sectors and urban and rural areas. ( <i>The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015</i> )
<b>Service Clusters</b>	<p>These are comprised of;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Rural settlement with populations of 50 (10 households) to 500 (100 households); and</li> <li>o Rural Growth Centres with populations of 501 (101 households) to 5,000 (1,000 households).</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Urban <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Small Towns with populations 5,001 (1,001 households) 50,000 (10,000 households).</li> <li>o Towns with populations in excess of 50,000 (more than 10,001 households).</li> <li>o Peri-urban areas that started as unplanned and informal settlements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Public Places and Institutions such as: schools, markets (including shopping malls) and health centres, are required to have facilities that meet the foregoing criteria in line with the public health and building requirements.</li> </ol>

## ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES

### A. General Recommendations

#### 1. Provincial Structures

The provincial structures play a critical role of coordination and oversight supervision, which is even critical in monitoring and evaluation, including reporting to national structures. It is recommended these structures be involved from the start in planning and preparation of DWASH IP.

#### 2. Luapula Water and Sanitation Company

The preparation of the DWASH IP is key component of service delivery of LpWSC and should be in line to support sector evolution of Commercial Utilities taking responsibilities in onsite sanitation service provision, taking of rural growth centres and rural WSS service provision. In order to achieve this, key packages of measures for LpWSC should address:

a) Capacity building to LpWSC to enable improvements in

- I. **Technical aspects**, to provide sustainable access to reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services. E.g. reduce NRW from 70% to NWASCO benchmark of 25%.

The rehabilitation of the WSS infrastructure, requires that LpWSC operate this infrastructure at above 90%, to ensure improved service delivery. Capacity of LpWSC to operate and maintain the WSS at least is a key measure for water production, storage, transmission and distribution facilities, with minimum NRW.

- II. **Commercial aspects**, to increase number paying customers and thus increase revenue whilst sustaining high collection efficiencies. With increased water production and distribution efficiency, more connections for improved revenue should be properly managed.

Thus, keeping an up-to-date customer base, correct meter reading and management, accurate billing and high collection efficiencies become critical. Then LpWSC should develop a clear path of revenue improvements, through possibly monthly targets as service delivery improves.

- III. **Financial aspects**, to ensure prudent financial management that does not result increased costs as revenues are increasing. Rather the gains from revenues should improve financial sustainability or reduce support needs.

As part of prudent financial management, cost control together with incremental cashflow on monthly basis, would enable LpWSC improve its financial position. Any additional expenditure should be used to activities that improve service delivery and standing of the Utility, and thus, in turn increase potential revenues. The statutory requirements should be met such as preparation of audited financial statements or accounts

- IV. **Human resources aspects**, to ensure effective and efficient human resources development and management. **Human resources capacity building measures should be targeted and prioritized with specific training measures linked improved performance needs.**

Key Human Resources interventions can cover:

The priority areas for staff linked with improved commercial operations are meter readers, disconnection plumbers, billing staff, ICT/GIS Staff, debt control officers. Full commitment to revenue collection targets and operations, without compromising or integrity failures is key to revenue billing and collection.

From the technical side, water treatment operators, electricians, network plumbers, water quality staff, are recommended to be priorities to ensure effective and efficient operation and maintenance of WSS facilities.

In addition to these, leadership and management training focusing on supervision and delegation, including team building and teams, is a primary requirement. LpWSC needs support to strengthen its management teams, senior and operational. Everything being done depends on the proper function of LpWSC senior and operational management teams. Specific tailor made training is required.

Establishment and implementation of a Staff Performance Appraisal system, based on reviewed organisation structure and job descriptions.

- V. **Strategy aspects**, to ensure strategy is established that aims to attain the WASH objectives covering entire districts and improve WASH, not only for urban and peri-urban areas, but also the rural growth centres and rural areas in long term.

The LpWSC should update its strategic plan to take into account of current realities that include all WASH interventions and investments, the need to extend provision of services covering OSS & Faecal Sludge Management and Rural WASH services, etc.

The LpWSC should put in place a corporate audit system that does not only focus on finance, but covers all operations of the utility to ensure adherence to the strategy.

In order to achieve the objectives of the strategy, LpWSC should review its organisation structure and appropriately place staff based on ability to pay linked improved performance and sustainability. Job descriptions of key staff with key result areas properly defined, need to be reviewed.

b) Water Supply Measures

- Undertake or review water balance of the target towns in which LpWSC is operational, to understand where water is going exactly.
- Identify short term, medium term and long term interventions based on understanding of water is going.
- Optimize operation of the water supply systems for effective and efficient operation and develop and emergency procedures, taking account investment interventions of water supply improvements.

c) Sanitation Measures

- Review Shit Flow Diagrams for each target town of operation, based on baseline survey results, to understand how excreta flows.
- Identify short term, medium term and long term interventions based on understanding of where excreta is going.

- d) The GIZ Capacity Building support measures being provided through GFA Consulting Group and the GIZ Advisor at LpWSC form part of critical elements for improved performance of LpWSC, in the short, medium and long terms. Therefore, the formulation of the DWASH IPs shall take into account of these measures, including contribution of key capacity measures.

### **3. Local Authorities**

The coordination structures for IDP and 7NDP are functioning. It is recommended that planned measures are based on the operation and reporting arrangements for the IDPs and create tools that integrate DWASH IP activities.

The Councils have adequate technical staff at degree and levels to plan and implement WASH activities, including design and project management. However, there is need to strengthen coordination to take up DWASH IP responsibilities.

The DWASHEs are not functioning properly and requires strengthening as per MLGRD and MWDS guidance.

Tools to be used for this purpose shall be developed taking into account capacities of Mansa Town Council

The Luapula Provincial Planning Authority shall play a key in preparation of DWASH IP, as the DWASH IP was considered a key measure contributing to efforts for the development of individual IDPs in the districts of Luapula Province.

### **4. District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)**

All DEBS not have engineering staff on their teams and rely on provincial support for planning and LAs or LpWSC for repairs.

It is recommended that training sessions for DEBS for each district include the PEO engineers responsible for planning and also LpWSC and LAs key representative.

The planning tools for DEBS WASH shall take into account the staff under DEBS are not technical.

The Provincial Education Offices engineering representative shall be part of the preparation of DWASH IP focused on school WASH.

LpWSC shall also be involved in preparation components of DWASH IP linked to schools.

### **5. District Health Office**

All DHO not have engineering staff on their teams and rely on provincial support for planning and LAs or LpWSC for repairs.

It is recommended that training sessions for DHOs for each district include the PHO engineers responsible for planning and also LpWSC and LAs key representative.

The planning tools for DHO WASH shall take into account the staff under DHOs not technical.

The Provincial Health Offices officers shall make contribution the preparation of DWASH IP focused on school WASH.

LpWSC and LAs shall also be involved in preparation components of DWASH IP linked to schools.

### **6. Data Availability**

The LpWSC has operational data linked to commercial operations in terms of connections, the WASH data on public places is not available, the data for rural areas is incomplete due to non-functioning of the DHIS2. The DEBS and DHOs have data on water supply and sanitation facilities and not hygiene facilities and menstrual hygiene management.

The survey should cover these data gaps.

### **7. DWASH IP Planning and Generation of Maps**

All local authorities have GIS capacity and are supported from Provincial Planning Offices. It is recommended that preparation of DWASH also involves the provincial planning offices in order to utilise these capacities to generate all relevant maps.

## ANNEX 5: WASH INDICATORS/ STANDARDS AND PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The structure of the survey was aligned to the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) information system (NIS), SDGs, JMP Monitoring Ladder and National Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes. The Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) have developed national standards to guide the provision of WASH in schools and health care facilities respectively. In order to establish values for the baseline indicators in line with the aforementioned guides, while taking into consideration the state of affairs of children, women and other vulnerable groups including the disabled and elderly, and their specific conditions and needs, it was intended to collect information according to expected results and indicators:

### Baseline survey expected results and indicators

<b>Access to drinking water supply service</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe</li> <li>Basic</li> <li>Limited</li> <li>Unimproved</li> <li>No service</li> </ul>	<b>Access to sanitation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe</li> <li>Basic</li> <li>Limited</li> <li>Unimproved</li> <li>No service</li> </ul>	<b>Access to hygiene</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic</li> <li>Limited</li> <li>No service</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Menstrual Hygiene Management services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools</li> <li>Health Care Facilities</li> <li>Public places such as markets, etc.</li> <li>Non-domestic places such as industries, institutions etc.</li> </ul>	<b>Gender sensitivity data and information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current practices</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming at community level structures, such as ward development committee (WDC), water committees</li> <li>Gender in WASH activities</li> </ul>	<b>Data related to scaling up nutrition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge on care taker hygiene and infant/ young child feeding practices through improved WASH</li> <li>Recurrent diarrhoea diseases, diarrhoea cases and deaths under 5</li> <li>Wasting and stunted children under 5</li> </ul>

### WASH in Households

- Drinking Water Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Safely managed</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on the premises, available when needed, free from faecal & priority chemical contamination.
<b>Basic</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source & the collection time for a roundtrip including queuing is not more than 30minutes.
<b>Limited</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source & the collection time for a roundtrip including queuing exceeds 30minutes.
<b>Unimproved</b>	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
<b>Surface water</b>	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Source : <https://washdata.org/monitoring/drinking-water>

- **Sanitation Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Safely managed</b>	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
<b>Basic</b>	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
<b>Limited</b>	Use of improved facilities that are shared between two or more households.
<b>Unimproved</b>	Use of pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
<b>Open defecation</b>	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water and other open spaces.

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation>

- **Hygiene Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Basic</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
<b>Limited</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
<b>No facility</b>	No hand washing facility on the premises

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/hygiene>



## WASH in Schools

- Drinking Water Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	Safely managed inclusive drinking water: Improved water facilities are located on premises, available when needed, accessible for children with disabilities and free
<b>Basic</b>	Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school.
<b>Limited</b>	There is an improved source (piped, protected well/spring, rainwater, packaged/delivered water), but water not available at time of survey
<b>No Service</b>	No water source or unimproved source (unprotected well/spring, surface water)

Source 1 : <https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools> and

Source 2: *Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools (WinS) National Standards & Guidelines Mitigation & Localization 2019*

- Sanitation Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	The school has improved sanitation facilities at the school premises, which are sufficient, MHM friendly, single-sex, usable and safely managed.
<b>Basic</b>	Improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable at the school Toilet to Pupil Ratio= 1:50
<b>Limited</b>	There are improved facilities (flush/pour-flush toilets, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet), but not single-sex or not usable at time of survey
<b>No Service</b>	No toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)

Source 1: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools> and

Source 2: *Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools (WinS) National Standards & Guidelines Mitigation & Localization*, 2019

- Hygiene Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	The school has handwashing facilities with water and soap continually available at critical times. Group handwashing and hygiene promotion is integral part of curriculum and/or school routine Solid
<b>Basic</b>	Handwashing facilities, which have water and soap available. Handwashing Facility to Pupil Ratio= 1:50
<b>Limited</b>	Handwashing facilities with water, but no soap
<b>No Service</b>	No handwashing facilities at the school or handwashing facilities with no water

Source 1: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools> and

Source 2: *Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools (WinS) National Standards & Guidelines Mitigation & Localization*, 2019

## WASH in Health Care Facilities

### • Drinking Water Standards

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	Safely managed inclusive drinking water: Improved water facilities are located on premises, available when needed, accessible to persons with limited mobility and good water quality
<b>Basic</b>	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.
<b>Limited</b>	An improved water source is within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
<b>No Service</b>	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources; or an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the facility; or the facility has no water source.

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/health-care-facilities>

### • Sanitation Standards

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	The HCF has improved sanitation facilities at the facility premises, which are sufficient, MHM friendly, single-sex for both staff and patients, usable and safely managed. Accessible to people
<b>Basic</b>	Improved sanitation facilities are usable with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible
<b>Limited</b>	At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
<b>No Service</b>	Toilet facilities are unimproved (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines), or there are no toilets or latrines at the facility.

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/health-care-facilities>

### • Hygiene Standards

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within 5 metres of toilets. Availability of a shower
<b>Basic</b>	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within 5 metres of toilets.
<b>Limited</b>	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets, but not both.
<b>No Service</b>	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets.

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/health-care-facilities>

### • Health Care Waste Management Standards

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely. Organic waste separation
<b>Basic</b>	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
<b>Limited</b>	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
<b>No Service</b>	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of safely

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/health-care-facilities>

- **Environmental Cleaning Standards**

Service level	Definition
<b>Advanced</b>	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely. Organic waste separation
<b>Basic</b>	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
<b>Limited</b>	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
<b>No Service</b>	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of safely

Source: <https://washdata.org/monitoring/health-care-facilities>

### WASH in Public Places and Non Domestic Places

The WASH indicators for Public Places adopted from the WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Hygiene are:

- **Drinking Water Standards**

Service level	Definition
• <b>Basic</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source, available when needed,
• <b>Limited</b>	Drinking water from an improved water source, not always available when needed
• <b>No service</b>	Drinking water from an unimproved water source or surface water

- **Sanitation Standards**

Service level	Definition
• <b>Basic</b>	Availability of an improved sanitation facilities dedicated to the public place or non domestic places, Sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility
• <b>Limited</b>	Availability of a sanitation facility
• <b>No Access</b>	The use of open places for urination or defecation

- **Hygiene Standards**

Service level	Definition
• <b>Basic</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
• <b>Limited</b>	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
• <b>No Access</b>	No hand washing facility on the premises

### Integration of Gender Sensitive and Scaling Up Nutrition Principles

In addition to service levels, the DWASH IP principals are integrated with principles of gender sensitivity and scaling up nutrition activities. The table below depicts the key elements of integration of gender sensitivity and SUN principles into the DWASH Investment Planning.

Table 22: DWASH IP integration of SUN and Gender Sensitivity in Planning

MAIN PRINCIPLES		
DWASH Investment Plan	SUN	Gender-Sensitivity
<b>1. Comprehensive planning and implementation (not leaving anyone behind):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporates all locations in a district urban, peri-urban and rural including rural growth centres</li> <li>Includes all categories. i.e. households, schools, health care facilities, public places, private and public institutions</li> <li>Implemented within realistic financial limits and expressed in a detailed action</li> </ul>	<b>1. Transparent about Impact:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders to transparently and honestly demonstrate the impact of collective action</li> </ul>	<b>1. Transparency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders uphold open communication and accountability</li> </ul>
<b>2. Inclusiveness, Equity and Crosscutting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover entire society including low-income, informal and illegal settlements and remote areas of the District</li> <li>Issues of safety and privacy to be considered as well as age, gender and differently abled people</li> </ul>	<b>2. Rights Based:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act in line with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and their children</li> </ul>	<b>2. Gender Equity and Equality, Rights Based Approach,</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women and men are equal in all respects, differentiated only by their physical traits and biological functions</li> <li>Improve rights of women, men and children to ensure full participation and equal benefit from the national development processes</li> </ul>
<b>3. To increase efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability and to leverage existing resources,</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision of water supply systems will be based on the DRA four overarching principles namely:</li> <li>Water should increasingly be managed as an economic as well as a social good;</li> <li>Management should be focused at the lowest appropriate level;</li> </ul>	<b>3. Mutually Accountable and Inclusive</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring proven solutions and interventions to scale</li> <li>All stakeholders feel responsible for and held collectively accountable for joint commitments</li> </ul>	<b>3. Accountability for Gender Mainstreaming:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders both public and private are required to account for gender mainstreaming in the implementation of their policies, programmes and activities.</li> </ul>

MAIN PRINCIPLES		
DWASH Investment Plan	SUN	Gender-Sensitivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A holistic approach to the use of water resources should be employed; and</li> <li>Women should play a key role in the management of water</li> </ul>		
<b>4. Integrated Approach:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes link between the Water and Sanitation Sector and other Sector such as Health, Solid Waste Management and Education and all stakeholders in sectors.</li> <li>Work in a multi-sectoral approach to achieve integration between these different sectors to ensure effective WASH Service delivery</li> </ul>	<b>4. Cost Efficient:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish priorities on evidenced-based analysis of what will have the greatest and most sustainable impact for the least cost</li> </ul>	<b>4. Core Cultural Values:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders are expected to uphold and advance cultural values and practices that promote respect for both women and men.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Affordability and Cost Recovery of water supply services :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider affordability and aim for sustainable cost recovery to cover operational and maintenance costs, in the long run capital costs (Full cost recovery)</li> </ul>	<b>5. Continuously communicative:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>learn and adapt through regular sharing of relevant critical lessons, what works and what does not, across sectors, countries &amp; stakeholders</li> </ul>	<b>5. Transparency:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under this principle, stake holders are expected to uphold open communication and accountability</li> </ul>
<b>6. Identify and integrate financing opportunities for investments.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prioritize investments, to bundle investments into appropriate scale for the various financing and funding opportunities at local and national level</li> </ul>		<b>6. Menstrual Hygiene Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is essential that girls have access to clean water, decent toilets and good</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WASH SERVICE LEVEL IN MWENSE DISTRICT BY WARD

Ward	Population	Area	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION					HYGIENE		
			Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Basic	Limited	No Service
Chachacha	6,958	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	21	12	12	55	0	48	0	15	9	48	15	36
		Total	0	21	12	12	55	0	48	0	15	9	48	15	36
Chansha	3,517	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	41	35	12	6	0	82	6	6	6	59	0	41
		Total	6	41	35	12	6	0	82	6	6	6	59	0	41
Chibembe	4,259	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	10	15	10	10	55	0	30	5	0	15	35	20	45
		Total	10	15	10	10	55	0	30	5	0	15	35	20	45
Chiwasha	5,627	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	42	27	4	23	0	85	4	4	8	42	8	50
		Total	0	42	27	4	23	0	85	4	4	8	42	8	50
Kalanga	5,863	Urban	0	67	0	0	33	0	67	17	0	17	50	0	50
		Rural	14	14	9	14	50	0	86	5	0	9	64	0	36
		Total	11	25	7	11	46	0	82	7	0	11	61	0	39
Kaombe	6,725	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	25	50	3	22	0	50	6	19	19	72	9	19
		Total	0	25	50	3	22	0	50	6	19	19	72	9	19
Kapamba	6,696	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	9	6	44	34	0	53	9	19	19	50	9	41
		Total	6	9	6	44	34	0	53	9	19	19	50	9	41
Kapela	9,139	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	28	53	5	14	0	53	5	28	9	30	40	30
		Total	0	28	53	5	14	0	53	5	28	9	30	40	30
Kasengu	5,149	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	13	46	17	0	22	0	50	0	17	4	13	17	71
		Total	13	46	17	0	22	0	50	0	17	4	13	17	71
Katiti	5,541	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	4	33	41	0	22	4	63	0	30	4	22	59	19
		Total	4	33	41	0	22	4	63	0	30	4	22	59	19
Luche	10,215	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	19	40	0	35	0	40	8	25	15	50	15	35
		Total	6	19	40	0	35	0	40	8	25	15	50	15	35

**Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia**

Ward	Population	Area	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION					HYGIENE		
			Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Basic	Limited	No Service
Lundashi	3,756	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	6	17	0	72	0	94	0	6	0	56	0	44
		Total	6	6	17	0	72	0	94	0	6	0	56	0	44
Mambilima	7,525	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	8	6	36	0	50	0	78	6	8	8	53	11	36
		Total	8	6	36	0	50	0	78	6	8	8	53	11	36
Michelo	2,300	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	9	9	9	0	73	0	27	9	45	18	55	18	27
		Total	9	9	9	0	73	0	27	9	45	18	55	18	27
Mpasa	4,914	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	9	26	4	4	57	0	43	0	35	9	39	17	43
		Total	9	26	4	4	57	0	43	0	35	9	39	17	43
Munwa	3,791	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	33	22	0	44	0	22	11	11	11	11	33	56
		Total	0	33	22	0	44	0	22	11	11	11	11	33	56
Musonda	5,916	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	0	18	0	82	0	36	18	32	14	64	11	25
		Total	0	0	18	0	82	0	36	18	32	14	64	11	25
Mwense	6,973	Urban	53	0	32	0	16	0	84	11	0	5	58	11	32
		Rural	0	0	7	0	93	0	57	0	29	14	36	7	57
		Total	30	0	21	0	48	0	73	6	12	9	48	9	42
Nkanga	6,535	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	45	35	0	16	0	29	13	6	13	23	39	39
		Total	0	45	35	0	16	0	29	13	6	13	23	39	39
Nsomfi	8,971	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	19	50	10	21	0	55	14	24	7	36	26	38
		Total	0	19	50	10	21	0	55	14	24	7	36	26	38
Pebekabesa	6,374	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	3	7	83	3	3	0	40	3	30	7	40	17	43
		Total	3	7	83	3	3	0	40	3	30	7	40	17	43



## ANNEX 7: RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES

### **REFORM OF THE WATER SECTOR PROGRAMME PHASE II SUPPORT STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES MEETING WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

26<sup>th</sup> October to 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, at Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa

#### **1. Participants:**

<b>Meeting 1 (28th to 29th October, 2021)</b>	<b>Meeting 2 (1st to 3rd November, 2021)</b>	<b>Meeting 3 (4th to 5th November, 2021)</b>
<p>Representatives were from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO)</li> <li>• Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)</li> <li>• Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)</li> <li>• Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)</li> <li>• Mansa District Health Office (DHO)</li> <li>• Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils</li> </ul>	<p>Representatives were from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS)</li> <li>• Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO)</li> <li>• Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)</li> <li>• Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)</li> <li>• Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)</li> <li>• Mansa District Health Office (DHO)</li> <li>• Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils</li> </ul> <p>Also invited were from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luapula Provincial Local Government Office (PLGO)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Health Office (PHO)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Education Office (PEO)</li> </ul>	<p>Representatives were from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA)</li> <li>• Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO)</li> <li>• Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)</li> <li>• Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)</li> <li>• Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)</li> <li>• Mansa District Health Office (DHO)</li> <li>• Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils</li> </ul>

## **2. Outcomes and Recommendations of Meetings**

- Strengthening of DWASHE and PWASHE needs to be done to enhance reporting for Urban WASH. The Actors advised that the structures and their purpose need to be understood by all members. Thus, there is need for members to understand the terms of reference of the DWASHE, why they sit there, their contribution, etc.
- DWASHE Terms of Reference (ToR)
  - The Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the ToRs were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation.
  - DWASHE secretariat to include LpWSC to report on Urban WASH whereas the LA-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH.
- Multi-sectoral approach is to be adopted and embraced.
- In order to achieve substructure strengthening, stronger coordination and linkages at district are a requirement for strengthening sub-district structures.
  - dual reporting for EHT is possible should be institutionalised.
  - sub-district level structures can be strengthened at DDCC and PDCC levels support
- Safely managed sanitation is a challenge in rural communities.
- Creation of new districts requires revising targets for districts and affects attainment of target goals. The development of the DWASH IP has take this into account.
- There is need to address Data Management. There are sub-structures under MoH. I.e EHTs, community champions, APMs. What can we do to improve quality of data?
- Need for strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by Actors at all levels. Example participants of the meeting learnt that ZamStats has data at ward level.
- EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH.
- It was reported that EHTs are turned into nurses, in rural areas where there are shortages of nurses. In Mwense, there are no issues for EHTs reporting to the RWSS Unit. Report of EHTs is through the DHO structures, then the reports to the DWASHE. There is a whatsapp group where EHTs send data.
- Chiengwe ODF slippage allegedly due to less input by actors into ODF activities
- There is need to have a budget to support DWASHE from the Province level.
- WSS to Chiefdoms also need to be included in WASH plans. Some chiefdoms can be considered to be growth centres
- Legal enforcement is used by MoH to address sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas, including the ODF. Chiefs enforce construction of sanitation facilities in traditional areas.
- Sanitation Marketing and Behavioural Change. There is need to make people understand why they need toilets. Forcing them is called coercion. When using legal enforcement MoH sites the law, the Public Health Act. Cap 295.
- Toilet Shortages in schools may be reported to the DDCC by DEBS
- There is need to have consultation processes as outcomes of the meeting are being implemented.
- The Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) - specific area where DSA is to applied are listed. A district can raise issues of DSA where distances are vast and officers need to spend a night. This can be done through the provincial offices with justification provided.
- Mwansabombwe, currently does not have a dump site for Solid Waste Management.

### **3. Key Recommendations Related to DWASHE Strengthening**

- Support to operationalise the DWASHE need to undertaken in all four target districts, starting with Mwense as part of support to WASH improvements in Luapula taking account of issues and recommendations above.
- a) Formalise membership of the DWASHE through the LAs who shall take lead to invite members to participate in the first meeting for strengthening of structure, keeping the provincial offices such as PLGO, MWDS, etc informed.
- b) The first meeting should be held to clarify to members the DWASHE ToRs and ensure that they are understood and their purpose. The roles of all actors/members need to be clarified.
- c) A schedule of the DWASHE Meetings should be agreed in this first DWASHE Meeting, including key activities for the year and beyond.
- GIZ/GFA support is required in agreeing on the annual work schedule for the DWASHE stating objectives to be achieved, stating outcomes, indicators, sources of verification, etc.
- The DWASHE contribution to the development of the DWASH IP and its adoption should be part of the work schedule for 2022, stating clearly how the DWASH shall work. Further, the DWASHE can also be involved in advocacy of DWASH IP investment mobilisation and other activities agreed upon.
- In order to achieve the strengthening and operationalisation of the DWASHE, there is need in ensuring that all WASH actors are in alignment and have a common purpose considering the five capacity elements consisting of (i) Strategy (A clear and orientation), (ii) Cooperation (A clear understanding of who to cooperate with and how), (iii) Steering Structure (A clear operational/working steering structure), (iv) Processes (A clear understanding of processes) Learning and (v) Innovation (What has to be done to develop and consolidate learning. During operationalisation of the DWASHEs and strengthening of steering structures the identified actions to embrace and apply the five capacity element of what is to be done, shall be considered and kept in constant check. See section 2.3.3.
- Support holding of monthly meetings of the DWASHE in relatively affordable premises or utilising Actor premises where possible. This is because, the Actors need to find sustainable ways of holding DWASHE Meetings through contributions.
- Support process for possible contributions of members to the DWASHE operations and recommend when the DWASHEs could make contributions
- Agree with DWASHE members on how the DWASHE shall achieve transparency and accountability. The DWASHE may come up with transparency and accountability measures that can positively contribute to WASH improvements and good governance in the target districts. This should be part of the DWASHE Annual Work Schedules.
- Support identification other key activities to be included in the DWASHE Annual Work Schedule in addition to activities related to DWASH IP and the transparency and accountability.
- Support the DWASHE in reviewing and agreeing draft WASH reporting templates to be used in operations of the DWASHE. The Meeting requested for updating/creation of WASH reporting templates.

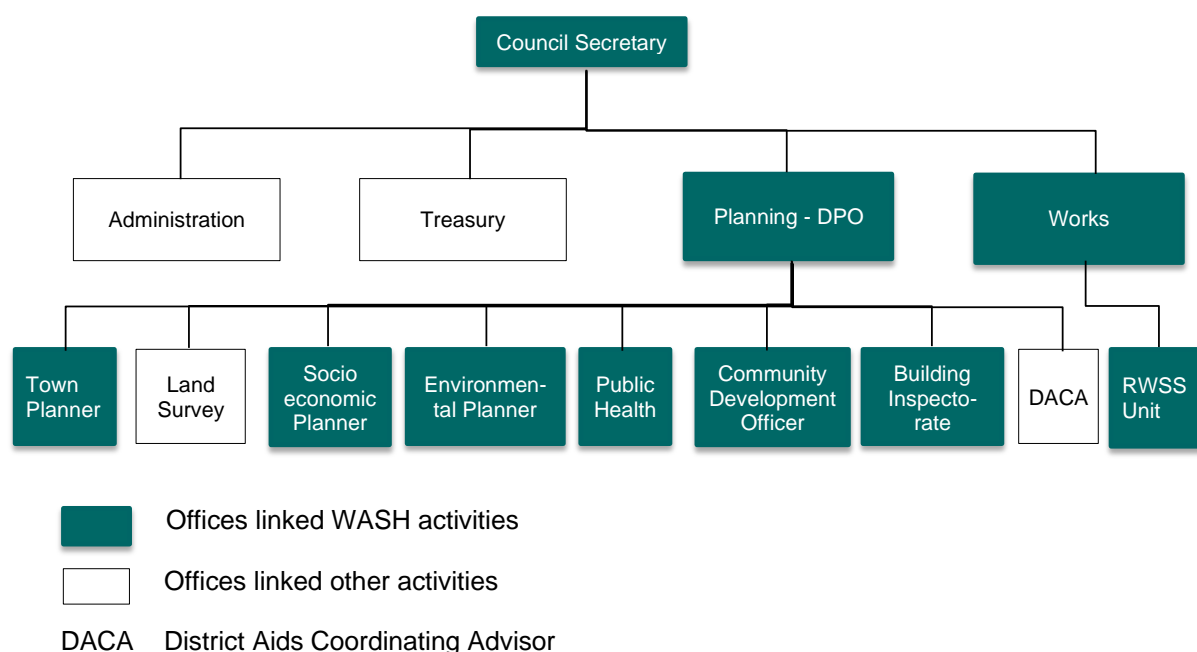
## ANNEX 8: MTC ORGANISATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Mwense Town Council Organisation Arrangements

#### 1. Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwense Town Council has an approved structure shown below, linked to WASH. The table also shows the corresponding manning levels and qualifications. Main WASH activities are undertaken in three departments consisting:

Primary contacts for WASH includes the Council Secretary, Director of Works, District Planning Officer and the RWSS Unit. The secondary contacts for WASH are Deputy Director of Works, public health unit, physical planning, and environmental planning. Public places and markets is a function under the Director of Works



**Figure 21: Organisation Structure for Mwense Town Council**

The RWSSU coordinator is under works section and the other units involved in WASH are under the planning section. This means the DWASH IP activities have to involve both heads of sections for planning and works.

**Table 23: Mwense Town Council Manning levels and qualifications linked to WASH**

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Council Secretary	1	Public Administration, Master's degree
Director of Works	1	Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering
District Planning Officer	1	Bachelor's degree in Urban and Regional Planning, Master's degree in Spatial Planning
Public Health	1	Bachelor's degree in Environmental Health
RWSS Unit	1	Water Engineering Qualification
Physical Planning	1	Urban and Regional Planning Qualification
Social Economic Planning	1	Social Work Qualification
Environmental Planning	1	N/A

Mwense District Council has a fully qualified team capable of undertaking planning. For the purposes of the DWASH IP preparations, this means that considerable engagement and consultations need to be undertaken to get the most from the team and ensure their thinking is contained in the DWASH IPs. The approach is to have an alignment and vision setting meeting in which the expectations of the district are clearly stated, with objectives and targets, supported by evidence for existing situation and planned interventions for improved WASH service delivery; that then results localised investment packages.

## **ANNEX 9: TOR FOR THE DISTRICT WASHE COMMITTEES**



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

**MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION (MWDS)**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR DISTRICT WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION COMMITTEES (DWASHE)**

#### **The DWASHE will undertake the following tasks**

- Planning and implementation of projects on sanitation in the District and work hard to become Open Defecation Free
- Assist councils in implementing the 'Make Zambia Clean and Green' and Solid waste management Whatever the council has planned should be assisted with the implementation. Mainly the Council works in isolation when it comes to these activities, there is need for all line ministries (Committee members) to take on an active role in this activity.
- Work with the councils to develop and implement the District WASH Plans and the Integrated Development Plans.
- Help to mobilize resources and contribute in the required resources for expansion and implementing of WSS activities in the district
- Facilitate in the celebration of national and international commemoration days e.g. World Water Day, World Toilet Day, and Global Hand washing Day etc.
- Undertake quarterly reviews of WASH work plans and make necessary adjustments and preplanning
- To contribute towards to the attainment of the 8th NDP and the ODF Strategy
- To contribute towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and Vision 2030
- Assist the councils in monitoring, verification and quality control of data uploaded to the DHIS2 database. Data cleaning and data inputting before submission to the Web based system.
- Monitoring performance of EHTs/CHAs at Ward Level.
- Advise and assist the LAs/RWSSU in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the district operation and maintenance action plans for RWS
- Formulation of district development plans and budgets for RWSS
- Assist Councils to procure drillers, materials and stocks using the approved ZPPA process
- Ensure equity in distribution of water points in the district and assist councilors in making informed decisions in allocating new water points.
- Facilitate Supervision of construction and rehabilitation works related to WASH

- Assist Councils to maintain records and update records of existing water points in the district
- Assist the Council/RWSS Unit with the management of the RWSS sub-sector
- Facilitate training of extension staff in participatory methodologies such as VWASHE committees, Community Champions etc.
- Participating in the establishment and running of spare-part shops
- Facilitate training of APMs in hand pump installation, repair and O&M
- Facilitate the training of Masons in Latrine Construction, repair and O&M
- Facilitate the formulation and implementation of communities capacities building initiative in O&M of RWS facilities
- Facilitate the formulation and implementation of WDCs capacity building initiative in O&M of RWS facilities to enable them to train communities
- Assist councils in complying and meeting different standards set-out by different legislations and national strategies, guidelines
- Provide linkages with the province on desired outputs and outcomes
- Provide reports to the PWASHE committees
- Coordination of Development Partners implementing WASH Projects in the Districts
- Assist the Council in Communication and Advocacy activities.
- Assist in aligning WASH Plans to NUWSSP and NRWSSP Targets and Indicators.
- The RWSS Coordinators shall be secretariat for Rural WASH whereas LpWSC District Managers shall be secretariat for Urban WASH.



## ANNEX 10: TOR FOR THE PROVINCIAL WASHE COMMITTEE

### 1.0 Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is implementing the National Rural Water supply and Sanitation Programme II (NRWSSPII) “to provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia’s rural population and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal for water supply and sanitation.”<sup>2</sup> Implementation of NRWSSP II is complemented by the <sup>3</sup>WASHE concept which emphasizes the importance of multi sectoral and participatory approaches for rural water and sanitation planning and implementation. The WASHE concept has set out an implementation framework from the Province to districts through WASHE committees. The Provincial and District Water Sanitation Hygiene Education committees form part of the formal level planning processes and are charged with the responsibility of coordinating and mobilizing resources for <sup>4</sup>WASH activities within their jurisdictions, while at village level, the Village WASHE committee fosters the sustainable operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.

### 1.1 National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The NRWSSP provides a holistic and integrated approach to improving service delivery in rural areas. A summary of the Programme component and objectives is shown below:

**Table 24: NRWSS Program Components and Objectives**

Component	Objective
<b>Water Supply:</b>	To increase and improve the number of functioning water supply facilities in rural areas through systematic investments in new water supply facilities and rehabilitation of existing facilities so as to contribute to improved health and well-being of rural communities.
<b>Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:</b>	To increase and improve the number of adequate sanitation facilities in use in rural areas through promotion of household latrine construction, health and hygiene education, and strategic demonstration facilities.
<b>Sector Development:</b>	To ensure that MWDSEP and districts have the necessary capacities to facilitate RWSS service delivery more effectively under the devolution of powers and responsibilities as described in the decentralization policy.
<b>Sustainable Operation and Maintenance:</b>	To sustain the state of operation and maintenance of all constructed facilities based on full participation of the beneficiary communities. The target is that by end of the programme period, more than 70% of constructed facilities are operational at any one time.
<b>Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting:</b>	To roll out, implement and institutionalize the RWSS information management system (IMS), and to raise the profile of water supply sector in national planning through advocacy and reporting.

<sup>2</sup> National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 2016-2030

<sup>3</sup> WASHE: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

<sup>4</sup> WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## **2.0 Stakeholder coordination**

The importance of involving stakeholders to address WASH is well recognized in the NRWSSP. This is because the provision of water and sanitation services is complex and no single organization can act alone to achieve the goal of universal access to sustainable WASH as enshrined in Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. This is because implementation of the rural water supply and sanitation activities requires multi-sectoral approach and expertise from both technical (engineers) and social disciplines. Working together establishes the ability to form powerful partnerships that can improve WASH service delivery in both urban and rural areas by harnessing skills, resources and technologies.

The national legal framework places the responsibility for water supply and sanitation provision on Local Authorities while the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation is responsible for resource mobilization and providing policy and technical guidance to ensure that Government's vision of attaining 100% access to Water and Sanitation by 2030 is achieved. Currently, the PWASHE forum at provincial level provides technical support to the NRWSSP implementation process.

## **3.0 Functions of the Provincial WASHE Committee**

The PWASHE committee is a subcommittee of the Provincial Development Coordination Committee (PDCC). The PWASHE provides a platform for the Permanent Secretary to provide policy guidance and strategic leadership to move the WASH agenda in the province in addition to playing a cardinal role of ensuring that national WASH policies and the importance of stakeholder cooperation is well understood and enforced. The Committee shall input into the eighth National Development Plan, appropriate Cluster, with a result area Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation in the Provincial Development Coordination Committee.

The involvement of the high-level authority in the province brings a lot of benefits to the WASH agenda by improving awareness and accountability from all stakeholders, in addition to engendering political will and commitment. The Committee shall provide advice in the implementation of rural water supply and sanitation in the province. More specifically the PWASHE shall:

1. Review work plan and budgets for the annual provincial RWSS program;
2. Review overall quarterly progress of components in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the National program;
3. Review funding proposals from districts and ensure that they are in line with the National program objectives and financial guidelines;
4. Collect and share information on various components of the program: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Sector Development and Program Management
5. Provide policy guidance to local authorities in the implementation of water supply and sanitation through the provision of guidelines and standard formats;
6. Assess capacity building needs of the districts; recommend appropriate interventions
7. Support districts in the procurement of various goods and services (preparation and submission of tender documents);
8. Support activity implementation in the districts through regular integrated monitoring and on the job training
9. Review progress report of rural water supply and sanitation activities before submission to the Provincial Development Coordinating Committee.

#### **4.0 Membership PWASHE LUAPULA**

The PWASHE committee is chaired by the Provincial Permanent Secretary. Membership of the PWASHE includes both government, non-government organizations and private sector operating in the province in the water and sanitation sector.

Membership of the PWASHE committee comprise the following:

- Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Local Government
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of General Education
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
- Ministry of National Development Planning
- Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
- Representative from NGOs/FBOs
- Representative from Private sector providing WASH services

The Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer serves a critical role in the whole process by ensuring the vision and objectives of the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation is understood and achieved by providing timely guidance and oversight while the Provincial Local Government Officer on the other hand ensures timely reporting from the Local Authorities in all 12 districts.

#### **5.0 Frequency of Meetings**

The PWASHE committee shall meet quarterly to review progress and recommend key actions to move the WASH agenda in the province. The PWASHE shall endeavour to hold annual Stakeholder Forums to provide a platform where all WASH players and key beneficiary representatives can dialogue, share lessons and experiences.

#### **6.0 Secretariat**

The Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer shall serve as Secretariat for the Committee. With support from Provincial Planning Office.

#### **7.0 Formalization of the PWASHE Committee and operation**

The PWASHE will operate under the responsibility of the Provincial Permanent Secretary's office with the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation office in the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation providing the secretariat. It is therefore necessary that this committee is formally constituted. That means, getting the members formally appointed by the Provincial Permanent Secretary to serve on the committee with one alternative person from the same department. The Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer will need to follow up this issue. Furthermore, there are key departments such as health which will need to be followed up to encourage their participation.

## ANNEX 11: RURAL GROWTH CENTRES IN MWENSE DISTRICT

### LIST OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRES LUAPULA PROVINCE

**DISTRICT: Mwense**

SN	NAME OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRE	CONSTITUENCY	WARD
1	Chalwe	Mambilima	Lundashi
2	Kabila	Mambilima	Musonda
3	Kanyemba	Mwense	Kalanga
4	Kapakala	Mwense	Kasengu
5	Kapala	Mwense	Nkanga
6	Kashiba	Mambilima	Nsomfi
7	Kawama	Mwense	Chiwasha
8	Lubunda	Mwense	Katiti
9	Lukwesa	Mwense	Luche
10	Mulundu	Mambilima	Mambilima
11	Musangu	Mwense	Kapela
12	Musonda	Mambilima	Musonda
13	Mwanda	Mwense	Kasengu
14	Shichama	Mwense	Kalanga
15	Chibondo	Mambilima	
16	Mulonga		
17	Nkomba		
18	Katuta	Mambilima	

### LIST OF SMALL PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES MWENSE DISTRICT

No.	NAME OF SCHEME	GROWTH CENTRE	WARD	CONSTITUENCY	FOUNDING AGENCY	MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT	Approx. Pop Served
1	Chalwe Piped Water Scheme	Chalwe	Lundashi	Mambilima	WaterAid	Institutional (Chalwe HCF)	400
2	Kabila Piped Water Scheme	Kabila	Musonda	Mambilima	WaterAid	Institutional (Kabila HCF)	600

**Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia**

No.	NAME OF SCHEME	GROWTH CENTRE	WARD	CONSTITUENCY	FOUNDING AGENCY	MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT	Approx. Pop Served
3	Kanyemba Piped Water Scheme	Kanyemba	Kalanga	Mwense	GRZ	Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	4,000
4	Kapakala Piped Water Scheme	Kapakala	Kasengu	Mwense	GRZ	Community and Mwense Town Council	7,000
5	Kapala Piped Water Scheme	Kapala	Nkanga	Mwense	JICA	Community and Mwense Town Council	
6	Kashiba Piped Water Scheme	Kashiba	Nsomfi	Mambilima	GRZ	Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	
7	Kashiba School Piped Water Scheme	Kashiba	Nsomfi	Mambilima	WaterAid	School and Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	
8	Kawama Piped Water Scheme	Kawama	Chiwasha	Mwense	WaterAid	Institutional (Kawama HCF)	1,200
9	Lubunda Piped Water Scheme	Lubunda	Katiti	Mwense	WaterAid	Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	9,000
10	Lukwesa Piped Water Scheme	Lukwesa	Luche	Mwense	GRZ	Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	10,000
11	Lukwesa Sec Piped Water Scheme	Lukwesa	Luche	Mwense	GRZ	Institutional (Lukwesa Sec. School)	
12	Mulundu Piped Water Scheme	Mulundu	Mambilima	Mambilima	GRZ	Community and Council	10,000
13	Musangu Piped Water Scheme	Musangu	Kapela	Mwense	JICA	Community and Council	8,900
14	Mwense Trades Piped Water Scheme	Musangu	Kapela	Mwense	GRZ	Institutional (Mwense Trades)	
15	Musonda Girls Piped Water Scheme	Musonda	Musonda	Mambilima	GRZ	Institutional (Musonda Girls. School)	
16	Musonda Zesco Piped Water Scheme	Musonda	Musonda	Mambilima	ZESCO	Institutional (Zesco)	
17	Mwense Hospital Piped Water Scheme	Mwanda	Kasengu	Mwense	GRZ	Institutional (Mwense District Hospital)	
18	Shichama Piped Water Scheme	Shichama	Kalanga	Mwense	GRZ	Commercial Utility (LpWSC)	4800

**PRIORITY GROWTH CENTRES FOR PIPED WATER SCHEMES  
MWENSE DISTRICT**

NO.	GROWTH CENTER NAME	REASONS FOR SELECTION
1	Chibondo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no source of clean and safe water for people in the area</li> <li>➤ The growth center has more than 3,000 people</li> <li>➤ The growth centre also covers the school with over 469 pupils which don't have any safe water source.</li> </ul>
2	Mulonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no adequate sources of clean and safe water from protected sources to meet the population size</li> <li>➤ The growth center has more than 4,200 people</li> <li>➤ The two available hand pumps yields unsafe water (high iron content) resulting from G.I pipes of Indian Mark II</li> <li>➤ The growth centre also covers the school with over 826 pupils which only has one hand pump that is not reliable.</li> </ul>
3	Nkomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no adequate sources of clean and safe water from protected sources to meet the population size</li> <li>➤ The growth center has more than 4,000 people</li> <li>➤ The two available hand pumps dries up during dry season and yields unsafe water (high iron content) resulting from G.I pipes of Indian Mark II</li> </ul>
4	Katuta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no adequate sources of clean and safe water from protected sources to meet the population size</li> <li>➤ The growth center has more than 3,700 people</li> <li>➤ The growth centre covers the school, Clinic and surrounding three villages</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 12: LIST OF PROJECTS IN MWENSE DISTRICT BEING FUNDED BY CDF IN 2022

List of Construction Projects under the 2022- 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter- Constituency Development Fund for Mwense District



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
**MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL**  
P.O Box 760001, Mwense, Tel/Fax 0212-970076

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**ADVERT**

**30<sup>th</sup> September 2022**

### **Section I: Invitation for Bids**

**Tender No. MTC/MWE/09/2022-TENDER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS PROJECTS UNDER THE 2022 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> QUARTER MWENSE CONSITITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND**

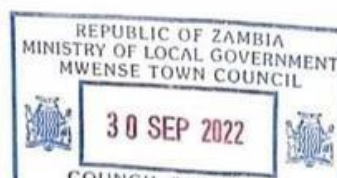
- 1.0 The Ministry of Local government has made budgetary provision for the CDF projects in Mwense Constituency. Mwense Town Council is now looking for reputable firms to participate in the tender for the rehabilitation, construction, installation and completion of various projects under Mwense Constituency.
- 2.0 Mwense Town Council now invites sealed bids from eligible local/citizen companies to bid for the construction/rehabilitation/completion/installation of various CDF projects in Mwense Constituency 15 (FIFTEEN) in total as listed below.

NO.	PROJECT NAME	WARD
LOT 1	<u>PROCUREMENT OF 400 DESKS FOR NSAKALUBA PRIMARY SCHOOL, SUNSHINE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AND NKULUMASHIBA PRIMARY SCHOOL.</u>	MWENSE
LOT 2	COMPLETION OF STAFF HOUSE AT MWENSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	KASENGU





LOT 3 ✓	REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION OF WATER SCHEME IN LUBUNDA AREA	KATITI
LOT 4 ✓	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE, ABLUTION BLOCK AND PIPED WATER AT CHILENGWE RHC</u>	CHACHACHA
LOT 5	CONSTRUCTION OF A BOX CULVERT LEADING TO KASENGU PRIMARY SCHOOL	CHACHACHA
LOT 6 ✓	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE, ABLUTION BLOCK AND PIPED WATER AT TENTE RHC</u>	KAPELA
LOT 7 ✓	CONSTRUCTION OF A WATER SCHEME AT NKUMBI AREA	KAPELA
LOT 8	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A 1X3 CRB AT LUKWESA PRIMARY SCHOOL</u>	PEBE KABESA
LOT 09 ✓	EXTENSION OF PIPED WATER; TO CHINYANTA, MUNA, CHILOMBO, CHIMBA, CHATYOKA, AND KAMPAMBA	LUCHE
LOT 10	<u>COMPLETION OF MARKET SHELTER AT LUKWESA MARKET</u>	LUCHE
LOT 11 ✓	CONSTRUCTION OF PIPED WATER SCHEME AT CHILOLO VILLAGE	CHIWASHA
LOT 12 ✓	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE, ABLUTION BLOCK AND SUPPLY OF RHC EQUIPMENT AND AT KASONGE RHC</u>	CHIWASHA
LOT 13	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORY AT KAWAMA SECONDARY SCHOOL</u>	NKANGA
LOT 14 ✓	CONSTRUCTION OF TWO PIPED WATER SYSTEMS IN BUNDE-BUNDE VILLAGE	KAOMBE
LOT 15 ✓	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF AN ABLUTION BLOCK AND A PIPED WATER SCHEME AT KAPAMBA SECONDARY SCHOOL</u>	KAPAMBA





REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
**MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL**  
P.O Box 760001, Mwense, Tel/Fax 0212-970076

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Council Secretary

## ADVERT

30<sup>th</sup> September 2022

### Section I: Invitation for Bids

**Tender No. MTC/MAM/09/2022-TENDER FOR THE  
CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS PROJECTS  
UNDER THE 2022 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> QUARTER  
MAMBILIMA CONSITITUENCY  
DEVELOPMENT FUND**

- 1.0 The Ministry of Local government has made budgetary provision for the CDF projects in Mambilima Constituency. Mwense Town Council is now looking for reputable firms to participate in the tender for the rehabilitation, construction, installation and completion of various projects under Mambilima Constituency.
- 2.0 Mwense Town Council now invites sealed bids from eligible local/citizen companies to bid for the construction/rehabilitation/completion/installation of various CDF projects in Mambilima Constituency 16 (SIXTEEN) in total as listed below.

NO.	PROJECT NAME	WARD
LOT 1	SUPPLY OF 150 DOUBLE SEATER DESKS FOR SHICHAMA PRIMARY AND KASHIBA SECONDARY	KALANGA & CHANSHA



	SCHOOL	
LOT 2	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A RHC IN CHEBELE</u>	KALANGA
LOT 3 ✓	EXTENSION OF PIPED WATER FROM KABUNDAFYELA	CHANSHA
LOT 4	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A RHC WITH A STAFF HOUSE IN MUNWA</u>	MUNWA
LOT 5	CONSTRUCTION OF A FOOT BRIDGE AT LUKOLONGO STREAM (CHISHETA VILLAGE)	MAMBILIMA
LOT 6	<u>COMPLETION OF 1X3 CRB AT CHIBUMBU PRIMARY SCHOOL</u>	LUNDASHI
LOT 7 ✓	CONSTRUCTION OF A PIPED WATER SCHEME- AT CHALWE	LUNDASHI
LOT 8	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF 1X3 CRB AT CHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL</u>	MUSONDA
LOT 09 ✓	CONSTRUCTION OF A PIPED WATER SCHEME IN MUSONDA	
LOT 10	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF 1X3 CRB AT CHIBONDO SECONDARY SCHOOL</u>	CHIBEMBE
LOT 11	CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE AT IFUMAMPELO PRIMARY SCHOOL	CHIBEMBE
LOT 12	CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE AT KAYANIKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	MICHELO
LOT 13	CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE AT MICHELO COMMUNITY SCHOOL	MICHELO
LOT 14 ✓	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A RHC, STAFF HOUSE AND PIPED WATER SCHEME IN KAYANIKE</u>	MICHELO
LOT 15	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A 1X3 CRB AT KATUTA PRIMARY SCHOOL</u>	MPASA
LOT 16	<u>CONSTRUCTION OF A RHC IN TANGWA</u>	MPASA



## ANNEX 13: MWENSE TOWN COUNCIL- PROPOSED OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTION PLAN (2022-2026)

4					EXPECTED OUTPUT
IMPROVE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WATER POINTS	To improve operational rate of water supply facilities and management of user fees in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sensitize the targeted remaining 126 communities in Mwense on NRWSSP, O&amp;M principles and need for community sensitization</li> <li>To form/reactivate and train targeted 126 VWASHE on O&amp;M principles, financial management and record keeping.</li> <li>To train 252 caretakers in their roles and responsibilities in the targeted communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 DWASHEs</li> <li>21 EHTs</li> <li>21 WDCs</li> <li>21 APMs</li> <li>126 Communities</li> <li>126 VWASHEs</li> <li>252 Caretakers (from 126 water points)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Conduct orientations of DWASHE Members, EHTs and WDCs on NRWSSP II, O&amp;M principles and CBM</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct orientation of 16 DWASHE members on overall package of NRWSSP II on O&amp;M principles and Community based management. The orientation is to be conducted by 2 provincial members (PWSO and SOMAP trainer) <b>(5 days)</b>.</li> <li>After orientation of District team (DWASHE Members), Orient 21 EHTs and 21 WDCs on NRWSSP II, O&amp;M principles and community-based management (CBM). The orientation will be conducted by 3 DWASHE members <b>(3 days)</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conduct training of APMs</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve repair work mechanisms in all 21 wards: DWASHE members will conduct training of 42 APMs (two per ward) in their roles and responsibilities, principle of O&amp;M and discuss with on the issues of transport &amp; reporting arrangements. This will be conducted by 3 DWASHE Members and driver for logistical support during field practice. <b>(5days: incl. 2 days of practice)</b></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Procure bicycles and PPE for APMs</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and distribute 42 bicycles and PPE materials to trained APMs in the District to ease their movements as they perform their duties.</li> <li>Performance Certification of APMs: Undertake field visits to conduct the APMs assessment exercise. During this process or even during the implementation of other activities such as community sensitization and VWASHE trainings, the DLA and EHT/WDCs will collect or update GPS coordinates for all the APMs.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DWASHE Orientation completion report (showing names and numbers of DWASHEs, Institutions, dates of orientation)</li> <li>EHT/WDCs Orientation completion report (showing names and numbers of EHT/WDCs, Ward name, number of VWASHEs incharge and dates of orientation)</li> <li>Community sensitization completion report (showing names and numbers of communities sensitized, dates of sanitization, participants, ward and ADC in charge)</li> <li>VWASHE training completion report (showing Amount of O&amp;M fund contributed per household, number of households benefiting from the hand pump, type of hand pump, date of training, name of ward, and ADC incharge)</li> <li>Caretaker training report by APMs and EHTs members (showing names of caretakers and gender,</li> </ol>



4					EXPECTED OUTPUT
				<p>The certification process will be conducted following the guidelines to be developed and agreed upon.</p> <p><b><u>Conduct community sensitization and formation/ reactivation of VWASHES on the need to maintain existing water points in 126 communities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After APM training: MTC (1 staff and a driver) and 1 EHT/WDC from respective wards will conduct community sensitization meetings through drama performances in both Mambilima and Mwense constituency. Six (6) communities or VWASHES will be targeted in each of the 21 wards of Mwense.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conduct training of VWASHE committees for 126 water points</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After community sensitization meetings: EHT/WDCs in the wards where sensitization meetings have been completed commence the formation and re-organization of the VWASHE committees while MTC and other WDC continue with the sensitization exercise in other communities/ wards progressively.</li> <li>VWASHE Committee trainings on roles and responsibilities will follow in the wards that have completed formation and or re-organization of the VWASHE committees. During the training of VWASHES, on site monitoring will be conducted and required technical support provided by MTC and ensuring that guidelines are followed.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conduct training of caretakers for 126 water points</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After VWASHE training: WDC/EHT will proceed with training caretakers. A total of 252 caretakers (2 from each point) will be trained on basic repair work mechanism as well as on hygiene condition around the hand pump. During the training of caretakers by the EHT/WDCs and APM and 2 DLA staffs will undertake on-site monitoring of the trainings, 2 wards per day</li> </ul>	<p>names of VWASHES, date of training, ward name and EHTs &amp; APM in charge)</p> <p>6. EHT prepared reports (VWASHE training &amp; caretaker training) submitted to the MTC for consolidation</p>

4					EXPECTED OUTPUT
COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE IS CREATED AND UPDATED REGULARLY IN DISTRICT.	To improve the availability of data on the function status of the water points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Conduct orientation of DWASHE members and EHTs in data collection, analysis and monitoring system.</li> <li>To Review, conduct data analysis on available data and data collection tools</li> <li>To Collect and update District Database</li> <li>To Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of O&amp;M in the District</li> <li>To Organize Bi-annual Review Meetings with stakeholders (LA, EHT/WDCs and APMs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 DWASHEs</li> <li>21 EHTs</li> <li>21 WDCs</li> <li>21 APMs</li> <li>126 VWASHEs</li> <li>252 Caretakers (from 126 water points)</li> </ul>	<b><u>Collect Baseline Data for District</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection will be conducted by trained DWASHE and EHTs across the District. MTC staffs will conduct data collection on water points whose information is not available in the district.</li> <li>The validated data will then be entered in system (Excel Spread Sheet) to form and finalize the comprehensive District RWSS database.</li> <li>After the creation of a database: Conduct orientation of 21 APMs/EHTs and 21 WDCs on the monitoring system.</li> <li>After monitoring training: EHTs/APMs members become responsible for conducting VWASHE committee trainings (126) on monitoring systems.</li> <li>After VWASHE Training: WDCs together with GRZ EHT will be given responsibility to collect user fees and reports from VWASHEs in their respective wards quarterly for submission to the district.</li> <li>The DWASHE will update District database, conduct regular monitoring and holding review meetings with the VWASHE, EHTs/WDCs and APMs.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Collection Tools</li> <li>Validated RWSS data base in Excel</li> <li>21 oriented APMs/EHTs and 21 WDCs</li> <li>126 VWASHE Committees trained</li> <li>VWASHE user fees and reports</li> <li>Meeting minutes for the DWASHE</li> </ol>

## ANNEX 14: METHODOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL OPTIONS AND COSTING

### METHODOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL OPTIONS AND COSTING

#### 1. Technical Options

##### 1.1. Overall Guidance

The specifications and layout arrangements should be gender sensitive and taking account, Scaling up Nutrition and this entails

- Facilities in schools, health care facilities, public places and markets should have waterborne toilets as per government policy. Consideration of easy maintenance is to be taken into account. The additional need to ensure that users such as teachers and health care workers in rural areas have the same experience as counterparts in urban locations, means that water closets are preferred.
- Facilities in schools (separate sex separated toilets for teachers and pupils), health care facilities (separate sex separated toilets for in-patients/outpatients and staff), public places and markets such as toilets should be sex separated for males and females. Note: may not be applicable in pre-primary schools for pupils.
- Facilities in schools (separate sex separated toilets for teachers and pupils), health care facilities (separate sex separated toilets for in-patients/outpatients and staff), public places and markets such as toilets should be ensure that female toilets have showers as a key requirement for menstrual hygiene management
- Both Male and Female should provide for the disabled.
- For Males, Urinals should be provided in schools, HCFs, public places and markets
- For Schools, HCFs, public places and markets, toilets for girls/females should ensure privacy and lockable.
- Urban water supply and sanitation should meet minimum service levels as prescribed by the NWASCO
- Rural WASH should ensure water point source functionality of at least 90% as per the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. The piped water schemes are designed for present and the future water demands and development, have operational needs similar to urban systems in peri-urban areas.

The National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes, give overall guidance.

Summary of specifications recommended and adopted in the Mwense DWASH IP are:

##### 1.2. WASH in Schools - Pupils

Type of School	Layout requirement	
	Boys	Girls
Boys only	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>	
Girls only		Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> </ul>



Type of School	Layout requirement	
	Boys	Girls
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>
Boys and Girls	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Toilet</li> <li>○ Ramp with hand rails</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Toilet</li> <li>○ Ramp with hand rails</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 1.3. WASH in Schools - Staff

Layout requirement	
Male	Female
Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>

### 1.4. WASH in Health Care Facilities – In-patients and Out-patients

Layout requirement	
Male	Female
Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>

### 1.5. WASH in Health Care Facilities - Staff

Layout requirement	
Male	Female
Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>

### 1.6. WASH in Public Places and Markets

Layout requirement	
Male	Female
Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urinal</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shower</li> <li>• Water Closet</li> <li>• Handwashing basin</li> <li>• Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails</li> </ul>

Current practices from UNICEF in Luapula, World Vision, WfW, AfDB (Western Province), Lusaka Sanitation Programme (LSP), Ministry of Education (MoE), Kampala in Uganda, Village Water, WaterAid, etc were considered. It was found the MoE drawing met all requirements above and hence, was adopted. MoE is already implementing WASH in schools using this drawings. UNICEF drawing layouts were based on VIPs and these are longer meeting Government policy direction, stated in 1.1.

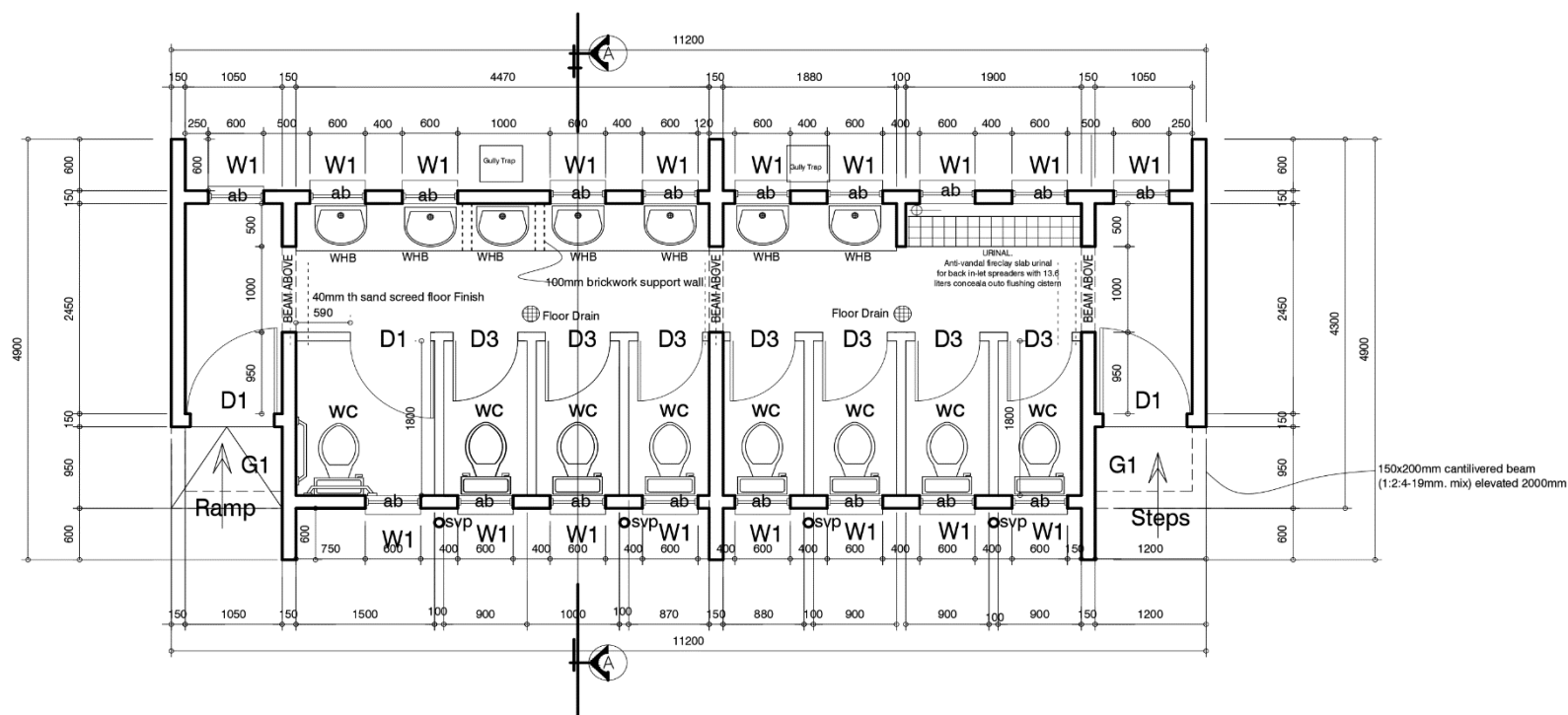
## **2. Costings**

Costing of for WASH elements was based on current costs obtained from partners, from there implementation under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) by MTC with DEBS and DHO, the AfDB projects (LpWSC). These costs were compared with costs with Luapula province for other towns such as Mwense and costs from practices around the country. Typical unit costs considered were:

<b>Element</b>	<b>Range(ZMW)/average</b>	<b>Adopted (ZMW)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Typical piped small water scheme (under CDF) for 500 population and above	120,000 to 160,000 (Mwense)	2,000,000	Most rural growth centres are small, seen from land use maps and discussions with MTC. Except Fimpulu, Provision cost involves feasibility studies, water source development, water supply systems and sanitation promotion
Borehole drilling and equipment with hand	50,000 to 100,000	80,000	As per quotations from partners
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	30,000 to 80,000	70,000	To possibility of re-drilling
Waterborne toilets	200,000 to 400,000	1,100,000	To include provision for staff, water supply provision which may include new sources and electricity
Routine maintenance of institutional WASH facilities	-	30,000 to 50,000 per quarter depending on size (such as markets)	Recommended to include replaced of plumbing fittings, painting, flushing, repair to doors (most often found damaged through vandalism)
Other costs	Various	Various	Provided by partners submissions during validation and discussions

### 3. Examples of Waterborne Toilets

Examples of MoE Layouts for Toilets for Boys, gender sensitive and taking into account of differently abled persons



Floor Plan. Scale 1:50

#### NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALING.
3. ANY ERRORS, AMBIGUITIES OR QUERIES RELATING TO THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR CLARIFICATIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.
4. NO AMENDMENTS/ALTERATIONS SHALL BE MADE TO THE DRAWING OR WORK ILLUSTRATED THEREIN WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE ARCHITECT.
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#### STANDARD TOILET BLOCK FOR BOYS

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION  
P.O. BOX 50093, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

#### REVISION SUFFIX

Programme title:  
SECTOR PLAN

Drawing Title:  
FLOOR PLAN

Drawing No.  
01/09

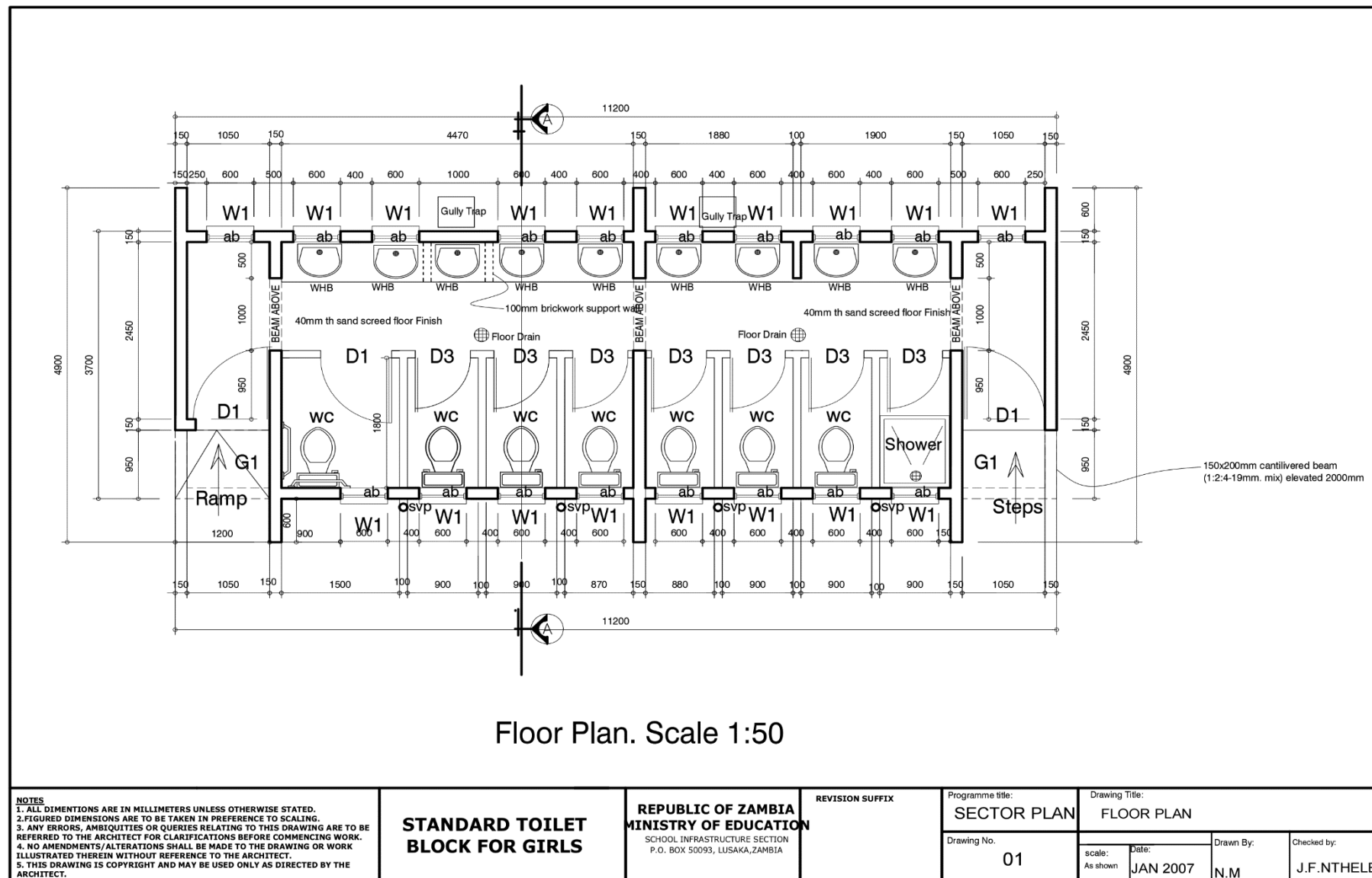
scale:  
As shown

Date:  
JAN 2007

Drawn By:  
N.M

Checked by:  
J.F.NTHELE

# Examples of MoE Layouts for Toilets for Girls, gender sensitive and taking into account of menstrual hygiene management, differently abled persons



## ANNEX 15: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

### LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
<b>National level</b>				
1	Litia Minyoi	Male	Principal Sanitation Engineer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (HQ)
<b>Provincial level</b>				
1.	Alice Tembo	Female	Provincial water and sanitation Officer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)
2.	David Ngenda	Male	Statutory Manager	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
3.	Kenneth Chense	Male	Managing Director (Former)	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
4.	Kelvin Chabulembwa	Male	Provincial Planner	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Planning Authority
5.	Sidney Simute	Male	Principal Engineer	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Housing and Infrastructure Development
6.	Nsamwa Mumbi	Female	Chiefs Affairs Officer	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office
7.	Evans Bwalya	Male	Senior Engineer	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Housing and Infrastructure Development
8.	Catherine Bendela	Female	Provincial Education Standards Officer	Ministry of Education- Provincial Education Office
9.	Benjamin Kapande	Male	Senior Planner	Ministry of Education- Provincial Education Office
10.	Dr Danny Katongo	Male	Chief Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health- Provincial Health Office
11.	Brian Chanda	Male	Ag Chief Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health- Provincial Health Office
12.	Elijah Salanga	Male	Senior Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development (Province)

**Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia**

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
13.	Chimba Chimba	Male	Senior Community Development Officer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)
14.	Doris Mwelwa	Female	Ag Principal Planner	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Planning Unit
15.	Bright Bwembya	Male	Senior Manager Engineering (Former)	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
16.	Golden Manyanga	Male	Senior Manager Engineering	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
17.	Richard Chisembe	Male	Technical Manager	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
18.	David Luneta	Male	Water Engineer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation- Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)
19.	Kaluba Musonda	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Planning Unit
20.	Nathan Namatama	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government- Provincial Planning Authority
21.	Lovemore Chikungu	Male	DRS	ZamStats
22.	Benson Kunda	Male	GIS Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
23.	Mary Zyambo	Female	Commercial Officer	
24.	Chisala Chipunka	Male	Support Services Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
25.	Katu Phiri	Male	ICT Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
26.	Charity Mubanga	Female	Billing Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
<b>District Level</b>				
1.	Musonda Mumpa	Male	Council Secretary	Mwense Town Council
2.	Betty M Liswaniso	Female	Council Secretary (Former)	Mwense Town Council
3.	Elijah Kaposhi	Male	Director Works	Mwense Town Council
4.	Esther Kaira	Female	District Planning Officer	Mwense Town Council
5.	Simon K. Mwila	Male	District Planning Officer (Former)	Mwense Town Council

**Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia**

6.	Misheck Manda	Male	Rural WASH Coordinator	Mwense Town Council
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8.	Kabwe Chilando	Male	Senior Health Inspector	Mwense Town Council
9.	Joseph Simwinda	Male	Environmental Health Technician	Mwense Town Council
10.	Mary Kabungo	Female	DACA	Mwense Town Council
11.	Sabeta Mwansa	Female	DEBS	Mwense District Education Board Secretary
12.	Edwin Chola	Male	Planner	Mwense District Education Board Secretary
13.	Raphael Muzala	Male	Acting Statistical Officer	Mwense District Education Board Secretary
14.	Goodhope Chishimba	Male	Buildings Officer	Mwense District Education Board Secretary
15.	Dr Mackford Chipili	Male	District Health Director	Mwense District Health Office
16.	Danny Kabwe	Male	Senior Environmental Health Officer	Mwense District Health Office
17.	Lazarus Mwanza	Male	Planner	Mwense District Health Office
18.	Japhet Sinyinza	Male	Acting Mwense District Manager/ Maintenance Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mwense District)
19.	Charity Mubanga	Female	Billing Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mwense District)
20.	Kelvin Kasonka	Male	CSA	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mwense District)
21.	Bupe Michael	Male	Social Welfare Officer	Ministry of Community Development (District)
22.	John Hachiboola	Male	Chiefs Affairs Officer	Department of Chiefs and Traditional affairs
<b>Programme Implementation Partners</b>				
1.	Grace Njoloma	Female	Planning Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
2.	Boris Bisa	Male	Development Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
3.	Jameson Lubingo	Male	Programme Officer	WaterAid
4.	Adele Kaushi	Female	Project Officer	VAREN
5.	Christopher Mulenga	Male	Advisor	GIZ FANSER
6.	Christian Rieck	Male	Head of component	GIZ RWS II
7.	Iris Wilhelm	Female	Action Area Coordinator	GIZ RWS II



***Mwense Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan  
(DWASH IP) in Luapula Province of Zambia***

8.	Mwape Bwalya	Male	Junior Advisor	GIZ RWS II
9.	Yulia Titova	Female	Team Leader	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
10.	Mwaba Kapema	Female	Water Supply and Sanitation Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
11.	Ison Simbeye	Male	Short Term Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
12.	Gabriel Chibuye	Male	GIS Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
13.	Sankwe Kambole	Male	Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
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Picture



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