



Proposed Chipili 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



Published by

Chipili Town Council (CTC)

Address:

**Chipili Town Council,
P.O Box 710561, Civic Centre.**

Tel: +260-954980814

Email: chipilicouncil@gmail.com

November 2022

© Text and Pictures 2022 CTC

**Any reproduction in full or in part
must mention the title and credit
the above-mentioned publisher
as the copyright owner.**

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	V
FOREWORD	VIII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE.....	3
1.1.1 LOCATION OF CHIPILI DISTRICT	3
1.2.1. GENERAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	3
1.2.2. POLITICAL SYSTEM, GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP	4
1.2.3. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.....	4
2 METHODOLOGY	7
2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT NOTE.....	7
2.2 CAPACITY AND DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT	8
2.3 BASELINE SURVEY	8
2.4 STRENGTHENING OF COORDINATION	9
2.5 PLANNING	10
2.6 THEORY OF CHANGE	11
3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	13
3.1 OVERARCHING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS.....	13
3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING WASH SERVICES.....	13
3.3 MANDATES OF DISTRICT ACTORS	14
3.3.1 CHIPILI TOWN COUNCIL.....	14
3.3.2 LUAPULA WATER AND SANITATION COMPANY (LPWSC)	15
3.3.3 DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARDS SECRETARY (DEBS)	15
3.3.4 DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE (DHO).....	15
3.4 KEY NATIONAL WASH PROGRAMMES.....	16
3.5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) SERVICE LADDERS	22
4 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SITUATION IN CHIPILI DISTRICT	23
4.1 DECENTRALISATION	23
4.2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF WASH ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING REPORTING.....	24
4.3 OVERALL DISTRICT WASH SITUATION	29
4.4 URBAN AND PERI-URBAN WASH	31
4.5 RURAL WASH	32
4.6 PUBLIC PLACES AND MARKETS WASH.....	33
4.7 WASH IN SCHOOLS	34
4.8 WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES.....	35
4.9 GENDER SENSITIVITY IN WASH.....	36
4.10 SCALING UP NUTRITION	37

5	THE CHANGE PROCESS ENVISIONED IN THE PLAN.....	38
6	CHIPILI DISTRICT WASH VISION AND DWASH IP OBJECTIVES.....	40
7	INVESTMENT PACKAGES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	44
8	IMPLEMENTATION	72
8.1	MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	72
8.2	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	75
8.3	FINANCING	77
8.4	ASSUMPTION, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	78
8.5	DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN.....	80
9	CONCLUSION.....	81
A N N E X E S		82
ANNEX 1: LIST OF MAIN CONSULTATIVE AND WORKING MEETINGS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE CHIPILI DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.....		83
ANNEX 2: RESOURCES AND TOOLS DEVELOPED FOR THE CHIPILI DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT		86
ANNEX 3: KEY DEFINITIONS		87
ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES		96
ANNEX 5: WASH INDICATORS/ STANDARDS AND PLANNING PRINCIPLES		99
ANNEX 6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WASH SERVICE LEVEL IN CHIPILI DISTRICT BY WARD.....		106
ANNEX 7: RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES.....		107
ANNEX 8: CTC ORGANISATION ARRANGEMENTS.....		110
ANNEX 9: TOR FOR THE DISTRICT WASHE COMMITTEES.....		112
ANNEX 10: TOR FOR THE PROVINCIAL WASHE COMMITTEE		114
ANNEX 11: RURAL GROWTH CENTRE IN CHIPILI DISTRICT		117
ANNEX 12: METHODOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL OPTIONS AND COSTING		130
ANNEX 13: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.....		135

List of Figures

Figure 1: Chipili District Average Household Income (Source: Chipili GIZ WASH Baseline Report)	6
Figure 2: District WASH Investment Packages based on mandates.....	7
Figure 3: Capacity needs and data availability assessment elements	8
Figure 4: Example of outcomes of the Baseline Survey	9
Figure 5: Key steps of planning.....	10
Figure 6: Chipili DWASH IP Validation Meeting with Partners in November 2022	11
Figure 7: Theory of Change for DWASH IP	12
Figure 8: JMP ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.....	22
Figure 9: Chipili District-Land Use Map.....	25
Figure 10: Layout showing the surveyed plots in the Township- Chipili Town Council.....	27
Figure 11: Chipili JMP household drinking water service levels (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH Baseline Report)	29
Figure 12: Chipili JMP household sanitation service levels (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH Baseline Report)	30
Figure 13: Chipili JMP household hygiene service levels (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH Baseline Report)	31
Figure 14: Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II Pyramid.....	37
Figure 15: Chipili District Vision.....	39
Figure 16: Management and Organisation for the Integrated District WASH Investment Plan.	73
Figure 17: Oversight, Supervision, Reporting and coordination arrangements linked to the 8th NDP structures.....	74
Figure 18: Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework	75
Figure 19: Organisation Structure for Chipili Town Council.....	110

List of Tables

Table 1: 8th National Development Plan strategies and programmes related to WSS.....	18
Table 2: National Programmes, Frameworks and Strategies for the Water Sector in Zambia	19
Table 3: Chipili Rural WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH baseline report)	33
Table 4: Chipili Public places WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH baseline report 2022)	33
Table 5: Chipili Schools WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH baseline report 2022)	34
Table 6: Chipili Health Care Facilities WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH baseline report 2022)	35
Table 7: Stakeholder expectations for WASH.....	40
Table 8: Summary of Investment Packages	45
Table 9: Investment Package Number 1: To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act.....	46
Table 10: Investment Package Number 2: To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	48
Table 11: Investment Package Number 3: To Enhance Planning and Coordination	50
Table 12: Investment Package Number 4: To Improve Rural WASH and Nutrition	53
Table 13: Investment Package Number 5: To improve School WASH and Nutrition.....	58
Table 14: Schools ablution requirements analysis for Chipili District	63
Table 15: Investment Package Number 6: To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition.....	66
Table 16: Investment Package Number 7: To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Chipili Township, Newly Created District.....	69
Table 17: Details of Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions in Chipili Township	71
Table 18: Key Performance Indicators linked to national programmes	76
Table 19: Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation Measures in the implementation of the DWASH IP	78
Table 20: Draft Work Plan outline the implementation of the DWASH IP	80
Table 21: DWASH IP integration of SUN and Gender Sensitivity in Planning	104
Table 22: Chipili Town Council Manning levels and qualifications linked to WASH.....	111
Table 23: NRWSS Program Components and Objectives	114

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

8NDP	Eighth National Development Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
APM	Area Pump Minders
CAG	Cluster Advisory Group
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Community Champion
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHA	Community Health Assistant
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CNCC	Community Nutrition Coordinating Committee
ComDev	Community Development
CP	Cooperating Partners
CTC	Chipili Town Council
CU	Commercial Utilities
DCF	District Constituency Fund
DDCC	District Development Coordinating Committee
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DHO	District Health Office
DMA	District Metered Areas
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordinating Committee
DWASHE	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
DWASH IP	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Investment Plan
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sanitation
D4D	GIZ funded Decentralisation for Development programme
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EM	Environmental Management
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GFA	GFA Consulting Group GmbH
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HCF	Health Care Facility

HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRC	Human Resources Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LA	Local Authority
LAP	Local Area Planning
LpWSC	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MCDP	Most Critical Days Programme
MCEP	Multi-sectoral Cholera Elimination Plan
MFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHM FP	Menstrual Hygiene Management Focal Point
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHC	Neighbourhood Health Committee
NIS	NWASCO Information System
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
NWP	National Water Policy

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

FOREWORD

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
PHOTO

Chipili has a mission to provide sustainable, quality, socio-economic services and improve infrastructure for effective and efficient service delivery. 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. Chipili 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 the township and rural areas, including growth centres.

The main categories of WASH at district level are WASH in households/ industries/commercial, WASH in schools, WASH in health care facilities and WASH in public places and markets. The coordination of these WASH categories is achieved through the District Water, Sanitation and

Hygiene Education (DWASHE) Committee established by the Council. The DWASHE Committee comprises the Council, LpWSC, DEBS, DHO, NGOs and other district stakeholders.

Chipili recognises the need to depart from a sector-based planning to an integrated multi-sectoral development approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". In order to achieve sustainable WASH service provision at district level, a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach has been adopted in line with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP), which is a "District Wide Approach" to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) service provision. This approach seeks to strengthen the district with its actors in planning and implementation of interventions that are aimed to achieve universal and sustainable WASH services, and the development of the integrated gender sensitive District WASH Investment Plan (DWASH IP), taking into account of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) serves this purpose. 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.

With the necessary support from government, cooperating partners, civil societies, and other key actors, this investment plan will spur valuable returns for the district by directing the right way to efficiently implement WASH programs.

It is with great pleasure that I officially launch the Chipili 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 Chipili District.

[Insert signature]

Sweaven Chikota (Mr)

Council Chairperson-Chipili 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 Chipili 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 Chipili Town Council through DWASHE reporting arrangements.

Being a process that required input from stakeholders, Chipili Town Council (CTC) 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, Chipili Town Council (CTC), Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) Head and Chipili District Offices, Chipili District Health Office (DHO), Chipili District Education Board Secretary (DEBS), Chipili-Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office, Chipili-Community Development and Social services Office, Care International under UNICEF/KFW, 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]

Alex Zulu (Mr.)

Council Secretary- Chipili Town Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the DWASH IP for Chipili District. It had been developed by Chipili Town Council (CTC) 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 Chipili District WASH IP took into account individual actors at district level (CTC, LpWSC, Chipili DEBS and Chipili DHO), development partners such as GIZ RWS II, GIZ D4D, UNICEF, KfW AfDB, GIZ, 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 Chipili 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 (CTC, LpWSC, Chipili DEBS, Chipili DHO) formed the basis for identifying investment packages of measures to meet set targets. These packages included the following measures:

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

The total cost of these measures was costed at **283,680,418ZMW** and at **311,893,815ZMW** 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	Chipili Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas 	9,728,345	13,987,545
2	To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Chipili Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres) 	2,847,328	3,032,513

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

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)
3	To Enhance Planning and Coordination	Chipili Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial, social and economic planning 	1,728,217	2,256,371
4	To Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Chipili Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres Nutrition for entire district 	10,778,035	16,407,975
5	To Improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	69,571,079	86,855,782
6	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	43,123,531	43,977,901
7	To Improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)	LpWSC Chipili District with Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation 	147,632,100	147,632,100
Grand Total					283,680,418	311,893,815

This document first introduces the Chipili 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 Chipili DWASH IP objectives presented in **Section 6**. These objectives were then broken down into consolidated list of activities/packages of measures 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 Chipili District

Chipili District is one of the 12 districts in Luapula Province of Zambia. Chipili was declared a district in 2012 by the late President Michael Chilufya Sata under Statutory Instrument No. 79 of 2012. The name Chipili is derived from the terrain which is mainly rocky and mountainous and in the local Chishinga language Chipili means “Big Mountain”. Chipili developed mainly from the settlement that developed around the Chipili Anglican Mission which was started in 1918.

According to Chipili District Strategic Plan 2017- 2021, Chipili is located between 10° and 11° south of the equator and 28.8° and 29.5° east of the Greenwich Meridian. Chipili is situated 63km from Mansa the Provincial Capital of Luapula Province. The district has a total area of 4,319 km² and shares common boundary with Mansa to the south, Mwense to the west, Mwansabombwe to the north, Kawambwa to the north east and Luwingu to the east.

Chipili district experiences a tropical type of climate with a temperature range of between 19°C to 26°C. The District is part of the high rainfall zone of Zambia. It receives rainfall ranging between 1,000 – 1,500mm per year with a mean annual rainfall of 1,200mm. Being in the Agro Ecological Region III, the rainy season in Chipili District usually commences early November, experiencing peak rainfall from January to March and little or no rain in the month of April marking the end of the rainy season. High rainfall in the district provides a competitive advantage for diversified agriculture activities in the district.

The main geographical feature in the district is the Muchinga Escarpment which is a narrow strip of steep slopes rising from 1,100m in the west to 1,250m in the east. Generally the district is a Plateau with flat to gently undulating slopes ranging from 0 - 5% dominating with 75% district hectare cover. Dissected plateau feature forms with slope range of 5 -16% covers 14% of the district on the north-eastern part and across the central region of the district.

Further, 9% of the district is covered by a strip of dambos predominant on the eastern and northern regions running through to the south-western part. Hills and minor scarps are characterised with slopes of over 16% found on the western expanses covering 2% of the district.

The landscape profile offers potential for local economic development if well harnessed. The plateau landscape in the district is characterized by plenty of grass and shrubs. The green pastures on the plateaus are a perfect match for the growth and rearing of domestic animals. Further, the districts’ landscape has several potential tourist attractions such as the Muchinga Escarpment, as well as the waterfalls like Nalupembe Falls and Kalundu rapids which are gazetted national heritage sites

The surface drainage system of the district consists of rivers, streams and springs. The longest river in the district is the Luongo River which is followed by Lupososhi and Lufubu Rivers respectively. The major streams include Chibalashi, Masesa, Luchinka, Chibwowo, Kanshimba, Milonge, Mweshi, Mumbwe, Mikwa, Luminu and Musufya among others. The district has about five (5) springs on the western part of Bululu hills and in Kalundu area of Mumbwe Ward. Underground water is also accessed in most parts of the district at a maximum depth of 70 km in dry season.

1.2.1. General District Administration

Public affairs and development in the district are managed by the Office of the District Commissioner and the Town Council of Chipili in collaboration with other district-level institutions.

With the creation of the Office of the District Commissioner, the vision by the Government is to create an office that will serve as a link between Central Government and the District to help coordinate and monitor development programmes initiated both by Central Government and the Community at local level.

Chipili Town Council is a Local authority consisting persons elected legally (Ward Councillors) or appointed legally (Chief Representatives), empowered to make decisions for the good will of the citizens and Government. As mandated by the Local Government Act Cap 281 of the Laws of Zambia, the Council has the responsibility to provide social services within the District jurisdiction over a defined geographical area as depicted in the statutory instrument number 79 of 2012. The Council is headed by the Council Secretary who is the Executive Officer and presides over matters pertaining to the Administration of the Council whilst the Council Chairman leads the councillors.

Decision-making in the Council is the means by which consent and legitimacy for action is achieved. The councillors are made accountable to their electorate through this structure. Chipili Town Council also coordinates development activities in the district and collaborates with other local organizations. This occurs within the context of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) of which the Council is the secretariat.

Several government departments and ministries and a few parastatal organizations are represented at district level in Chipili. These provide social and extension services. The Government departments represented in the district include the following: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL); Forestry Department; Department of Social Welfare, Department of Community Development; Judicial Department; Zambia Police Service; Zambia Information Services; Ministry of Health; and Ministry of Education. There are no parastatal organizations in the district at the moment.

1.2.2. Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership

Politically, there are ten (12) Councillors at ward level, whose term of office is five (5) years. These conduct business through the Full Council under the chairmanship of the Council Chairperson. The Council Chairperson is elected by the general populous of the District population while the Vice Council Chairman is elected among the elected Councillors during their sitting.

Furthermore, the district has a Member of Parliament (MP), who is the Constituency's representative in Parliament. The Member of Parliament's (MP) term of office is also five (5) years.

The district has one constituency which is called Chipili Constituency. The constituency is segmented into 12 wards and these are; Chulu-luongo, Kansimba, Chibalashi, Kabuta, Lufubu, Mukabe, Mumbwe, Musufya, Mweshi, Nalupembe, Nkonge and Nsenga wards. Furthermore, the district has thirty nine (50) Zones.

The district has two (2) Chiefdoms namely Mwenda and Mutipula which are headed by, Chieftainess Mwenda and Chief Mutipula respectively. The two chiefdoms approximately have a total number of 222 villages. Most dwellers in these villages are predominantly subsistence farmers thereby, making agriculture the main economic activity in the district.

1.2.3. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions

Population

According to 2010 census, Chipili District had a population of 32,565 people. However, it is imperative to note that as of 2010 when this data was collected, Chipili was a Constituency under Mwense District. Therefore, data such as fertility rate, birth rate, mortality rate and migration could not be disaggregated for Chipili District from the data collected under Mwense District.

The Population of Chipili was concentrated much in the village centres of Nalupembe Ward. The major pull factors in this ward are and were availability of social economic amenities and services and trading opportunities such as selling of agro products. This was also necessitated by historical missionary works as evidenced by the presence of the Chipili Mission Church.

In terms of population per ward, Nalupembe and Nsenga were the most densely populated and the least populated being Lufubu and Kabuta ward. The average population density of the district was at 8.18 people per Square Kilometres.

In 2010 the population growth rate for Chipili district was at 1.4 percent per annum. The main reasons for the slow population growth rate were due to high infant and child mortality rates arising from inadequate medical care and poor nutrition for pregnant women. Migration also plays a significant part as it is evident in Chipili, where inadequate education services and lack of skills development has drawn youths out of the district to pursue higher education and employment in more economically viable regions in the country and thus the district is left with an aging population.

It is estimated that growth in population will continue putting pressure on the environment and natural resources available i.e. forest, water, land as well as the ecosystem services. There is likely going to be increased demand for land and consumption of forest, minerals and water resources. Besides that, the recent seen increase in mining activities, harvesting of forest and infrastructure developments in the district is likely going to lead to further environmental degradation if not well addressed.

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base, the population of Chipili district is 56,809 in 2022. The average household size in Chipili is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

Socio Economic Conditions

The main economic source of livelihood is subsistence farming, and there has been an increase in agricultural activities and acquisition of agricultural land. The continuation of the current trend in land use and spatial development patterns is likely going to create a competition in land use between forest and agriculture, agriculture and mining. Hence there need for adequate and sustainable land use management.

The presence of available extensive surface water resources in the district possess great potential for irrigation farming and other water related developments. However, very few farmers make use of these resources. This is partially due to lack of irrigation equipment as well as limited knowledge and skill capacity. The soils in the district are generally fertile and support the natural forest species thereby providing opportunities for agriculture and Agro-forestry. However, soils in some areas have low levels of fertility partly due to soil erosion as a negative externality of rainfall. As a result, many crops fail to grow well without external application of lime and fertilizers.

Some other development trends that have contributed to the economic status of the district is an increase in mining activities of manganese and quarry, increased traffic/material flow is projected to heighten with the completion of the Mwenda-Kasomeno road, trading and also harvesting and selling of timber.

According to the 2022 Chipili GIZ WASH baseline report (please find more details in the Methodology section), it is observed that most of Chipili District does not have access to electricity (95%). From the population that have access to electricity, their source of electricity is through ZESCO (hydroelectricity) 48% and solar 52%. Willingness to connect to electricity out of those that had no access stood at 98%.

Employment and Household Income

According to the 2022 Chipili GIZ WASH baseline report, only 4% of the population of Chipili 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 Chipili district generally has low-income levels, with majority (about 77%) of the households being in the lowest income bracket averaging at less than ZMW 500 as shown in Figure 1. Only 5% have an income above ZMW 3,000. With these income levels, about 36% the population that pay for water 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.

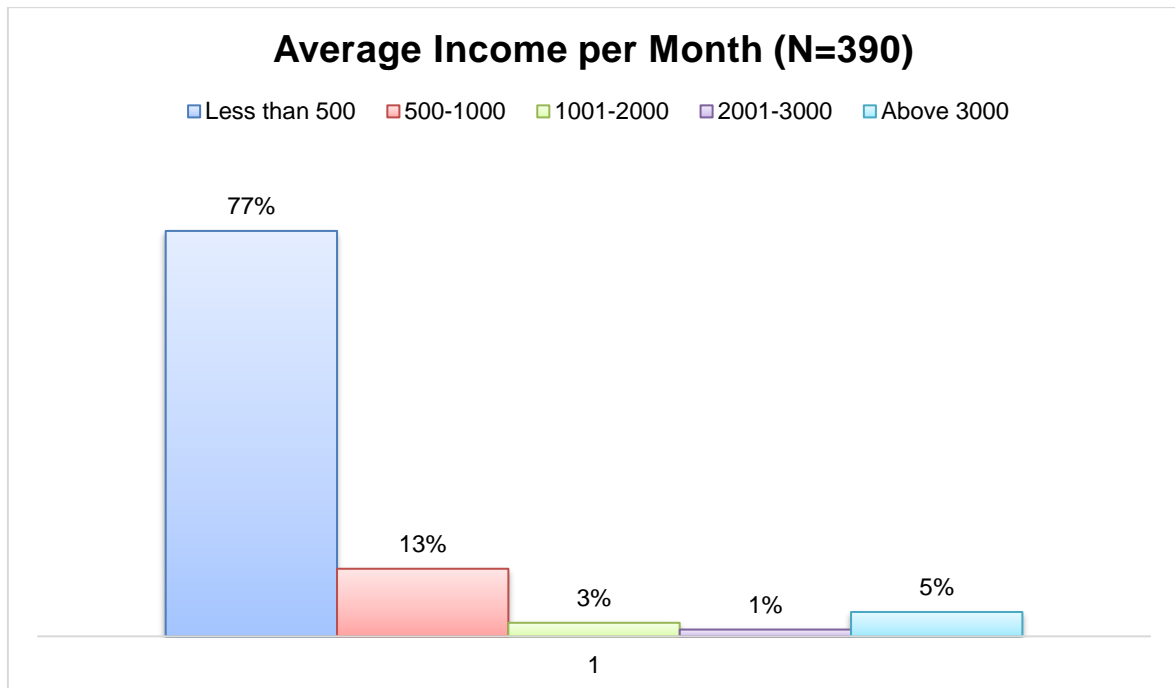


Figure 1: Chipili District Average Household Income (Source: Chipili GIZ WASH Baseline Report)

2 METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes various stages of the process of development of Chipili 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 Concept Note **recognized the efforts of national level structures and at district level** the Local Authorities (LAs), Commercial Utilities (CU), District Education Boards Secretaries, District Health Offices 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, Mansa DEBS, Mansa 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.

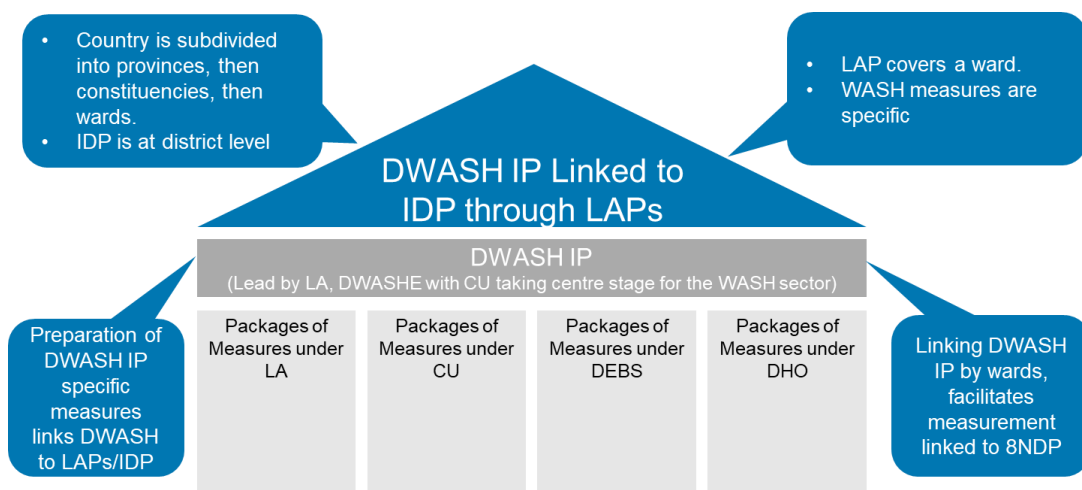


Figure 2: District WASH Investment Packages based on mandates

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. The specific objectives of this capacity and data availability assessment highlighted in Figure 3.

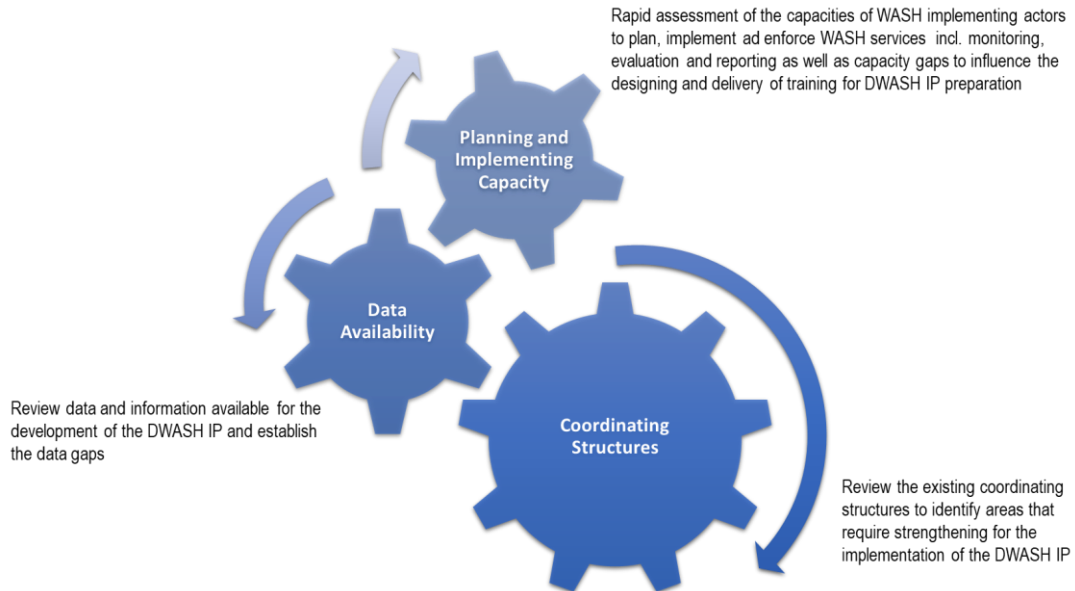


Figure 3: Capacity needs and data availability assessment elements

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 Chipili 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 July and August 2022 and validated in September 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 390 households, 23 schools, 12 health care facilities, 4 public places (markets, bus stations and traditional arenas) and 6 non-domestic places (offices, lodges, restaurants and 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 Chipili are in **Section 4**.

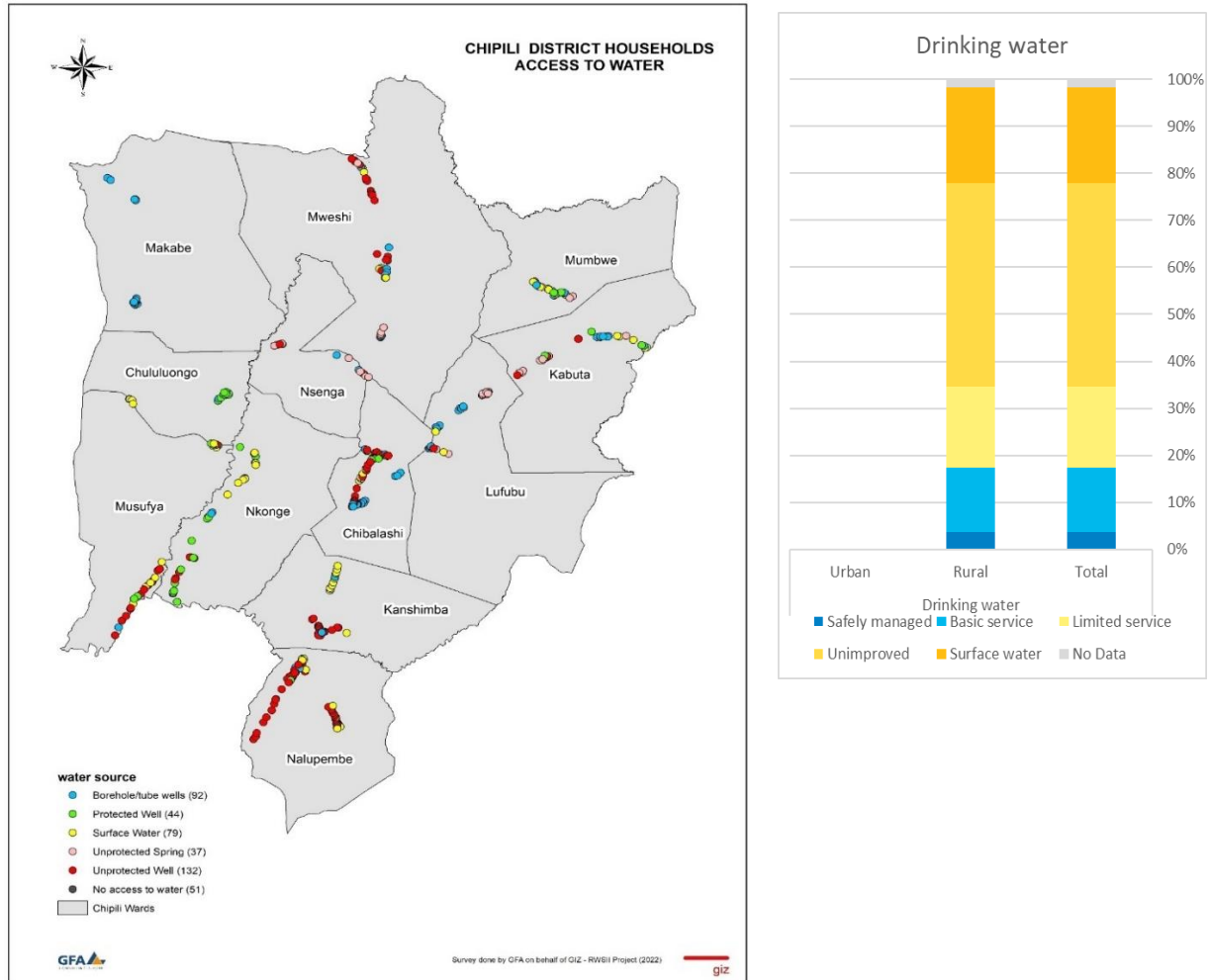


Figure 4: Example of outcomes of the Baseline Survey

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 Chipili 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 strengthening of DWASH IP steering structures 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 Chipili 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 Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP), PLGO under MLG, PEO under MoE, PHO under MoH, Chipili 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 Chipili to get an understanding of perceptions and priorities of leadership arrangements, consultations with PWSO under MWDS, PPU under MoFNP, CTC - Senior Management, and others. 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** (CTC, 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/packages of measures 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 in line with the 8NDP (2022-2026) and National Vision 2030/SDGs respectively.

The identified packages of measures 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 Chipili District WASH Investment Plan.**

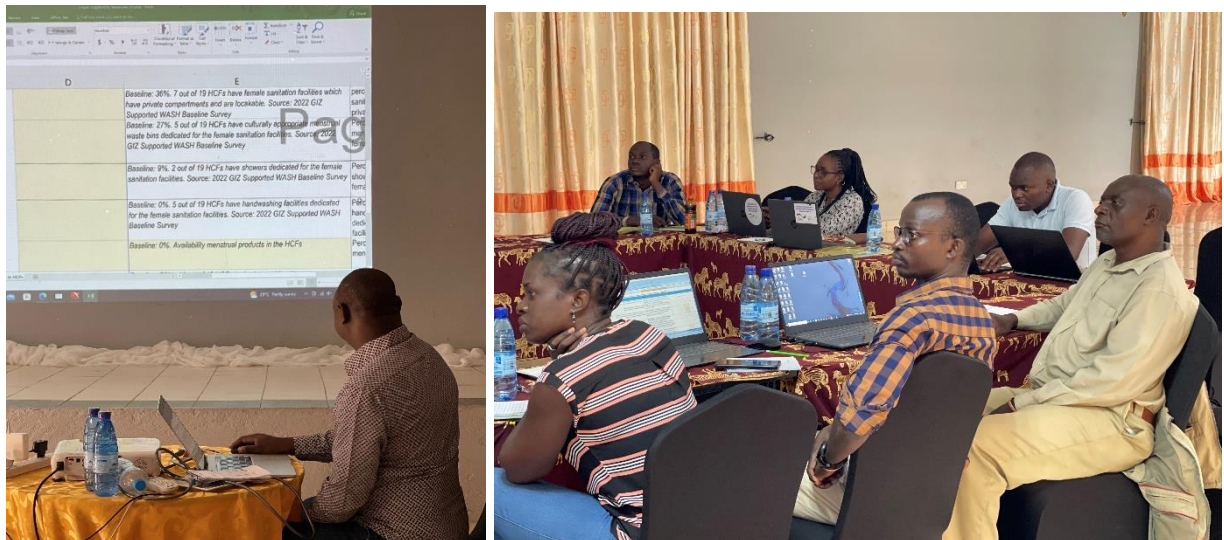


Figure 6: Chipili DWASH IP Validation Meeting with Partners in November 2022

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.

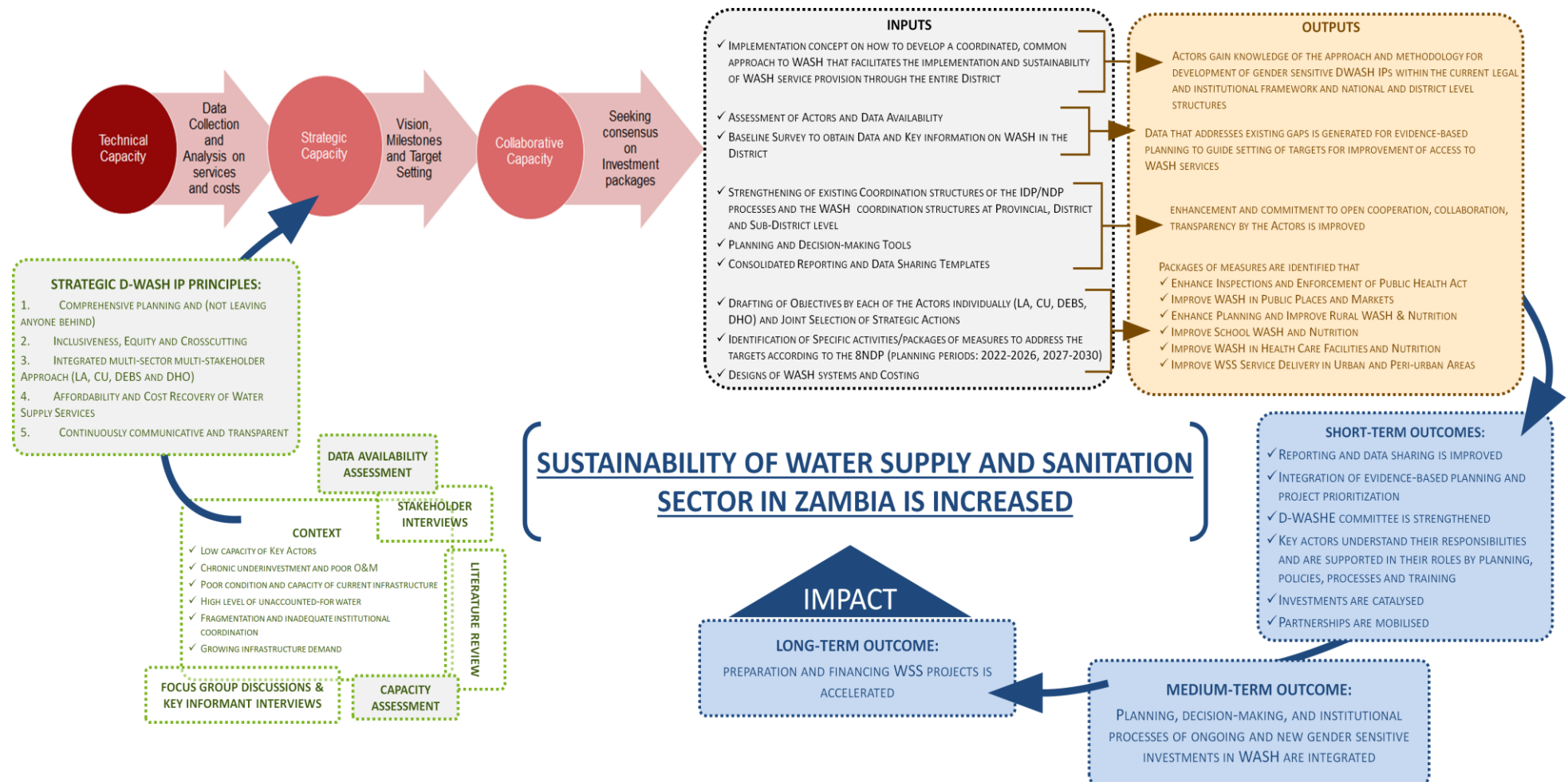


Figure 7: Theory of Change for DWASH IP

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explains the legal basis for the development of Chipili 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 Chipili Integrated District WASH Investment Plan which covers 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 Chipili 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 Chipili Town Council (CTC) in the urban areas use Luapula Water and Sanitation Company to undertake this mandate, while in rural areas the CTC undertakes the mandate directly.

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

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

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 owned by the LAs of namely: Chembe, Chipili, Mansa, Samfya, Mwense, Mwansabombwe, 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 Chipili 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 Chipili 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 Chipili DHO is a department at district level under the MoH, and is responsible for Health Care Facilities, including WASH in Chipili. Under decentralisation of devolved functions at district level, DHO can be reporting progress and status of WASH in Chipili District.

The Chipili 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. The mandate of WASH provision in the district lies with the council. DHO is responsible for public health protection which includes provision of the hygienic aspects of WASH services and monitoring disease burden in the district ensuring that the people in the community are protected from water borne diseases.

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, NRWSSP II 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. NRWSSP II 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: 8th 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 Chipili District WASH Investment Plan set targets for years 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2030, in line with NDPs development process. The Chipili 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>Vision 2030 provides the Vision for Country outlining long term objectives to be attained for Zambia becoming a “Prosperous middle-income country by 2030”.</p> <p>Vision 2030 on sanitation coverage: “Improve access to appropriate, environmental friendly sanitation by all Zambians”</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of 68 percent access to sanitation to all by 2015 and 90 percent by 2030. <p>Vision 2030 on water supply coverage: “Universal Coverage for water supply by 2030”</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of 80 percent access to clean water supply to all by 2015 and 100 percent by 2030
2.	Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 8NDP Plan an integrated (multi-sectoral) development approach under the theme, “Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods”. • 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 <p>Water Supply Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of households with access to improved drinking water by 2026: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target: rural 67% - Target: urban 98% <p>Sanitation Outcome Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of households with access to improved sanitation Water by 2026: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target: rural 55.0% - Target: urban 90.0%
3.	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2011 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
4.	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2016 to 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

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"> 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.
6.	Frameworks for Provision and Regulation of Urban Onsite Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.)
7.	Framework for Provision and Regulation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.).
8.	Open Defecation Free Zambia Strategy 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To guide our nation to end Open Defecation by ALL, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained social norm of an Open Defecation Free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces.
9.	Multi-sectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (MCEP) 2019 to 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality due to cholera, and eventually achieving cholera elimination in Zambia by 2025. 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.
10.	National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Communication Strategy 2019–2030, MWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
11.	School WASH Strategy and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
12.	Health Care Facility WASH Strategy and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes minimum standards and guidelines for WASH in health facilities for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). Serves as a guide to staff in implementing IPC-WASH as well as a reference for standards in planning and implementation.

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"> • NFNSP guides the process of addressing all forms of malnutrition in the Country with the aim to eliminate malnutrition by 2030. • 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.
14.	National Gender Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
15.	Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Guidelines under MLGRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
16.	District Sanitation Planning Guidelines under MWDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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 Chipili 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 and **Annex 5** for WASH indicators/standards and planning principles adopted for Chipili DWASH IP.

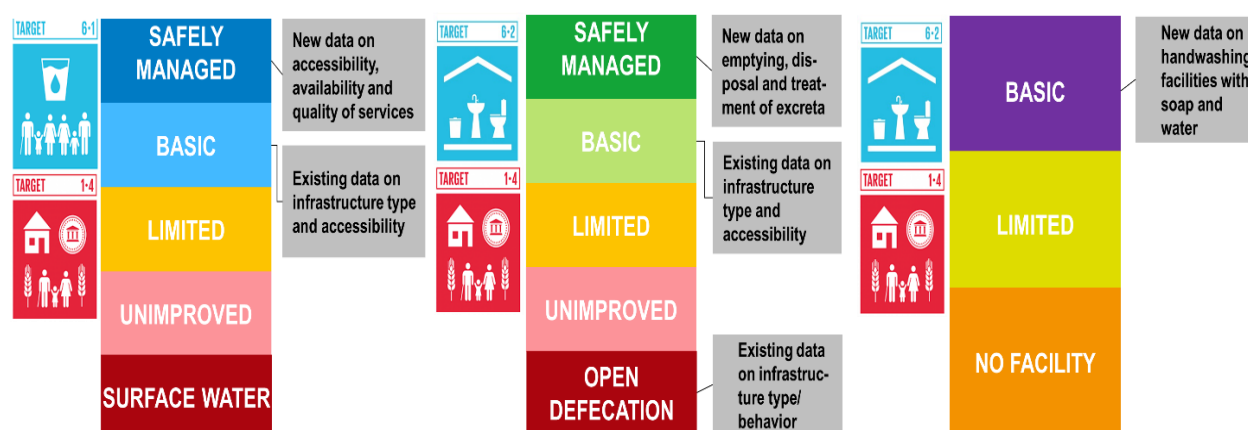


Figure 8: JMP ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

4 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SITUATION IN CHIPILI DISTRICT

This section presents the current situation in WASH in Chipili 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 CTC 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 CTC.

Key findings and outcomes of WASH survey conducted in Chipili 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 Chipili 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 not yet operation in Chipili but there are set to be in place beginning of 2023, this will mean all devolved functions will be working and cooperating with the LA through the Chipili Management Meetings. In these meetings, heads of departments within the Chipili Council and the District Heads of Departments for devolved functions will deliberate and report and outcomes of the meetings will be escalated to the Full Council and Sub-Committees of the Council.

The Chipili 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

Chipili Town Council's planning authority is still under the Luapula Provincial Planning Unit (PPU). Figure 9 shows the land use map indicating planned and developed areas generated in September 2022 prepared by the PPU on behalf of the Chipili Town Council. Only City and Municipal Councils have planning authority.

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base (NSDI projections compares well with ZAMSTAT, established in the Baseline Survey preparatory work), projections, the population of Chipili district is 56,809, with this population being predominately rural.

The Council has the core mandate to provide services to the community. It is the main focal point to address issues in the district working in collaboration with the other departments present in the district. The Planning department in the council provides planning services i.e. effective and efficient planning. They ensure physical, socio economic planning and other departments are harmonised. The council through the department of planning, plans for service provision but the lack of resources is a barrier to their implementation. The council acts as like a linkage between the community and the other departments providing services in the district. There is a District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) which meets every quarter with different stakeholder integrating efforts to address the agenda of leaving no one behind.

Planning and coordination in the district are fair but there is need for it to be enhanced to ensure the development of the district in all aspects. The challenges experienced in planning and coordination are political interference in programmes and constraints in resources which affects the level of attendance from different stakeholders due to the geographical location of the different administrative offices in the district.

The community plays a role in decision making on the type of technology that they receive through the community committees and WDCs where they suggested what the community prefers or needs. Community engagement is the one of the strategies in place to address political interference. Ownership of the programmes or infrastructure by the community depends on the approach used to sensitize or engage the community by the involvement of the WDCs. Decentralisation prevents the council from imposing any projects on the community. It emphasises on the bottom-up approach to project identification which fosters ownership. The evidence of ownership by the community can be seen through the willingness to contribute fee for maintenance of infrastructure. Before infrastructure development takes place, there is sensitization that is conducted, and the community are required to provide 25% commitment material before they receive the facilities to foster ownership.

Chipili had a strategic plan which came to end in December 2021 aspired to be a prosperous district through the provision of sustainable, quality and equitable services to the residents of Chipili and is to be superseded by the IDP. There was a council resolution for the development of IDP and the planning programme for the IDP commenced with currently the planning and issues report being developed. The expected date of completion of the IDP is December 2022 and GIZ D4D is offering technical assistance to the development of the IDP in collaboration with the provincial planning unit. One of the outputs of the IDP planning processes is the generation of spatial maps indicating current and future land use patterns

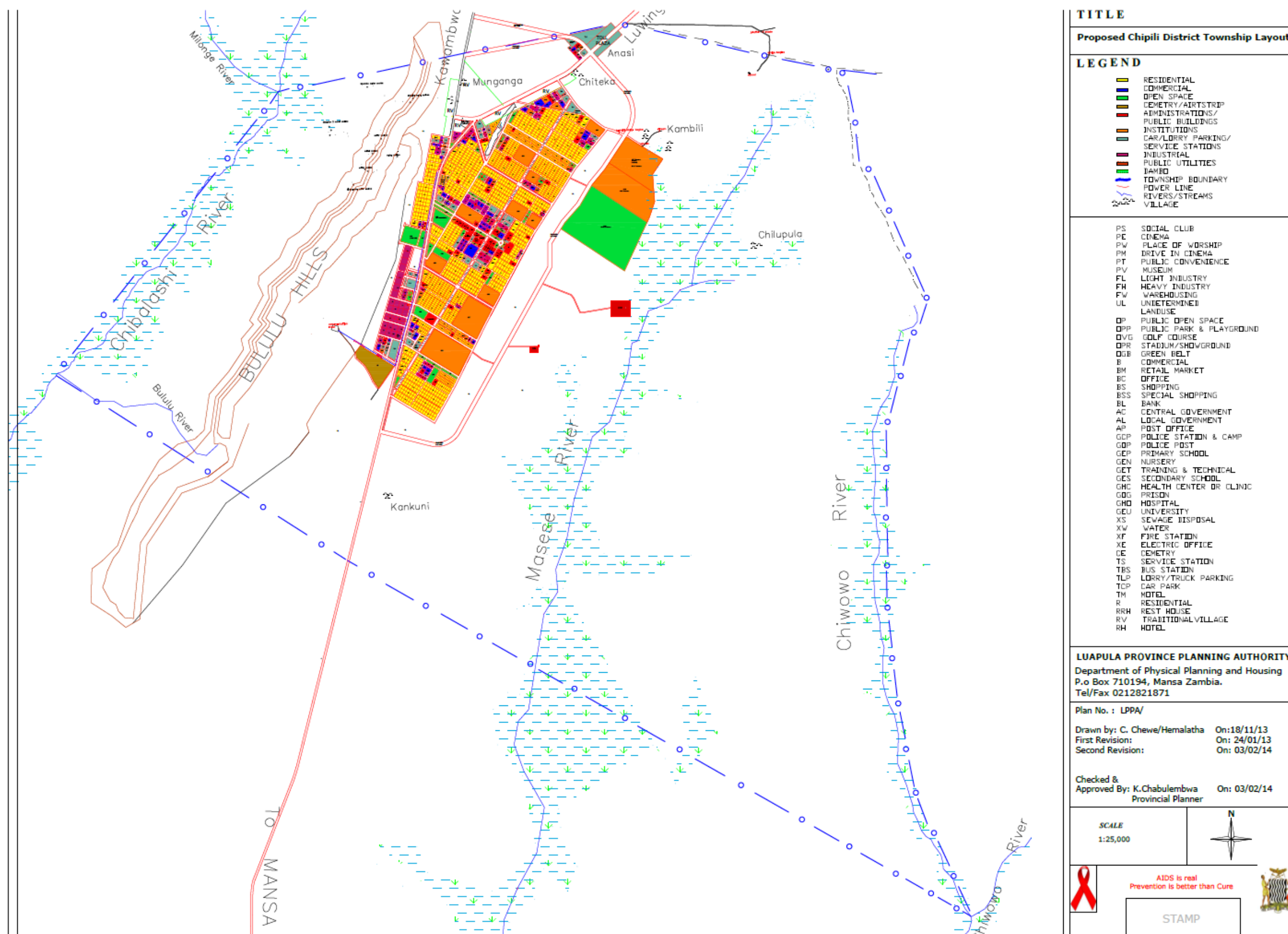


Figure 9: Chipili District-Land Use Map

Chipili has opened a township which has an approved plan with 2800 properties numbered, surveyed and 4.5km roads opened. This was funded under the capital funding for the council. Out of the 2800 plots which were surveyed, a total of 250 plots have been offered annually. The township also has 2 complete houses for the District Commissioner and the Council Secretary and complete Civic Centre. As of 2022, the council officially moved its offices to the newly built Civic Centre at the township. The only thing remaining to develop the township is the provision of municipal services i.e., provision of electricity and water. The existing infrastructure in the township accesses municipal services through Solar (Electricity) and small-piped water scheme. The development of the allocated plots is directly related to the challenge of service provision i.e. electricity and water. The current strategy for the provision of the required services is lobbying from the Ministry of Lands. In the next 10 years, the council would like to ensure that the township is fully serviced but that is highly dependent on availability of funds.

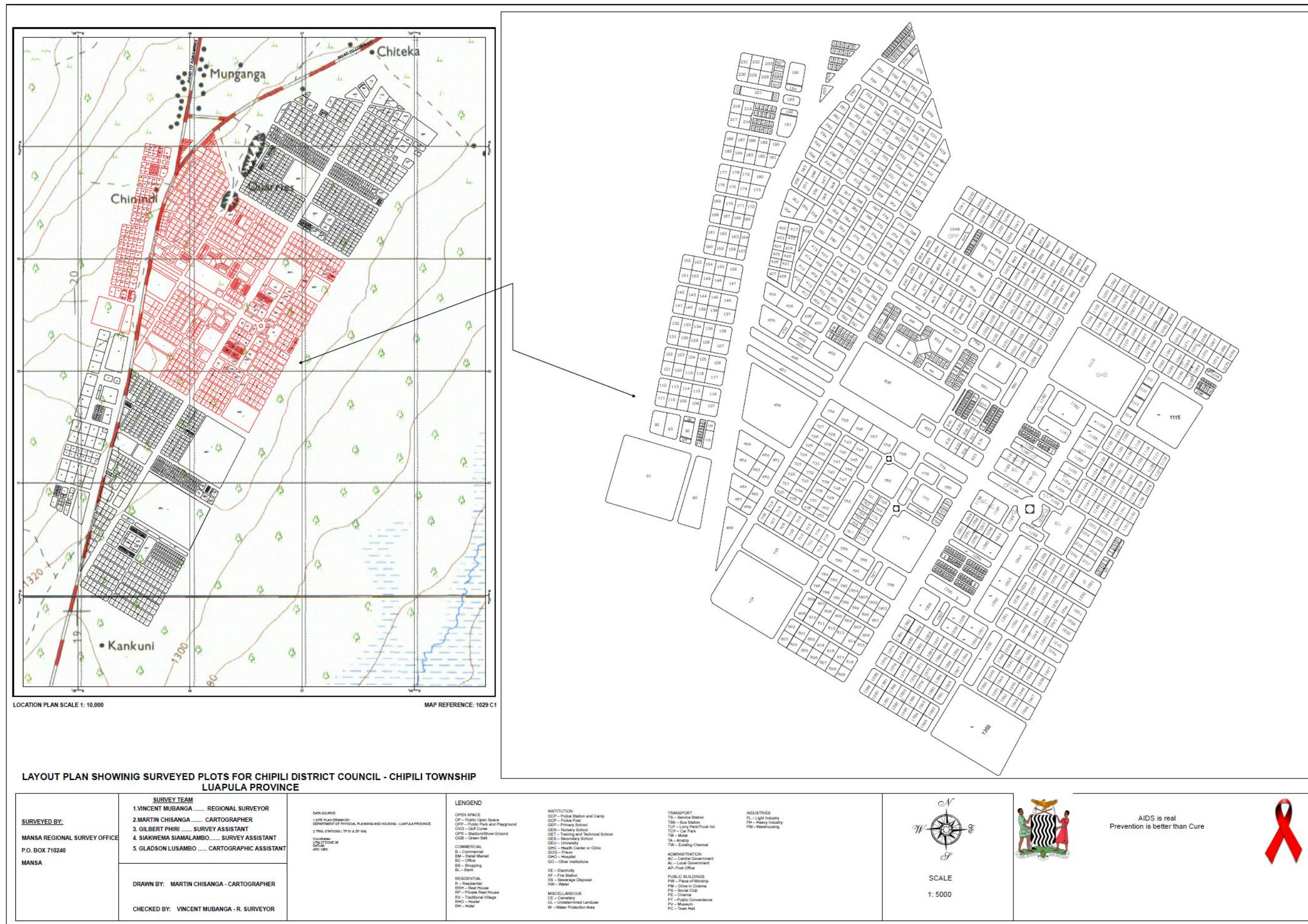


Figure 10: Layout showing the surveyed plots in the Township- Chipili Town Council

Coordination and Steering Structures

The coordination structures for IDP and 8NDP processes are in place. The Council and its partners (Chipili DEBS and Chipili DHO) have qualified technical staff that contributed to this investment plan but would require the partnership of LpWSC to support with implementing some of the WASH activities, including design and project management. However, there is need to strengthen coordination and steering to ensure that the integrated Chipili 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:

- **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 would consider to include LpWSC to report on Urban WASH when they move into the township whereas the Chipili-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 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.
- **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. There is no data base to store any data because most of it is paper based and this has been a challenge.
- **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. There is a WhatsApp group where EHTs share data.
- **Reporting templates** need to be develop or updated for coordination structures, taking account existing reporting formats and processes.

Capacity Needs

The Council, its partners (Chipili DEBS and Chipili DHO) and potential partners (LpWSC) 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 Chipili 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 Chipili 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 accomplished through multi-sectoral and integrated approaches.
- **LpWSC:** The Township of Chipili forms the Centre for development of the district. Its development is hampered by lack of water supply and sanitation services. The Town Council intends to work with LpWSC headquarters on bringing about water supply and sanitation infrastructure projects in Chipili. LpWSC shall need to establish its presence in the district in terms of offices.

4.3 OVERALL DISTRICT WASH SITUATION

It is observed that majority of the households access water from unprotected wells and as 2022 only 24% access water from boreholes/tube wells. 98% of the population are willing to be connected to piped water schemes. The JMP drinking water service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 11 and see Annex 6 for a detailed ward level distribution.

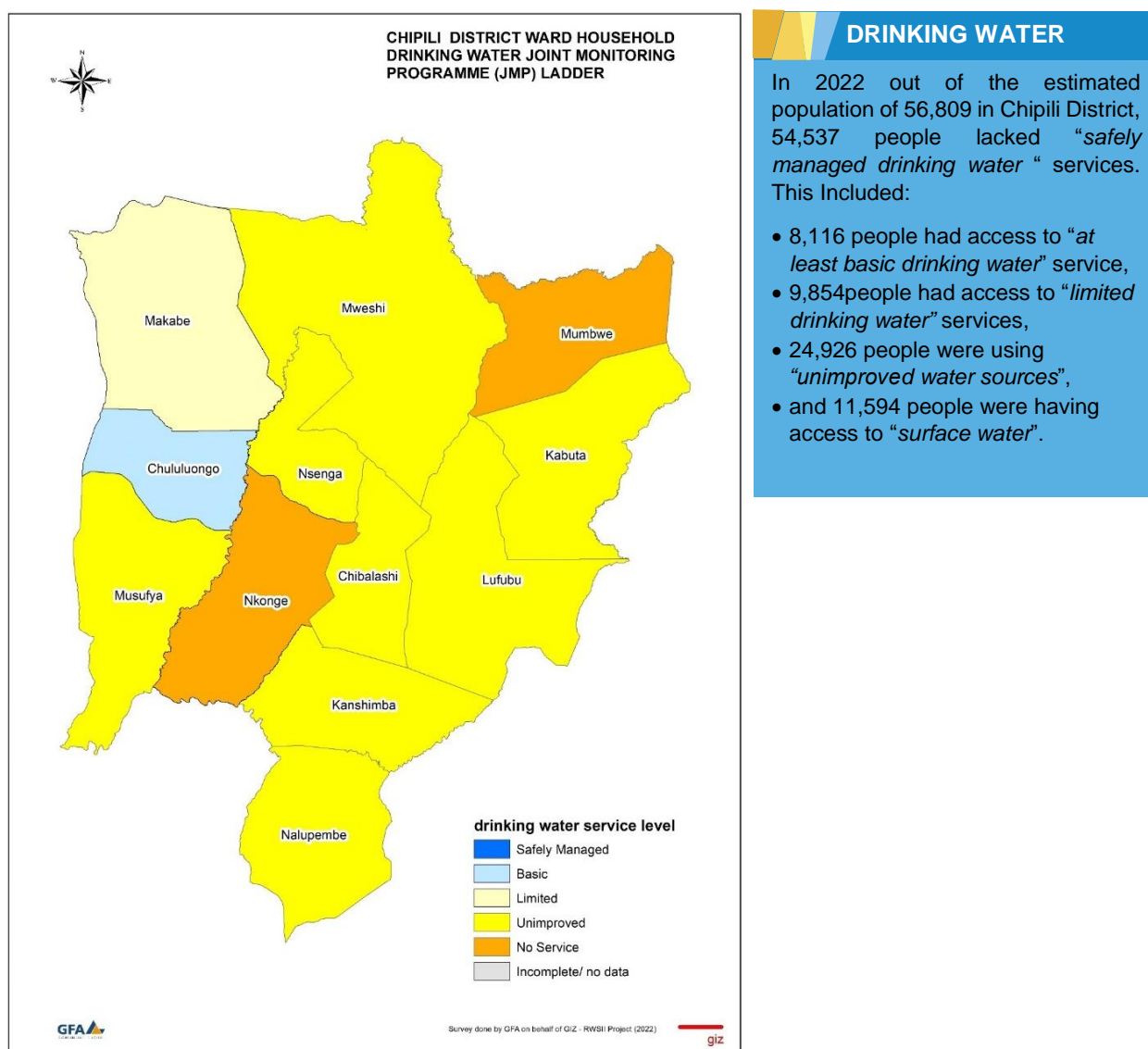
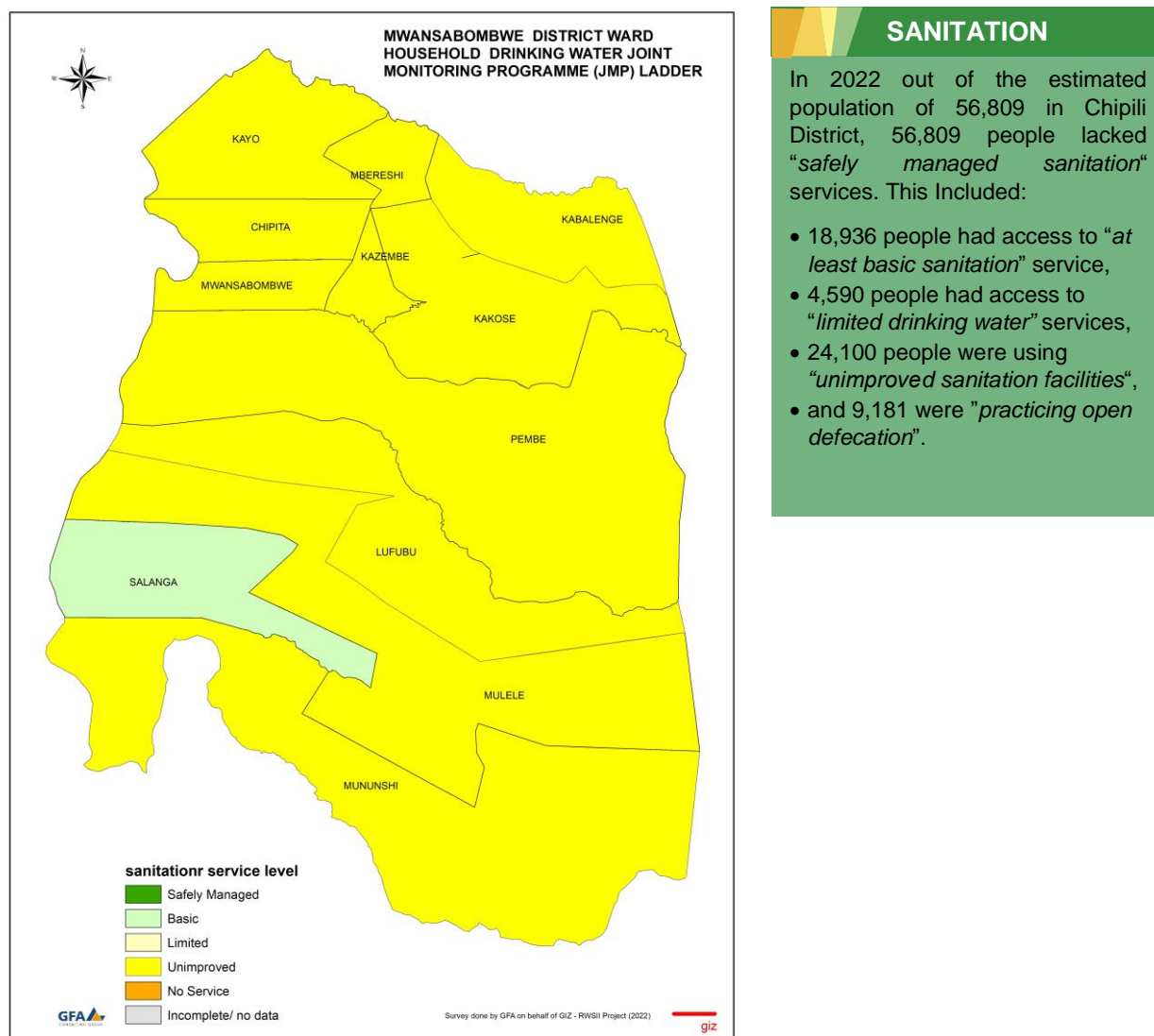


Figure 11: Chipili JMP household drinking water service levels (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH Baseline Report)

As for sanitation, approximately 15% of Chipili District do not have toilets. Majority of the households use unimproved (unsafe) traditional latrines (50%). Out of the 85% that have access to sanitation facilities, only 18% 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.



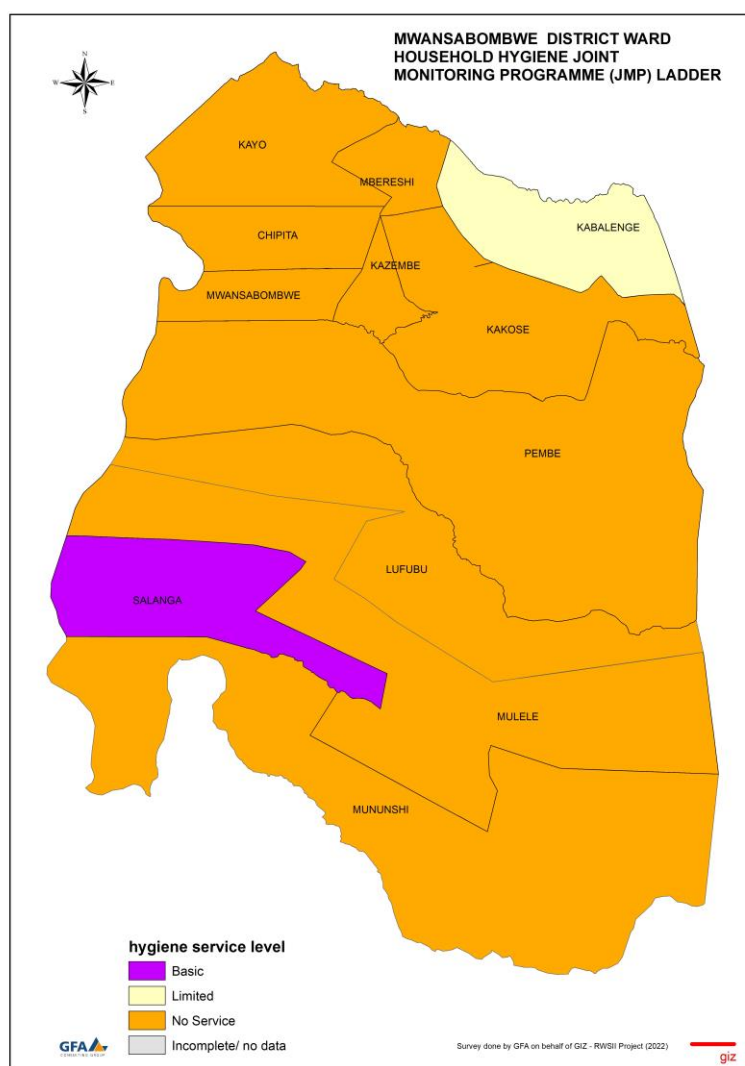
SANITATION

In 2022 out of the estimated population of 56,809 in Chipili District, 56,809 people lacked “safely managed sanitation” services. This Included:

- 18,936 people had access to “at least basic sanitation” service,
- 4,590 people had access to “limited drinking water” services,
- 24,100 people were using “unimproved sanitation facilities”,
- and 9,181 were “practicing open defecation”.

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

As of 2022, majority of the population in Chipili District do not have access to hygiene services. From the population that has access to hygiene services, the most commonly used handwashing facility in Chipili is the basin and jar. 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 56,809 in Chipili District, 47,054 people lacked “*basic hygiene*” services. This included:

- 8,607 people had access to “*limited hygiene*” services,
- and 38,446 people with no handwashing facilities at all.

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

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

4.4 URBAN AND PERI-URBAN WASH

Spatial Planning

Spatial planning helps to visualize water supply service coverage. Land use maps provide a basis for determination of water supply and sanitation requirements in the newly created district. The Chipili Town Council working with LpWSC established water supply and sanitation requirements based on demarcated plots consisting 2,800 properties of which 1,747 are non-domestic, 200 are high-cost housing units, 367 are medium cost housing units and 486 are to be low-cost housing units.

Proposed Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure in the Chipili Township

The proposed infrastructure interventions consist of planning, developing and implementing a water supply improvement project, to deliver water supply and sanitation services to the township of Chipili, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting:

- i. Construction of a Dam. Ground water sources have been reported to have iron content and most boreholes are not use.
- ii. Construction of new water treatment plant, including civil works, intake works at Chibalashi River etc.
- iii. Supply and installation of water transmission pipelines to ground tank
- iv. Construction of reinforced concrete storage tank
- v. Construction of elevated tank/s
- vi. Pumping Stations to delivery to elevated tank/s
- vii. Construction of supply mains and distribution network
- viii. Installation of new service connections
- ix. Installation of water meters
- x. Non-revenue water management.

The sanitation infrastructure and activities is to consist of:

- i. Development of a Shit Flow Diagram to appreciate sanitation situation and plan interventions
- ii. 'Citywide' Inclusive Sanitation Planning for the town and determine sanitation options
- iii. Faecal sludge quantification and characterisation
- iv. Market assessment or study for reuse of sanitation products
- v. Design and construction of wastewater/faecal sludge treatment plants
- vi. Commissioning and operation

4.5 RURAL WASH

The rural areas of Chipili consist of settlements with clusters of less than 250 people and rural growth centres with clusters more than 1000 people. Large clusters are targeted for piped water schemes. The CTC has compiled a list of all growth centres in the district, it has also identified and prioritized some growth centres for small piped water schemes. See **Annex 11**

As per NSDI data, the population in rural is about 56,809 of which according to the baseline survey undertaken, only about 10,226 (18%) had at least basic water supply services. About 9,657 (17%) had limited water services, majority which is about 24,428 (43%) get water from unimproved water sources. About 11,362 (20%) has majority get their drinking water from surface water sources.

The infrastructure of delivering of water services in the rural areas includes the majority being wells or boreholes, with 143 water points fitted with hand pumps (62 with Afridev and 81 with Indian Mark II), there only exists 2 small-piped water schemes in the district which are yet to be handed over officially but currently operational. As of 2022, out of the 143 water points, 48 (14 are Afridev and 34 are Indian Mark II) are non functional. This translates into an operational rate of 67% against a national target of 90% for operation and maintenance (O&M). All Indian Mark II functional boreholes have been abandoned due to the unpleasant water as a result of rust. See **Annex 11** for the details on the boreholes in Chipili and areas prioritized as in need of water points in the district. The MWDS is currently drilling 10 boreholes and fitting them with hand pumps. Issues have been identified that include but are not limited to the absence of a real time database, absence of SOMAP shop in the district which affects the availability of spares and inactive VWASHEs to manage water points. Selected DWASH IP measures, presented in **Section 7**, address these challenges.

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

Table 3: Chipili Rural WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili WASH baseline report)

Level of Service	Drinking Water (% of population)		Sanitation (% of population)		Hygiene (% of population)	
	District	Rural	District	Rural	District	Rural
Safely Managed	4	4	0	0	-	-
Basic	14	14	33	33	17	17
Limited	17	17	8	8	15	15
Unimproved	43	43	42	42	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	20	20	16	16	67	67
Incomplete Data	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.6 PUBLIC PLACES AND MARKETS WASH

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. The Chipili District has main public places and markets consisting of seven markets and one traditional ceremony arena.

The markets are namely, Chipili, Kanshimba, Mwenda and Lupososhi Market. There is currently no traditional ceremony arena in Chipili District.

Currently there is no public place in Chipili maintained by the council, this means all the public places neither have water sources or sanitation facilities dedicated to the Public place run by the council. Currently only Mwenda market have hygiene services which are limited. Shower services are absent in all public places as well. All the public places in Chipili require that the new WASH facilities to constructed and ensure that they are gender sensitive incl. sex separation and provision of a shower.

The WASH situation in public places and markets according to SDG ladders is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Chipili Public places WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili 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	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Limited	0	-	0	0	-	0	25	-	25
No Service	100	-	100	100	-	100	75	-	75
Incomplete Data	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Chipili WASH baseline report, 0% of the public places had access to “basic drinking water” service whereas 0% of the public places had access to “basic sanitation” services and 0% had access to “basic hygiene” services.

Further, out of four public places in Chipili District, none had water sources or toilets. In terms of hygiene services, only one public places had hygiene facilities with intermittent water supply and soap.

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.

Chipili district as total of 49 schools ranging from primary, basic, secondary, combined and other such a community schools. **Out of the 49 schools, thirty nine (39) schools either had non functional water sources or lacked a water source which represents 80% of the schools. While for sanitation, three schools had temporary sanitation facilities or no toilets on the school premises.** Majority of the schools had pit latrines and only 1 school has waterborne toilets which is Luminu Secondary Sechool.

The average toilet ratios for boys was 74, highest being 229 at Mupeta Primary School and lowest being 19 at Luminu Secondary School. For girls the average was 71, the highest being the same school at 230 and lowest 22 also being Luminu Secondary School.

Table 5: Chipili Schools WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili 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	13	-	13	0	-	0	4	-	4
Basic	9	-	9	30	-	30	4	-	4
Limited	13	-	13	48	-	48	78	-	78
No Service	65	-	65	22	-	22	13	-	13
Incomplete Data	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Chipili WASH baseline report, 13% of the schools had access to “advanced drinking water” service, whereas 0% of the schools had access to “advanced sanitation” services and 4% had access to “advanced hygiene” services as shown in Table 5 above.

Further, out of 49 schools in Chipili District, 11 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 (Luminu Secindary School) had waterborne toilets and also met the 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.

The DEBS ensures that schools have access to good SHN. Apart from advocacy & education, they partners with other stakeholders to provide minimum requirements for a good learning environment.

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 19 health care facilities in Chipili, categorised into Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Rural Health Post (RHP). Currently Chipili does not have a hospital. Rural health centres that had a mixture of advanced, basic and no drinking water service while Rural health posts had a mixture of advanced with majority not having drinking water services. The DHO Office is responsible for WASH service provision in the health care facilities and also conduct WASH preventive and promotive activities as well as curative as a result of poor WASH service provision. There are 10 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 9 Rural Health Posts (RHPs) and 95 Neighbourhood Health Committees (NHCs) in the district.

Table 6 shows WASH service coverage in health care facilities according to SDG ladders.

Table 6: Chipili Health Care Facilities WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Chipili 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	25	-	25	0	-	0	42	-	42	75	-	75	50	-	50
Basic	25	-	25	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	8	-	8
Limited	0	-	0	83	-	83	58	-	58	17	-	17	17	-	17
No Service	50	-	50	17	-	17	0	-	0	8	-	8	25	-	25
Incomplete Data	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

According to the 2022 Chipili WASH baseline report, 25% of the HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service, whereas 0% of had access to “advanced sanitation” services. In addition, 42% of HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene”. Further, 75% of HCFs had access to “advanced health care waste management” services and 50% of which access to “advanced environmental cleaning” services as shown in Table 6 above.

Further, out of 19 HCFs in Chipili District, only 5 HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service, with the remaining having basic service and no drinking service. On sanitation side, none of the HCFs had access to “advanced sanitation service this is due to the absence of sex separated facilities and toilets dedicated to staff and the remaining had limited and no sanitation service. 8 HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene” service, the remaining had basic hygiene service. Considering health care waste management, 14 HCFs had access to “advanced health care waste management” service, the remaining had limited services. Further, 10 HCFs had access to “advanced environmental cleaning” service, the remaining with access to basic and 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 wellbeing 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 Chipili GIZ WASH baseline report, 73% of the school staff toilets were sex separated while approximately 91% of the pupil toilets were sex separated. While for HCFs, all staff and patient toilets are sex separated. There are no specific toilets dedicated to the public places in Chipili. 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 Chipili GIZ WASH baseline report, 74% of the schools did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. While for HCFs, 55% 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 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 14 for the sectors involved in the implementation of WASH Programmes.

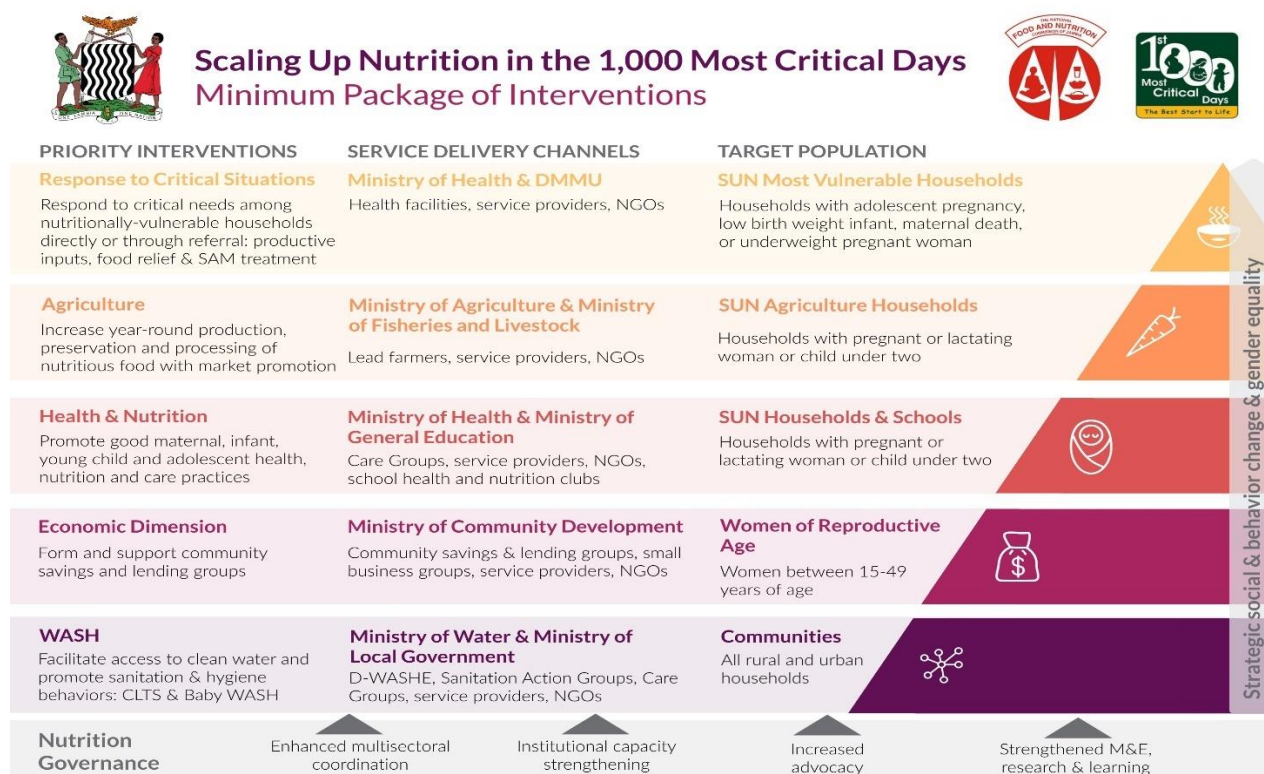


Figure 14: Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II Pyramid

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. Currently there is no partnerships that exist in Chipili related to Scaling Up Nutrition.

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 Chipili Baseline Report, majority of Chipili District that practice hand hygiene wash their hands after using the toilet as well as before eating and preparing food. It was observed that only 31% practice handwashing after changing the baby's nappies. If only 31% wash their hands after changing the baby and only 34% 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.

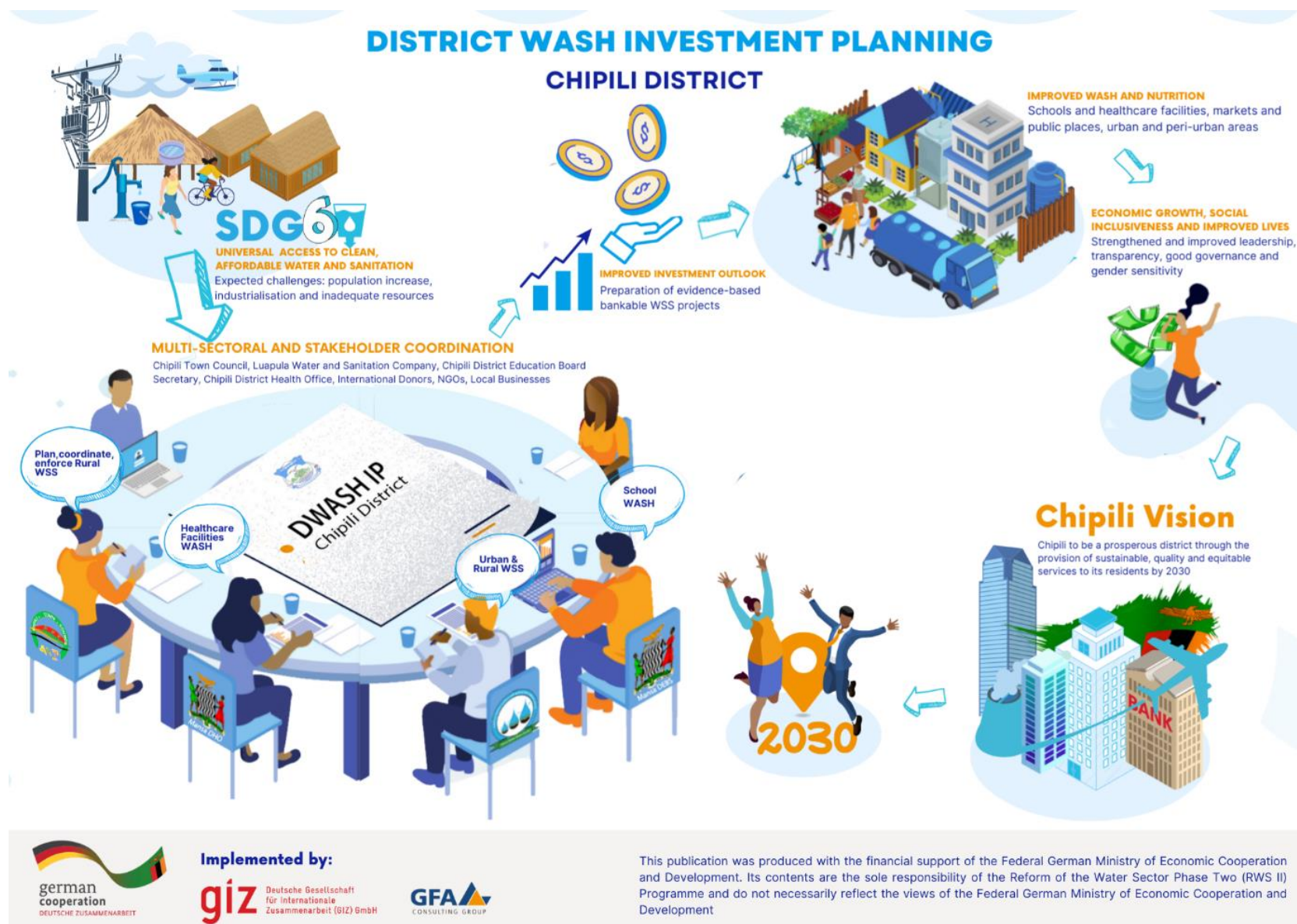


Figure 15: Chipili District Vision

6 CHIPILI DISTRICT WASH VISION AND DWASH IP OBJECTIVES

Chipili District Strategic Plan 2017-2021 envisages “to be a prosperous district through the provision of sustainable, quality and equitable services to the residents of Chipili”. Chipili’s mission is to provide sustainable, quality, socio-economic services and improve infrastructure for effective and efficient service delivery. Thus, Chipili District has committed itself to the achievement of adequate provision of WASH services to the population under its jurisdiction. It envisions providing clean and safe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all by 2030.

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 7 for a comprehensive list of expectations.

Table 7: Stakeholder expectations for WASH

Category	
Steering and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Multi-sectoral approach towards the provision and maintenance of WASH services ii) Strengthened DWASHE Committee with representation from all the key stakeholders in the District iii) Strengthened data collection and reporting tools through well-established channels to feed in the national urban and rural water sanitation program 2030 iv) Improved coordination and commitment of stakeholders and partners in the implementation of WASH activities
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Integrated Partnerships among key WASH stakeholders to streamline available resources for the implementation of WASH activities ii) Engage in partnerships through stakeholder consultations and sign MoUs with different partners to maximise synergies iii) Avoid working in silos (Multi-sectoral collaboration) iv) Identification of Partners v) Resource mobilisation from investors vi) Engagement of Tradition Leaders for sustainable solutions
Transparency and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Involvement of stakeholders in all WASH procedures i.e., planning and implementation of WASH Programmes ii) All stakeholders to share activities, Programmes and financial support attached iii) All stakeholders to disclose resources and disbursement of project funds iv) DWASH MIS is accessible to all stakeholders when need arises v) All beneficiaries to take ownership of WASH facilities
Gender-sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increased funding in sensitization of gender sensitive WASH ii) Feasibility study to understand culturally appropriate MHM solutions or interventions from the perspective of women and girls in the district iii) Gender sensitive WASH infrastructure available iv) Women have full and effective participation including equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in WASH Programmes v) By 2030 increase equal participation of both men and women in WASH activities. vi) End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls in WASH Programmes
Taking into account of principles of SUN Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) By 2030 end all form of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons ii) Contribute to reduction of stunting in the district iii) Provision of clean, safe drinking water and sanitation, including improved hygiene (sensitization) iv) Intensified social behavioral change communications v) Multi-sectoral approach to the Scaling Up Nutrition process

Category	
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All plans developed are aligned to the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes ii) All plans developed are aligned to the Integrated Development Plans, National Development Plans and the Vision 2030
Peri-Urban WASH/Urban (Domestic and Non-Domestic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All Domestic and Non-Domestic Properties are connected to piped water ii) Improved water supply service hours to 24hrs iii) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, thereby ending open defecation. iv) Standardization of pit latrines and septic tanks v) Faecal sludge management with introduced vacuum tanker rate and Sludge treatment plant vi) Safely managed water supply and sanitation services
Rural WASH (Water point sources and growth centres piped water supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) By 2030, increase water points access to all in all the villages 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
To have an ODF Chipili district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, thereby ending open defecation.
WASH in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sanitation access in all schools by provision of ablution block separated by gender with showers and be use friendly to the differently abled people.with ratio of 1:25 for boys and 1:20 for girls, with improved MHM (girls) ii) To have access to solar powered piped water system in all schools by 2030
WASH in Health Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 as well as staff and patient iii) All HCFs to have improved adequate clean safe running water, including all HCFs which provide maternity services iv) Improve health care waste management system in all health facilities through the provision of bins, coded bin liners, PPE and capacity building of the handlers. As well as construction of incinerators All HCFs to have showers for hygiene especially those that provide maternity services v) Support and strengthen environmental cleanliness of all the health facilities through trainings in IPC and implementation of the IPC protocols.
Public Places and Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) By 2030, to have access to piped water systems in all markets and public place. ii) By 2030, to improve timely collection, disposal and recycling of waste. iii) By 2030, to construct ablution blocks in all markets, workplaces and bus stations. (clearly labelled in terms of gender with showers and handwashing facilities, including easy accessibility to differently abled persons and MHM)

The stated expectations were used to draft objectives by each of the actors individually (CTC, 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"> ensuring that Chipili District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee creating gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management 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
	b) harmonise WASH Standards, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> harmonised standards among stakeholders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District
	c) enforce By-laws on waste management, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring proper waste management
	d) enforce the Public Health Act, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Public Health Act related to WASH services
Urban and Peri-urban WSS	e) increase water coverage the Township i.e. urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources expanding the CU water service area in the Urban & Peri-urban areas, by optimizing water production plants, increase the number of billed customers and Capacity building of Employees in Water Management
	f) increase sanitation coverage the Township i.e. urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
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"> 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 reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources 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
	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"> ensuring Management of Water Supply Infrastructure is enhanced, by increasing the number of functional boreholes ensuring the SOMAP Shops are managed effectively, by implementing the SOMAP Shop Management Model and effective use of Funds from the SOMAP Shop Account ensuring availability of Spare parts, by availability of spare parts in the SOMAP shops

	i) increase sanitation coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from 16% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
	j) To implement the ODF Strategy, focused on ensuring ODF Sustainability in the District, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing the number of villages attaining ODF Status engagement of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders to facilitate community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to OD Mitigation of the high risk of damaged, collapsed and abandoned latrines which risk falling back to Open Defecation habits
HCFs WSS	k) To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source), through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reducing the number of HCFS lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources) or having no access to safe drinking water.
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"> 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.
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"> 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
SWM Services	n) To ensure effective management of solid waste, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing solid waste management practices, by ensuring that all households have garbage bins and avoid solid household waste dumping into toilets
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"> ensuring water facilities are accessible to differently abled persons ensuring sanitation facilities are accessible to differently abled persons

These objectives were then handed over to respective actors to develop specific activities/packages of measures. 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/packages of measures 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-funded Decentralisation for Development (D4D) programme that supports CTC in the formulation of the IDP.

GIZ RWS II facilitated the consolidation of investment packages by the district actors (CTC, Chipili DEBS, Chipili DHO and LpWSC). This process of consolidation 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 packages of measures. 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 12** Methodology for Technical Options and Costing).

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 Chipili Town Council**
- ii. To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets **under Chipili Town Council**
- iii. To Enhance Planning and Coordination **under Chipili Town Council**
- iv. To Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition **under Chipili Town Council**
- v. To Improve School WASH and Nutrition **under Chipili DEBS**
- vi. To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition **under Chipili DHO**
- vii. To Improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas **under LpWSC**

Please refer to Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of Investment Packages

Item No	Categories of Investment Package	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	Chipili Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. • Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas 	9,728,345	13,987,545
2	To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Chipili Town Council	District Planning Office	• Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres)	2,847,328	3,032,513
3	To Enhance Planning and Coordination	Chipili Town Council	District Planning Office	• Spatial, social and economic planning	1,728,217	2,256,371
4	To Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Chipili Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres • Nutrition for entire district 	10,778,035	16,407,975
5	To Improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	• All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	69,571,079	86,855,782
6	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	• All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	43,123,531	43,977,901
7	To Improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)	LpWSC Chipili District with Director of Works	• Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation	147,632,100	147,632,100
Grand Total					283,680,418	311,893,815

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 Chipili 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 12: Methodology for Technical Options and Costing.

Table 9: Investment Package Number 1: To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act

<i>Investment Packages to Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act</i> <i>This package to be overseen by the Public Health Department of the CTC, is aimed to ensure enforcement of Public Health Act and By-laws for solid waste management</i>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
2.1	To enact by-laws for the protection and conservation of WASH facilities	To encourage a sense of responsibility in WASHE activities and increased sense of ownership in WASHE activities.	2022 to 2023: Conduct community consultations and Council approval of proposed by law. 2024: Enactment and enforcement By-law. 2025 to 2030: Enforcement By-law. Baseline: 0%. There is no by-law on WASH	Number of by laws enacted	0	100	100	116,000	261,000
2.1	To provide waste management services	Establishment of dumpsite.	2024: Construction of Dumpsite. 2025 to 2030: Maintenance of Dumpsite. Baseline: 0%. There is no dumpsite in Chipili	Number of dumpsites constructed	0	100	100	396,350	396,350
		Providing machinery and equipment for proper waste management operations and sensitizing the community on the importance of proper waste management using multisectoral approach.	2025: Procurement of Machinery and Maintenance of Dumpsite. 2026 to 2023: Maintenance of Dumpsite. Baseline: 0%. No machinery or equipment to maintain and operate the Dumpsite	Number of machinery and equipment procured and maintained	0	100	100	4,750,000	4,750,000
		Procure waste bins in public places such as markets and bus stations	2023 to 2025: Procure 4 waste bins. 2026: Construction of 4 refuse bays. 2026 to 2030 Maintenance of refuse bays. Baseline: 13%. 2 bins in the public places	Number of waste collection points constructed	13	100	100	612,000	627,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Waste collection in public places such as markets and bus stations	<p>2023: Collection of waste and dump in refuse pit as we: await the construction of a dumpsite and machinery. 2024: Collection of waste and dump in refuse pit as we await the machinery and sensitize the community and involvement of stakeholders as we await the procurement of machinery. 2025 to 2030: Collection of waste and dumping in the dumpsite as well as cooperate social responsibility for sustainability of Solid Waste Management.</p> <p>Baseline: 0%. No waste collection in the district however waste is currently being managed using refuse pits</p>	Number of waste collection and transported to dumpsite conducted	0	100	100	2,232,000	5,022,000
		Incorporating Environmental cleaning operation in Keep Zambia Clean, Green and Healthy Campaign.	<p>2022 to 2030: Conduct Keep Zambia Clean Campaign every last Friday of the month in different wards.</p> <p>Baseline: 100%. Keep Zambia Clean Campaign conducted every last Friday of the month in different wards</p>	Percentage of keep Zambia campaign done per year.	100	100	100	737,600	1,659,600
Sub-total - Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act								9,728,345	13,987,545

Table 10: Investment Package Number 2: To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets

<i>Investment Package to Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets</i> <i>This package to be overseen by the Public Health Department of CTC, is aimed to ensure Public Places and Markets have adequate and safe WASH services.</i>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
2.1	To provide the Public Places with access to safe water supply.	Ensure the public places with no water service have a water source available for the market	2023: Through the WDCs under CDF, facilitate for a water scheme at Chipili and Kanshimba. 2023, Baseline: 0%. No access to water supply services at all public places		0	100	100	550,000	550,000
		Reduce the Public Places having no water service	Same as above. 2025: Explore the extension of the Mulumbwa piped water scheme to Lufubu Market. Baseline: 100%. 4 out of 4 Public Places having access to no service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chipili Market, Kanshimba Market, Mwenda Market and Lupososhi		100	0	0		
2.2	To provide the Public Places with improved sanitation services	Ensure the public places with limited or no sanitation service have a sanitation facility available for the market	2022: Through the WDCs under CDF, a new a market is being constructed at Chipili Market and that comes with one pit latrine. 2024 to 2024: Influence the WDCs to consider Chipili Market and Mwenda when selecting projects under CDF to construction of an ablution blocks which is sex separated, has a shower and accessible to persons with limited mobility. Baseline: 0%. No access to sanitation services at all public places		0	100	100	624,000	624,000
		Reduce the Public Places having limited or no sanitation services	2023 to 2026/30: Community Sensitisation and engagement annually. Construction of 4 abltution blocks. Baseline: 100%. 4 out of 4 Public Places having access to limited or no sanitation service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chipili Market, Kanshimba Market, Mwenda Market and Lupososhi		0	100	100	1,248,000	1,248,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
2.3	To achieve access to adequate hygiene services for all	Ensure the public places with limited or no hygiene service have a handwashing facility with soap available for the market	2023 to 2024: Under Capital and/or Local Equilisation Fund to facilitate for a construction of communal hand wash in Chipili Market and Kanshimba Market. connected to the scheme for continous water supply and task the WDC/Market Committee Chairpersons to ensure availability of soap. Baseline: 0%. No access to hygienic services at all public places		0	100	100	31,800	31,800
		Reduce the Public Places having limited or no hygiene serviceshing facility available for the market	Same as above. 2023: Procure 2 handwashing facilities with soap per market. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 4 Public Places having no hygiene service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chipili Market, Kanshimba Market, Mwenda Market and Lupososhi		0	100	100		
2.4	To Increase access to MHM services in public places	Promote and facilitate initiatives aimed at access to MHM services - Local authorities /partners to facilitate the provision of MHM services in all public places.	2023 to 2024: Shower available when ablutions are constructed in Chipili Market and Mwenda Market also to include Public PLaces in the MHM Programme development. 2025 to 2030: Implementation of the MHM Programme. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 4 Public Places having access to MHM service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		0	100	100		
2.5	Community owns the WASH infrastructure in the Public Places - Sustainable operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in the Public Places	Sustainable operation costs covering the facilities	2023: Establish a tariff structure for the toilets and showers at the ablution blocks in Chipili and Mwenda Market which cover the costs of amenties such as handwashing soap, tissue and wage. 2024: Establish a tariff structure for the toilets and showers at the ablution blocks in Lupososhi and Kanshimba Market which cover the costs of amenities such as handwashing soap, tissue and wages and collection of user fees for Chipili and Mwenda Markets. 2025 to 2030: Collection of user fees in all markets cover the costs of amenities such as handwashing soap, tissue and wages. Baseline: 0%. No public fee paying facilities in the districts		0	100	100	1,080	2,430
		WASH facilities in public places are maintained and operate efficiently	2023 to 2030, Routine maintenance of WASH facilities in Public Places. Baseline: 0%. No public fee paying facilities in the districts.		0	100	100	133,600	300,600
Sub-total Public Places and Markets								2,847,328	3,032,513

Table 11: Investment Package Number 3: To Enhance Planning and Coordination

Investment Package to Enhance Planning & Coordination of WASH									
This package to be overseen by the Planning & Development Department of the CTC , 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
1.1	To have an active, effective and well integrated DWASHE Committee	orientation of the DWASHE	2023: Conduct an orientation meeting of the DWASHE Committee members (100% achievement). Baseline: 0%. No orientation done for Chipili district on roles and responsibility		0	100	100	38,400	86,400
		circulate calender of meetings on time and constant follow ups on reports	2023 to 2030: Develop DWASHE Meeting calendar of the year, circulate to partners, DWASHE Committee meetings quarterly and submit reports. Baseline: 25%. One meeting held in 2022 second quarter as opposed to 4 meeting		25	100	100	22,400	50,400
1.2	To create gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management	Conduct Data Collection Exercise to established the number of existing/ active VWASHE Committees	2023: Conduct a data collection exercise to establish number of functional VWASHE Committees. 2024 to 2030: Conduct follow up data collection exercise to update the VWASHE functionality and capture the new established VWASHE Committee. Baseline: 0%. There is no database to establish the functionality of all the VWASHE Committees in the District		0	100	100	1,141,816	1,141,816
		Encourage more women participation in decision making to equal the men.	2024 to 2030: VWASHE Committees to have female representation in the executive. Baseline: 0%. No public-private and civil society partnership		0	100	100	0	0

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
1.3	To have Adequate and effective public-private and civil society partnership in WASH programs	Incorporation of all WASH players in planning for WASH activities	2023: Develop a business proposal that will promote private sector investment in WASH. 2024 to 2030: Enlarge the dispensation of the business community with hopes of increased partnerships in the District Baseline: 0%. There are no women occupying seats in the VWASH Committees		0	100	100	22,560	50,760
		To enhance investment in WASH private sector - creation and publizing/advertizing concept notes and business proposal in WASH programs	2024 to 2030: VWASHE Committees to have female representation in the executive. Baseline: 0%. No WASH private sector investments in the District		0	100	100	18,920	37,840
1.4	to encourage more partners to come on board and support WASH activities.	Increase financial support - present WASH project proposals/ plans to would be funders for support and lobby for their financial support.	2023: Generate investment concept notes and develop project proposals. 2024 to 2030: Roll out investment concept and project proposals to the private sector. Baseline: 0%. There are no women occupying seats in the VWASH Committees		0	100	100	93,770	187,540
		Identify all the sectors that play a key role on WASH - By using multisectoral approach through involving key stakeholders in WASH programs there by enhancing transparency and accountability.	2023 to 2030: All stakeholders identified and trained Baseline: 50%. Not all stakeholders are involved ie WDCs are not involved		50	100	100	45,600	102,600
1.5	To have WASH mainstreamed in all sector planning and budgeting processes	All sector departments incorporate WASH activities in their plans and produce progress reports quarterly for transparency and accountability - ensure that all departments include WASH in their annual budgets	2023 to 2030: Lobby for decentralized budgeting in all departments that in corporates WASH Baseline: 100%. Currently the main departments that fund WASH are Council and DHO		10	30	30	86,880	195,480

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
1.6	To have an adequate and effective public-private and civil society involvement and coordination	Incorporate WASH in all governing structures, reintroduction of DWASH committee to the DDCC/reporting structure.	2023 to 2030: Established WASH committees as part of the WDC and DDCC) <i>Baseline: 0%. WASH Committees are not part of the DDCC and WDCs</i>		0	100	100	3,110	3,110
1.7	To have Harmonized reporting system at all levels	The development of a standard reporting tool for all stakeholders and structures - formulate harmonise reporting templates/structures	2023: Develop a standard reporting tool for WASH and operationalise it through the DWAEHE Committee. 2024 to 2030: Reports submitted using the standard template during the DWASHE meetings) <i>Baseline: 0%. There is no standard reporting system at the moment</i>		0	100	100	55,380	110,760
1.8	To ensure reporting tools are aligned to the IDP/National Development Plans	creation of reporting tools aligned to the national plans and the IDP.	2023: Generate investment concept notes and develop project proposals. 2024 to 2030: Roll out investment concept and project proposals to the private sector. <i>Baseline: 0%. The IDP in development stage and reporting tools not developed</i>		40	100	100		
		orientation on reporting tools and structures in relation to the IDP objectives	2023: Orient all the various stakeholders on the developed reporting tools. <i>Baseline: 0%. The IDP in development stage and reporting tools not developed</i>		0	100	100	12,990	25,980
1.9	To ensure integration, effective and timely planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans	Incorporate all stakeholders in the preparation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluations of plans.	2023 to 2030: 100% Stake holders prepare, plan, implement and conduct M&E jointly <i>Baseline: 50%. Preparation and planning is being done jointly but implementation, monitoring and evaluation is being done by one institution.</i>		50	100	100	29,280	58,560
Sub-total - Planning								1,728,217	2,256,371

Table 12: Investment Package Number 4: To Improve Rural WASH and Nutrition

Investment Package to Enhance Rural WASH & Nutrition.

This package to be overseen by the **Director of Works working the RWSS Coordinator of CTC**, 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
4.1	To Improved access to clean and safe drinking water supply	Increase the population having access to safely managed drinking water service. (Drill a total of 100 boreholes, 28 water schemes and rehabilitate all non functional boreholes)	2022: Rehabilitating of 3 non-functional boreholes and constructing of 1 solar powered water scheme. 2023: Drilling and equipping 9 boreholes, Rehabilitating of 10 non-functional boreholes and constructing 6 solar powered water schemes. 2024: Drilling and equipping 9 boreholes, Rehabilitating of 10 non-functional boreholes and constructing 5 solar powered water schemes. 2025: Drilling and equipping 9 boreholes, Rehabilitating of 12 non-functional boreholes and and constructing 4 solar powered water schemes. 2026: Drilling and equipping 9 boreholes, Rehabilitating of 12 non-functional boreholes and constructing 5 solar powered water schemes. 2026 to 2030: Drilling and equipping 16 boreholes, Rehabilitating of 12 non-functional boreholes and constructing 6 solar powered water schemes. Baseline: 4%. proportion of the population having access to safely managed drinking water services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		4	78	100	8,055,000	11,885,000
		Conduct quarterly water quality monitoring to ensure that the water supplied to the community is safe	2023 to 2030: Procure 5 water sampling kits, conduct quarterly water quality testing and take 24 water samples to the laboratory for testing. Baseline: 0%. Currently there are no water sampling kits to conduct water quality monitoring		0	100	100	84,500	204,500

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.2	Sustainable operation and maintenance for all water point sources	SOMAP Shop available to access to spareparts within the District	2023: Construct a SOMAP shop. Baseline: 0%. The district has no SOMAP shop		0	100	100	125,000	125,000
		SOMAP Shop is fully stocked to ensure readily available spareparts	2023: Procure 12 Hand Pump Toolkits and stock spareparts in SOMAP Shop. 2024 to 2030: Restock spare parts in SOMAP Shop. Baseline: 25%. The district has no SOMAP shop but there are 3 Hand pump Tool kits		25	100	100	554,000	554,000
		Community has access to the required tools for repairing of boreholes	2023: Establish 12 Tool kit centres. Baseline: 8%. There is only 1 Toolkit centre		8	100	100	7,500	7,500
		Capacity building for more APMs to reduce downtime and increase number of functioning water facilities	2023 to 2030: Train 12 APMs each year. Baseline: 20%. There are currently 3 trained APMs		20	100	100	120,440	270,990
4.3	Ensure the hydrological sensitive areas are protected - avoid pollution and contamination of water sources	Identify Potential Recharge areas within the District	2023: Identify, Map and Zoning of potential high recharge areas. Baseline: 0%. Potential recharge areas not yet identified		0	100	100	35,900	35,900
4.4	To safeguard water points from all sources of contamination - reduce the cases of diarrhoeal diseases, waterborne diseases and water related diseases	Community engagement and sensitization on the dangers of water contamination and the importance of protecting the water points from contamination.	2023: Develop a community engagement and sensitization programme on the dangers of water contamination jointly with WASH Stakeholders. 2024 to 2030: Explore joint Implementation of the recommendations in the community engagement and sensitization programme with other WASH Stakeholders. Baseline: 0%. Proportion of the population having access to safely managed sanitation services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		40	100	100	32,264	72,594

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.5	To Improved access to safely managed sanitation services	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation	2023 to 2030: 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 targeting 20 villages with a population of approximately 5500. Baseline: 0%. Currently there is no data on ODF Status of the Villages		0	49	100	81,730	183,893
		Reduce the practice of open defecation	2023 to 2030: Conduct CLTS triggering and ODF Verification in 20 villages) tied to the one-household-one toilet campaign Baseline: 16%. Proportion of the population practicing Open Defecation. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		16	4	0	11,500	25,875
4.7	To implement the ODF Strategy	Ensure ODF Sustainability in the District - Increase the number of villages attaining ODF Status	2023: 20 villages to attain ODF Status. 2024 to 2026: Additional villages to attain ODF Status, 26 in 2024, 28 in 2025, 27 in 2026 and 2026 to 2030 all villages attain ODF. Baseline: 0%. Currently there is no data on ODF Status of the Villages		0	49	100	18,000	40,500
		Ensure ODF Sustainability in the District - Revamping CLTs program in order to eliminate open defecation by 2026	2023 to 2030: Conduct CLTS triggering villages, 20 in 2023, 26 in 2024, 28 in 2025, 27 in 2026 and 2023 to 2030 all villages triggered. Baseline: 0%. The CLTS Program implementation has not been implemented in Chipili since 2019 under Akros		0	49	100	235,532	519,804
		Ensure ODF Sustainability in the District - Engagement of the traditional leaders and civic leaders in accelerating and improving access to sanitation and hygiene in chiefdoms.	2023 to 2030: Re-orient Traditional Leaders in CLTS during Triggering. 20 in 2023, 26 in 2024, 28 in 2025, 27 in 2026 and 2026 to 2030 all traditional leaders re-oriented in CLTS during triggering. Baseline: 70%. Most of the Traditional leaders are aware of CLTS but there is need for re-orientation		70	49	100	18,100	40,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.8	To ensure Integrated water and sanitation services management	Ensure proper coordination in the provision of clean and safe water to the community - stakeholder meetings using multisectoral approach in integrated water and sanitation services management.	2023: With the opening of the new Civic centre, this will address the issue of accessibility and hold quarterly stakeholder meetings. 2024 to 2030: hold quarterly stakeholder meetings. Baseline: 50%. Limited participation by stakeholders due to the geographical location of various stakeholders		50	100	100	20,646	55,056
		Knowledge Transfer on integrated water and sanitation services management - Capacity building in integrated water and sanitation services management by engaging NGOs and other key players such as the Province.	2022: Training on water supply and sanitation operation at Mansa Trades sponsored by GIZ. 2023: Conduct Training Needs Assessment of stakeholders in District. 2024 to 2030: Target trainings identified in Training Needs assessment. Baseline: 70%. Capacity building only conducted by cooperating partners and NGOS e.g. GIZ and World Vision and not within district or province		70	95	100	83,800	188,550
4.9	To promote Behavioural change and compliance to the hygiene - Reduction of faecal-oral transmission diseases and diarrhoeal diseases	Increase the population having access to basic hygiene	2023 to 2030: Engagement of traditional leaders to ensure households have handwashing facilities with water and soap in the targeted villages for CLTS triggering, 20 in 2023, 26 in 2024, 28 in 2025, 27 in 2026 and 2026 to 2030 Engagement of traditional leaders to ensure all households have handwashing facilities with water and soap. Baseline: 17%. Proportion of the population having access to basic hygiene. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		17	49	100	182,002	409,505
4.10,	To ensure access to MHM service in the district	Creating an enabling Environment for menstrual health management - menstruation awareness for girl children before their first period	2023: Develop a MHM Programme that targets women and girlchild in the community jointly with WASH Stakeholders. 2024 to 2030: Explore joint Implementation of the recommendations in the MHM programme with other WASH Stakeholder. Baseline: 54%. Proportion of female population MHM Awareness before period) Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		54	100	100	132,300	297,675

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Creating an enabling Environment for menstrual health management - Privacy during Menstruations	2023 to 2030: Included in MHM Programme. Baseline: 96.6%. Proportion of female population with privacy when changing during period. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		96.6	100	100	N/A	
		Creating an enabling Environment for menstrual health management - Availability of changing materials during menstruation	2023 to 2030: Included in MHM Programme. Baseline: 87%. Proportion of female population with available changing materials during last period. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		87	100	100	N/A	
		Creating an enabling Environment for menstrual health management - Participation in activities during menstruation	2023 to 2030: Included in MHM Programme. Baseline: 85%. Proportion of female population that did not miss social activities during menstruation. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		85	100	100	N/A	
Sub-total - Planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition								10,778,035	16,407,975

Table 13: Investment Package Number 5: To improve School WASH and Nutrition

Investment Package to Improve School WASH and Nutrition.									
This to be overseen by the District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) of MoE , is aimed to ensure all schools have adequate and safe WASH services. The packages of measures are split into three lots as prioritised by Chipili 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	To create awareness amongst pupils on WASH related issues	Ensure that all schools have functional and maintained WASH Clubs and encourage pupil projects and Innovations in WASH	Conduct a data collection exercise to establish number of schools with functional WASH Clubs and ensure all 49 schools have functional WASH Clubs. 2023 to 2030: Ensure all 49 schools have functional WASH Clubs. <i>Baseline:</i> 18.4% As of 2019, 9 out of 49 schools had functional WASH Clubs		18.4	100	100	50,400	113,400
		Ensure availability of capacity of responsible persons in WASH activities and ensure all schools have trained SHN coordinators	2023-2026; Train 15 out of 49 SHN Coordinators 2026 -2030: Train additional 15 out of 49 SHN Coordinators <i>Baseline:</i> 40% 19 Out of 49 schools, have SHN Coordinators who are trained		40	69	100	7,500	16,875
4.2	All schools have access to safe drinking water services	Increase the number of schools having advanced water service facilities - Facilitate for all schools to have improved water sources which are accessible to persons with limited mobility	2023 to 2026: construction of water supply system for 43 schools as per lot or schedule. 2026 to 2030: construction of water supply system for 6 schools as per schedule. <i>Baseline:</i> 13%. 6 out 49 Schools had advanced water services. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		13	100	100	9,030,000	9,933,000
		Effective Operation and maintenance of water sources in schools - Schools make a provision for operations and maintenance of water sources	2023-2026 Maintenance of water sources in all 49 schools 2026-2030 Maintenance of water sources in all 49 schools <i>Baseline:</i> 0% Routine maintenance on water sources not conducted in Schools		0	100	100	2,257,500	5,079,375

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Effective Operation and maintenance of water sources in schools - Availability of spare parts in schools	2023-2026 Ensure 21 schools out of 49 have readily available spare parts for maintenance of Water sources. 2026-2030 Ensure all 49 schools have spareparts for maintenance of water sources in schools Baseline: 14%. 7 out of 49 schools have spareparts readily available. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		14	57	100	3,824,430	8,604,968
4.3	All Schools to have advanced sanitation facilities	Increase the number of schools to have advanced Sanitation services - Facilitate for all schools to have improved sanitation facilities which are staff/pupil separated, sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility	2023-2026 Construction of Ablution blocks in schools 29 schools (59%) 2026 -2030 Construction of Ablution blocks in 20 additional schools(100%) as per sanitation LOT Baseline: 0%. 0 out 49 Schools had advanced sanitation services. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		0	59	100	38,009,736	39,899,723
		Ensure functionality and sustainability of sanitation infrastructure - address wear and tear of the sanitation facilities	2023-2026 Maintenance & repair of Sanitation Facilities in all 49 schools (100%) 2026-2030 Maintenance and repair of Sanitation Facilities in all 49 schools(100%) Baseline: 0%. Currently is no routine maintenance conducted on the sanitation facilities		0	100	100	5,145,000	5,659,500
		Ensure functionality and sustainability of sanitation infrastructure - Availability of spare parts in schools	2023-2026 Procurement of spares for Sanitation Facilities in all 49 schools (100%) 2026-2030 Procurement of spares for Sanitation Facilities in all 49 schools (100%) Baseline: 0% There are no spare parts readily available for maintenance		0	100	100	Covered above	Covered above

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.4	To ensure the surroundings are clean and personal hygiene in schools	Increase the number of schools to have advanced hygiene services - Facilitate for 7 secondary schools and 42 primary schools to have Handwashing facilities with soap.	2023-2026 Ensure 39 schools out of 49 have advanced hygiene services in schools 2026-2030 Ensure All 49 schools have advanced hygiene services in schools. Baseline: 4.4%. 2 out 49 Schools had advanced hygiene services. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		4.4	81.6	100	2,254,000	4,018,000
		Promote hygiene in schools for continuous awareness - Functionality of WASH Clubs to promote hygiene	2023-2026 Monitoring & Supervision of schools in all 49 schools and ensure functionality of WASH Clubs and promotion of hygiene(100%) 2026-2030 Monitoring & Supervision of schools in all 49 schools and ensure functionality of WASH Clubs and promotion of hygiene (100%) Baseline: 100%. All Schools have hygiene integrated in their curricula. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		100	100	100	50,400	105,840
4.5	To manage menstruation hygienically and with Dignity	Promote menstrual hygiene in schools for continuous awareness and Integrate Menstrual Hygiene Sensitisation and education in the WASH Clubs	2023-2026 Ensure all 49schools have menstrual hygiene sensitisation in schools 2026-2030 Ensure all 49schools have menstrual hygiene sensitisation in schools Baseline: 83%. 41 out of 49 schools have menstrual hygiene sensitization or education in schools. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		83	100	100	50,400	105,840
		Reduce the number of girls missing school related to non availability of menstrual products in schools and mobilise resources for Procurement of sanitary pads in all Schools to ensure menstrual hygiene in schools.	2023-2026 Ensure 100% of the girl child has MHM products 2026-2030 Ensure 100% of the girl child has MHM products Baseline: 50%. 25 out of 49 schools have affected school attendance during menstruation because of lack of MHM Product. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		50	100	100	1,932,840	4,348,890

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		The schools are aware of & follows national MHM guidelines & MHM Toolkits within its capacity - Capacity building of SHN Coordinators to act as MHM Focal Point Persons	<p>2023-2026 Ensure 49 schools have MHM focal point persons. 2026-2030. Ensure 49 schools have MHM focal point persons</p> <p>Baseline: 70%. 34 out of 49 schools have MHM Focal point Persons in schools. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey</p>		70	100	100	50,400	105,840
		The schools are aware of & follows national MHM guidelines & MHM Toolkits within its capacity - Capacity building of SHN Coordinators on the MHM Guidelines and Toolkit	<p>2023-2026 all 49 schools should be aware of the MHM Guidelines 2026-2030 all 49 schools should be aware of the MHM Guidelines</p> <p>Baseline: 83%. 41 out of 49 schools are aware of the MHM Guidelines and Toolkits. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey</p>		83	100	100	84,900	191,025
		Ensure All Schools have MHM friendly services in the District - Availability of Handwashing Facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	<p>2023-2026 Ensure additional 18 schools out of 49 have hand washing facilities dedicated for female sanitation facilities 2026-2030 Ensure all 49 schools have hand washing facilities dedicated for female sanitation facilities</p> <p>Baseline: 26%. 13 out of 49 schools have handwashing facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey</p>		26	100	100	Covered under ablution blocks	Covered under ablution blocks
		Ensure All Schools have MHM friendly services in the District - Availability of female sanitation facilities having private compartments that are lockable to ensure safety and security	<p>2023-2026 Ensure all 49 schools have private compartments and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Baseline: 17%. 8 out of 49 schools have female sanitation facilities which have private compartments and are lockable. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey</p>		17	100	100	Covered under ablution blocks	Covered under ablution blocks

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Ensure All Schools have MHM friendly services in the District - Availability of culturally appropriate menstrual bins dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	2023 -2026 Ensure additional 20 out of 49 schools have culturally appropriate menstrual waste bins in schools 2026 - 2030 Ensure additional 20 out of 49 schools have culturally appropriate menstrual waste bins in schools Baseline: 9%. 4 out of 49 schools have culturally appropriate menstrual waste bins dedicated for the female sanitation facilities Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		9	59	100	201,690	453,803
		Ensure All Schools have MHM friendly services in the District - Availability of showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	2023-2026 Ensure 24 Schools out of 49 have showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. 2026-2030 Ensure 49 out of 49 schools have showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities Baseline: 4%. 2 out of 49 schools have showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities) Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		4	53	100	Covered under ablution blocks	Covered under ablution blocks
		Ensure All Schools have MHM friendly services in the District - Availability of detergent dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	2023 - 2026 Ensure all 49 schools have MHM friendly services in the District. 2026-2030 Ensure all 49 schools have MHM friendly services in the District Baseline: 5% No information		5	100	100	297,240	323,724
Sub-total - School WASH								69,571,079	86,855,782

The DEBS office analysed the need for gender sensitive sanitation facilities and divided these by the most in need being lot 1 i.e. Ablution blocks with 7 cubicles for boys and 8 cubicles for girls while the seconds in second most need were categorised under lot 2 i.e. Ablution blocks with 3 cubicles for boys and 4 cubicles for girls. See Table 14 for more details.

Table 14: Schools ablution requirements analysis for Chipili District

CHIPILI DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD
ABLUTION REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

NUMBER OF ABLUTION BLOCKS BY GENDER AND CUBICLES

S/ N	SCHOOL	Enrolment		Cubicle Ratio		Number of cubicles/toilets		8 Cubicles	6 Cubicles		4 Cubicles		Staff Toilets		Number of Ablutions	LOTS
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Boys
1	BUNDA CHUNSU PRIMARY	120	128	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
2	CHIFUNTWE PRIMARY	93	102	25	20	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
3	CHIKAYA PRIMARY	132	201	25	20	5	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
4	CHIKUBI PRIMARY	113	121	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
5	CHINSHINKI PRIMARY	173	194	25	20	7	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
6	CHIPILI PRIMARY	416	423	25	20	17	21	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
7	CHIPILI SECONDARY	228	240	25	20	9	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
8	CHISHETA PRIMARY	295	280	25	20	12	14	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
9	CHULU LUONGO DAY SECONDARY	133	161	25	20	5	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
10	DAVIES MWILA MPATI PRIMARY	48	42	25	20	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
11	FISAKA PRIMARY	114	122	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
12	KABANGE PRIMARY	108	118	25	20	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
13	KALILA KOKOTO PRIMARY	55	62	25	20	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
14	KALUNDU DAY SECONDARY	449	436	25	20	18	22	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
15	KAMAMI PRIMARY	185	177	25	20	7	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2
16	KANDAKALA PRIMARY	75	61	25	20	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
17	KANE PRIMARY	66	75	25	20	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
18	KANSHIMBA PRIMARY	219	253	25	20	9	13	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
19	KANSONTA PRIMARY	124	122	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

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

S/ N	SCHOOL	Enrolment		Cubicle Ratio		Number of cubicles/toilets		8 Cubicles	6 Cubicles		4 Cubicles		Staff Toilets		Number of Ablutions	LOTS
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Boys
20	KAOMA MAKASA PRIMARY	255	204	25	20	10	10	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
21	KAPENDA PRIMARY	133	127	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
23	KAPWENGE PRIMARY	55	52	25	20	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
22	KASAMBA COMMUNITY	71	57	25	20	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
25	LEO PRIMARY	58	80	25	20	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
24	LEX COMMUNITY	102	79	25	20	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
26	LUMINU PRIMARY	140	169	25	20	6	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
27	LUMINU SECONDARY	167	200	25	20	7	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
28	LUONGO PRIMARY	122	141	25	20	5	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
29	LUPOSOSHI PRIMARY	230	215	25	20	9	11	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
31	MAKOLONGO COMMUNITY	104	117	25	20	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
30	MALAMA PRIMARY	60	53	25	20	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
32	MILONGE PRIMARY	53	59	25	20	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
33	MILULU PRIMARY	123	123	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
34	MIMBULU PRIMARY	100	109	25	20	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
35	MOBA PRIMARY	119	123	25	20	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
36	MUKABI PRIMARY	140	153	25	20	6	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
37	MUKANGA PRIMARY	139	125	25	20	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
38	MUKONSHI DAY SECONDARY	319	318	25	20	13	16	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
39	MUKUNTO PRIMARY	74	49	25	20	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
40	MULUNDA PRIMARY	186	204	25	20	7	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
41	MULWANI PRIMARY	87	99	25	20	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
42	MUNG'ANGA PRIMARY	175	177	25	20	7	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
43	MUPETA PRIMARY	229	230	25	20	9	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
44	MUSALANGO PRIMARY	234	236	25	20	9	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
45	MUSELE PRIMARY	236	245	25	20	9	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2

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

S/ N	SCHOOL	Enrolment		Cubicle Ratio		Number of cubicles/toilets		8 Cubicles	6 Cubicles		4 Cubicles		Staff Toilets		Number of Ablutions	LOTS
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Boys
46	MUTIPULA PRIMARY	223	219	25	20	9	11	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	2
48	MWENDA BOARDING SECONDARY	386	388	25	20	15	19	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
47	MWENDA PRIMARY	159	166	25	20	6	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
49	WANYANGE PRIMARY	118	104	25	20	5	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	TOTAL	7,743	7,939					11	12	48	51	5	6	49	49	64
	COST							4,410,571	4,635,000	16,766,400	17,893,750	1,325,000	1,568,750	7,350,000	7,350,000	29,851,971

NOTE: Schools have been allocated the type of ablution blocks based on the population, with 1×8 cubicles being allocated to schools with bigger populations and 1×4 Cubicles with the least population

Table 15: Investment Package Number 6: To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition

<i>Investment Package to Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the District Health Office of the MoH, is aimed to ensure Health Care Facilities have adequate and safe WASH services</i>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
6.1	To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source)	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced water supply	Drill boreholes, and install stand tank and a tank and provide pipe work to provide running water. Baseline: 25%. 5 out of 19 HCFs had advanced water services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with advanced water services	25	100	100	4,768,150	4,768,150
		Operation and maintenance undertaken - availability of spare parts	Continuous maintenance to water reticulation system by procuring of spare parts. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 19 HCFs have spare parts readily available. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey	Number of spare parts procured	0	100	100	520,800	1,171,800
6.2	To ensure all facilities have access to advanced sanitation facilities	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced sanitation	Construct advanced sanitation facilities. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 19 HCFs had advanced sanitation services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with advanced sanitation services	0	75	100	16,000,000	16,000,000
6.3	To ensure all health facilities have access to advanced hygiene services	To ensure all Health facilities have functional hand hygiene facilities at all points of care	Procure advanced hygiene facilities at all points of care. Baseline: 41.7%. 8 out of 19 HCFs had advanced hygiene services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	percentage of HCFs with advanced hygiene services	42	100	100	285,000	285,000
6.4	To ensure construction of shower rooms and repair those that exist but are non functional at all facilities in Chipili	To ensure all facilities have functional shower and shower rooms	Construction of shower rooms at all facilities. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 19 HCFs had functional showers	Percentage of HCFs with functional showers	0	100	100	11,550,000	11,550,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
6.5	To ensure all Health facilities have MHM friendly services in Chipili	Hand washing facilities dedicated for female sanitation facilities	<i>Provide menstrual hygiene management services to all the HCFs.</i> Baseline: 36%. 7 out of 19 HCFs have handwashing facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with hand washing facilities	36	100	100	117,000	117,000
		Ensure all facilities have lockable private compartment for female sanitation facilities	<i>Procure and fix lockable private compartments.</i> Baseline: 36%. 7 out of 19 HCFs have female sanitation facilities which have private compartments and are lockable. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey	percentage of HCF with female sanitation facilities which are private and lockable	36	100	100	22,500	45,000
		Ensure female sanitation facilities have menstrual bins	<i>Procure menstrual waste bins for all HCFs</i> Baseline: 27%. 5 out of 19 HCFs have culturally appropriate menstrual waste bins dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with menstrual waste bins for females	27	100	100	36,000	72,000
		Ensure all HCFs have shower rooms	<i>Construction of shower rooms dedicated for female sanitation facilities.</i> Baseline: 9%. 2 out of 19 HCFs have showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	9	100	100	5,850,000	5,850,000
		Ensure availability of Menstrual products in all the HCFs	<i>Procure MH products</i> Baseline: 0%. Availability menstrual products in the HCFs	Percentage of HCFs with menstrual products	0	100	100	53,760	120,960
6.6	To ensure access to Health Care Waste Management - All 19 HCFs have advanced waste management practices	To ensure all HCFs have adequate storage bins, separate waste, and treat them prior to disposal	<i>To provide all HCFs with advanced waste management services.</i> Baseline: 75%. 14 out of 19 HCFs had advanced health care waste management services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with advanced health care waste management services	75	100	100	19,950	59,850

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		To ensure all HCF have functional Incinerators	To construct incinerators in all HCFs and procure logists for operating the incinerators. Baseline: 83%. 16 out of 19 HCFs use the incinerator or protected pit to dispose of medical, sharp or infectious wastes. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with functional incinerators	83	100	100	97,500	97,500
		Ensure all HCF have placenta pits	To construct and replace broken down placenta pits in all the 19 HCFs. Baseline: 100%. All HCFs use the placenta pits to dispose of placentas. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with functional placenta pits	100	100	100	28,500	28,500
		to ensure regular monitoring and onsite technical support to all HCFs	To conduct monitoring and supervision of all HCFs. Baseline: 50%. According to DHO supervision schedule all 19 facilities are supervised and mentored once biannual	Percentage of HCFs supervised and monitored biannually	50	100	100	120,800	271,800
	To ensure access to Environmental Cleaning - All 19 facilities have cleaning materials, workers are trained and protocols are followed	To ensure all facilities stock adequate cleaning materials	Conduct advanced environmental Cleaning services at all HCFs. Baseline: 75%. 14 out of 19 HCFs had advanced environmental cleaning services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	Percentage of HCFs with advanced Environmental cleaning services	75	100	100	1,235,000	2,778,750
		To ensure all facilities have cleaning schedules in place	All HCFs to have cleaning schedules displayed at the facility. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 19 HCFs have cleaning schedules in place and displayed	Percentage of HCFs with cleaning schedules in place and displayed	0	100	100	0	0
		to ensure all HCFs are trained and mentored in IPC	Conduct training of staff in HCFs on infection prevention and control. Baseline: 11%. Only 2 facilities out of 19 are trained in Infection Prevention and Control. Only Mwenda and Chipili are trained.	Percentage of HCFs trained in Infection prevention and control standards	11	100	100	166,240	332,480
Sub-total - WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition								43,123,531	43,977,901

Table 16: Investment Package Number 7: To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Chipili Township, Newly Created District

<p><i>Investment Package to provide WSS service delivery in the township (Urban and Peri-Urban Areas)</i></p> <p><i>This package to be overseen by the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company with Chipili Town Council, Director of Works, is aimed to ensure township water supply and sanitation service provision is improved to cover planning boundary established by the local authority.</i></p>									
Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
1	To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source)	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply in Chipili, a rural town.	<p>2023 to 2030: Plan, Develop and Implement a water supply improvement project, to deliver services to the Town of Chipili, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting: (1) Construction of a Dam of reservoir capacity, (2) Construction of new water treatment plant, including civil works, intake works at Chibalashi River etc, (3) Supply and installation of water transmission pipelines to ground tank (4) Construction of reinforced concrete storage tank, (5) Construction of elevated tank/s. (6) Pumping Stations to delivery to elevated tank/s. (7) Construction of supply mains and distribution network, (8) Installation of new service connections, (9) Installation of water meters, (10) Nor-revenue water management.</p> <p>Baseline: 4% Safely managed water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		4			68,237,400.00	68,237,400
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply in Chipili, a rural town.	<p>2023 to 2030: Included above.</p> <p>Baseline: 14% Basic water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		14				
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply in Chipili, a rural town.	<p>2023 to 2030: Included above.</p> <p>Baseline: 17% Limited water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		17				
		Reduce the population having access to unimproved water supply in Chipili, a rural town.	<p>2023 to 2030: Included above.</p> <p>Baseline: 43% unimproved water services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</p>		43				

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the population having access to surface water sources in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 20% Surface water sources. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		20				
3	To increase access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Plan, Develop and Implement a sanitation improvement project, to deliver services to the Town of Chipili, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting: (1) Shit Flow Diagram (2) 'Citywide' Inclusive Sanitation Planning for the town and determine sanitation options (3) Faecal sludge quantification and characterisation, (4) market assessment or study for reuse of sanitation products, (5) design and construction of wastewater/faecal sludge treatment plants (6) commissioning and operation. Baseline: -% Safely managed sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		0			59,829,000	59,829,000
		Increase the population having access to basic sanitation in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 33% Basic sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		33				
		Reduce the population having access to limited sanitation in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 8% Limited sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		8				
4	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 42% Unimproved sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		42				

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the practice of open defecation in Chipili, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. <i>Baseline: 16% Open defecation. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		16				
5	To operationalise management of water supply and sanitation systems	Provide Institution Support	2023 to 2026/30: Establish a management team (District Manager, water supply and sanitation supervisor, support staff, etc), Vehicle, motor bikes, Furniture, office machines, equipments, Office Block construction. <i>Baseline: 0%. LpWSC not yet operating in Chipili.</i>		0	100	100	6,144,600	6,144,600
Sub-total - WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas								147,632,100	147,632,100

Table 17: Details of Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions in Chipili Township

S/N	District	Households	Connections	Area	Narration	Amount USD
1	Chipili	2800 200[HC] 367[MC] 486[LC] 1,747[ND]	2,800	Production	Construction of new water treatment plant, including civil works, intake works at Chibalashi River etc [350 m3/hr. Construction of a Dam of reservoir capacity 3,000,000m3	1,300,000.00
				Transmission	Construction of 10Km 250mm HDPE rising main	1,000,000.00
				Storage	Construction of elevated distribution tanks (1200 m3) Construction of an elevated tank, 500m3 near the old existing distribution tank area	420,000.00
				Distribution	Distribution Network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of new distribution network pipelines (Total: 32.2 km of ND75 to ND 200 PVC) Supply and Installation of bulk water meters (Total: 5 no.). Installation of new service connections (Total: 1,053 no of Domestic and 1,747 Non-Domestic). Installation of water meters (Total: 1,053 no of Domestic and 1,747 Non-Domestic). Network structuring to enable zoning of DMA's	1,350,000.00
				Sub-total water supply		4,220,000.00
				Sanitation system	Design and construction of Wastewater/Faecal Sludge/network/bioidigesters	3,700,000.00
				Institution Support	Vehicle, motor bikes, Furniture, office machines, equipment, Office Block construction	380,000.00
	Subtotal					8,300,000.00

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 Chipili 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 Chipili DHO responsible for WASH in health care facilities.

As can be seen from Figure 16 there are **five WASH service categories** that are directly under the management of the Chipili 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 Township water supply and sanitation (WSS) is to be managed by Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, as the potential agent of the Council in the district, is to be considered through the Chipili DWASHE. LpWSC shall be the considered secretariat for Township WASH and the secretariat for rural WASH is the RWSS Coordinator of Chipili Town Council.

Therefore, the management and coordination of the planning and implementation of the integrated District WASH Investment Plan for the Town Council of Chipili shall be done through primarily the Planning and Development Department, utilising the **Chipili 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 is the RWSS Coordinator for rural WASH as there is no Urban and Peri-Urban WASH.

LpWSC is responsible for WSS service provision for the entire Luapula Province and currently only operating and managing 5 districts (Mansa, Mwense, Samfya, Kawambwa and Nchelenge). Rural WSS and public places WASH is being provided through Chipili Town Council (CTC) and LpWSC as overall service provider provides support to CTC in rural as need in technical terms should there be challenges faced. This council extends its support to WSS in schools (under DEBS) and health care facilities (under DHO).

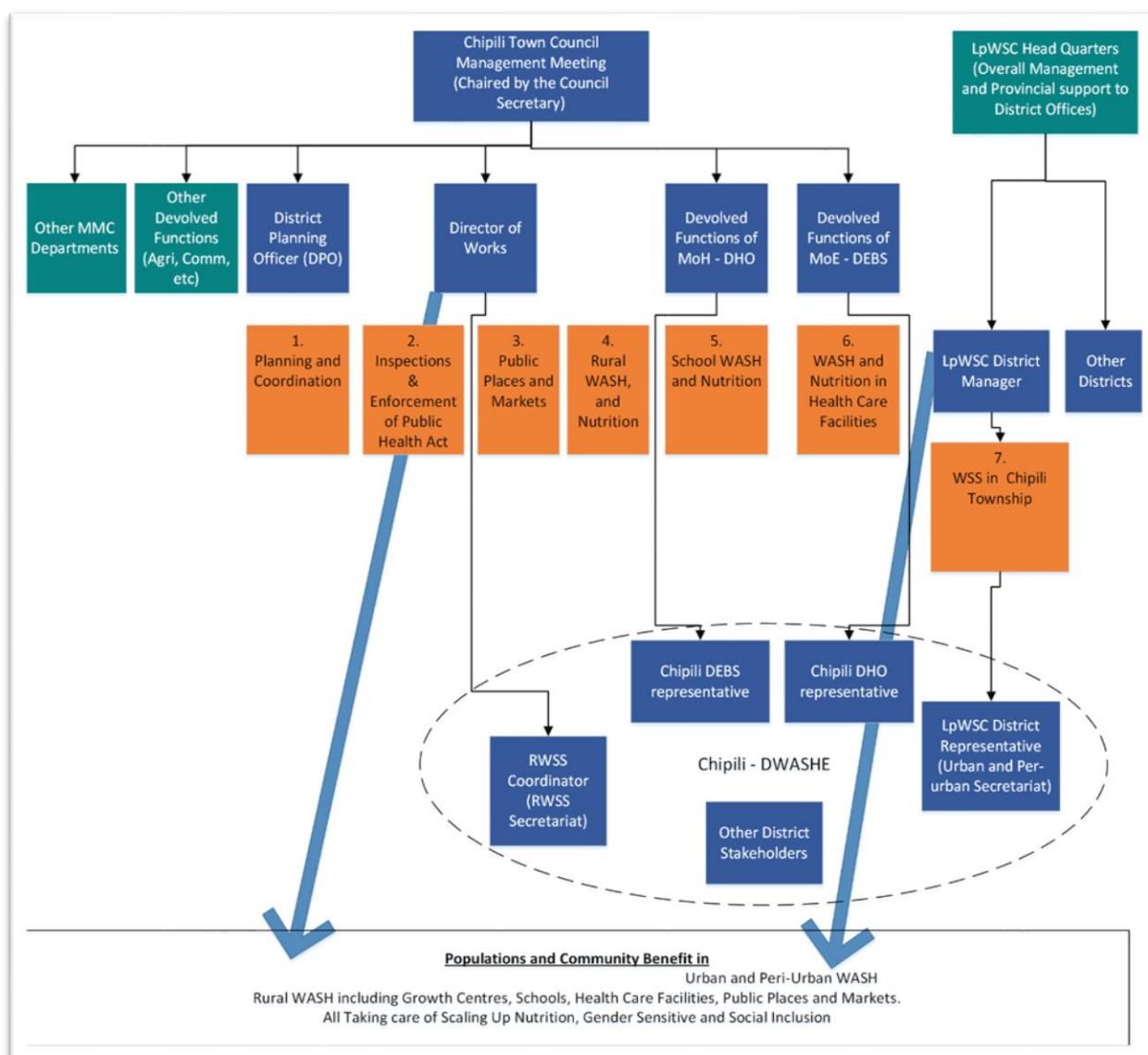


Figure 16: Management and Organisation for the Integrated District WASH Investment Plan.

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:

- Chipili DEBS
- Chipili DHO
- LpWSC
- 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 17 shows link of reporting arrangements to the DDCC/PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries support offices.

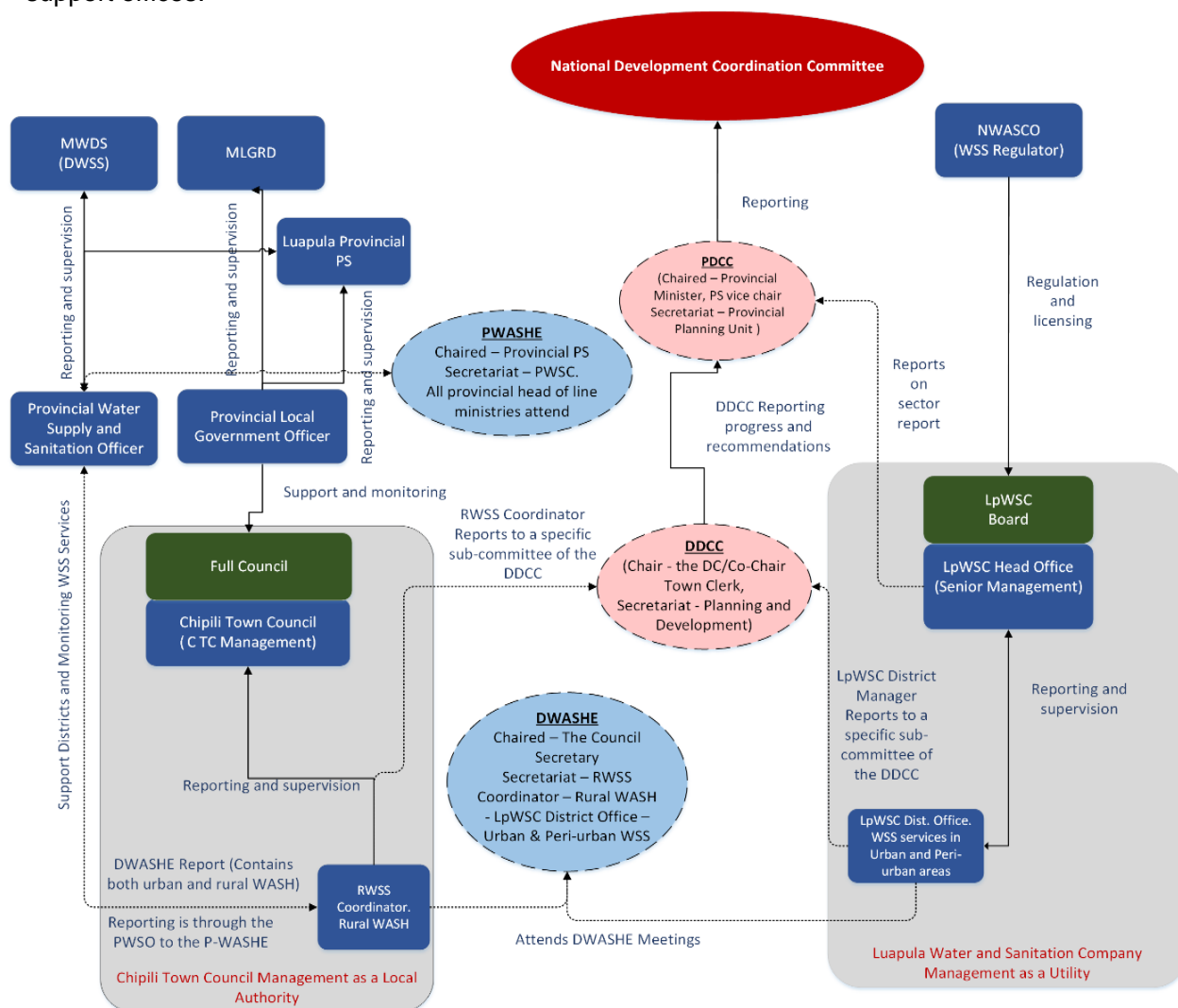


Figure 17: Oversight, Supervision, Reporting and coordination arrangements linked to the 8th NDP structures.

Aligned to the 8th National Development Plan (8th 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 8th 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 8th National Development Plan, Results Framework that links the DDCC and PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries Support Offices, is adopted.

Figure 18 shows the 8NDP Results Framework for the planning and Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework and Table 18 contains key performance indicators that linked to national water supply and sanitation programmes and 8NDP.

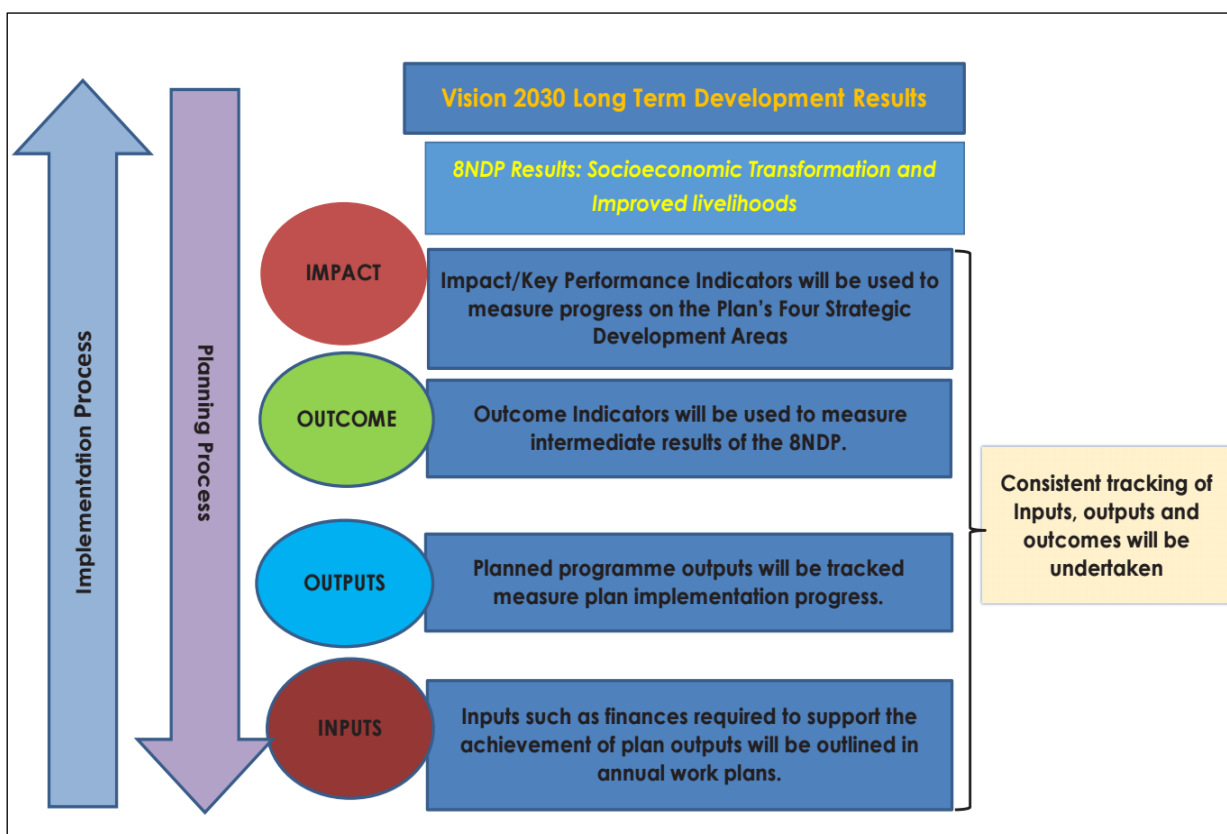


Figure 18: Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework

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 Chipili 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 as there is no Urban and Peri-Urban WASH. As depicted in Figure 17, the DWASHE is supervised by the Local Authority and the reports of the DWASHE are considered by the Chipili Town Council (CTC) Management. The CTC provides oversight on the DWASHE working with district stakeholders.

The Key Performance Indicators to be monitored linked to WASH improvement in the Chipili district, as well as linking to national Programmes are shown in Table 18.

Table 18: 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"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • NWASCO Sector Reports • Surveys
		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	
	% of water point sources functional (operation and maintenance)	Rural	
Water supply and sanitation services improved	% Water quality compliance to ZABS	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • NWASCO Sector Reports • Surveys
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% Population practicing Open Defecation	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% of Schools with Advanced water services	District	
	% of HCFs with Advanced water services	District	
	% of Public Places and Markets with safely managed water services	District	

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
Hygiene Practices Improved	% population with basic hygiene services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • Surveys • Other reports from partners
		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	
	% public places and markets with basic hygiene services	District	
Health Care Waste Management improved	% HCFs with advanced Health Care Waste Management	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • DHO Reports • MoH Reports
	% HCFs with basic Health Care Waste Management services	District	
Environmental Cleaning Improved	% HCFs with advanced Environmental Cleaning services	District	
	% 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 Chipili 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 (CTC, 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 Chipili DWASH IP, the stakeholders are encouraged to consult and create awareness of the importance of WASH. The DEBS, the DHO, CTC are all represented at community level.

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 Chipili. 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. The tables in **Annex 11** indicate summary infrastructure development requirements. It is anticipated that Cooperating Partners shall also participate and for this to happen 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 Chipili, 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 19.

Table 19: 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 (CTC, 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.	LpWSC commences operations in the district, servicing the township	Lack of resources to implement provide service in a new district	Develop Project proposal to facilitate resource mobilisation for service provision in Chipili
4.	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

Item No.	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
5.	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.
6.	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.
7.	Political and economic stability prevails	Volatility in foreign exchange rate and inflation rate	
8.	Political Leadership continues to prioritise rural development		
9.	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
10.	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
11.	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 20, 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 20: Draft Work Plan outline the implementation of the DWASH IP

DWASH IP WORK PLAN

Activities	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
D-WASH IP approval & inception					
Approval of DWASH IP Plan by the CTC according to council procedures	■				
Development of Reporting and M&E Templates in line with desired steering and coordination structures		■			
Advocacy for resource mobilisation					
Development of District Annual Plans for 2023/2024/2025/2026					
CTC develops an Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the implementation of enforcement, coordination and rural WASH	■		■		
LpWSC develops an AWPB for the implementation of Urban and Peri-Urban WASH	■		■		
DHO develops an AWPB for the implementation of WASH in HCFs	■		■		
DEBS develops an AWPB for the implementation of WASH in Schools	■		■		
All the AWPBs by the different institutions are consolidated by CTC into one district WASH AWPB	■		■		
Quarterly monitoring of District Annual Plan by the DWASHE Committee		■	■	■	■
Implementation of selected DWASH IP measures					
Implementation of measures in 2023					
Implementation of measures in 2024					
Implementation of measures in 2025					
Implementation of measures in 2026					
Mid-term review 2024					
Design of mid-term review process & data collection			■		
Draft mid term review report			■		
Dissemination of findings			■		
End evaluation & D-WASH IP 2030 kick off					
Design endline survey					■
Conduct endline survey					■
Draft endline survey report and dissemination of findings					■
D-WASH IP 2030 stakeholder engagement and planning					■

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 Chipili 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 Chipili. 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 CTC, 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 CHIPILI DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
4.	25 th July 2022	Chipili Community Hall, Chipili	Stakeholder Consultative Meeting for the Chipili District WASH Baseline Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide highlights of the Roadmap for the development of the Chipili District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASH IP). • Provide highlights of the Baseline Survey for WASH planned for Chipili District. • Obtain Key Issues and elements from Participants as input in Baseline Survey preparation and undertaking. • Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the Survey Exercise. • To understand the various stakeholders/substructures existing at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipili TownCouncil • District Health Office • District Education Board Secretary • LpWSC • MCDSS (District) • Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District) • GFA/GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Stakeholder Workshop Report • Presentations • Participants lists
5.	28 th October to 5 th November 2021	Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa	Strengthening of Steering Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Steering and Coordination Process in Chipili • Review PWASHE and DWASHE Committees • Review ToRs for DWASHE Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWDS-DWSS (HQ) • MWDS-DWSS (Province) • Ministry of Finance and National Planning (PPU) • Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (Province) • LpWSC • LpWSC (District • Mansa Municipal Council • Mwense Town Council • Mwansabombwe Town Council • Chipili Town Council • Mansa DHO • Mansa DEBS • GFA/GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Steering Structures Report • Presentations • Reviewed DWASHE and PWASHE ToRs • Participants lists
6.	31 st August 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Findings and Interpretation of Chipili WASH Baseline Survey Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Chipili District WASH IP Baseline Survey Exercise • Present the WASH Baseline Survey Results Interpretation. • Validate the Results interpretation and obtain feedback from Stakeholders as input into WASH Baseline Survey Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipili TownCouncil • Chipili DHO • Chipili DEBS • LpWSC • GIZ RWS II • GIZ D4D • GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Validation Workshop Report • Validated WASH Baseline Report • Presentations • Participants lists

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
7.	1 st and 2 nd September 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Chipili DWASH IP Strategic Planning Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the current Chipili District WASH Situation Present the importance of a District WASH Investment Plan. Defining long term Vision, Goal and Objective Statements for what the DWASH IP should achieve for Chipili District WASH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chipili TownCouncil Chipili DHO Chipili DEBS LpWSC GIZ RWS II GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chipili District Vision Strategic Objectives for DWASH IP Participants Lists WASH Vision for Chipili district agreed upon with partners involving LpWSC, Chipili DEBS, Chipili DHO, SunTA USAID, covering urban and rural areas, including rural growth centres, schools, health care facilities, public places and markets. Presentations
8.	1 st and 2 nd November 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Chipili DWASH IP Validation Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Investment Packages To gain consensus on the investment packages identified. Validate the Chipili District WASH Investment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chipili TownCouncil District Health Office District Education Board Secretary LpWSC GIZ RWS II GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated Investment Packages for each institution Agreed WASH Investment Packages integrated under the mandates of partners, I.e CTC, LpWSC, Chipili DEBS and Chipili DHO. Participants Lists

ANNEX 2: RESOURCES AND TOOLS DEVELOPED FOR THE CHIPILI DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT

Sn	Resources/ Tools developed and utilised during the development of the Chipili 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 Chipili 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
Water Supply Definitions	
A basic drinking water service	<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>
A limited water service	<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>
A safely managed drinking water service	<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"> 1. It should be accessible on premises, 2. Water should be available when needed, and 3. The water supplied should be free from faecal and priority contamination. <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>
Improved drinking water sources or Improved sources	<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>
Safe Water	<p>Water is considered safe if it has no chemical, physical and biological substances that negatively affect human health.</p>
Water Demand Management	<p>Water Demand Management (WDM) is defined as the efficiency of water utilization among competing needs.</p>
Water service levels	<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"> 1. safely managed drinking water service 2. basic drinking water service 3. limited water service. (JMP 2017)
Water Supply	<p>The abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water, for domestic, commercial and industrial use.</p>

Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Definitions	
<i>Sanitation</i>	
A basic sanitation service	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
A limited sanitation service	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households. (JMP 2017)
A safely managed sanitation service	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)
Access to adequate sanitation	<p>Household with access to sanitation facilities which hygienically separates human excreta from contact with human</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have hand washing facilities with soap and water; 2. Have a smooth cleanable floor 3. Ensure privacy; 4. Do not pollute drinking water sources; 5. Do not cause intolerable smells; 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: 7. Off-site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Sewer networks connected to a treatment plant; o Sewer networks connected to a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full. 8. On-Site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) o Individual septic tank; Ecosan technologies (such as Bio-digester Septic Tank (BST) and Urine-diversion latrine); o Pour flush latrine o Compost latrine; o Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP); o Pit latrine with a slab / smooth floor surface <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>
Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	<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>
Dry sanitation	<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>

Ecological sanitation	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.
Effluent	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).
Environmental sanitation	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.
Excreta	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).
Faecal sludge	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)
Faecal sludge management	A system for safe collection, transport, treatment, disposal and/or reuse of faecal sludge. (Source: MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
Faeces	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)
Improved Sanitation Facilities	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.

Latrine	A toilet facility (public or private) comprising of a superstructure around it. (MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
Off-site sanitation	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"> 1. Sewer networks with a treatment plant 2. Sewer networks with a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full (NUWSSP)
Onsite sanitation	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
Open defecation (OD)	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>
Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status	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"> 1. No evidence of faeces in or around household compounds. 2. Every household has an 'adequate' toilet, meaning one that effectively separates excreta from human contact and has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o a smooth, cleanable floor (not necessarily a concrete slab) o a cover for the drop hole o a superstructure providing privacy 3. Every household has a hand washing facility near the latrine, with water and soap or ash. (Source: MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
Safe sanitation system	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"> 1. effectively prevents human, animal and insect contact with human excreta and wastewater, and 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.
Safely Managed Sanitation	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)
Sanitation	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.

Sanitation chain	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)
Sanitation marketing	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"> 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. 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. 3. Price must cover all costs but the vulnerable should be given special consideration so that they too can benefit 4. Promotion creates demand for a new products or services. (Sanitation Marketing, 2004)
Sanitation service area	The area defined in the CUs operator's license approved by NWASCO. (MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)
Sanitation service levels	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"> 1. safely managed sanitation service 2. basic sanitation service 3. limited sanitation service. (JMP 2017)
School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	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.
Septic tank	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)
Shared Sanitation	Facility shared with other households. (Source: JMP, 2015)
Sustainable sanitation	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"> 1. Economically viable, 2. Socially acceptable, 3. Technically appropriate, 4. Institutionally appropriate and 5. Protect the environment and the natural resources. (Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008; SuSanA, 2008)
Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	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>	
A basic hygiene facility	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>).
A limited hygiene facility	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>)
Hand washing with soap (<i>HWWS</i>)	Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS) is the most cost-effective intervention against disease according to a recent review ¹ 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 ² 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%.

¹ 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)

² 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.

Hygiene	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>	
Hazardous Waste	Waste which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, explosive, inflammable, toxic or other substance or thing that is harmful to human beings, animals, plants or the environment.
Integrated Solid Waste Management.	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.
Town Waste	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>)
Solid Waste	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.
Solid Waste Management	The supervised handling of waste material from generation at the source through the recovery processes to disposal.

Operation and Maintenance Definitions	
Asset management	<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>
Maintenance	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&M of hand pumps)</i>
Operation	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&M of hand pumps)</i>
Preventive maintenance	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
Rehabilitation	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&M of hand pumps)</i>
Repair	Repair is the restoration of a defective component to return the facility to acceptable working condition. <i>(National Guidelines for sustainable O&M of hand pumps)</i>
Sustainable supply chain	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&M of hand pump)</i>
Sector Development Definitions	
Capacity development	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>
Full Cost Recovery	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.
Gender Equality	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>
Gender Equity	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>

Gender Mainstreaming	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>
Governance	<p>"The exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences" <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>
Planning, Monitoring, Evaluations and Reporting Definitions	
Rural	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&M of hand pumps)</i>
Coverage	The percentage or proportion of the population with household access safe water or adequate sanitation.
Evaluation	<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&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 & Evaluation Framework for the National Water Supply And Sanitation Programme, 2017)</i></p>
Integrated development	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>
Monitoring	<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&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 & Evaluation Framework for the National Water Supply And Sanitation Programme, 2017)</i></p>
Plan	Includes reports, drawings, maps and models. <i>(The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015)</i>

Planning	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>)
Service Clusters	<p>These are comprised of;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Rural settlement with populations of 50 (10 households) to 500 (100 households); and o Rural Growth Centres with populations of 501 (101 households) to 5,000 (1,000 households). 2. Urban <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Small Towns with populations 5,001 (1,001 households) 50,000 (10,000 households). o Towns with populations in excess of 50,000 (more than 10,001 households). o Peri-urban areas that started as unplanned and informal settlements. 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.

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 Chipili 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.

1. 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

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

WASH in Households

- Drinking Water Standards**

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

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

- **Sanitation Standards**

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
Limited	Use of improved facilities that are shared between two or more households.
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open defecation	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
Basic	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
Limited	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
No facility	No hand washing facility on the premises

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

WASH in Schools

- Drinking Water Standards**

Service level	Definition
Advanced	Safely managed inclusive drinking water: Improved water facilities are located on premises, available when needed, accessible for children with disabilities and free
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school.
Limited	There is an improved source (piped, protected well/spring, rainwater, packaged/delivered water), but water not available at time of survey
No Service	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
Advanced	The school has improved sanitation facilities at the school premises, which are sufficient, MHM friendly, single-sex, usable and safely managed.
Basic	Improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable at the school Toilet to Pupil Ratio= 1:50
Limited	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
No Service	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
Advanced	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
Basic	Handwashing facilities, which have water and soap available. Handwashing Facility to Pupil Ratio= 1:50
Limited	Handwashing facilities with water, but no soap
No Service	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
Advanced	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
Basic	Water is available from an improved source on the premises.
Limited	An improved water source is within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
No Service	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
Advanced	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
Basic	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
Limited	At least one improved sanitation facility, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
No Service	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
Advanced	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
Basic	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.
Limited	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available at either points of care or toilets, but not both.
No Service	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
Advanced	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely. Organic waste separation
Basic	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
Limited	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
No Service	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
Advanced	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely. Organic waste separation
Basic	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.
Limited	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for basic service are met.
No Service	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
Basic	Drinking water from an improved water source, available when needed,
Limited	Drinking water from an improved water source, not always available when needed
No service	Drinking water from an unimproved water source or surface water

- Sanitation Standards**

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

- Hygiene Standards**

Service level	Definition
Basic	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
Limited	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
No Access	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 21: DWASH IP integration of SUN and Gender Sensitivity in Planning

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

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

ANNEX 6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WASH SERVICE LEVEL IN CHIPILI 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
Chibalashi	6,917	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	12	21	50	13	0	15	0	56	29	0	2	96
		Total	2	12	21	50	13	0	15	0	56	29	0	2	96
Chululuongo	2,169	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	19	31	6	6	31	0	63	19	6	13	69	19	13
		Total	19	31	6	6	31	0	63	19	6	13	69	19	13
Kabuta	4,908	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	9	32	44	15	0	62	9	24	6	0	3	97
		Total	0	9	32	44	15	0	62	9	24	6	0	3	97
Kanshimba	4,796	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	10	0	53	37	0	0	0	73	23	27	37	37
		Total	0	10	0	53	37	0	0	0	73	23	27	37	37
Lufubu	4,795	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	3	28	19	41	6	0	66	6	6	19	6	3	91
		Total	3	28	19	41	6	0	66	6	6	19	6	3	91
Makabe	2,703	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	11	83	0	0	0	61	22	0	17	17	39	44
		Total	6	11	83	0	0	0	61	22	0	17	17	39	44
Mumbwe	5,129	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	29	15	6	44	0	62	26	3	6	12	0	88
		Total	6	29	15	6	44	0	62	26	3	6	12	0	88
Musufya	4,133	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	7	7	11	43	32	0	39	4	36	21	11	0	89
		Total	7	7	11	43	32	0	39	4	36	21	11	0	89
Mweshi	5,509	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	11	11	65	14	0	0	0	84	16	0	0	97
		Total	0	11	11	65	14	0	0	0	84	16	0	0	97
Nalupembe	8,320	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	2	3	72	17	0	2	0	79	16	43	47	7
		Total	2	2	3	72	17	0	2	0	79	16	43	47	7
Nkongwe	5,072	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	24	21	21	29	0	68	26	3	3	32	18	47
		Total	6	24	21	21	29	0	68	26	3	3	32	18	47
Nsenga	2,358	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	6	6	12	65	0	0	0	0	82	18	0	0	100
		Total	6	6	12	65	0	0	0	0	82	18	0	0	100

ANNEX 7: RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES

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

26th October to 4th November, 2022, at Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa

1. Participants:

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

2. Outcomes and Recommendations of Meetings

- (A) 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.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Multi-sectoral approach is to be adopted and embraced.
- (D) 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
- (E) Safely managed sanitation is a challenge in rural communities.
- (F) 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.
- (G) 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?
- (H) 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.
- (I) EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH.
- (J) It was reported that EHTs are turned into nurses, in rural areas where there are shortages of nurses. In Chipili, 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.
- (K) Chiengwe ODF slippage allegedly due to less input by actors into ODF activities
- (L) There is need to have a budget to support DWASHE from the Province level.
- (M) WSS to Chiefdoms also need to be included in WASH plans. Some chiefdoms can be considered to be growth centres
- (N) 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.
- (O) 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.
- (P) Toilet Shortages in schools may be reported to the DDCC by DEBS
- (Q) There is need to have consultation processes as outcomes of the meeting are being implemented.
- (R) 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.
- (S) Chipili, currently does not have a dump site for Solid Waste Management.

3. Key Recommendations Related to DWASHE Strengthening

- (A) Support to operationalise the DWASHE need to undertaken in all four target districts, starting with Chipili 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.
- (B) 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.
- (C) 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.
- (D) 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.
- (E) 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.
- (F) Support process for possible contributions of members to the DWASHE operations and recommend when the DWASHEs could make contributions
- (G) 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.
- (H) 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.
- (I) 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: CTC ORGANISATION ARRANGEMENTS

Chipili Town Council Organisation Arrangements

1. Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Chipili 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.

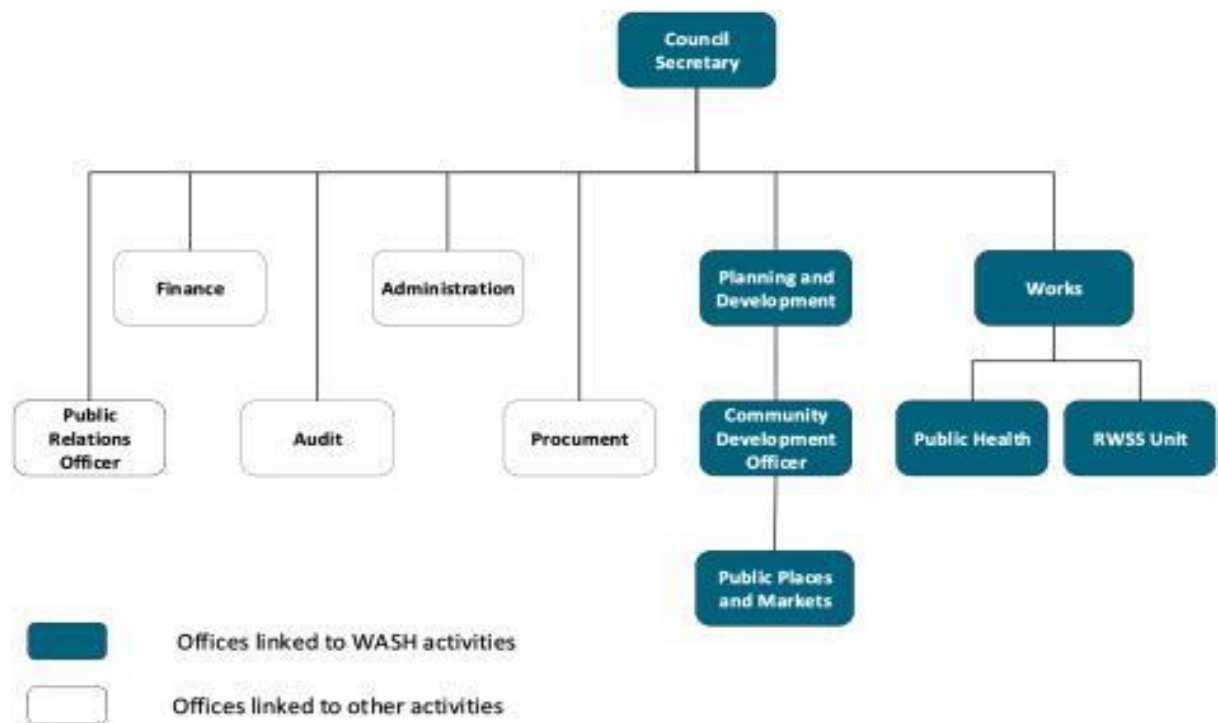


Figure 19: Organisation Structure for Chipili Town Council

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 22: Chipili Town Council Manning levels and qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Council Secretary	1	Masters in Urban and Regional Development, Degree in Education
Director of Works	1	Civil Engineering Degree
Deputy Director of Works	1	Engineering degree and diploma in water engineering
District Planning Officer	1	Masters Spatial Planning, Degree in urban and regional planning
Public Health	1	
RWSS Unit	1	Water Engineering Diploma

Similar to Mansa, Mwense and Mwansabombwe Councils, Chipili 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 localized packages of measures

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 councillors 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.”¹ Implementation of NRWSSP II is complemented by the ²WASHE 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 ³WASH 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 23: NRWSS Program Components and Objectives

Component	Objective
Water Supply:	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.
Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion:	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.
Sector Development:	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.
Sustainable Operation and Maintenance:	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.
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting:	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.

¹ National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 2016-2030

² WASHE: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

³ 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 endeavor 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 CENTRE IN CHIPILI DISTRICT

LIST OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRES LUAPULA PROVINCE

DISTRICT: Chipili

SN	NAME OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRE	CHIEFDOM	WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	DISTANCE FROM CIVIC CENTRE
1	Mwenda	Mwenda	Chibalashi	3800	8
2	Chipili	Mutipula	Nalupembe	4100	16
3	Munganga	Mwenda	Chibalashi	1800	3
4	Mulunda	Mwenda	Mweshi	2700	24
5	Luminu	Mwenda	Nsenga	2400	19
6	Musalango	Mwenda	Makabe	2900	46
7	Musele	Mwenda	Kabuta	1700	49
8	Kalundu	Mwenda	Mumbwe	1400	48
9	Chisheta	Mutipula		2100	176
10	Mupeta	Mwenda	Chulu-Luongo	2300	36
11	Kanshimba	Mutipula	Kanshimba	3100	13

LIST OF PIPED WATER SCHEMES CHIPILI DISTRICT

SN	NAME GROWTH CENTRE	NAME OF SCHEME	NAME GROWTH CENTRE	FUNDING AGENCY	MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT	POPULATION ESTIMATE
1	Mutipula	mutipula water scheme	Mutipula	Local Government Equilisation Fund	Community	2000
2	Chipili	Chipili Upper	Chipili	Local Government Equilisation Fund	Community	2300

**PRIORITY GROWTH CENTRES FOR SMALL PIPED WATER SCHEMES
CHIPILI DISTRICT**

SN	GROWTH CENTERS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY	REASONS FOR PRIORITIZING
1	Mwenda	Highest population, connected to grid electrification , good network
2	Chipili	Connected to grid electrification , good network
3	Munganga	along the main road and near to the township
4	Mulunda	
5	Luminu	
6	Musalango	
7	Musele	
8	Kalundu	
9	Chisheta	
10	Mupeta	

LIST OF BOREHOLES EXISTING AS OF 2022

CHIPILI DISTRICT

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
1	mwenda	chibalashi	Mukonko	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
2	mwenda	chibalashi	Munganga village1	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0736107	8834508
3	mwenda	chibalashi	Munganga village2	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0735916	8834460
4	mwenda	chibalashi	Munganga primary school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0736197	8834374
5	mwenda	chibalashi	Kapalaula village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0741120	8838087
6	mwenda	chibalashi	Mwenda vilage	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0739610	8840866
7	mwenda	chibalashi	MWENDA teachers compound	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0738717	8841026
8	mwenda	chibalashi	Mwenda primary	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0738592	8841024
9	mwenda	chibalashi	Mwenda clinic	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0738946	8840952
10	mwenda	chibalashi	MAKUMBI village near hill	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0737516	8841574
11	mwenda	chibalashi	MAKUMBI village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737120	8841745
12	mwenda	chibalashi	Anashi	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
13	mwenda	chibalashi	Coucil houses premise	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0735765	8833364

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
14	mwenda	chibalashi	Ntondo village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0739174	8840962
15	mwenda	Kabuta	Lupososhi village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0771164	8854729
16	mwenda	Kabuta	Elemu	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0769708	8855826
17	mwenda	Kabuta	Kandeke	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0766842	8856094
18	mwenda	Kabuta	Kabuta primary school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0765878	8855988
19	mwenda	Kabuta	Musele clinic	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0759087	8853311
20	mwenda	Kabuta	Kansonta	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0761103	8846432
21	mwenda	Kabuta	Chipeleme	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0765993	8856076
22	mwenda	Kabuta	Musele school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0759294	8853457
23	mwenda	Kabuta	Musele village	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0759288	8853282
24	mwenda	Lufubu	Kaoma makasa village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0753533	8831889
25	mwenda	Lufubu	Kaoma makasa clinic	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0753153	8831805
26	mwenda	Lufubu	Kaoma makasa school	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0753462	8831808
27	mwenda	Lufubu	Bunda chunsu school1	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0740342	8834844
28	mwenda	Lufubu	Bunda chunsu school2	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	07404339	8839925

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

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
29	mwenda	Lufubu	Bunda blackson village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	07479555	8832689
30	mwenda	Lufubu	Lex village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0745323	8841837
31	mwenda	Lufubu	Chikaya village	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0746267	8844410
32	mwenda	Lufubu	Chikaya primary school	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0745925	8844336
33	mwenda	Lufubu	Chikaya village near school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0746156	8844367
34	mwenda	Lufubu	Chibwe village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0749250	8846917
35	mwenda	Lufubu	Mimbulu community school	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0752027	8848774
36	mwenda	Lufubu	Mimbulu village	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0752176	8848800
37	mwenda	Makabe	Fisaka primary school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0706294	8876993
38	mwenda	Makabe	Fisaka village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0706830	8876867
39	mwenda	Makabe	Fisaka upper	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0709966	8874087
40	mwenda	Makabe	Pibelibe	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
41	mwenda	Makabe	Mwafwe	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
42	mwenda	Makabe	Musalango RHC	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
43	mwenda	Makabe	Musalangovialleg	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
44	mwenda	Makabe	Musalango village 1	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0709937	8860936
45	mwenda	Makabe	Musalango village 2	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0709826	8860590
46	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Mupeta RHC	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0709169	8848193
47	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Mupeta School	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
48	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Mupeta village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
49	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Mukabi RHC	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
50	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Mukabi school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0709487	8847819
51	mwenda	Chulu Luongo	Chulu Luongo	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0718942	8842321
52	mwenda	Mumbwe	Kalundu secondary	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0761305	8862022
53	mwenda	Mumbwe	Tambalala village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0760687	8861609
54	mwenda	Mumbwe	Milayi village	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0758195	8863116
55	mwenda	Mumbwe	Milayi village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0758422	8862861
56	mwenda	Mumbwe	Katebe village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0762398	8861025
57	mwenda	Mumbwe	Moba primary school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0757021	8867027
58	mwenda	Mumbwe	Kapesa village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0761668	8861833

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

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
59	mwenda	Mumbwe	Kalundu RHC	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0761547	8862077
60	mwenda	Mweshi	mukunto primary school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0738434	8864421
61	mwenda	Mweshi	mukanga primary	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0740186	8864421
62	mwenda	Mweshi	mukanga scheme 1	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0739067	8865974
63	mwenda	Mweshi	mukanga scheme RHC	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0739311	8865338
64	mwenda	Mweshi	mukanga village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0740116	8864261
65	mwenda	Mweshi	chilolo	AFRIDEV	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0740494	8867865
66	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi rhc 1	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737315	8878230
67	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi rhc 2	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737355	8878254
68	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi rhc 3	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737380	8878244
69	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi school	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737119	8878610
70	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737482	8877997
71	mwenda	Mweshi	mukonshi village, turn off	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0737854	8876970
72	mwenda	Mweshi	chifuntwe village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0746285	8875370

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
73	mwenda	Mweshi	chifuntwe school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0747997	8874669
74	mwenda	Mweshi	mulunda school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0739179	8856641
75	mwenda	Mweshi	mulunda village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0739506	8856576
76	mwenda	Mweshi	mulunda village2	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0739515	8856396
77	mwenda	Mweshi	chingala village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0736312	8879404
78	mwenda	Mweshi	chibalashi village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0735764	8879975
79	mwenda	Nsenga	Nshindano	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
80	mwenda	Nsenga	Chipepa	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
81	mwenda	Nsenga	Kasuthi	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
82	mwenda	Nsenga	Jim	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
83	mwenda	Nsenga	Chipimpe 1	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
84	mwenda	Nsenga	Chipimpe 2	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0733839	8851790
85	mwenda	Nsenga	Luanda	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
86	mwenda	Nsenga	Luanda	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
87	mwenda	Nsenga	Luanda	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
88	mwenda	Nsenga	Kabongo RHC	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0727328	8855569
89	mwenda	Nsenga	Kabongo 1	Indian Mark II	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0727477	8855447
90	mwenda	Nsenga	Kabongo 2	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
91	mwenda	Nsenga	Luminu School	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0737353	8851508
92	mwenda	Nsenga	Luminu RHC	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0737116	8851571
93	mwenda	Nsenga	Luminu Compound 1	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0736970	8851790
94	mwenda	Nsenga	Luminu Compound 2	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
95	mwenda	Nsenga	Jimu	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
96	mwenda	Nsenga	Luongo school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0726784	8855259
97	mutipula	musufya	kandakala school	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0712748	8826731
98	mutipula	musufya	chipongoma village	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0711564	8824388
99	mutipula	musufya	chisheta rural health center 1	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0707736	8818863
100	mutipula	musufya	chisheta rural health center 2	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0709557	8822279

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
101	mutipula	musufya	chisheta primary school 1	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0709493	8822104
102	mutipula	musufya	chisheta primary school 2	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0709474	8822053
103	mutipula	musufya	chisheta village	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0710858	8823625
104	mutipula	musufya	cmml kabange village	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0709761	8822482
105	mutipula	musufya	chimbalinga village	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
106	mutipula	Nkongwe	Luongo village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
107	mutipula	Nkongwe	chikwekwe	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
108	mutipula	Nkongwe	lukausha village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
109	mutipula	Nkongwe	mutipula village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
110	mutipula	Nkongwe	kafwimbi village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
111	mutipula	Nkongwe	chisengele village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
112	mutipula	Nkongwe	bunda village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
113	mutipula	Nkongwe	katanga village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
114	mutipula	Nkongwe	chopo village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
115	mutipula	Nkongwe	mwebe village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
116	mutipula	Nkongwe	wanyanje village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
117	mutipula	Nkongwe	chipowe village	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
118	mutipula	Nkongwe	kane village 1	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0718920	8833484
119	mutipula	Nkongwe	kane village 2	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0718807	8833273
120	mutipula	Nkongwe	kane village 3	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0718468	8832848
121	mutipula	Nkongwe	mutipula palace	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0716315	8827939
122	mutipula	Nkongwe	mutipula school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
123	mutipula	Nkongwe	mutipula RHC	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0717125	8827563
124	mutipula	Nkongwe	kamami village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay	0716527	8827651
125	mutipula	Nalupembe	chinshinki p school	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust	0733741	8806185
126	mutipula	Kanshimba	mushimba	AFRIDEV	Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		

S.N	Chiefdom	Ward	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of hand pump	Status	Is VWASHE active?	Water Point contribution to the Council	Recommendations	Challenges Faced	Southing	Easting
127	mutipula	Nalupembe	chilikwa	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
128	mutipula	Nalupembe	kalebwe	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
129	mutipula	Nalupembe	kaluba	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
130	mutipula	Nalupembe	kapupula	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
131	mutipula	Nalupembe	kwasha	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
132	mutipula	Nalupembe	leo	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
133	mutipula	Nalupembe	maipambe	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
134	mutipula	Kanshimba	maipambe	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
135	mutipula	Nalupembe	maipambe market	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
136	mutipula	Nalupembe	Chipili Police	AFRIDEV	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
137	mutipula	Kanshimba	Kalila kokogo village	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
138	mutipula	Kanshimba	Kalila kokoto school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
139	mutipula	Kanshimba	milulu	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
140	mutipula	Kanshimba	Kanshimba school	Indian Mark II	Functioning (but abandoned)	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
141	mutipula	Kanshimba	Kapenda school	AFRIDEV	Functioning	No	No	Formation of vwash	Community resisting to pay		
142	mutipula	Nalupembe	milonge primary school	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		
143	mutipula	Nalupembe	mwewa village	Indian Mark II	Not Functional	No	No	Formation of vwash	Unpleasant water due to rust		

PRIORITY VILLAGES IN CHIPILI DISTRICT THAT ARE IN NEED OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

S/n	Ward	Village Name	Ward	Is the community willing to contribute upfront (Yes/No)	RECOMMENDED WATER POINT TYPE
1	Mumbwe	Kapwenge	Mumbwe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
2	Mumbwe	Bunda Tambalala	Mumbwe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
3	Makabe	Kabange	Makabe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
4	Makabe	Chonebamba	Makabe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
5	Makabe	Mukabi	Makabe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
6	Makabe	Pibelibe	Makabe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
7	Chibalashi	Mukonko	Chibalashi	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
8	Chibalashi	Chikonkolo	Chibalashi	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
9	Kabuta	Mboko pondala	Kabuta	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
10	Lufubu	Chikanda	Lufubu	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
11	Lufubu	Kampeshi	Lufubu	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
12	Lufubu	Ngoshto	Lufubu	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
13	Musufya	Mbolobeka	Musufya	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
14	Musufya	Chakaba	Musufya	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
15	Mweshi	Mukunto	Mweshi	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
16	Nalupembe	Kapupula	Nalupembe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
17	Nalupembe	Chikubi	Nalupembe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
18	Nalupembe	Mwewa	Nalupembe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
19	Nalupembe	Kapenda	Nalupembe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)
20	Nalupembe	Chinshinki B	Nalupembe	yes	Borehole (Afridev)

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS THAT NEED IMPROVED WATER SOURCES IN CHIPILI ISTRIC

S/N	WARD	INSTITUTION NAME (LOCATION)	CURRENT SOURCE	RECOMMENDED WATER POINT TYPE
1	Mweshi	Mukanga Health Post	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
2	Kaputa	Lupososhi Health Post	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
3	Nalupembe	Chikubi Primary School	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
4	Nalupembe	Milonge primary school		Borehole (Afridev)
5	Mumbwe	Kapwenge Primary School	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
6	Makabe	Chulu Luongo Primary school		Borehole (Afridev)
7	Nsenga	Davies Mwila Mupati School	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
8	Makabe	Mukabi Primary school		Borehole (Afridev)
9	Lufubu	Kapenda Community school	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
10	Kaputa	Lupososhi Primary school	Well	Borehole (Afridev)
11	Chibalashi	Mwenda Palace		Borehole (Afridev)
12	Nsenga	Kabange Primary School	Well	Borehole (Afridev)

ANNEX 12: 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 Chipili 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"> • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails 	
Girls only		Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails
Boys and Girls	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Toilet ○ Ramp with hand rails 	Provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Toilet ○ Ramp with hand rails

1.3. WASH in Schools - Staff

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

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

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

1.5. WASH in Health Care Facilities - Staff

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

1.6. WASH in Public Places and Markets

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

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.

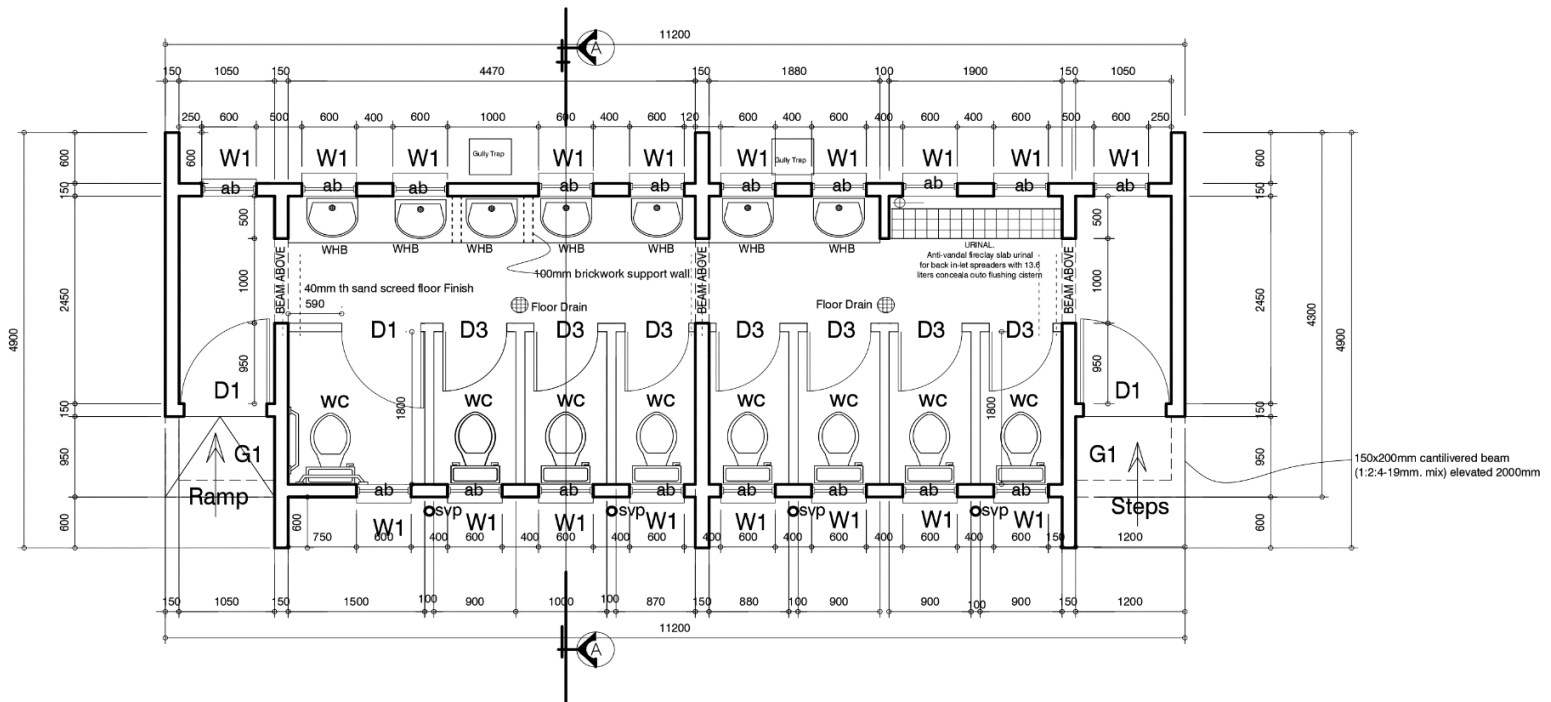
2. Costings

Costing of for WASH elements was based on current costs obtained from partners, from there implementation under the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) by CTC 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:

Element	Range(ZMW)/average	Adopted (ZMW)	Comment
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 CTC. 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.
5. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND MAY BE USED ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE ARCHITECT.

**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

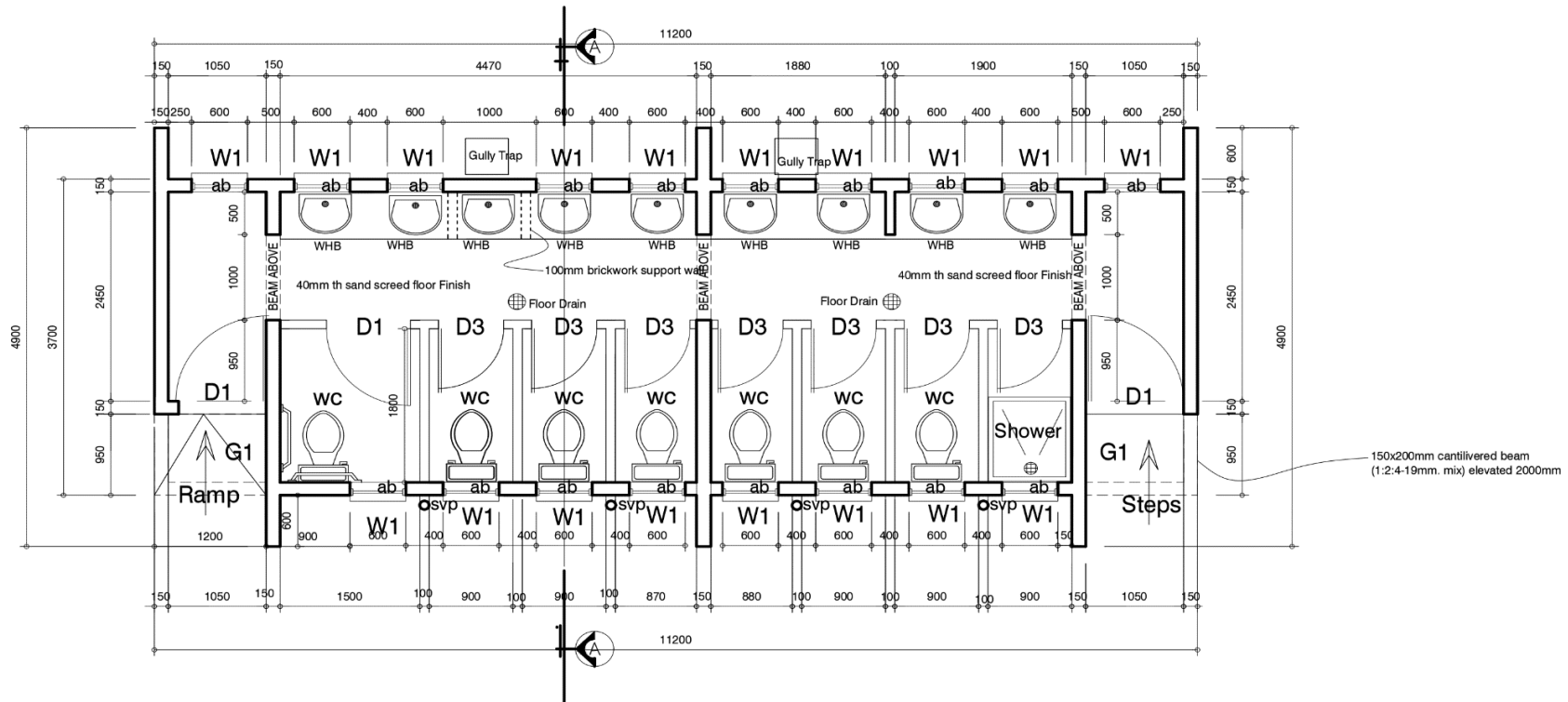
scale:
As shown

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 person



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.
5. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND MAY BE USED ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE ARCHITECT.

**STANDARD TOILET
BLOCK FOR GIRLS**

**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

scale: As shown
Date: **JAN 2007**

Drawn By:
N.M

Checked by:
J.F.NTHELE

ANNEX 13: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
National level				
1	Litia Minyoi	Male	Principal Sanitation Engineer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation-Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (HQ)
Provincial level				
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)

**Chipili District 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.	Reuben Phiri	Male	Luapula Inspector	WARMA
20.	Kaluba Musonda	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Unit
21.	Nathan Namatama	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Authority
22.	Lovemore Chikungu	Male	DRS	ZamStats
23.	Benson Kunda	Male	GIS Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
24.	Mary Zyambo	Female	Commercial Officer	
25.	Chisala Chipunka	Male	Support Services Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
26.	Katu Phiri	Male	ICT Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
District Level				
1.	Alex Zulu	Male	Council Secretary	Chipili Town Council
2.	Anthony Mulenga	Male	Council Secretary (Former)	Chipili Town Council
3.	Samson Chisebe	Male	Director of Works	Chipili Town Council

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

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
4.	Benjamin Manda	Male	Director of Works (Former)	Chipili Town Council
5.	Misozi Banda	Male	District Planning Officer	Chipili Town Council
6.	Martin Mulenga	Male	District Planning Officer (Former)	Chipili Town Council
7.	Joackim Chanda	Male	Rural WASH Coordinator	Chipili Town Council
8.	Christopher Tembo	Male	Health Inspector	Chipili Town Council
9.	Victor Moono	Male	Socio-Economic Planner	Chipili Town Council
10.	Floerence Mambwe	Female	Community Development Officer	Chipili Town Council
11.	Mulimba Chimfwembe	Male	Procurement Officer	Chipili Town Council
12.	George Mwangula	Male	DEBS	Chipili District Education Board Secretary
13.	Robert Kabwe	Male	Acting Planner	Chipili District Education Board Secretary
14.	Frank Chilambe	Male	Acting Statisical Officer	Chipili District Education Board Secretary
15.	Chuma Mulonga	Male	Acting Planner	Chipili District Education Board Secretary
16.	Richard Lubumba	Male	Senior Environmental Health Officer	Chipili District Health Office
17.	Elizabeth Nalwimba	Female	Planner	Chipili District Health Office
18.	Blair Sililo	Male	Environmental Health Technician	Chipili District Health Office
Programme Implementation Partners				
1.	Grace Njoloma	Female	Planning Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
2.	Boris Bisa	Male	Development Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)

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

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
3.	Jameson Lubingo	Male	Programme Officer	WaterAid
4.	Adele Kaushi	Female	Project Officer	VAREN
5.	Christian Rieck	Male	Head of component	GIZ RWS II
6.	Iris Wilhelm	Female	Action Area Coordinator	GIZ RWS II
7.	Mwape Bwalya	Male	Junior Advisor	GIZ RWS II
8.	Yulia Titova	Female	Team Leader	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
9.	Mwaba Kapema	Female	Water Supply and Sanitation Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
10.	Ison Simbeye	Male	Short Term Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
11.	Gabriel Chibuye	Male	GIS Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
12.	Sankwe Kambole	Male	Senior Water Supply and Sanitation Expert	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)
13.	Lillian Kafunda	Female	Office Manager	GFA Consulting Group (GIZ RWS II)

Published by:

Chipili Town Council

P.O Box 710561, Civic Centre.

T.: +260-954980814

E.: chipilicouncil@gmail.com

Editing:

GFA Consulting Group GmbH



Eulenkrußstraße 82, 22359 Hamburg, Germany

T. +49 (40) 60306-253

F. +49 (40) 60306-259

I. www.gfa-group.de

E. info@gfa-group.de

Published November 2022 by Chipili Town Council. Any reproduction in full or in part must mention the title and credit the above-mentioned publisher as the copyright owner.

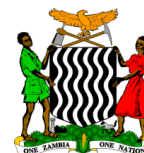
© Text and Pictures 2022 CTC

With the kind assistance of

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)



Reform of the Water Sector Programme on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development in Germany.



Picture



Chipili Town Council (CTC)

Address:

Chipili Town Council,

P.O Box 710561, Civic Centre.

Tel: +260-954980814

Email: chipilicouncil@gmail.com