

ZAMBIA

Reform of the Water Sector Programme Phase II in Zambia

Support to Development of District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Planning in Luapula in Selected Districts

(29th November to 12th December, 2020)

Assessment Report of Capacities in Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili



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ABBREVIATIONS

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
APM	Area Pump Mender
CBD	Central Business District
CC	Community Champion
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTA	Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
DEBS	District Education Board Secretary
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DHO	District Health Office
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordinating Committee
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSP	District Sanitation Plan
D-WASHE	District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education
DWASH IP	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan
DWRD	Department of Water Resources Development.
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
FANSER	Food and Nutrition Security and Enhanced Resilience
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HCF	Health Care Facility
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
LA	Local Authority
LpWSC	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MNDP	Ministry of National Development and Planning
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
ODF	Open defecation-free
P-WASHE	Provincial Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
PEO	Provincial Education Office
PHD	Provincial Health Director
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PLGO	Provincial Local Government Officer
PPA	Provincial Planning Authority
PWSO	Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer
RWS	Reform of the Water Sector
RWSSU	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit
SAG	Sanitation Action Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SI	Statutory Instrument
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TC	Town Clerk
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
V-WASHE	Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education

1 INTRODUCTION

Under GIZ support to the Government of Republic of Zambia, through the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS), the Reform of the Water Sector Phase II (RWS II) aims to support four districts in Luapula Province in development of the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plans (DWASH IPs). It is anticipated that with 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 centres would be established and thus improved access to clean water and sanitation in general.

A comprehensive review of the key documentation on WASH activities in Luapula province implemented by the actors and the cooperating partners gave an overview of the current WASH situation in Luapula. Considerable attention needs to be dedicated to strengthening capacity of key stakeholders to ensure their effective participation in the development and implementation of the aforementioned planning process. These key stakeholders are Local Authorities (LAs), Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC), District Education Board (DEBS) and District Health Office (DHO).

To achieve that, a targeted capacity and data availability assessment needs to be undertaken to provide recommendations for the development of DWASH IPs, devise an approach for the planning process and conduct additional and additional studies if required. This assessment is to consider areas that the actors are doing well, areas that may require improvement as well highlight existing challenges, including but not limited to data and information requirements, existing coordinating structures etc.

Based on the outcomes of the assessment, RWS II shall work closely with the districts to develop on- the-job-trainings to ensure maximum ownership and to empower district administrations with adequate understanding of the DWASH IP for their meaningful contributions and engagement into the process.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this capacity and data availability assessment are:

- a) 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.
- b) To review the data and information available for the development of the DWASH IP and establish data gaps.
- c) To review the existing coordinating structures in the districts.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Planning and Preparation

The mission for assessment of capacities and data availability took place from 29th November to 12th December, 2020. A schedule of visits organised and supported by the GFA Team in Luapula are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Schedule of Assessment Visits

Date	Town	Activity
29/11/2020		Preparatory meeting with the Luapula Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer
30/11/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirming arrangements for the two weeks visits with partners Meetings with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mansa Municipal Council ✓ Provincial Education Office (PEO) ✓ Provincial Health Offices (PHO) ✓ Provincial Physical Planning Office
01/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ LpWSC HQ-Managing Director ✓ Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (CTA)
02/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mansa Municipal Council Team ✓ District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) ✓ District Health Office (DHO)
03/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) Preparation for Provincial Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (P-WASHE) Meeting
04/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P-WASHE Meeting Follow up meetings with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ District Health Offices (DHO) ✓ District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)
05/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation
06/12/2020	Mwansabombwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel from Mansa to Mwansabombwe
07/12/2020	Mwansabombwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mwansabombwe District Council ✓ District Health Offices (DHO) ✓ District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) Travel to Mwense
08/12/2020	Mwense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mwense District Council ✓ District Health Offices (DHO) ✓ District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)

Date	Town	Activity
		✓ GIZ FANSER CRS
09/12/2020	Chipili	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to Chipili • Meeting with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chipili District Council ✓ District Health Offices (DHO) ✓ District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)
10/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentations • Meeting with LpWSC Projects Team
11/12/2020	Mansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap Up Meeting of Visit
12/12/2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travelling back from Mansa to Lusaka

3.2 Organisation

3.2.1 Visits and Interviews

The 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 CTA, 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. Details of persons are listed in Annex 1 (see Annex 1: Organisations and Persons met during the assessment.) The PWSO was key to the process of organising and providing guidance to the visits.

The guiding questions covered:

Institutions	Guiding questions asked
Provincial Offices	<p>Ask questions around mandate, get insights of the situation on the ground from their perspective from the following offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Office • Provincial Local Government Office • Provincial Planner (Planning Authority) • Provincial Education Office • Provincial Health Office • Provincial Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (MoCTA) Office • Provincial Community Development Office • NGOs • Partners

Institutions	Guiding questions asked
LpWSC	<p>Asked questions around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization structure and staffing levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved structure by the LpWSC Board, at headquarters and district levels in Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili ✓ Staffing levels and qualifications • Operation and Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Operation and maintenance procedures for water supply ✓ Operation and maintenance procedures for sewerage systems ✓ Operation and maintenance procedures for onsite sanitation across sanitation chain • Technical Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of schematic and operational maps for water supply ✓ Availability of schematic and operational maps for sewerage systems ✓ Availability of maps for onsite sanitation ✓ Standard Operating Procedures for water production, distribution, connections ✓ Standard Operating Procedures for sewerage infrastructure ✓ Water security ✓ Emergency operating procedures for water supply infrastructure ✓ Emergency operating procedures for sewerage infrastructure • Implementation of Citywide Sanitation Plan • Commercial performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Customer base and structure ✓ Revenue and collections ✓ Collection efficiency ✓ Number of complaints per month, also indicate major complaints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water supply ○ Sewerage ○ Sanitation ✓ Resolution of complaints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water supply ○ Sewerage ○ Sanitation • Financial Performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cost covering of capital and operation and maintenance ✓ Meeting of financial obligations in the last three years ✓ Availability of Financial Statements in the last three years ✓ Availability of Audited Accounts in the three years • Non-Revenue Water Performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of NRW Plan ✓ Availability of the Water Balance ✓ Availability of prioritised interventions based on the Water Balance ✓ Availability of Meter Management Plan ✓ Metering ratio ✓ Physical losses control (Four Pillars) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of active leakage detection and repair teams ○ Speed and quality of repairs ○ Availability of Asset Management Plan ○ Availability of Pressure Management Plan ✓ Commercial losses control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of measures for reduction of metering errors ○ Availability of measures for reduction of water thefts

Institutions	Guiding questions asked
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Availability of measures for reduction of meter under registration ○ Accounting errors reduction • WASH Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Projects being undertaken ✓ Size of projects (Amount, Infrastructure, Population targeted) ✓ Funding arrangements • Knowledge of SGD indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safely managed drinking water services ✓ Safely managed sanitation services ✓ Basic drinking water services ✓ Basic sanitation services ✓ Basic hygiene facilities • WASH and availability of data according SDGs for urban, peri-urban areas and rural growth centres according Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) ladders • Operation and maintenance • Capacity Needs • Knowledge of National programs, strategies linked to WASH
Local Authorities (LA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation structure and staffing levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved structure by the Council ✓ Staffing levels and qualifications • Coordination Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) ✓ D-WASHE ✓ Internal Coordination between departments and sections on WASH • Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are current activities ✓ Geographical Information System (GIS) staffing ✓ Equipment • Enforcement for Public Health Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What are the current activities? ✓ Is there a by-law for WASH? • Knowledge of SGD indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safely managed drinking water services ✓ Safely managed sanitation services ✓ Basic drinking water services ✓ Basic sanitation services ✓ Basic hygiene facilities • WASH and availability of data for public places and markets, rural growth centres and rural according to SDG ladders • Operation and maintenance, Management activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SOMAP for water point sources ✓ Operation and maintenance for rural growth centres • Solid Waste Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What Solid Waste Management activities are being undertaken? ✓ What data is available? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By district ○ By ward ✓ Operation and maintenance

Institutions	Guiding questions asked
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open defecation-free (ODF) Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ What ODF activities are planned for the next three years ✓ What support is currently received from UNICEF or other? • District Sanitation Plan (DSP) drafting status and challenges • Capacity Needs • Knowledge of National programmes, strategies linked to WASH
District Education Boards (DEBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation structure and staffing levels related to WASH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved structure by Ministry of General Education (MoGE) ✓ Staffing levels and qualifications • WASH Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Knowledge of SGD indicators (localised with support from UNICEF) ✓ o Data availability • Capacity Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ideas ✓ Challenges ✓ Recommendations • Knowledge of National programmes, strategies linked to WASH
District Health Offices (DHOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation structure and staffing levels related to WASH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved structure by Ministry of Health (MoH) ✓ Staffing levels and qualifications • WASH Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Knowledge of SGD indicators, availability on the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) for MoH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Safely managed drinking water services o Safely managed sanitation services o Basic drinking water services o Basic sanitation services o Basic hygiene facilities o Menstrual Hygiene Management ✓ o Availability of Disease Data on DHIS2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o By District o By catchment of Health Care Facility (HCF) o By age segregation o By ward o Of maps for catchment areas • Knowledge of HCF Standards, WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Access to adequate and clean water ✓ Hand hygiene ✓ Access to basic sanitation ✓ Solid waste management ✓ Cleaning, decontamination and sterilisation • Operation and maintenance • Capacity Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ideas ✓ Challenges ✓ Recommendations

3.2.2 Consideration of other GIZ Interventions

The GIZ FANSER CRS project team in Mwense on nutrition were met to appreciate priorities, activities and consider collaboration. The GFA team met the CRS Team on the 8th December, 2020 which consisted of the Program Manager (Mr. Joseph Mumba), the Project Nutritionist Officer (Ms. Betty Thewo) and the SILC Program Manager (Mr. Patrick Siame).

The priorities linked to WASH and main activities involved were:

- a) **Nutrition and health**, which consists nutrition messaging, health and hygiene messages, focusing on hygiene behaviours, use of latrine, safe disposal of faecal matter and hygiene practices
- b) **Availability of diverse foods**, e.g. cow peas, orange maize, mbereshi beans, etc. farmer businesses, viable households to look at agriculture foods as a business.
- c) **Economic dimension of malnutrition**, promotion of saving and internal lending communities. This includes having a twelve month cycle savings cycle with interest earnings being proportional to savings. Farmer business and schools contribute to this economic dimension through the target of SILC groups.
- d) **Nutrition governance**. Different stakeholders having an impact to the nutrition outcome are engaged through the District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCC). GIZ is also currently promoting the Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committee.
- e) The target areas in Mwense District are Mambilima, Chachacha and Luche wards. Which has about 60 households participating. The target was is at 90% completion i.e. 3,500 women of reproductive age and 1,000 children below age of 2 years.

What is expected to be seen in the DWASH IP is the following:

- a) How will water be provided where CRS FANSER is working?
- b) Scaling up plan for WASH improvements linked to nutrition.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Provincial WASH Actors

4.1.1 Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination

A briefing and consultative meeting was held on 29th November, 2020 with the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer (PWSO) under MWDS. The PWSO coordinates WASH activities in Luapula Province by collaborating with actors at national, provincial and district levels. The contact persons and key WASH sectors organisations were advised, including contact numbers for district WASH coordinators, Provincial CTA Offices, Provincial Planning Units, Provincial Local Government Offices, Provincial Education Offices, Provincial Health Offices, Provincial Community Development Offices, Provincial Planning Authority, etc. The PWSO is an entry point of WASH planning and coordination.

It was noted that a provincial ODF task force has been established under MWDS and supported by UNICEF.

4.1.2 Provincial Education Board Secretary Coordination

The Provincial Education Offices (PEO) were visited on 30th November, 2020 and the GFA Team shared the purpose of the DWASH IP and explained the expected role of the provincial offices. The PEO explained how the DEBS are organised and supported from provincial level. Technical issues of engineering nature are handled from the provincial level as there is no capacity in the Districts. The timing of visits to Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili were communicated by the PEO. For the letter of introduction of the GFA Team to DEBS, please see Annex 2: Copy of the Letter of Introduction of the GFA Team to the District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)

4.1.3 Provincial Health Offices Coordination

The Provincial Health Offices (PHO) were visited on 30th November, 2020 and the GFA Team shared the purpose of the DWASH IP and explained the expected role of the provincial offices. The Provincial Health Director (PHD) explained how the DHOs are organised and supported from provincial level. Technical issues of engineering nature are handled from LAs and LpWSC in districts where LpWSC operates. The timing of visits to Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili DHOs were communicated by the PHD. For a copy of the official communication introducing the GFA Team to the DHO, please see Annex 3: Copy of the Official Communication introducing the GFA Team to the District Health Office (DHO)

4.1.4 Provincial Physical Planning Coordination

A briefing and consultative meeting was held on 30th November, 2020 with the Provincial Physical Planner under Ministry of National Development and Planning (MNDP). The Provincial Planner coordinates physical planning activities in Luapula Province by collaborating with actors at National, Provincial and District levels and thus is the Luapula Regional Planning Authority. The only District Councils in Luapula that are recognised as planning authorities are Mansa, Samfya and Kawambwa. While all the planning authority for the other District Councils rests with the Provincial Physical Planning Office/ Provincial Planning Authority. It was reported that the Luapula Regional Planning Authority also assists Mansa Municipal Council besides other target districts in preparation of IDPs

It was noted that the Provincial Physical Planning Officer sits in all the planning, works and development sub-committees of the Full District Councils in Luapula Province.

4.1.5 Provincial Local Government Coordination

The Provincial Local Government Officer (PLGO) was out of town at the time of the visit. The PLGO supervises and coordinates administration activities of all LAs in Luapula. However, he facilitated meetings with Local Authorities in Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili.

4.1.6 Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Coordination

The provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (CTA) offices were visited on 1st December, 2020 and the GFA Team shared the purpose of the DWASH IP and explained the expected role of the provincial offices. The Provincial CTA Officer explained how the District CTA offices are organised, including the role of CTA in rural development. The CTA offices facilitates entry into chiefdoms, the activities of the DWASH IP shall need to be introduced by the respective district CTA offices in Mansa and Mwense. For Mwansabombwe and Chipili, without district CTA offices, CTA offices from other districts such as Mansa and Mwense were to be used.

4.2 Luapula Water and Sanitation Company

Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) was visited on 1st and 3rd of December, 2020. The purpose of the DWASH IP was explained and the expected roles of the LpWSC being the licensed service provide the entire Luapula Province. LpWSC shared all information regarding interventions supported by various organisations such as AfDB. LpWSC was operational in Mansa and Mwense and yet to take up operations in Mwansabombwe and Chipili. The taking up of WASH service provision in Mwansabombwe and Chipili shall depend on capacity of LpWSC to do so without compromising current operations. An assessment of capacity of LpWSC by the GIZ development advisor was undertaken at the end of 2020 and findings from this assessment resulted into identified and planned capacity building measures to LpWSC under the RWS II support.

Thus, a quick assessment of technical operations, based on data from LpWSC revealed that:

Mansa :

- a) **Raw water intake works.** With five pump positions had 1 pump running and 1 standby unit at the time of visit. Three pumps are in good condition. The raw water actual production was 7,300m³/day compared to design capacity of 27,000m³/day, giving 27%. Under AfDB support measures, there is construction of intake channel and low lift station. No challenges reported at the raw water intake works.
- b) **Water Treatment Plant (WTP).** The WTP operates at 640m³/hour with design capacity of 720m³/hour. The WTP needs minor rehabilitation works. Preventive maintenance done mostly is replacement of bearings. Challenges faced include lack of adequate repair tools. Under AfDB the rehabilitation of WTP is to be undertaken.
- c) **High Lift Station.** There are three pumps in good condition. 3 No pumps running and no standby unit. Water production is at 6,750m³/hour against design capacity of 18,000m³/hour, **giving 37.5% plant utilisation.** This is due to direct pumping and limited storage in the distribution system and avoiding pipe bursts. Switching off is done after 22:00 hours until 04:30 hours and for about two hours during the day. Under AfDB, at the WTP a 2000m³ clear water tank will be installed and 7x500m³ and 1,000m³ reservoirs around the town shall also be installed to improve storage. AfDB shall also install level controls, telemetry etc. The 500m³ reservoirs are for zoned areas.

- d) **Water distribution system.** Consists of 132km total length comprising most representative sizes of 50mm to 400mm diameter, with average operating pressure of 10m. Most repairs done is leak repairing. About 56 complaints per month related to water distribution and 80% attended to. Main complaints are no water, leakages and wrong billing. Main challenges are lack of tools and repair materials. The AfDB support consists of replacement of dilapidated pipelines, construction of elevated tanks, & ground reservoir, and creation of District Metered Areas (DMAs) for NRW Management.
- e) **Metering at 100%**

Table 2: LpWSC Mansa District Metering Details

Item	Number of connections	Number metered	Type of meters	General size of meters (mm)
Non-domestic (Industrial/Commercial, etc.)	386	386	Pre & Post paid	15
Medium Cost Area	1841	1841	Pre & Post paid	15
Low Cost Area	2105	2105	Pre & Post paid	15

- f) **Sanitation.** The sanitation situation is bad due to most of the population is on pit latrine and those who are connected to sewer network is only 4%. National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) and Luapula jointly conducted sanitation baseline survey from September to November 2017 in Mansa municipal council's boundary area – urban, peri-urban, and the rural areas which show the total number of pit latrines of 13,238 representing 78%.

Mwense :

- a) **Raw water intake works.** Only pump available is running for 10 hours and no standby. The pump is in fair condition. The raw water actual production was 100m³/day compared to design capacity of 120m³/day, giving 83%. Repairs mostly done consist of replacement of contactors, gland packings and bearings. The main challenges of O&M is lack of spares and maintenance tools. Under AfDB support measures, there is construction of new Raw water abstraction and low lift pump house & an elevated tank
- b) **Water Treatment Plant (WTP).** The WTP operates at 100m³/hour with design capacity of 250m³/hour. The WTP is dilapidated and inadequate. Repairs mostly done consist of replacement of contactors, gland packings and bearings. Challenges faced with O&M is lack of maintenance equipment and tools. Under AfDB support construction of a new water treatment plant is to be undertaken.
- c) **High Lift Station.** There is one pump running for 10hours per day in fair condition and no standby unit. Water production is at 60m³/hour against design capacity of 120m³/hour, giving 50% plant utilisation. Repairs mostly done consist of replacement of contactors, gland packings and bearings. The main challenges of O&M is lack tools and repair materials. Under AfDB support construction of a new high lift pump house is to be undertaken.
- d) **Water distribution system.** Consists of 20km total length comprising most representative sizes of 50mm to 160mm diameter, with average operating pressure of 7m. About 40 complaints per month related to water distribution and 65% attended to. Most repairs done is leak repairing. Main complaints are erratic water supply, leakages, and wrong bills. Main challenges are lack of proper repairing materials and tools.

e) **Metering at 100%.**

Table 3: LpWSC Mwense District Metering Details

Item	Number of connections	Number metered	Type of meters	General size of meters (mm)
Non-domestic (Industrial/Commercial, etc.)	43	43	Post paid	18
High Cost Area	730	730	N/A	13

f) **Sanitation.** No Data.

Mwansabombwe: LpWSSC not yet operating in the district.

Chipili : LpWSSC not yet operating in the district.

4.3 Local Authorities

4.3.1 Mansa Municipal Council

4.3.1.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mansa Municipal Council has an approved structure and Figure 1 depicts the structure linked to WASH and Table 4 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications. Main WASH activities are undertaken in three departments consisting:

- Development and Planning Department – planning and coordination (incl. Rural WASH Coordination)
- Housing and Social Services Department – Public places, i.e. markets and bus stations and Community Development
- Public Health Department – Enforcement of public health

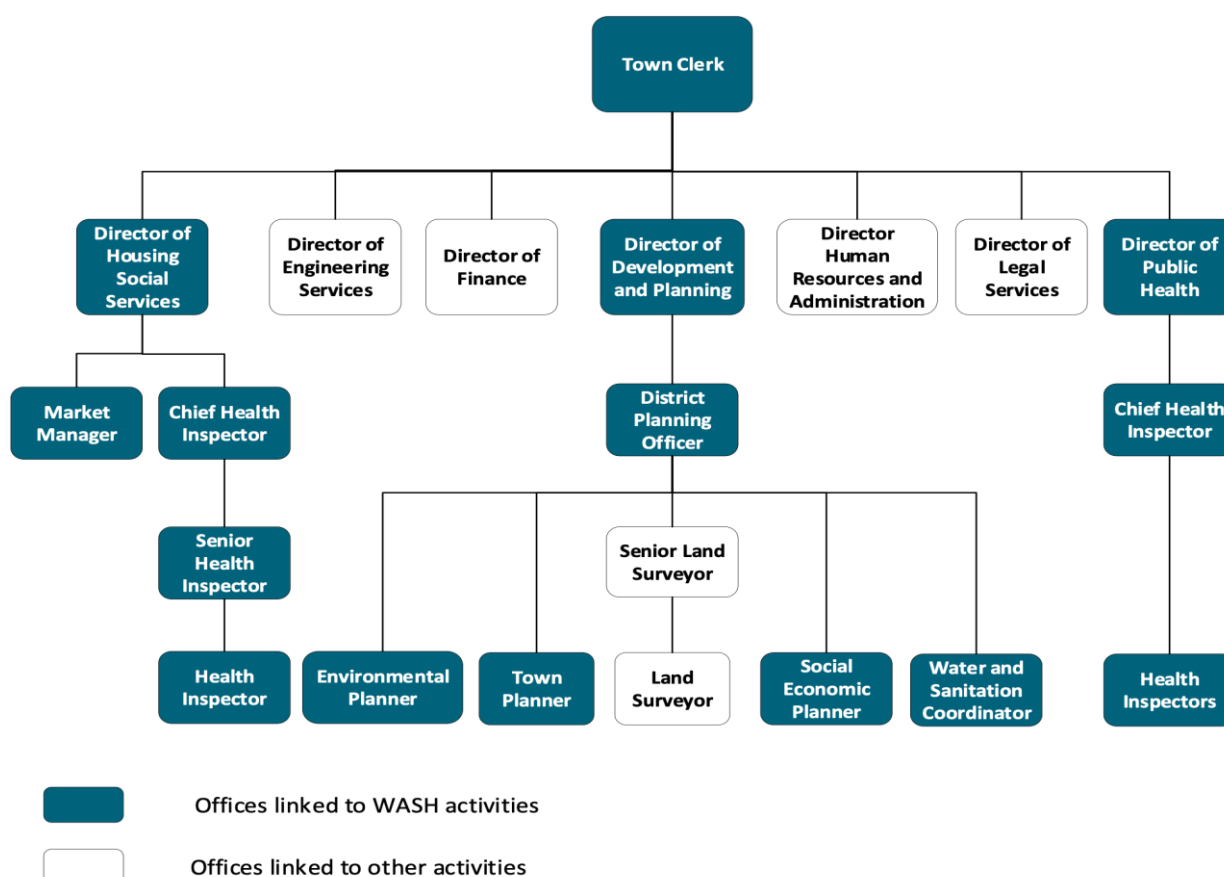


Figure 1: Organisation Structure for Mansa Municipal Council

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Unit (RWSSU) coordinator is under the Development and Planning Department and the other sections involved in WASH are under the Housing and Social Services and Public Health. This means the DWASH IP activities have to involve the three heads, led by the Development and Planning Department.

Table 4: Mansa Municipal Council Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Town Clerk	1	Law Degree
Director Development Planning	1	Urban and Regional Planning Masters
Director Housing and Social Services	1	Social Work Degree
District Planning Officer	1	Urban and Regional Planning Degree
Chief Health Inspector	1	Public Health Degree
Market and Bus Station Manager	1	Development Studies Degree
Senior Health Inspector	1	Environmental Health Degree
Health Inspector	3	Environmental Health Degree
Town Planner	1	Urban and Regional Planning Degree
Water and Sanitation Coordinator	1	Water Engineering Diploma

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Environmental Planner	1	Environmental Engineering Degree
Social Economic Planner	1	Economic Policy Management Masters

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

4.3.1.2 Coordination Structures

IDP to 7NDP

The 7NDP shifts from sectoral approach to multi-sectoral approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". Therefore, it:

- Identifies national development strategic areas which all sectors can focus on;
- Triggers development of mutually supporting interventions by multiple sectors with a strategic objective in mind; and
- Emphasizes that development objectives identified should address the challenges identified in meeting national development aspirations.

Following the No.1 Cabinet Circular of 1995 which established District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings. The DDCC meetings are chaired by either the Town Clerk (TC) or District Commissioner and the Director of Development and Planning department is the secretary. The districts are to have DDCC sub-committees to coordinate and supervise. (On behalf of DDCC) the implementation of the any projects and programmes related to economic diversification, human development, poverty reduction and reduced inequality and governance in the district. These structures are functional according to the 7NDP and shall provide a basis for linking up the DWASH IP to the IDP and 7NDP.

The total cost for the preparation of the Mansa IDP as approved by the Council in the 2021 budget was **K248, 669.00**. This process of developing the IDP is divided in 4 phases namely;

Phase 1: Preparing the Planning Programme

- Mansa IDP started in 2019 with a Council resolution which followed by an advert in the print media to notify the public.
- The IDP team was appointed and trained, then stakeholders were consulted to formulate a planning programme at a cost of **K13, 337.00** yet to be approved by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD).

Phase 2: Preparing the Survey and Issues Report

Although the Planning Programme is not yet approved, Mansa District has started by holding stakeholder consultative meetings at a cost of **K150, 527.00** to have a Survey and Issues Report.

Phase 3: Development Framework

This will be a consultative meeting at an estimated cost of **K48, 430.00**

Phase 4: Implementation Framework

During this process the stakeholders will be involved and it is estimated to cost K35, 875.00 and be finalised by October, 2021

D-WASHE Committee

The D-WASHE Committee meetings are mostly chaired by the RWSS Coordinator as delegated by the TC. The D-WASHE Committee is not yet reconstructed as per guidance from the MLGRD and MWDS. It was noted that there is limited involvement by the urban WASH implementers making the committee not updated of the ongoing urban WASH projects. Only members directly involved in WASH (MLGRD, MoH, and Department of Water Resources Development (DWRD)) regularly attend the quarterly meetings. The D-WASHE Committee needs to be strengthened as per MLGRD and MWDS guidance and the integrated gender sensitive DWASH IP preparation needs which takes into account of scaling up nutrition.

Internal coordination between departments and sections on WASH

Management and departmental meetings are held regularly. The departmental reports are compiled based on section reports. Some management meetings include devolved functions from other line ministries. This coordination and reporting shall form the basis for institutionalising and reporting of DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

External coordination between the LA, LpWSC and line Ministries (DHO, DEBS, CTA, etc.).

As decentralisation process is ongoing, reporting at council committee level, included reports from other line ministries. As with internal reporting, the existing external reporting shall be the basis for the reporting and coordination of the DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

4.3.1.3 Planning

The **District Planning Officer (DPO)** at operational level, coordinates all planning in the development and planning department which covers:

- Town planning
- Social economic planning
- Environmental planning
- Water and sanitation coordination
- Surveying
- Building inspectorate
- HIV/AIDS

The DPO, Mr. Victor Sakala, is trained in GIS but there is town planner dedicated to physical planning of the district working with the DPO.

The **Markets and Bus Stations Manager** at operational level, oversees the markets and bus stations under the housing and social services department. Whereas the **Senior Health Inspector** under the Public Health unit oversees the enforcement of public health protection.

In preparation of the DWASH IP, these officers, including the RWSS Coordinator shall be key and be engaged. Further, the senior management, including the departmental director shall also need to continue to support the processes.

4.3.1.4 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The RWSS Coordinator and some team members have heard of SDGs. Need to clarify SDG and National indicators to the team.

WASH in Public Places

There is no data for WASH in public places, regarding safely managed, basic and limited services. Public places consists of markets, bus stations and traditional ceremony areas.

WASH in Rural Growth Centres

There is no data for WASH in growth centres regarding safely managed, basic and limited services.

WASH in Rural Settlements

Akros left in 2018 and over a year DHIS2 has not been functional. It was reported that airtime is no longer sent to community champions on a monthly basis and phones have broken down which has resulted into data not being submitted to the web-based information system. The only data available is for 2018 and part of 2019. It was observed that most Rural Health Centres are understaffed and in most cases Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) work as nurses, resulting in their inability to execute their roles and responsibilities as EHTs. Therefore, WASH related reports are not readily made available or verified in respective catchment areas.

ODF Activities

The only hygiene promotion programmes being implemented are Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS). The ODF strategy has been launch but its roll out is not yet fully in effect and the District wonders when they will be capacitated to implement some strategies and approaches highlighted like the systems approach which is a coordinated and systematic effort beyond CLTS emphasising the need for a resilient overall WASH system.

Most areas that were close to be declared ODF have fallen back on the huge coverage gap on sanitation mainly due to funding and inability to verify the information on the ground in order to be declared and certified ODF and also sustain the ODF declared areas. The monitoring is to be done through CLTS Bi-weekly meetings but there had not been any meeting held in the past 2 years

4.3.1.5 Solid Waste Management (SWM)

Solid Waste Management as an important WASH intervention and it was recognised that there is importance of the integration of SWM especially in low income urban areas to adopt community led environmentally sound treatment and disposal practices.

4.3.2 Mwense Town Council

4.3.2.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwense Town Council has approved structure and Figure 2 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 5 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

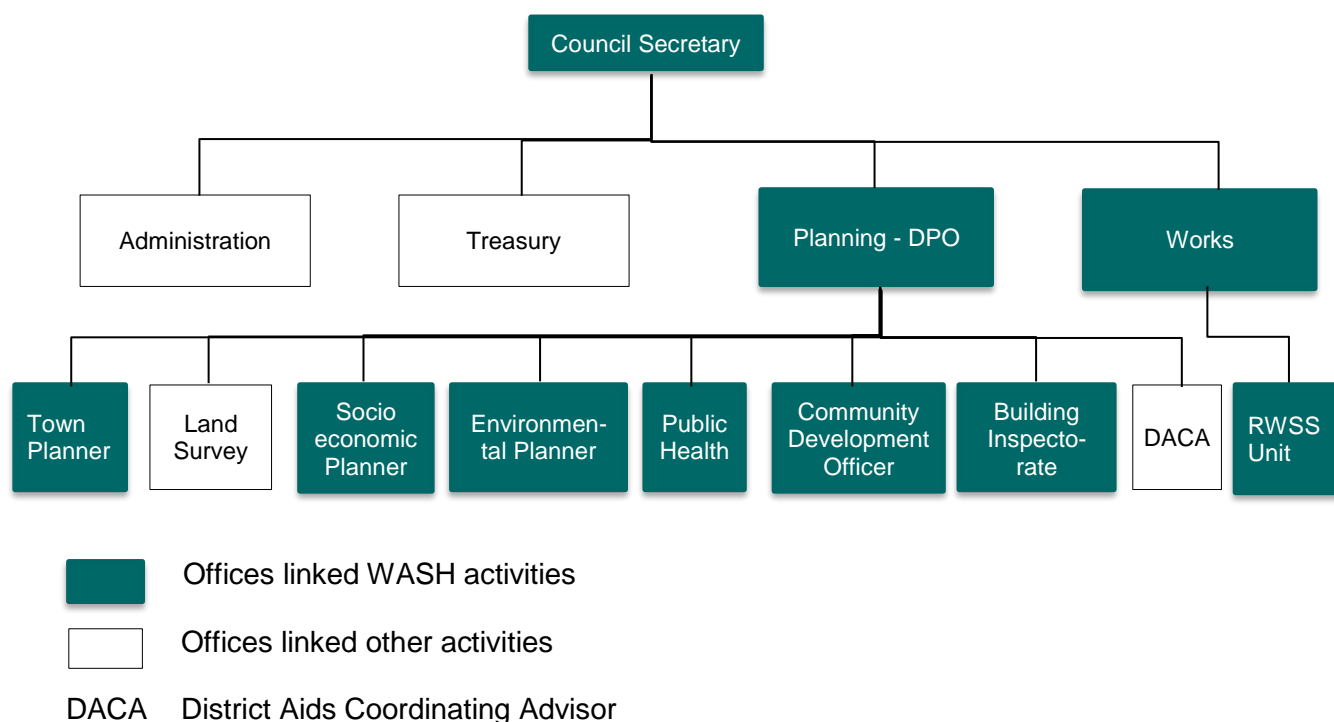


Figure 2: Mwense Organization Structure linked to WASH

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 5: Mwense Town Council Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

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

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

4.3.2.2 Coordination Structures

IDP to 7NDP

The 7NDP shifts from sectoral approach to multi-sectoral approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". Therefore, it:

- Identifies national development strategic areas which all sectors can focus on;
- Triggers development of mutually supporting interventions by multiple sectors with a strategic objective in mind; and
- Emphasises that development objectives identified should address the challenges identified in meeting national development aspirations.

Following the No.1 Cabinet Circular of 1995 which established District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings. The DDCC meetings are chaired by either the Council Secretary (TC) or District Commissioner and the District Planning Unit is the secretary. The districts are to have DDCC sub-committees to coordinate and supervise (on behalf of DDCC) the implementation of the projects and programmes related to economic diversification, human development, poverty reduction and reduced inequality and governance in the district. These structures are functional according to the 7NDP and shall provide a basis for linking up the DWASH IP to the IDP and 7NDP.

D-WASHE Committee

The D-WASHE Committee meetings are mostly chaired by the CS and the RWSS is the secretary. The D-WASHE Committee is not yet reconstructed as per guidance from the MLGRD and MWDS. The D-WASHE Committee needs to be strengthened as per MLGRD and MWDS guidance and the integrated gender sensitive DWASH IP preparation needs which takes into account of scaling up nutrition.

Internal coordination between departments and sections on WASH

Similar to Mansa District, management and departmental meetings are held regularly. The departmental reports are compiled based on section reports. Some management meetings include devolved functions from other line ministries. This coordination and reporting shall form the basis for institutionalizing and reporting of DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

External coordination between the LA, LpWSC and line Ministries (DHO, DEBS, CTA, etc.).

As decentralization process is ongoing, reporting at council committee level, included reports from other line ministries. As with internal reporting, the existing external reporting shall be the basis for the reporting and coordination of the DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

4.3.2.3 Planning

The **District Planning Officer** at operational level, coordinates all planning in the works department which covers:

- a) Physical planning
- b) Social economic planning
- c) Environmental planning

The DPO, Mr. Simon .K. Mwila, is also trained in GIS.

The **Community Development Officer** at operational level, oversees the markets and bus stations under the housing and social services department. Whereas the **Senior Health Inspector** under the public health unit oversees the enforcement of public health protection.

In preparation of the DWASH IP, these officers, including the RWSS Coordinator shall be key and be engaged. Further, the departmental director shall also need to continue to support the processes.

4.3.2.4 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The RWSS Coordinator and some team members have heard of SDGs. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team.

WASH in Public Places

There is no data for WASH in public places, regarding safely managed, basic and limited services. Public places consists of markets, bus stations and traditional ceremony areas.

WASH in Rural Growth Centres

There is no data for WASH in growth centres regarding safely managed, basic and limited services.

WASH in Rural Settlements

Similar to Mansa District, Akros left in 2018 and over a year DHIS2 has not been functional. It was reported that airtime is no longer sent to community champions on a monthly basis and phones broken down which has resulted into data not being submitted to the web based information system. Only data available is for 2018 and part of 2019. Reports from Community Champions (CCs) cannot be sent as they expect incentives and phones are damaged.

China Aid project provided 40 boreholes with inadequate training to stakeholders for operation and maintenance at district and sub-district levels consisting D-WASHE, EHTs, CCs, Caretakers, V-WASHEs, Area Pump Menders (APMs). Most of the V-WASHEs are oriented for over 3 years.

ODF Activities

ODF status of 48% was reported, CLTS is used and there is need to develop an ODF sustainability plan.

Key messages include measures to prevent Covid19 and good hygiene practices.

4.3.2.5 Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management is practiced in markets using refuse bays. A dump site is provided opposite the district hospital

4.3.3 Mwansabombwe Town Council

4.3.3.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwansabombwe Town Council has approved structure and Figure 3 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 6 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

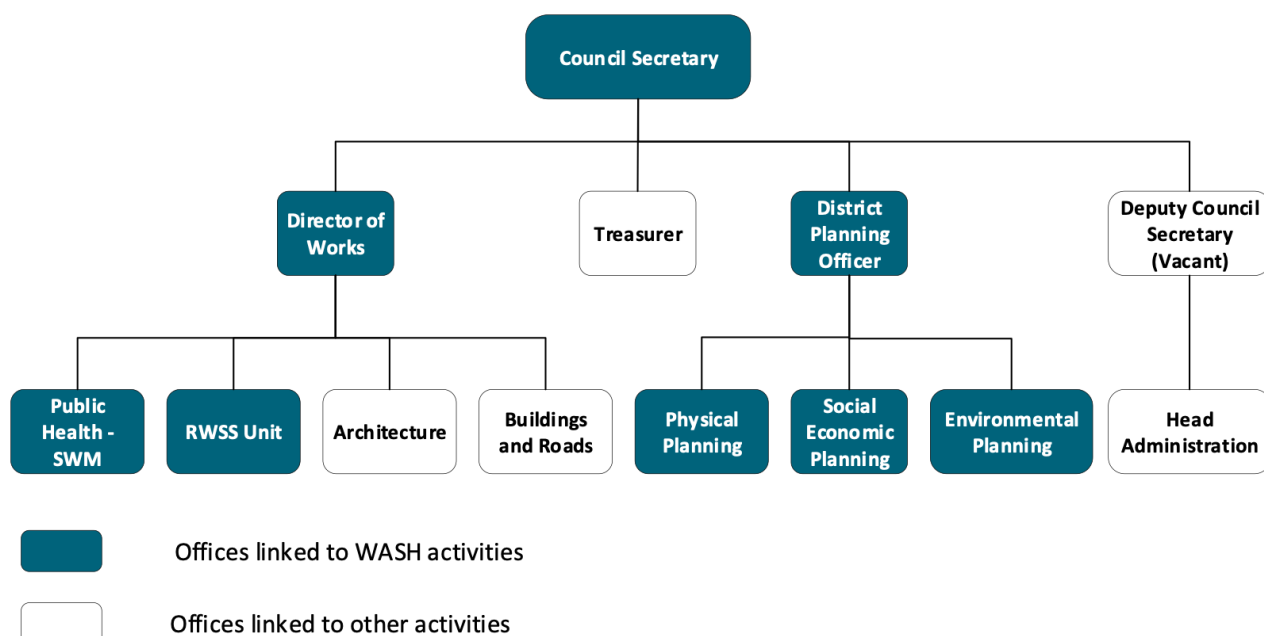


Figure 3: Mwansabombwe Organisation Structure linked to WASH

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.

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 6: Mwansabombwe District Council Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Council Secretary	1	N/A
Director of Works	1	Civil Engineering Degree
District Planning Officer	1	Masters Spatial Planning
Public Health	1	Solid Waste
RWSS Unit	1	Water Engineering Diploma (NRDC)
Physical Planning	1	N/A
Social Economic Planning	1	N/A
Environmental Planning	1	N/A

Similar to Mansa and Mwense Councils, Mwansabombwe 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.

4.3.3.2 Coordination Structures

IDP to 7NDP

The 7NDP shifts from sectoral approach to multi-sectoral approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". Therefore, it:

- Identifies national development strategic areas which all sectors can focus on;
- Triggers development of mutually supporting interventions by multiple sectors with a strategic objective in mind; and
- Emphasises that development objectives identified should address the challenges identified in meeting national development aspirations.

Following the No.1 Cabinet Circular of 1995 which established District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings. The DDCC meetings are chaired by either the Council Secretary (CS) or District Commissioner and the District Planning Officer is the secretary. The districts are to have DDCC sub-committees to coordinate and supervise (on behalf of DDCC) the implementation of the projects and programmes related to economic diversification, human development, poverty reduction and reduced inequality and governance in the district. These structures are functional according to the 7NDP and shall provide a basis for linking up the DWASH IP to the IDP and 7NDP.

D-WASHE Committee

The DWASH Committee meetings are mostly chaired by the CS and the RWSS Coordinator is the secretary. This is according to what is expected, even though it requires strengthening as per guidance from the MLGRD and MWDS. The strengthening of the D-WASHE Committee should take into account requirements of the integrated gender sensitive DWASH IP preparation and scaling up nutrition.

Internal coordination between departments and sections on WASH

Management and departmental meetings are held regularly. The departmental reports are compiled based on section reports. Some management meetings include devolved functions from other line ministries. This coordination and reporting shall form the basis for institutionalizing and reporting of DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

External coordination between the LA, LpWSC and line Ministries (DHO, DEBS, etc.).

As decentralisation process is ongoing, reporting at council committee level, includes reports from other line ministries. The DEBS and the DHO report to the senior management meetings chaired by the CS, to the planning, management system, engineering and information sub-committee of the Council. There are four sub-committees of the Mwansabombwe Council consisting:

- a) Finance, Valuation, Commercial Undertaking and Human Resources sub-committee
- b) The Planning, Management System, Engineering and Information sub-committee
- c) Audit sub-committee

As with internal reporting, the existing external reporting shall be the basis for the reporting and coordination of the DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

4.3.3.3 Planning

The District Planning Officer at operational level, coordinates all planning in the works department which covers:

- a) Physical planning
- b) Social economic planning
- c) Environmental planning

The DPO, Ms. Mika Chomba, is also trained in GIS.

The **Public Health Inspector** at operational level, oversees the enforcement of public health protection as well as SWM and, markets and bus stations under the works department.

In preparation of the DWASH IP, these officers, including the RWSS Coordinator shall be key and be engaged. Further, the departmental director shall also need to continue to support the processes.

4.3.3.4 Enforcement for Public Health Protection

Enforcement is yet to begin. There are no by-laws related to WASH. As part of Covid19 response, hand-washing facilities were installed at trading facilities and planned for markets. Sensitisation is being done.

4.3.3.5 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The team is aware of SDGs and asks for action for development.

WASH in Public Places

There is no data for WASH in public places, regarding safely managed, basic and limited services. Public places consists of markets, bus stations and traditional ceremony areas.

WASH in Rural Growth Centres

It was reported that there are challenges with Mbereshi Water Scheme under Constituency Development Fund (CDF) managed by Mwansabombwe Council and it requires support. The Lunda Native Authority Water Scheme belongs to the Palace and requires maintenance works. There is no data for WASH in growth centres regarding safely managed, basic and limited services.

WASH in Rural Settlements

WASH information reported is not accurate. Paper trail is not preferred. DHIS2 is preferred and this has challenges mainly consisting of phone repairs and replacement, required information not flowing, bicycle requirements for easy movement of community champions. Sanitation Action Groups (SAGs) need to do sensitisation for people to know they need toilets and SAGs are volunteers. When incentives are removed these SAGs stop working. Few V-WASHEs are working for water points. Considerations of V-WASHE to collect funds for operation and maintenance and use of saving groups.

ODF Activities

The only hygiene promotion programmes being implemented are CLTS and SLTS. The ODF strategy has been launched but its roll out is not yet fully in effect and the district wonders when they will be capacitated to implement some strategies and approaches highlighted like the systems approach which is a coordinated and systematic effort beyond CLTS emphasising the need for a resilient overall WASH system.

Most areas that were close to be declared ODF have fallen back on the huge coverage gap on sanitation mainly due to funding and inability to verify the information on the ground in order to be declared and certified ODF and also sustain the ODF declared areas. The monitoring is to be done through CLTS bi-weekly meetings but there had not been any meeting held in the past 2 years

Knowledge of National WASH Programmes

Aware of national WASH programmes and asked for support and action.

4.3.3.6 Solid Waste Management

The dump site is 30km away and solid waste management equipment consist of a tractor and trailer collects waste from markets and trading facilities only. Shop owners pay ZMW60 per month and refuse bags are used at markets which are not paid for. Usually, residents dig pits to burn and burry solid waste as method of disposal. Solid Waste Management as an important WASH intervention and it was recognised that there is importance of the integration of SWM especially in low income urban areas to adopt community led environmentally sound treatment and disposal practices.

4.3.3.7 Capacity Needs

- a) Technical capacity building as officers keep coming and going
- b) Equipment such printers and computers. Information and ommunications technology (ICT) support by GIZ planned.
- c) Water testing equipment required.
- d) Pumping test equipment
- e) Build capacity of local contractors

4.3.4 Chipili Town Council

4.3.4.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Chipili Municipal Council has approved structure and Figure 4 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 7 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

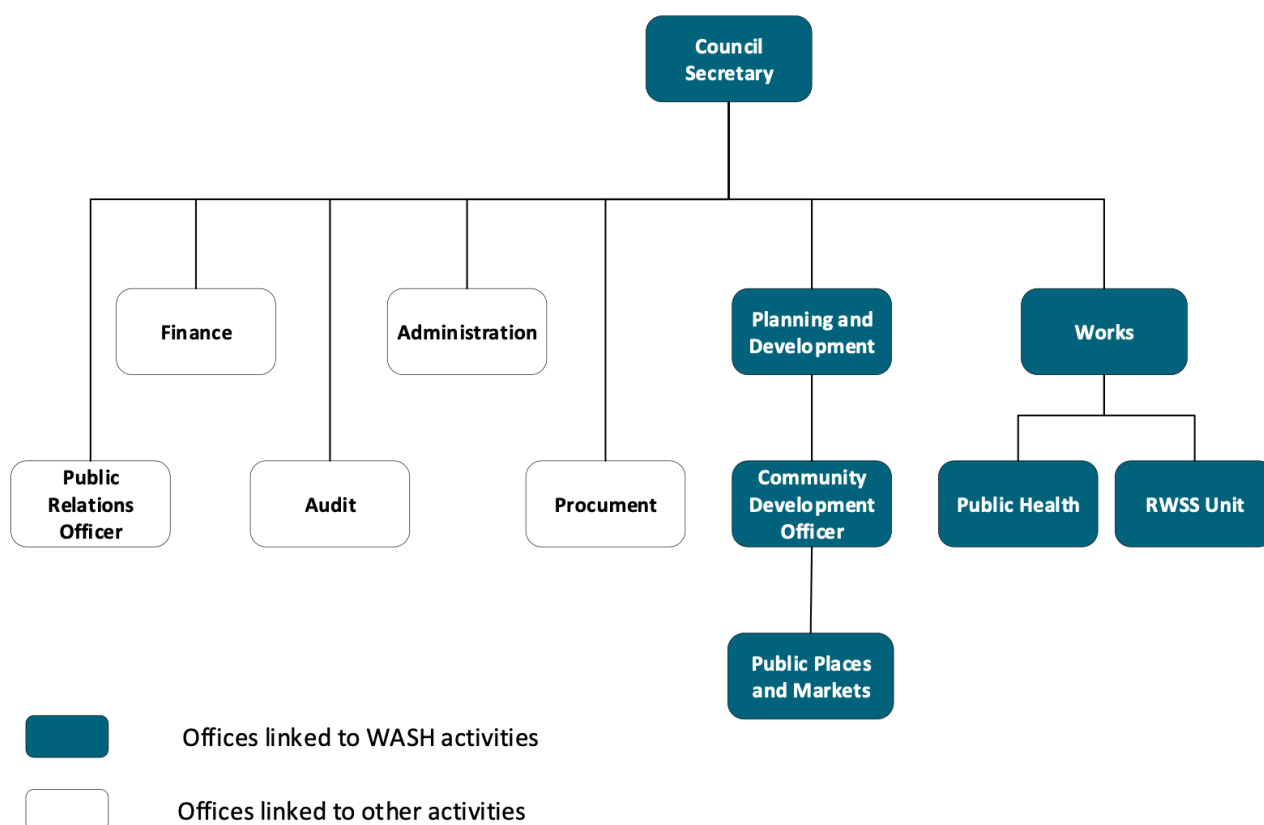


Figure 4: Organisation structure for Chipili District Council

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/development and works.

Table 7: Chipili District 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 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.

The team has capacity in GIS and engineering considering qualifications of staff in key departments/sections linked to WASH activities.

4.3.4.2 Coordination Structures

IDP to 7NDP

The 7NDP shifts from sectoral approach to multi-sectoral approach under the theme "Accelerating development efforts towards the vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind". Therefore, it:

- a) Identifies national development strategic areas which all sectors can focus on;
- b) Triggers development of mutually supporting interventions by multiple sectors with a strategic objective in mind; and
- c) Emphasises that Development objectives identified should address the challenges identified in meeting national development aspirations.

Following the No.1 Cabinet Circular of 1995 which established District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) meetings. The DDCC meetings are chaired by either the Council Secretary (CS) or District Commissioner and the District Planning Officer is the secretary. The districts are to have DDCC sub-committees to coordinate and supervise (on behalf of DDCC) the implementation of the any projects and programmes related to economic diversification, human development, poverty reduction and reduced inequality and governance in the district. These structures are functional according to the 7NDP and shall provide a basis for linking up the DWASH IP to the IDP and 7NDP.

D-WASHE Committee

The D-WASHE Committee is not functional. Chipili has not been holding D-WASHE Committee meetings due to the location of the Council offices as compared to the rest of the stakeholders which is approximately 35 Km apart. The challenge being experienced comes with bringing all stakeholders together which attracts extra expenses such as transportation costs in form of fuel refunds or transportation refunds for stakeholders to come together for the meeting. D-WASHE Committee meetings are supposed to be chaired by the CS and the RWSS Coordinator is the secretary. But as of May 2021, the Civic centre will move closer to the central areas where the other stakeholders are stationed. The strengthening of the D-WASHE should take into account requirements of the integrated gender sensitive DWASH IP preparation and scaling up nutrition.

Internal coordination between departments and sections on WASH

Management and departmental meetings are held regularly. The departmental reports are compiled based on section reports. Some management meetings include devolved functions from other line ministries. This coordination and reporting shall form the basis for institutionalising and reporting of DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

External coordination between the LA, LpWSC and line Ministries (DHO, DEBS, etc.).

As decentralisation process is ongoing, reporting at council committee level, includes reports from other line ministries. The DEBS and the DHO report to the senior management meetings chaired by the CS, who report to the standing committees similar other councils as per decentralisation process.

As with internal reporting, the existing external reporting shall be the basis for the reporting and coordination of the DWASH IP activities. Tools and formats shall be drafted for consideration.

4.3.4.3 Planning

The **District Planning Officer** at operational level, coordinates all planning in the planning and development unit which covers:

- a) Physical planning
- b) Social economic planning
- c) Environmental planning
- d) Community development

The DPO, Mr. Martin Mulenga, is also trained in GIS.

The **Community Development Officer** at operational level, oversees the markets and bus stations. Whereas the **Health Inspector** under the works department oversees the enforcement of public health protection as well as SWM.

In preparation of the DWASH IP, these officers, including the RWSS Coordinator shall be key and be engaged. Further, the departmental director shall also need to continue to support the processes.

Planning Status

- a) Preparation of IDPs
- b) Undertake investment planning for the district
- c) Environmental, management and land use planning
- d) There are no slums.
- e) Chipili was established in 2013, consisting of areas of Chipili and Mwenda. Mwenda is the Boma. Not yet having built up environment and no private development.
- f) Low revenue base and few shops from where they collect business levy and land rates.
- g) Council venturing in fish farming, currently it had 10,000 fingerlings.
- h) Heavily dependent on Local Government Equalisation Funds as grants.
- i) Maps for the districts indicating ward boundaries are done with provincial planning offices

4.3.4.4 Enforcement for Public Health Protection

- a) Routine inspections for compliance to public health act and licensing of business is conducted.
- b) General procedures in the Public Health Act and Statutory Instrument (SI) are followed.

4.3.4.5 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The RWSS Coordinator and some team members have heard of SDGs. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team

WASH in Public Places

There is no data for WASH in public places, regarding safely managed, basic and limited services. Public places consists of markets, bus stations and traditional ceremony areas. The district has no big shops and markets.

WASH in Rural Growth Centres

- a) The CBD used to the Road Development Agency offices. A complete new water system is needed.
- b) Dilapidated water supply and it stopped working in 2018. Water supply should target schools, clinic and surrounding community.
- c) There is no data WASH in growth centres regarding safely managed, basic and limited services.

WASH in Rural Settlements

Ward Development Committee (WDC) not 50-50 and women not willing to participate in WASH. Need to investigate the barriers. There is no data for WASH in growth centres regarding safely managed, basic and limited services.

ODF Activities

The only hygiene promotion programmes being implemented are CLTS and SLTS. The ODF strategy has been launch but its roll out is not yet fully in effect and the district wonders when they will be capacitated to implement some strategies and approaches highlighted like the systems approach which is a coordinated and systematic effort beyond CLTS emphasising the need for a resilient overall WASH system.

Most areas that were close to be declared ODF have fallen back on the huge coverage gap on sanitation mainly due to funding and inability to verify the information on the ground in order to be declared and certified ODF and also sustain the ODF declared areas. The monitoring is to be done through CLTS bi-weekly meetings but there had not been any meeting held in the past 2 years

The RWSS Coordinator is on study leave.

Knowledge of National WASH Programmes

Need to share.

4.3.4.6 Solid Waste Management

- a) No dumpsite, and no solid waste management activities. Pits used for solid waste management.
- b) 10 boreholes provided under CDF
- c) Solid Waste Management as an important WASH intervention and it was recognised that there is importance of the integration of SWM especially in low income urban areas to adopt community led environmentally sound treatment and disposal practices.

4.3.4.7 Capacity Needs

- a) Gender mainstreaming. Currently no activities for gender are undertaken.
- b) Building on current activities related to Covid19 such as:
 - I. Sanitation hygiene promotion through sensitisation, market meetings and Ward Development Committees
 - II. Enforcement to Covid19 adherence
 - III. 10 drums used to provide hand-washing schools in 10 wards
- c) Equipment requested such as:
 - I. Printers
 - II. Computers
 - III. Transport
- d) Training in WASH planning

4.4 District Education Boards (DEBS)

4.4.1 Mansa District Education Board Secretary

4.4.1.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mansa District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) has an approved structure and Figure 5 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 8 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

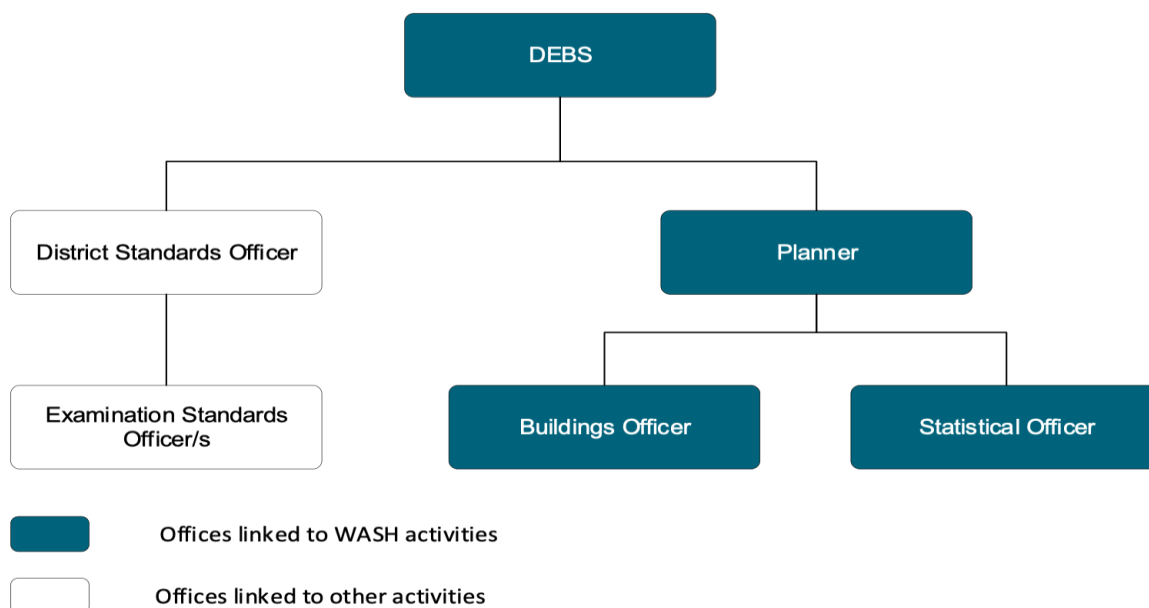


Figure 5: Organisation Structure for Mansa DEBS

The organization structure has provision for undertaking WASH activities. The planner, the buildings officer and the statistics officer handle WASH matters.

Table 8: Mansa DEBS Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Education Board Secretary	1	Teaching
Planner	1	Development studies degree
Examination Standards Officer	1	Teaching
Statistical Officer	1	Others
Buidlings Officer	1	Certificate

There are no technical staff and the DEBS rely on the engineer from the Provincial Education Office regarding engineering aspects. The LpWSC and Mansa Municipal Council assists in repairs of water points.

4.4.1.2 Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The planner and some team members have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the education sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on delivering quality education.

4.4.1.3 Data Availability

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available
- b) No data on hand-washing with soap
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management

4.4.2 Mwense District Education Board Secretary

4.4.2.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwense District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) has an approved structure and Figure 6 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 9 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

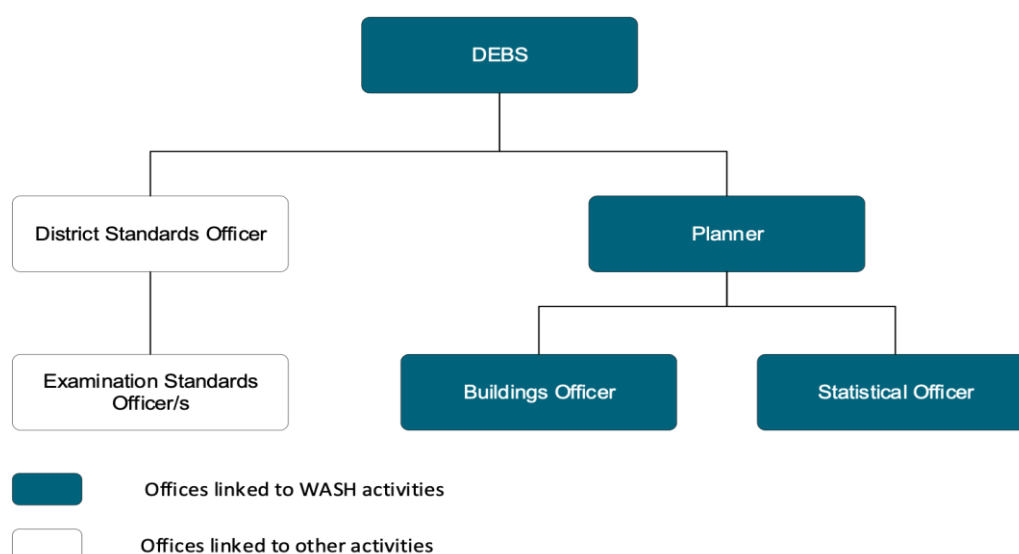


Figure 6: Organisation Structure for Mwense DEBS

The organization structure has provision for undertaking WASH activities. The planner, the buildings officer and the statistics officer handle WASH matters.

Table 9: Mwense DEBS Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Education Board Secretary	1	Teaching
Planner	1	Teaching
Examination Standards Officer	1	Teaching
Statistical Officer	1	Development studies degree
Buidlings Officer	1	Certificate

There are no technical staff and the DEBS rely on the engineer at provincial level from the Provincial Education Office regarding engineering aspects. No grants for WASH received. Grants received are specific and include Early Children Education.

4.4.2.2 WASH Data

- a) Water resources in Mwense are an issue.
- b) Gender in school leading schools observed. The head and deputy head are either male and female or female and male.
- c) Sensitisation for Covid19 and distribution of materials for Covid19
- d) Monitoring of schools for compliance to Covid19 protocols
- e) Camfed sanitary towels given to selected vulnerable girls

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The planner and some team members have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the education sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on delivering quality education

Knowledge of National WASH Programmes

- a) Not aware

4.4.2.3 Data Availability

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available
- b) No data on hand-washing with soap
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management

4.4.2.4 Capacity Needs

- d) Building officer in charge of infrastructure in schools need training in operation and maintenance
- e) Face masks required for Covid19.
- f) Portalab for testing water quality

4.4.3 Mwansabombwe District Education Board Secretary

4.4.3.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwansabombwe District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) has an approved structure and Figure 7 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 10 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

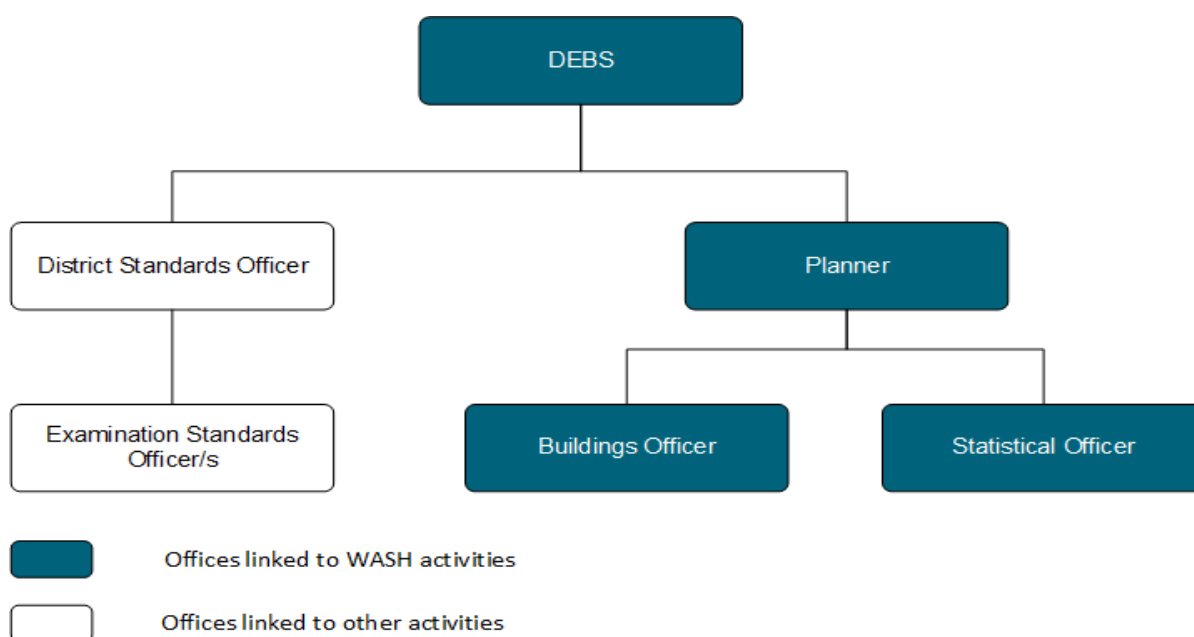


Figure 7: Organisation Structure for Mwansabombwe DEBS

The organization structure has provision for undertaking WASH activities. The planner, the buildings officer and the statistics officer handle WASH matters.

Table 10: Mwansabombwe DEBS Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Education Board Secretary	1	Teaching
Planner	1	Teaching and MBA
Statistical Officer	1	Public Administration degree
Buildings Officer	1	Craft Certificate

There are no technical staff and the DEBS rely on the engineer at provincial level from the Provincial Education Office regarding engineering aspects. The Mwansabombwe District Council assists in repairs of water points.

4.4.3.2 WASH Data

Mandatory for schools to have handwashing facilities and are still open in Covid19 times. Availability of water is emphasised. Other measures include sub-dividing classes into smaller classes to a maximum of 20 pupils and even evening classes introduced to have three sessions per day.

- a) Kabumba primary school over 1,300 pupils, poor water supply
- b) Citrus primary school, no water and sanitation facilities. Depends on furrows for water. The water table is too deep and groundwater challenges
- c) Other places are too rocky such as Chibanga primary school in the mountains
- d) Mwansabombwe soils are sandy and unstable, as a result pit latrines and wells collapse
- e) There are proper systems to protect facilities and who should look after the schools
- f) Communities refuse to pay operation and maintenance, e.g. Chipita School. Borehole drilled first before the school was constructed. The community considers the boreholes to be for the community and that there is no need to pay.

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The planner and some team members have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the education sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on delivering quality education.

Knowledge of National WASH Programmes

Not known, including link between gender mainstreaming and WASH. Except education school standards related to WASH and the link between Covid19 and WASH.

4.4.3.3 Data Availability

Data of water supply and sanitation facilities collected using the standard Annual School Census 2016 format in excel. There are 36 schools of which 30 are Government, 4 are private and 2 are community schools.

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available
- b) No data on hand-washing with soap
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management

The situation for WASH is as follows:

- a) Boreholes in most schools were reported not functional, due mainly to iron content and breakdowns. The LA assists in repairs. LpWSC has not yet taken provision of water supply and sanitation in Chipili.
- b) Kapesa primary school has no water
- c) A lot of sensitisation is required to the community before implementation.
- d) At Kazembe Secondary School
- e) Hand pump had broken down 2 days at the time of visit
 - I. Water point serves school and community
 - II. Residential payment are ZMW60 per month individual connection and communal ZMW10 per month.

4.4.3.4 Capacity Needs

- a) Need capacity in operation and maintenance
- b) Capacity to standards officers for compliance

4.4.4 Chipili District Education Board Secretary

4.4.4.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Chipili District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) has an approved structure and Figure 8 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 11 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

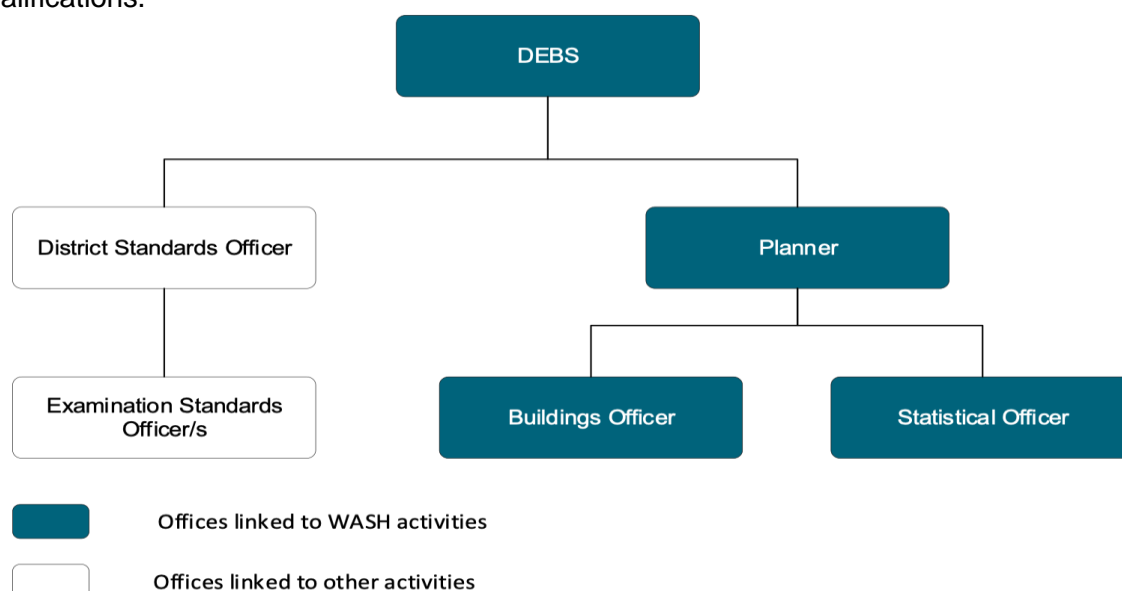


Figure 8: Organisation Structure for Chipili DEBS

The organization structure has provision for undertaking WASH activities. The Planner, the Buildings officer and the Statistics Officer handle WASH matters.

Table 11: Chipili DEBS Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Education Board Secretary	1	Teaching
Planner	1	Development Studies degree
Statistical Officer	1	Accounts Certificate
Buildings Officer	1	Craft Certificate in carpentry

The DEBS for Chipili, Mr. Mwangula George, is a Dean of DEBS and provides advice to other DEBS in the province in administration.

There are no technical staff and the DEBS rely on the engineer at provincial level from the Provincial Education Office regarding engineering aspects. The Chipili District Council assists in repairs of water points.

4.4.4.2 WASH Data

- Water supply and sanitation data available of DHIS2 under MoH
- No data on hand-washing with soap
- No data on menstrual hygiene management
- Some places have no access during the rainy season
- Chipili and Luminu primary schools have VIP toilets with showers

- f) Under Covid19 situation, encourage schools to provide hand-washing facilities
- g) Undertake hygiene education

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

The planner and some team members have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the education sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on delivering quality education

Knowledge of National WASH Programmes

- Need to share

4.4.4.3 Capacity Needs

- a) Operation and maintenance training. Currently rely on the LA.
- b) Financing for capital investments
- c) No funding applied to LS for use of CDF funding for sanitation and handpumps.

4.5 District Health Offices (DHOs)

4.5.1 Mansa District Health Office

4.5.1.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mansa District Health Office (DHO) has an approved structure and Figure 9 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 12 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

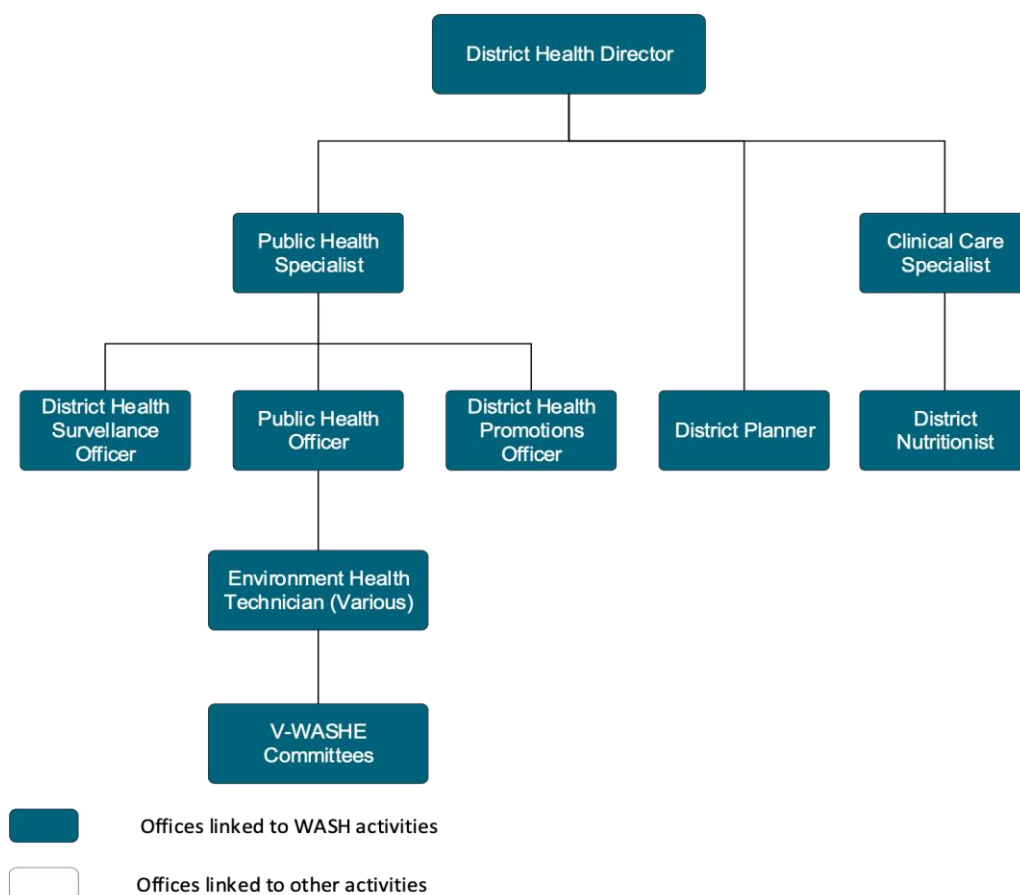


Figure 9: Mansa DHO Organization Structure linked to WASH

The Public Health Director is overall in charge of WASH activities. A Public Health Specialist is overall responsible for WASH activities supported by Public Health Officer, District Health Surveillance Officer and District Health Promotions Officer. The EHT provides the link to the substructures. Other departments and sections provide support.

Table 12: Mansa DHO Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Health Director	1	Medical Doctor
Public Health Officer	1	Environmental Health Diploma
District Health Information Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
District Health Surveillance Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
Environment Health Technician (At HCFs)	2	Certificates

The Health Offices do not have engineers and rely on assistance from LpWSC and the Council to resolve technical problems on WASH facilities.

4.5.1.2 Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

Most of the staff have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the health sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on public health.

4.5.1.3 Data Availability on DHIS2 under MoH

- a) DHIS2 Data Management
 - I. At facility level data collection tools are used
 - II. At district level data entry into the DHIS2 system is done
 - III. Monthly reports and weekly surveillance reports are produced
 - IV. Disease reporting and analysis extensively conducted
 - V. ODF status, water supply systems data
- b) Most common diseases are cholera, dysentery and typhoid.
- c) Most sanitation facilities on HCF are pit latrines
- d) Very few have boreholes

4.5.1.4 Capacity Needs

- a) Water testing for quality is a challenge. Most staff not trained in testing portalab.
- b) Water sampling kits which can be used in the field lacking. Only one centrally located.
- c) Capacity at facility level to start applying DHIS2.

4.5.2 Mwense District Health Office

4.5.2.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwense District Health Office (DHO) has an approved structure and Figure 10 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 13 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

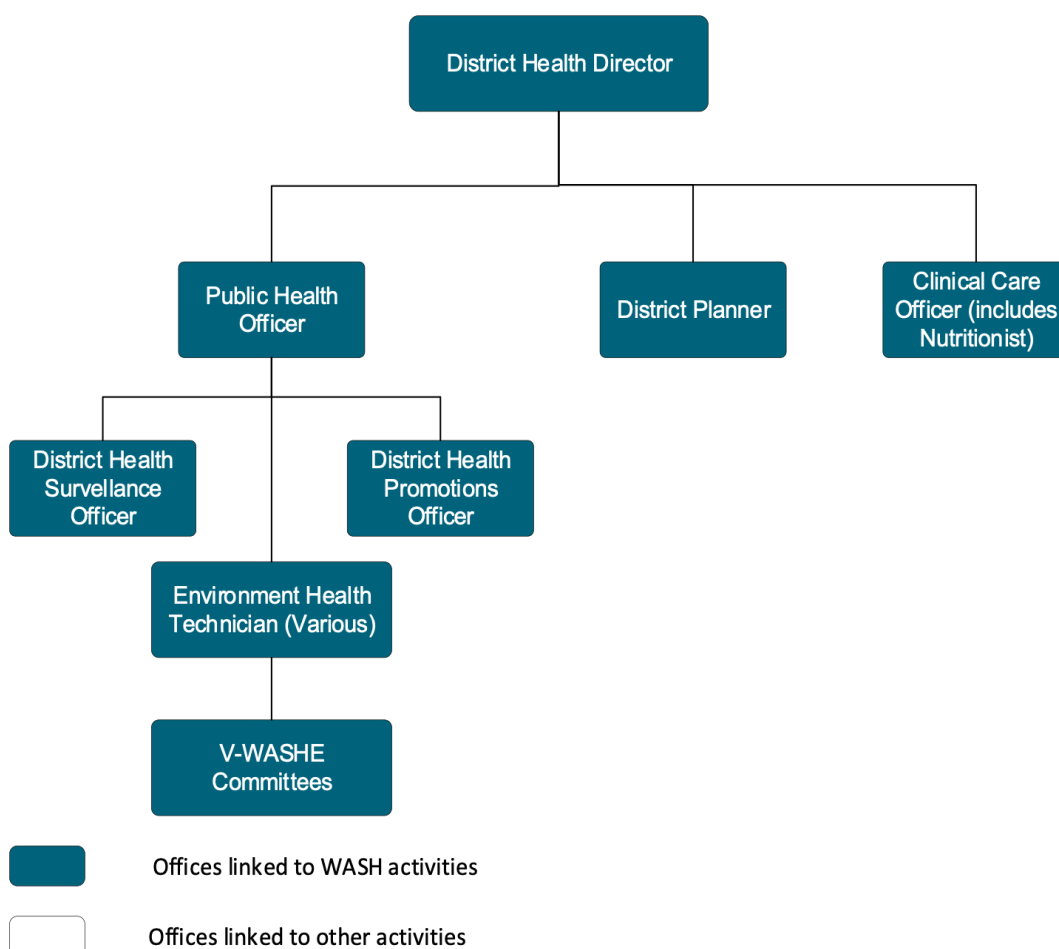


Figure 10: Organisation Structure of Mwense DHO

The Public Health Director is overall in charge of WASH activities. The Public Health Officer is responsible for WASH activities supported by District Health Surveillance Officer and District Health Promotions Officer. The EHT provides the link to the substructures. Other departments and sections provide support.

Table 13: Mwense DHO Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Health Director	1	Medical Doctor
Public Health Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
District Health Surveillance Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
District Health Promotion Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
Environment Health Technician (At HCFs)	Various	Certificates

4.5.2.2 WASH Data

The Health Promotion Officer, Mr. Kabwe, has knowledge in kobo collect app for data collected and designed an information collection system for all HCF including WASH data and Covid19 compliance.

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

Most of the staff have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the health sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on public health.

Knowledge of HCF Standards, WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Priority Areas

They have the IPC standards and most people not trained. Other districts have less knowledge on IPC.

4.5.2.3 Data Availability on DHIS2 under MoH

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available
- b) No data on hand-washing with soap
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management
- d) Disease data available in detail for all water borne diseases by HCF catchment areas

4.5.2.4 Capacity Needs

- a) Training in IPC as most people are not trained. Need to have one person trained in IPC per HCF.
- b) Training in solid waste management to separate waste at source. E.g. colour coding, for incineration.

4.5.3 Mwansabombwe District Health Office

4.5.3.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Mwansabombwe District Health Office (DHO) has an approved structure and Figure 11 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 14 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

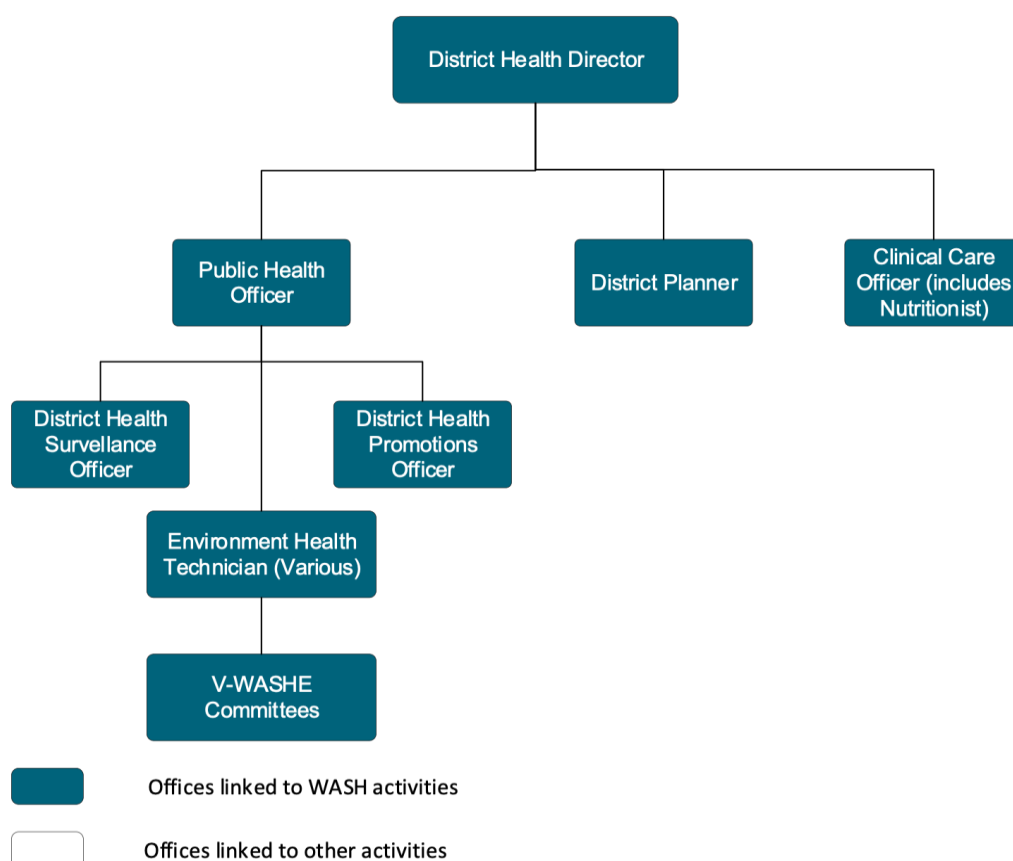


Figure 11: Organisation Structure of Mwanabombwe DHO

The Public Health Director is overall in charge of WASH activities. The Public Health Officer is responsible for WASH Activities supported by District Health Surveillance Officer and District Health Promotions Officer. The EHT provides the link to the substructures. Other departments and sections provide support.

Table 14: Mwanabombwe DHO Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Health Director	1	Medical Doctor
Public Health Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
District Planner	1	Environmental Health Degree
Clinical Care Officer	1	Clinical Officer
District Health Surveillance Officer	1	Other
District Health Promotion Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
Environment Health Technician (At HCFs)	Various	Certificates

There is a district infection prevention committee that meets whenever the D-WASHE committee meets. The District Nursing Officer, at the time of the visit acting as DHO, is part of the D-WASHE. In the D-WASHE $\frac{3}{4}$ are women. The district is aware of the importance of hand-washing facilities and hand hygiene at community level, facility and district in Covid19 control.

There is need to work with the Chiefdom for enforcement, by involving CTA. There is no CTA offices in Mwansabombwe. The CTA offices from other districts can be utilised. 15% of population can have access to piped water supply in Mwansabombwe.

4.5.3.2 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

Most of the staff have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the health sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on public health. Data availability on DHS2 under MoH.

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available of DHIS2 under MoH
- b) No data on hand-washing with soap
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management
- d) Disease data available in detail for all water borne diseases by HCF catchment areas
- e) 2 out of 10 HCF have unprotected wells
- f) 2 protected wells not working
- g) Limited sources of water, most water comes out with rust.
- h) Knowledge of HCF standards, WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Priority Areas
- i) There is need to share.

4.5.3.3 Capacity Needs

- a) Need for water sampling test kits
- b) To have boreholes with running water

4.5.4 Chipili District Health Office

4.5.4.1 Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

The Chipili District Health Office (DHO) has an approved structure and Figure 12 depicts structure linked to WASH and Table 15 the corresponding manning levels and qualifications.

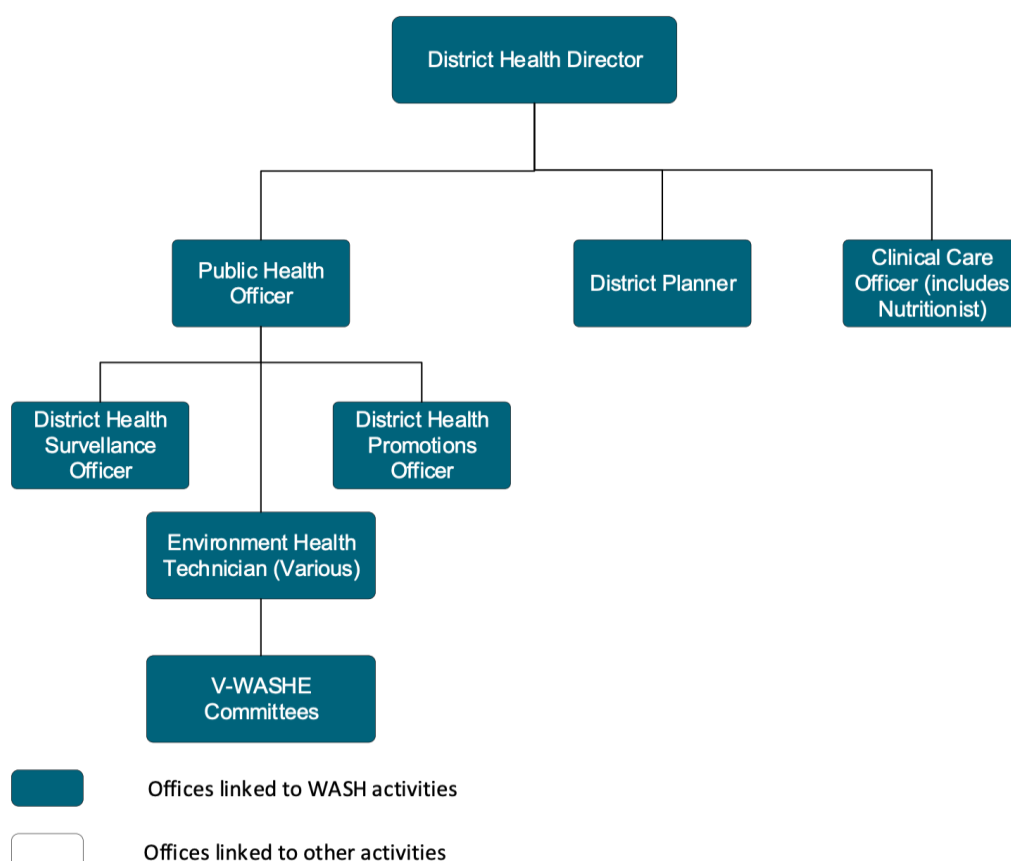


Figure 12: Organisation structure for Chipili DHO

The Public Health Director is overall in charge of WASH activities. The Public Health Officer is responsible for WASH Activities supported by District Health Surveillance Officer and District Health Promotions Officer. The EHT provides the link to the substructures. Other departments and sections provide support.

Table 15: Chipili DHO Manning Levels and Qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
District Health Director	1	Medical Doctor
Public Health Officer	1	Environmental Health
Planner	1	Development Studies
District Health Information Officer	1	Other qualifications
District Health Surveillance Officer	1	Environmental Health Degree
Environment Health Technician (At HCFs)	Various	Certificates

4.5.4.2 WASH Data

Knowledge of SDGs Indicators

- a) Most of the staff have heard of SDGs particularly those relating to the health sector. Need to clarify SDG and national indicators to the team on the relation and impact of WASH on public health.

Knowledge of HCF Standards, WASH related Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Priority Areas

- a) Knowledgeable.

4.5.4.3 Data Availability on DHIS2 under MoH

- a) Water supply and sanitation data available of DHIS2 under MoH.
- b) No data on handwashing with soap.
- c) No data on menstrual hygiene management.
- d) Disease data available in detail for all water borne diseases by HCF catchment areas, including the top 10 water borne diseases.
- e) 19HCF, used to 15HCF. 2HCF have piped water supply whilst 17 have boreholes with hand pumps. 5 boreholes have broken down at the time of visit. The major problem is that the pumps hand dropped into the boreholes and there were difficulties fishing them out. In these 5 boreholes there was high iron content. APM previously trained and community, recently seen that major problems cannot be fixed using payments from community contributions.
- f) Piped water supply schemes are operated by watchmen who fill up tanks at night and open during the day.
- g) There is frequent breakdown of boreholes. Need to investigate why.
- h) Basic sanitation services at 96%. CLTS started in 2014. Data on functionality available.
- i) Covid19 control requires adequate water supply and provision of hand-washing facilities with soap.
- j) Ensure that enough water is drawn in drums so that they do not run out of water.
- k) Supplying granular and liquid chlorine for water treatment at HCFs and in the community.
- l) Gender mainstreaming. Women are the providers for water supply to households. Need support to access water.
- m) Nutrition and WASH. Contaminated water use risk getting diarrhea and if someone has the disease, then is not nourished.
- n) Solid waste. 6HCFs have solid waste management facilities; 4 new HCFs have incinerators and 2 old HCF at Chipili and Mwemba acquired. In all HCFs placenta pits are used. Solid waste considered not dangerous is burnt and buried.

4.5.4.4 Capacity Needs

- a) No portalab in Chipili
- b) Need for backup power or increased storage. At piped water supply schemes when power goes, they would have no water for threes also. Existing storage is 24hours. The surrounding households that access this water, resort to rivers.
- c) Provide alternative source of water such as a protected well for boreholes with major breakdowns. At Kaoma Makasa, a well could not be provided due to the deep groundwater.
- d) Capacity of RWSS Unit and APMs should be further enhanced. For any problem with water facilities the LA are called to assist. Repairs of boreholes for community and HCF are done the RWSS Unit of Chipili District Council. LA takes up to three months to respond. At HCF, they hire APM and pay them from impressed.
- e) Sensitisation on cost recovery for operation and maintenance need to done. Community considers water to be free and refuse to pay. They complain and start fetching water from the rivers.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General Recommendations

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 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 involvement 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%. **Currently in Mansa water production is at less than 37.7% of the design capacity.** This is due to **direct pumping and limited storage in the distribution system** and **avoiding pipe bursts**. Switching off is done after 22:00 hours until 04:30 hours and for about two hours during the day.

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.

5.1.3 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 D-WASHEs are not functioning properly and requires strengthening as per MLGRD and MWDS guidance.

Tools to be used for this purpose shall be developed taking into account capacities of Mansa Municipal 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.

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ORGANISATIONS AND PERSONS MET DURING THE ASSESSMENT

The organisations and persons met are listed as follows:

Organisation	Town Stationed	Position	Name
Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation Protection (MWDS) - Provincial Office	Mansa	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officer (PWSO)	Alice Tembo
Ministry of Education (MoE)- Provincial Office	Mansa	Provincial Education and Standards Officer (PESO)	Catherine Bendela
Ministry of Education (MoE)- Provincial Office	Mansa	Provincial Senior Planning Officer (SPO)	Benjamin Kapande
Ministry of Health (MoH)- Provincial Office	Mansa	Provincial Public Health Specialist	Dr. M. Danny Katongo
Ministry of National Development and Planning (MNDP)- Provincial Physical Planning Office	Mansa	Provincial Planner	Kelvin Chabulembwa
Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (CTA)- Provincial Office	Mansa	Provincial Chiefs Affairs Officer	Nsamwa.M.Mumbi
Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSSC)	Mansa	Managing Director	Kenneth Chense
Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSSC)	Mansa	Support Systems Engineer	Chisala Chipunka
Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSSC)	Mansa	Billing Officer	Charity Mubanga
Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSSC)	Mansa	ICT Officer	Katu Phiri
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Director Human Resources and Administration (DHRA)- Acting Town Clerk (TC)	Musonda Mumpa
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Social Economic Planner (S.E.P)	Victor Phiri

Organisation	Town Stationed	Position	Name
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordinator (RWSSC)	Lawrence Chandwa
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Markets & Bus stations Manager	Chisomo.J.Phiri
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Environmental Planner (EP)	Andrew Phiri
Mansa Municipal Council (MMC)	Mansa	Health Inspector (HI)	Cosmas Phiri
Mansa District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mansa	District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)	Severian.M. Masesa
Mansa District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mansa	Planner	Patson Chipili
Mansa District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mansa	Statistical Officer	Charity Kalumba
Mansa District Health Office (DHO)	Mansa	District Health Director (DHD)	Marlon Chanda
Mansa District Health Office (DHO)	Mansa	District Public Health Officer	Steven Ngoyi
Mwanabombwe Town Council (MTC)	Mwanabombwe	Council Secretary (CS)	Stanley Mbewe
Mwanabombwe Town Council (MTC)	Mwanabombwe	Director of Works (DoW)	Andrew M'tewa
Mwanabombwe Town Council (MTC)	Mwanabombwe	Deputy Director of Works (DDoW)	Aim Kushikila
Mwanabombwe Town Council (MTC)	Mwanabombwe	District Planning Officer (DPO)	Mika Chomba
Mwanabombwe District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mwanabombwe	District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)	Dr. Mary.Kanyimbo-Maambo
Mwanabombwe District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mwanabombwe	Statistical Officer	Chama Kunda
Mwanabombwe District Health Office (DHO)	Mwanabombwe	District Health Director (DHD)	Tutus Kasongo
Mwanabombwe District Health Office (DHO)	Mwanabombwe	District Public Health Officer (PHO)	Dyambe Nyambezi

Organisation	Town Stationed	Position	Name
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	Council Secretary (CS)	B.M Liswaniso
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	Public Health Office (PHO)	Brian Ngulube
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	Senior Health Inspector (SHI)	Kabwe Chilando
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	District Planning Officer (DPO)	Simon .K. Mwila
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	CT	David Silwamba
Mwense Town Council (MTC)	Mwense	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordinator (RWSSC)	Manda Mischeck
Mwense District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mwense	District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)	Sabeta .M. Mwansa
Mwense District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Mwense	District Education and Standards Officer (DESO)	Samuel Njamu
Mwense District Health Office (DHO)	Mwense	District Environmental Health Officer (DEHO)	Danny Kabwe
GIZ FANSER CRS	Mwense	Nutrition Officer	Debby Thewo
GIZ FANSER CRS	Mwense	SILC- Program Manager	Patrick Siame
GIZ FANSER CRS	Mansa	Programme Manager	Joseph Mumba
Chipili Town Council (CTC)	Chipili	Acting Council Secretary	Anthony Mwenya
Chipili Town Council (CTC)	Chipili	Procurement Officer	Mulimba Chimfwembe
Chipili Town Council (CTC)	Chipili	Deputy Director Works (DDoW)	Samson Chisebe
Chipili Town Council (CTC)	Chipili	District Planning Officer (DPO)	Martin Mulenga
Chipili Town Council (CTC)	Chipili	Assistant B Foreman	Mubita Samwaka
Chipili District Education Board Secretary Office (DEBS)	Chipili	District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)	George .M. Mwangula
Chipili District Health Office (DHO)	Mwense	Senior Environmental Health Officer (SEHO)	Richard Lubumba

ANNEX 2: COPY OF THE LETTER OF INTRODUCTION OF THE GFA TEAM TO THE DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD SECRETARY (DEBS)

All Correspondence should be
addressed to the Provincial Education Officer
Ministry of General Education
and not individuals
Officer by name
Tel: +260 213 825299
Fax: +260 212 821493
E-mail: lapel@mozambique.gov.mz



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF GENERAL EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION OFFICER
P.O. Box 710196
MANSA

In reply please quote:

No.

30th November, 2020

The District Education Board Secretaries
Mansa, Chipili Mwansabombwe and Mwense

VISITATION BY THE GFA - CONSULTING GROUP ON WASHE PROGRAMME

The above subject matter refers.

I wish to introduce to you a team from GFA Consulting Group who are doing consultation works on behalf of GIZ, a programme assisted by the German Government in the area of Water and Sanitation in our schools.

The team will visit and work with the districts on the following dates and time:

- (a) Tuesday: 1st December, 2020 - Mansa at 14:00 hours
- (b) Monday: 7th December, 2020 - Mwansabombwe at 14:00 hours
- (c) Tuesday: 8th December, 2020 - Mwense at 14:00 hours
- (d) Wednesday: 9th December, 2020 - Chipili at 14:00 hours

I urge you to attend to them and provide the necessary support which they may require in executing their work.

Please make available the officers concerned with the WASHE Programme.


Langson Chibuye
Provincial Education Officer
LUAPULA PROVINCE

/s/



ANNEX 3: COPY OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION INTRODUCING THE GFA TEAM TO THE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE (DHO)

Kapema, Mwaba

From: Ison Simbeye <isimbeye@gmail.com>
Sent: 01 December 2020 11:39
To: Mwenya Danny Katongo
Cc: Kapema, Mwaba
Subject: Re: VISIT OF WASHE ASSESSORS TO YOUR DISTRICTS

Dear Dr. Katongo,

Grateful for your support and organisation.

Thanking you.

Kind Regards,
Ison

On Mon, 30 Nov 2020 at 21:43, Mwenya Danny Katongo <katongomd2010@yahoo.com> wrote:
Greetings DHDS,

You may be aware of the presence of the German Development Cooperation GIZ Office in Luapula Province, supporting, among others, nutrition and water and sanitation interventions.

GIZ, through GFA Consulting Group, is implementing measures to develop Integrated District WASHE Investment Plans (D-WASHE-IPs) to improve water and sanitation for rural areas in 4 districts in Luapula Province. The target districts are Mansa, Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili.

Two officers from GFA Consulting Group will be visiting your offices to conduct needs assessments as part of support in preparation of D-WASHE-IPs. The officers will interact with DHDS, PHOs/EHCs and/or any other officer in-charge of or dealing with WASHE interventions at DHO and selected HFs.

The suggested program for the activity is as follows:

- Mansa DHO: 1st December 2020, at 15.30 hrs
- Mwansabombwe DHO: 7th December 2020 at 15.30 hrs
- Mwense DHO: 8th December 2020 at 15.30 hrs
- Chipili DHO: 9th December 2020 at 15.30 hrs

Kindly acknowledge and support this activity.

Warmly,

Mwenya Danny Katongo, MD, PG Dip, MPH
Public Health Specialist
Luapula PHO
Box 710010, Mansa
Cell: +260065444046/+260977444747
Email: katongomd2010@yahoo.com
zhizhe.chen@giz.de