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

Luapula Province of Zambia

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Address:
Mansa Municipal Council,
P.O Box 710001, Independence Avenue, 10101.
Tel: +260-821534
Fax: +260-821534
Email: mansamunicipalcouncil@yahoo.co.uk

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

HRC	Human Resources Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LA	Local Authority
LAP	Local Area Planning
LpWSC	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company
MCDP	Most Critical Days Programme
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHM FP	Menstrual Hygiene Management Focal Point
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMC	Mansa Municipal Council
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MWDS	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHC	Neighbourhood Health Committee
NIS	NWASCO Information System
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
NWP	National Water Policy
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PEO	Provincial Education Office
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PLGO	Provincial Local Government Office

PPA	Provincial Planning Authority
PS	Permanent Secretary
PWASHE	Provincial Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee
PWSO	Provincial Water and Sanitation Officer
RO	Responsible Officers
RWS II	Reform of the Water Sector – Phase 2
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SAGs	Sanitation Action Groups
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFD	Shit Flow Diagram
SOMAP	Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
USAID-SUNTA	United States Agency for International Development- Scaling Up Nutrition Technical Assistance
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VWASHE	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZPPA	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
ZMW	Zambian Kwacha

FOREWORD

MAYOR PHOTO

The Mission of the Mansa district is to explore and diversify growth sectors in order to have inclusive and improved sustainable livelihoods of the people. The council is committed to improving the living conditions of its citizens through delivery of municipal services. As such. water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) service provision plays a critical role. Country's Vision 2030 and national development and WASH programmes aim for universal coverage of water supply and sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 6 and its targets. Mansa district, working with its partners, stakeholders, and agents, aims to ensure that WASH service delivery covers all categories of WASH, is gender sensitive and socially inclusive in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, including growth centres.

In order to achieve this at district level, a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach, known as "District Wide Approach", has been adopted in line with the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP). This approach seeks to strengthen the district with its actors in planning and implementation of interventions. Development and implementation of an integrated gender sensitive District WASH Investment Plan (DWASH IP), that takes into account of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), serves this purpose. Streamlined coordination of interventions and projects, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress is critical for the realisation of universal coverage and leaving anyone behind in the entire district.

This DWASH IP guides implementation of identified WASH interventions and standardizes the WASH operational framework to ensure coordinated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder actions. It has been prepared as an enabler for social economic and human development in the district. Mansa DWASH IP has been jointly developed by Mansa Municipal Council, the Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, the District Education Board Secretary and District Health Office. Further, the DWASH IP is directly linked to Mansa Integrated Development Plan, currently under preparation. That, in turn, feeds into the 8NDP implementation and achievement of national targets, bringing all stakeholders together. Their common interests and aspirations result in combined actions and investments in WASH. The investment in WASH is of paramount importance in achieving district social economic and human development. Further increased investments in WASH will speed up the eradication of all forms of water borne diseases and reduction of stunted children in Mansa district by 2030. With the necessary support from government, cooperating partners, civil societies, and other key actors, this investment plan will spur valuable returns for the district by directing the right way to efficiently implement WASH programs.

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

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Njikho Musuku (Mr.)

Mayor-Mansa Municipal Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TOWN CLERK PHOTO

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

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

In ensuring adequate and safe WASH provision, the MMC coordinates with its partners highlighted above, through the DWASHE Committee. Therefore, one of key aspects of the DWASH IP is the strengthening of coordination structures and reporting arrangements, to ensure transparent planning and implementation processes in the districts for WASH improvement interventions, tracking and reporting of progress in increasing WASH coverage at district level, and consequently contributing to WASH national and SDG targets.

Being a process that required input from stakeholders, Mansa Municipal Council (MMC) wishes to render its sincere gratitude to the Technical Committee comprising of representatives from Provincial Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation - Department of water supply and sanitation (DWSS), Provincial Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development- Provincial Planning Authority (PPA), The Ministry of Finance and National Planning - Provincial Planning Unit, Mansa Municipal Council (MMC), Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) Head and Mansa District Offices, Mansa District Health Office (DHO), Mansa District Education Board Secretary (DEBS), USAID-Scaling Up Nutrition Technical Assistance (SUNTA), GIZ-Decentralisation for Development (D4D) and GIZ Reform of the Water Sector Phase II (RWSII) with the GFA Consulting Group for the hard work, significant inputs, successful compilation and commitments to the development process.

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

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

[Insert signature]

Josephine Mwanza (Ms.)

Town Clerk- Mansa Municipal Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

The total cost of these measures was costed at **785,119,463 ZMW** and at **883,447,963 ZMW** for 2022-2026 and 2022-2030 respectively. Please refer to following table for the summary of the investment packages

Item No	Categories of Package of Measures	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
1	To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mansa Municipal Council	Public Health	Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas	2,332,000	4,164,000
2	To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mansa Municipal Council	Housing and Social Services	Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres)	4,300,223	5,250,223

Item No	Categories of Package of Measures	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
3	To Enhance Planning and Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Mansa Municipal Council	Planning and Development	Spatial, social and economic planning	45,385,000	77,090,000
				Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres		
				Nutrition for entire district		
4	To Improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	315,800,000	315,800,000
5	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	107,691,700	108,341,700
6	To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)	LpWSC Mansa District	Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation	309,610,540	372,802,040
Grand Total					**785,119,463**	**883,447,963**

This document first introduces the Mansa District (**Section 1**), as well as gives a brief outline of the critical steps of DWASH IP development process (**Section 2**). The most relevant frameworks, key policies, guidelines and strategies that govern the Zambian WASH sector are presented in **Section 3** including the mandates of each actor that took an active part in the development of this plan. **Section 4** provides an overview of findings of WASH baseline survey, which influenced the change process envisioned in **Section 5** and guided the formulation of Mansa DWASH IP objectives presented in **Section 0**. These objectives were then broken down into consolidated list of activities/ investment packages developed jointly by the actors and presented in **Section 7**. The document then proceeds to cover critical aspects for DWASH IP implementation including management and coordination, M&E, sources of financing and risks and mitigation measures (**Section 8**). A draft work plan had also been developed. Finally, the document considers various aspects and issues highlighted during the development of DWASH IP and offers different recommendations (**Section 9**).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1.1 Location of Mansa District

Mansa District, covering a total area of 11.731km², is the Provincial Headquarters for Luapula Province of Zambia, and lies on Longitude 28 degrees and 52 minutes east of the Greenwich and Latitude 11 degrees and 12 minutes south of the Equator.

The district shares boundaries with five districts, which are Mwense District to the North-West, Samfya District to the East, Milenge District to the South-East, Luwingu District (Northern Province) to the North-East and an international boundary with DR Congo to the West and South. The Mansa District has a prevailing tropical continental type of climate. July is the coolest month with average minimum temperature of 7 degrees Celsius while the average maximum is 25 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperature on record is just under 0 degrees Celsius. The hot season begins around September and ends with the onset of the rains in November, temperatures usually falling to comfortable levels at night during this period. Temperatures during the rainy season are remarkably equable ranging from near 27 degrees Celsius in early afternoon to 15 degrees Celsius at night.

The rainy season for Mansa District from November to March, planting rain is expected by mid-November while the climax of the rainy season occurs in January and February. Very little or no rain is experienced in April and this marks the end of the rainy season. Mean annual rainfall is just less than 1060 mm, 92% which falls between November and March. Generally, rainfall is quite reliable. Only once in ten years is it likely to be below 880 mm that is only about 180 mm below the average.

The district experiences maximum average sunshine in July and is estimated at approximately 9.6 hours. During the rainy season the amount of sunshine is reduced considerably to not less than four hours a day.

The relative humidity of Mansa region, for the year is 67%. Average daily relative humidity ranges from 48% in September and October to 83% in February. Although humidity is quite high during the rainy season there are many periods, especially during the afternoon, when it is moderate. Relative humidity starts decreasing in April when the rains end and increases again in late October just before the rainy season.

The characteristic vegetation type for Mansa district is Miombo woodland, which covers much of the plateau, and low laying areas. Dambos are extensive and comprise an important land resource in agricultural production. These low lying, treeless waterlogged linear progressions vary considerably in size (from 1 km in width to 18 km in length) and soil textures. Top soils are however, generally loamy with high organic matter.

Mainly the Luapula River and its main tributary, the Mansa River, drains the plateau. Other main river systems include the Chiswishi river from the east and Chibalashi in the north east. These and other rivers are generally perennial although water levels become low during the dry months of September and October.

1.2.1. General District Administration

Mansa Urban Centre is the main district administrative centre. It is located along Kawambwa – Chembe Road. The district administration includes Matanda sub centre. Matanda Sub-Centre is located 60 kilometres west of Mansa Urban Centre. These are the two major sub-centres in the district. Matanda sub-centre was introduced as an administrative centre to cater for people in the area.

Mansa district is made up of two Parliamentary Constituencies and twenty (20) Council wards. It is composed of an elected mayor, twenty elected Ward Councillors and three chiefs' selected by all chiefs in the district. The Mayor is the head of the Council and officiates at ceremonial functions, while the Town Clerk is the head of the management and all Council staff. As per the Zambian, Constitution, Council is charged with the responsibility of providing services to the residents of the Municipality and this is currently done through its five departments as well as the seven devolved departments through the decentralization process, including agents such as Luapula Water and Sanitation Company.

1.2.2. Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership

Politically, Mansa District is being governed through two constituencies namely Mansa Central and Bahati Constituencies and twenty political wards namely Mutuna, Myulu, Mansa, Misakalala, Kampemba, Kaole, Chibeleka, Chipoka, and Katangashi Wards in Bahati Constituency and Chilyapa, Mulenshi, Chansunsu, Muchinka, Lukangaba, Fimpulu, Musaba, Mushipashi, and Lwingishi Wards in Mansa Constituency.

Inhabitants of Mansa District are from various ethnic groups with Ushi as the majority. There are Ng'umbo people in the eastern part of the district along the border with Samfya District. There are seven (7) chiefs in the district namely Chiefs Kalasa Lukangaba, Chimese, Mabumba, Chisunka, Kalaba, Mibenge and Matanda.

The office of the District Commissioner is charged with the responsibility of co-coordinating Central Government activities at district level. This office provides government leadership. The District Commissioner does this in consultation with the Town Clerk, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council and is charged with the responsibility of providing services in the municipality.

1.2.3. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions

Population

Mansa has the highest population among the districts of Luapula Province. According to the 2010 census report, Mansa district had an estimated population of 228,392 of which 50.8 percent were females and 49.2 percent were males. According to the Population Summary report for 2010, the growth rate for Mansa is 2.4% being the third last in the province with Milenge being the highest with a growth rate of 4.2%. The population density being number of persons per square km is 23.1. The population projections as per Zambia Statisitical Agency [1] is 288,749 in 2020, 322,102 in 2025 and 358,837 in 2030.

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base, the population of Mansa district is 300,725 in 2021. The average household size in Mansa is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household). The population in rural is about 158,761, representing about 53%. The population living in urban is estimated to be 141,964 which is 47% of the total projected Mansa population in 2021.

[1] 2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING Population and Demographic Projections 2011 – 2035, Central Statistical Office, Zambia Statistical Agency, July, 2013

Socio-Economic Conditions

The main economic activities are fishing, farming and keeping activities. Tourism in Mansa District is yet to be developed as an economic activity. The Local Authority is aware that with the global trend of urbanization, it is important to ensure that the district's urban township and peri-urban settlements present a pleasant, safe and vibrant place to live in. Such an environment will benefit everyone by generating and sustaining communities and neighbourhoods, with wide-ranging economic, social and environmental consequences.

The district has a good road network which connects it to northern province via Chipili Luwingu – Kasama road, Copperbelt Province via Chembe road and Muchinga province via Samfya Tuta road. The district also shares boundaries with Chembe district to the south, Mwense District to the north-west, Samfya District to the east, Milenge District to the south-east and Luwingu District (Northern Province) to the north-east. The transport sector is an important component of the overall transport network and transport system in the district and provides for the safe and efficient movement of people, goods and services in an integrated, cost-effective and sustainable manner.

A recent survey of WASH situation in Luapula (please refer to Section 2 Methodology) observed that most of Mansa's population away from the township planning boundary does not have access to electricity (73%). From the population that have accesses to electricity, it is through alternative sources other than ZESCO (hydroelectricity.) Willingness to connect to electricity stands at 86%.

Employment and Household Income

According to the above mentioned survey, only 6.9% of the population of Mansa are in formal employment while majority are either unemployed, informally employed or have some other forms of employment with jobs ranging from farming, gardening, and trading business.

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

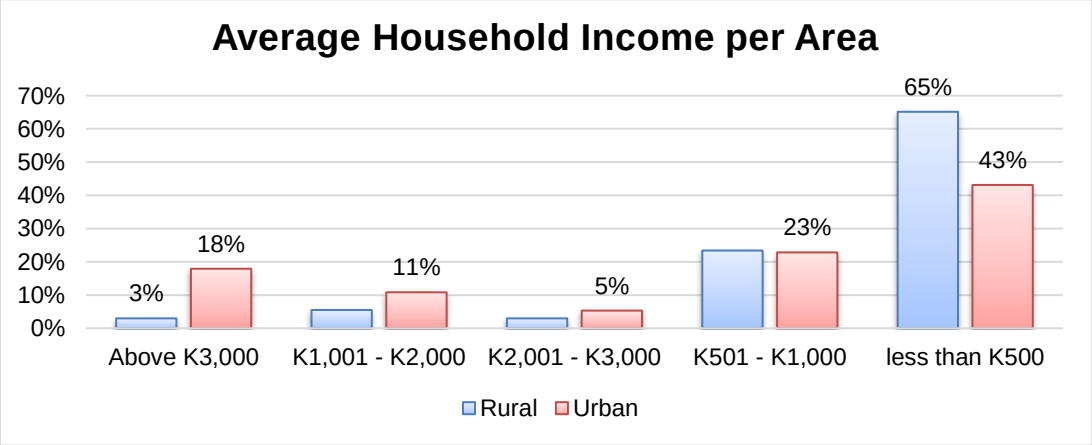


Figure 1: Mansa District average household income (Source: Mansa GIZ WASH Baseline Report)

2 METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT NOTE

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

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

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

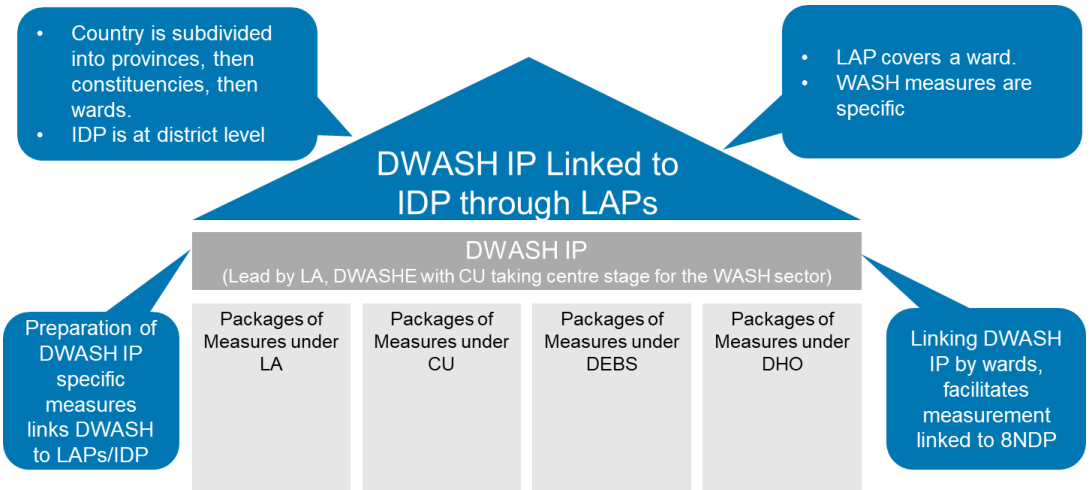


Figure 2: District WASH Investment Packages based on mandates

2.2 CAPACITY AND DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

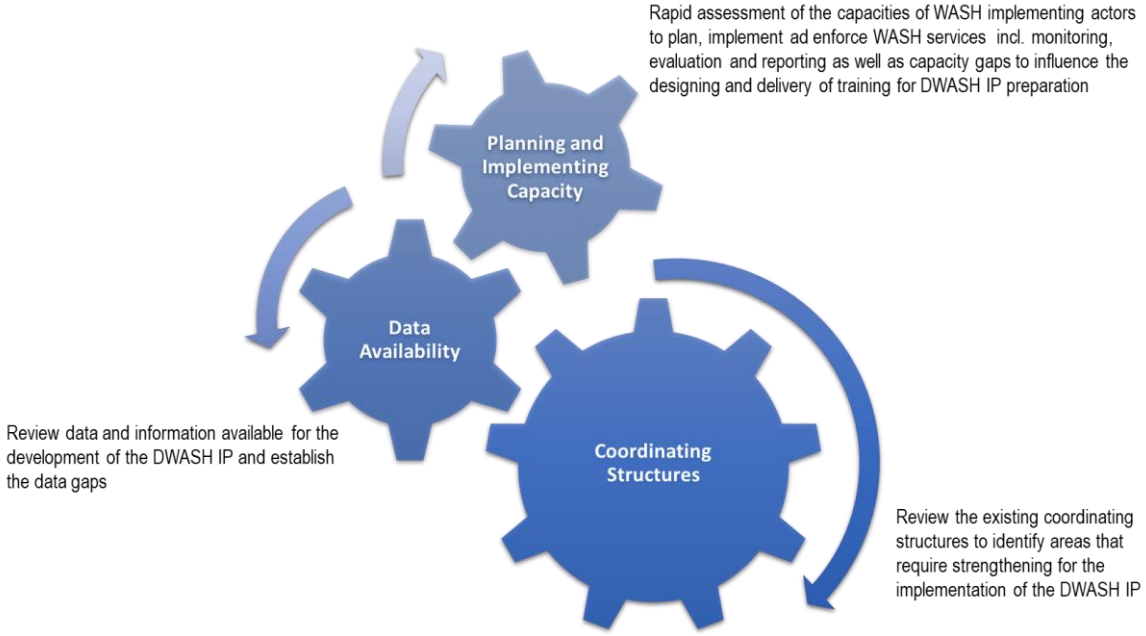


Figure 3: Capacity needs and data availability assessment elements

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

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

2.3 BASELINE SURVEY

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

The baseline survey adopted both **qualitative and quantitative research** approaches. The qualitative phase entailed Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders and opinion shapers in the civil society space and government institutions; and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with various respondents such as community leaders, women and children. The quantitative phase involved data collection at household and representative institutional at ward level with representative sample of 1082 households, 67 schools, 42 health care facilities, 28 public

places (markets, bus stations and traditional arenas) and 90 non domestic places (offices, lodges, restaurants and industries etc.) distributed at ward level. The household samples were translated into a margin of error of 3% at a 95% confidence level.

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

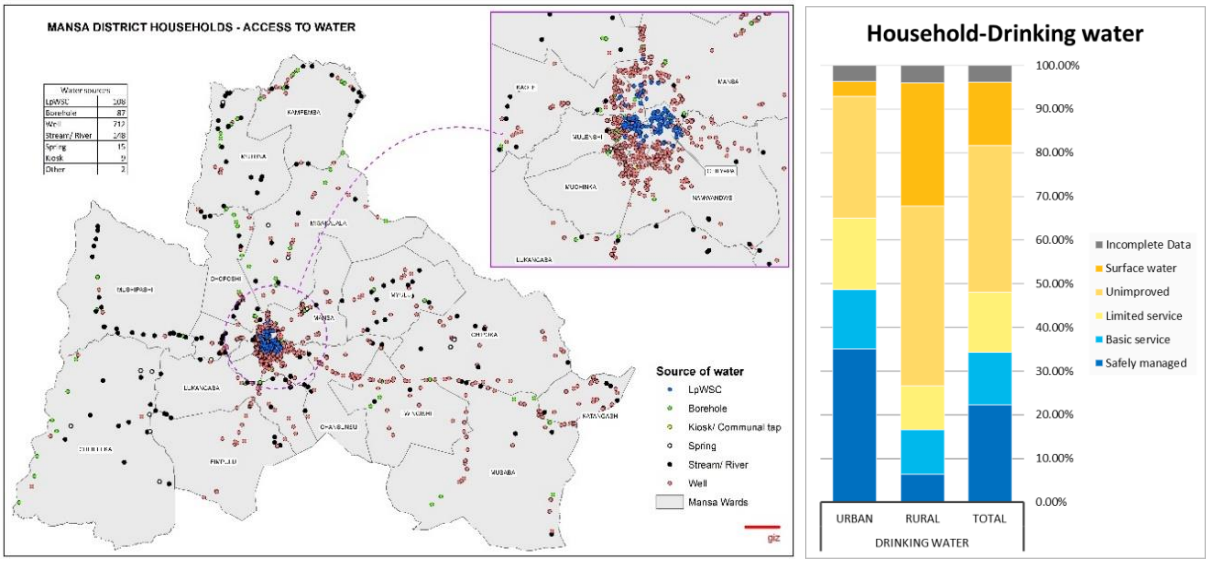


Figure 4: Example of outcomes of the Baseline Survey

Outcomes of the recently developed Shit Flow Diagram (SFD) for Mansa were also considered.

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

2.4 STRENGTHENING OF COORDINATION

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

a. **Provincial level** - Provincial Development Coordinating Committee (PDCC) for provincial development activities covering all sectors and Provincial Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee (PWASHE) for provincial WASHE activities.

b. **District level** - District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) for IDP/NDP processes and District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committee (DWASHE) for WASH activities.

c. **Sub-district level** - Ward Development Committees (WDCs) for ward development activities linked to Local Area Planning (LAPs) processes which are turn linked to IDP/NDP processes, Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committees (VWASHEs) for village level activities, EHTs, CHAs, CBOs, SAGs, cc, etc.

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

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

2.5 PLANNING

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

Figure 5: Key steps of planning

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

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

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

Figure 6: Mansa DWASH IP Validation Meeting with Partners in July 2022

2.6 THEORY OF CHANGE

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

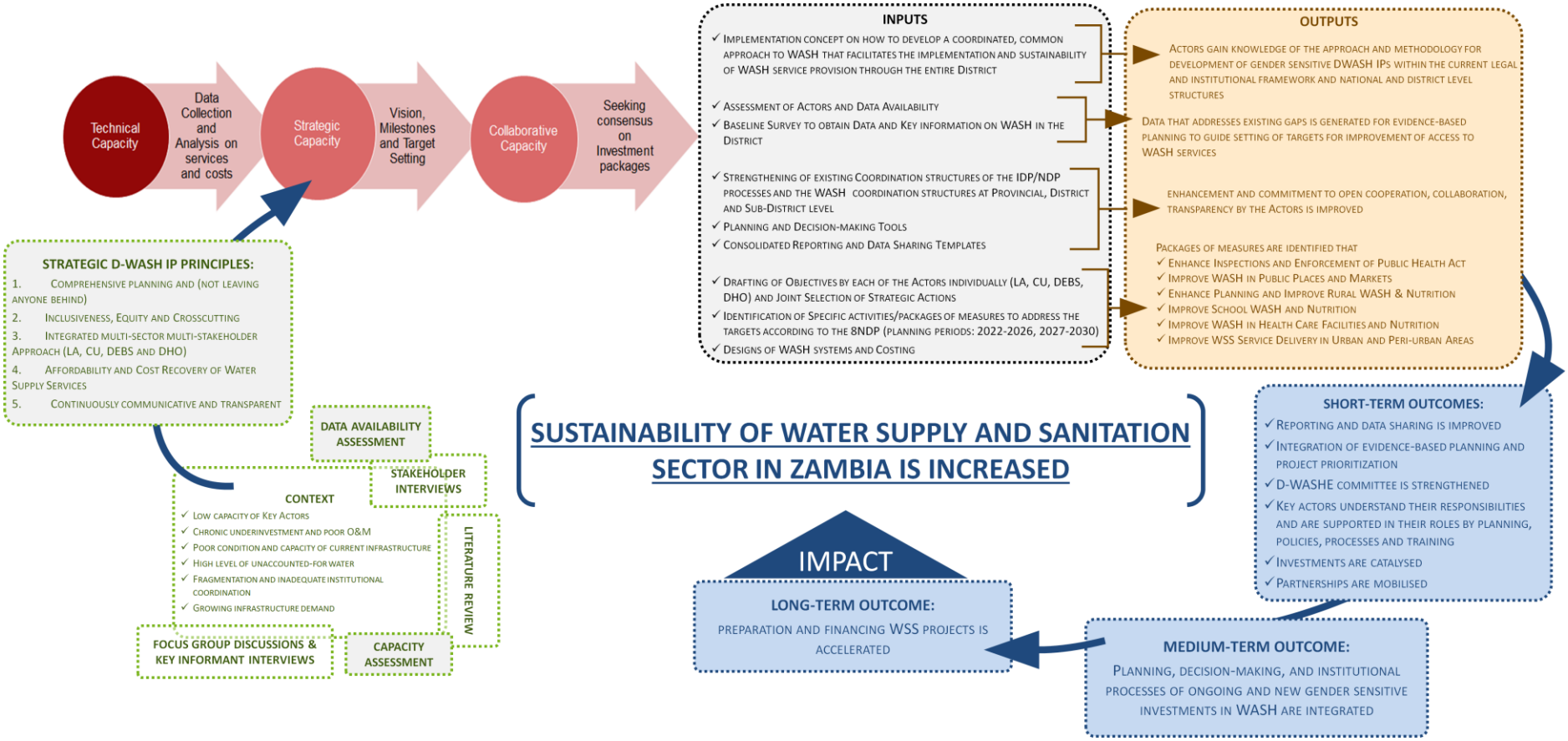


Figure 7: Theory of Change for DWASH IP

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

3.1 OVERARCHING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING WASH SERVICES

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

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

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

3.3 MANDATES OF DISTRICT ACTORS

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

3.3.1 Mansa Municipal Council

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

50. To establish and maintain sanitary convenience and ablution facilities, and to require, whenever necessary, the establishment and maintenance of such facilities.

51. To establish and maintain sanitary services for the removal and destruction of, or otherwise dealing with, all kinds of refuse and effluent, and compel the use of such services.

52. To establish and maintain drains, sewers and works for the disposal of sewerage and refuse.

53. To take and require the taking of measures for the drainage of water.

54. To require and control the provision of drains and sewers and to compel the connection of any drains and sewers established by the council.

60. To provide and maintain supplies of water and. for that purpose, to establish and maintain waterworks and water mains

61. To take and require the taking of measures for the conservation and the prevention of the pollution of supplies of water.

The Local Government Act

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

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

• Pollution Control • Building Regulations • District Planning • District Health Services District Public Transport • District Public Works • Storm Water Management Systems In Built-Up Areas • Water and Sanitation Services Limited to Potable Water Supply Systems and Domestic Waste-Water and Sewage Disposal Systems	• Local Spatial Planning • Cultural Matters • Recreation and Amenities • Roads and Traffic Automation and Maintenance • Local Cleansing • Control of Public Nuisances • Local Amenities • Markets Local • Public Places • Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal

3.3.2 Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)

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

3.3.3 District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS)

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

3.3.4 District Health Office (DHO)

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

3.4 KEY NATIONAL WASH PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some key objectives are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SDG 6.1: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."

Targets:

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

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

Targets:

- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving sanitation management.

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

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

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

Source: *8th National Development Plan (2022 to 2026)*

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

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

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

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

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
1.	Vision 2030	**Vision 2030 provides** the Vision for Country outlining long term objectives to be attained for Zambia becoming a **"Prosperous middle-income country by 2030".** **Vision 2030 on sanitation coverage:** "Improve access to appropriate, environmental friendly sanitation by all Zambians" **Target:** • Attainment of 68 percent access to sanitation to all by 2015 and 90 percent by 2030. **Vision 2030 on water supply coverage:** "Universal Coverage for water supply by 2030" **Target:** • Attainment of 80 percent access to clean water supply to all by 2015 and 100 percent by 2030
2.	Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP)	• The 8NDP Plan an integrated (multi-sectoral) development approach under the theme, ***"Socio-economic transformation for improved livelihoods"".*** • 8NDP will be implemented in an integrated development approach which is informed by the tenets of the SDGs which recognise that development is multifaceted and interlinked **Water Supply Outcome Indicators:** • Percent of households with access to improved drinking water by 2026: - **Target:** rural 67% - **Target**: urban 98% **Sanitation Outcome Indicators:** • Percent of households with access to improved sanitation Water by 2026: - **Target**: rural 55.0% - **Target:** urban 90.0%
3.	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2011 to 2030	• Provides national guidance through outlining the Vision, Mission Statement and Strategic Approach for Urban WASH programme or project design aimed at achieving universal WASH coverage as per SDGs, Vison 2030.
4.	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, 2016 to 2030	• Provides national guidance through outlining the Vision, Mission Statement and Strategic Approach for Rural WASH programme or project design aimed at achieving universal WASH coverage as aligned to SDGs, Vison 2030 and 7NDP. (Not yet launched).

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
5.	National Urban and Peri-Urban Sanitation Strategy 2015–2030	• Operationalises the NUWSSP and elaborates the sanitation service delivery component of the NUWSSP to address challenges identified in the NUWSSP, linked the updating of water supply and sanitation policy and revision of the WSS Act No 28 of 1997.
6.	Frameworks for Provision and Regulation of Urban Onsite Sanitation	• Operationalising the NUWSSP, based on institutional mandates, specifies how urban onsite sanitation provision by implementing agents (LAs, CUs, public and private sector institutions) is to be done and how regulations to be done by regulating agents (NWASCO, WARMA, ZEMA, LAs through by-laws, etc.)
7.	Framework for Provision and Regulation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	• Operationalising the NUWSSP, based on institutional mandates, specifies how urban onsite sanitation provision by implementing agents (LAs, CUs, public and private sector institutions) is to be done and how regulations to be done by regulating agents (NWASCO, WARMA, ZEMA, LAs through by-laws, etc.).
8.	Open Defecation Free Zambia Strategy 2030	• To guide our nation **to end Open Defecation by ALL**, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained social norm of an Open Defecation Free environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces.
9.	Multi-sectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (MCEP) 2019 to 2025	• Aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality due to cholera, and eventually achieving cholera elimination in Zambia by 2025. **The Plan is to be used as a guiding document to ensure WASH infrastructure services are established in all high-risk areas; this is one of the core interventions in elimination of cholera.**
10.	National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Communication Strategy 2019–2030, MWDS	• Provides guidance on how behaviour change can be promoted in WASH Programmes. Supports advocacy for the sector and the adoption of recommended WASH behaviors by all Zambians.
11.	School WASH Strategy and Standards	• To guide in the provision of health, well-being, education, and dignity to all learners through safe WASH in schools, To guide schools to attain an environment in conformity with laws and regulations. WASH in Schools (WinS) is fully embedded in the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programme. Schools are to provide a safe and sanitary environment for good health and disease prevention.
12.	Health Care Facility WASH Strategy and Standards	• Proposes minimum standards and guidelines for WASH in health facilities for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). • Serves as a guide to staff in implementing IPC-WASH as well as a reference for standards in planning and implementation.

Item No	National Programmes, Frameworks, and Strategies	Relevance and guidance to DWASH IP Development
13.	Scaling Up Nutrition - National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2017 to 2021 - The First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) II	• NFNSP guides the process of addressing all forms of malnutrition in the Country with the aim to eliminate malnutrition by 2030. • MCDP Zambia's Five-Year Flagship Stunting Reduction Programme" 2018-2022, principally a programme document that outlines the Government's desired programme priority actions and targets to guide multi-sectoral action under the strategic direction for Scaling Up Nutrition.
14.	National Gender Policy	• Aimed at ensuring the attainment of gender equality in the development process by redressing the existing gender imbalances. It also provides for equal opportunities for women and men to actively participate and contribute to their fullest ability and equitably benefit from national development.
15.	Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Guidelines under MLGRD	• Is the principal strategic planning tool giving an overall framework for development within a LA area and guide and inform planning, budgeting, management and decision-making by all sectors in the LA area, placing a greater emphasis on the integration of socio-economic planning and spatial planning. In line with roll out of decentralization and meet increased demand for services within districts.
16.	District Sanitation Planning Guidelines under MWDS	• Guides districts to reach their targets of increasing sanitation coverage in the entire district, with the aim of not leaving one behind and describes the multi approaches that to be adopted to contribute to achievement of national vision 2030.

3.5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) SERVICE LADDERS

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

During the development of Mansa DWASH IP, the SDG Service Ladders have been applied to establish the baseline WASH situation in the district, as well as setting of districts targets. Hence, an awareness of various service levels and their definitions amongst different actors is critical. Please refer to Figure 8 for the JMP service ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. **Annex 5** presents chosen WASH indicators, standards and planning principles adopted for Mansa DWASH IP.

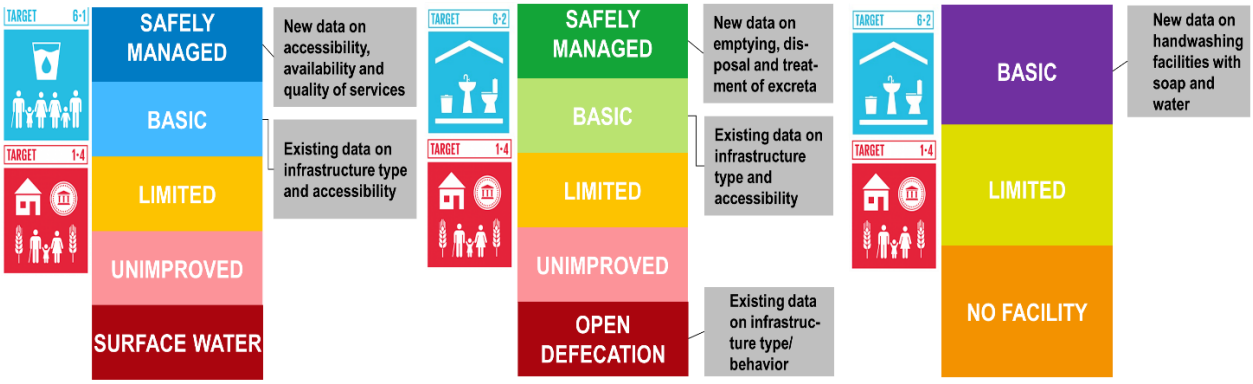


Figure 8: JMP ladders for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 DECENTRALISATION

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

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

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

4.2 PLANNING AND COORDINATION OF WASH ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING REPORTING

Planning

Mansa Municipal Council is currently formulating an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) up to 2026.

This IDP plan shall supersede the Mansa District Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021, in which the district aspires to become a city. One of the outputs of the IDP planning processes is the generation of special map indicating current and future land use patterns. Such information is critical for DWASH IP, as it will guide the provision of WSS services to potential future development areas.

As such, there are three zones for future expansions (see Fig. 11) consisting of (1) the future expansion of Chitamba Small Holdings approximately 250ha in the southeast direction, (2) the future expansion of Chabala Muwe Residential area approximately 200ha in the northwest direction and (3) the future land for Commercial and Agriculture approximately 2,000ha in the north direction.

Thus, LpWSC needs to coordinate with MMC to ensure water supply and sanitation (WSS) services are provided in these new development areas.

Coordination and Steering Structures

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

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

- **Adequate reporting of urban WASH:** Urban WASH is not adequately reported in the DWASHE and PWASHE. Strengthening of DWASHE and PWASHE needs to be done to enhance reporting for Urban WASH. The actors advised that the structures and their purpose need to be understood by all committee members. As such, the terms of reference of the DWASHE, their goals and their contribution, etc need to be actively explained.
- **Updating of DWASH Tasks**: the Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the DWASHE terms of reference were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation. Further DWASHE secretariat to include LpWSC district manager to report on Urban WASH whereas the Mansa-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH. See **Annex 9** for the updated ToRs for the DWASHE Committee
- **Need to adopt the multi-sectoral approach**: this includes the need to strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by actors at all levels. For example the participants of the meeting learnt that ZAMSTATS has data at ward level.
- **Strengthening of substructures**: This requires stronger coordination and linkages at district level among actors, taking into that EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH. Specifically, dual reporting for EHT should be institutionalised; and sub-district level structures can be strengthened with DDCC and PDCC levels support.

- **Data Management**, including consideration of sub-structures under MoH (EHTs), community champions (CC), APMs. Actors to consider what can be done to improve quality of data
- **Budget** to support DWASHE from the province level.
- **Reporting of EHTs** to the RWSS Unit. Report of EHTs is done through the DHO structures, then to the DWASHE. There is a WhatsApp group where EHTs share data.
- **Reporting templates** need to be develop or updated for coordination structures, taking account existing reporting formats and processes.

Capacity Needs

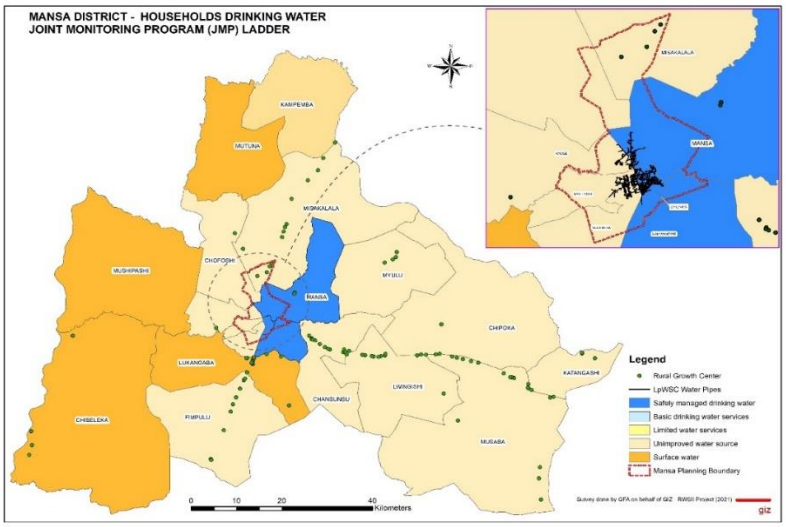
The Council and its partners (LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO) have teams that have been working on this DWASH IP. During this process, various capacity needs were highlighted:

- **Technical skills**: it is noted that DEBS team does not have engineering staff on their teams and rely on MoE provincial support for planning and Mansa Councils, or LpWSC for repairs. Similarly, the DHO does not have engineering staff on their team and rely on MoH provincial support for planning and LAs or LpWSC for repairs. Thus, as part of devolved functions under Mansa Local Authority (LA), both DEBS and DHO shall benefit from the engineering staff with the LA.
- **Financial processes and control systems** in the districts.
- **Governance and M&E** in the districts.
- **LpWSC**: Improvement of technical and commercial operations to improve service delivery and revenue respectively; provision of support in Financial operations, Human Resources, and Strategy development.

4.3 OVERALL DISTRICT WASH SITUATION

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia projections, the population of Mansa district is 300,725. The average household size in Mansa is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

It is observed that majority of the households access water from wells and as 2021 only 20% of Mansa district is connected to LpWSC and about 83% of the population not connected to LpWSC are willing to connect. The JMP drinking water service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 9 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



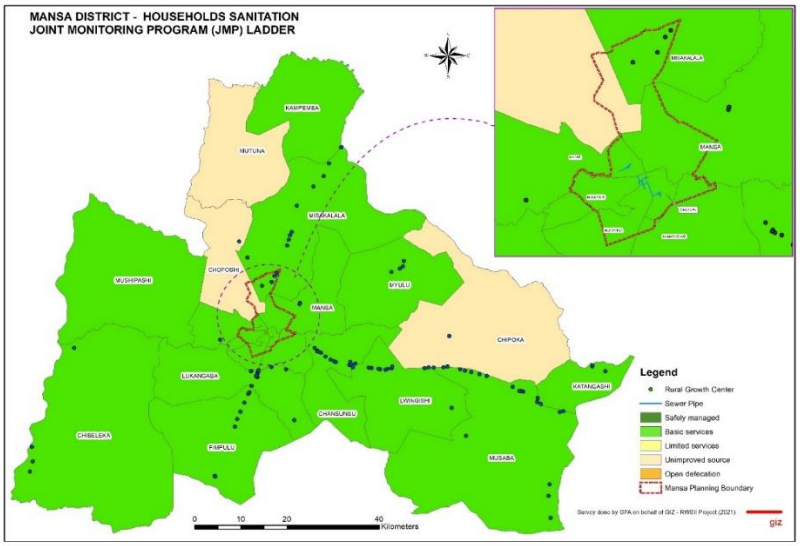
DRINKING WATER

In 2021 out of the estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District, 233, 453 people lacked "*safely managed drinking water* " ervices. This Included:

- 36,117 people had access to "*at least basic drinking water*" service,
- 40,869 people had access to "*limited drinking water"* services,
- 101,435 people were using *"unimproved water sources*",
- and 43,635 people were having access to "*surface water*".

Figure 9: Mansa JMP household drinking water service levels (Source: GIZ Mansa WASH Baseline Report)

As for sanitation, open defecation is not only practiced in the rural areas but in the urban areas as well. Specifically households around the CBD of Mansa District are also practicing open defecation. Majority of the households use improved (safe) traditional latrines (67%). Out of the 88% that have access to sanitation facilities, only 18% share their sanitation facilities with other households. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 10 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



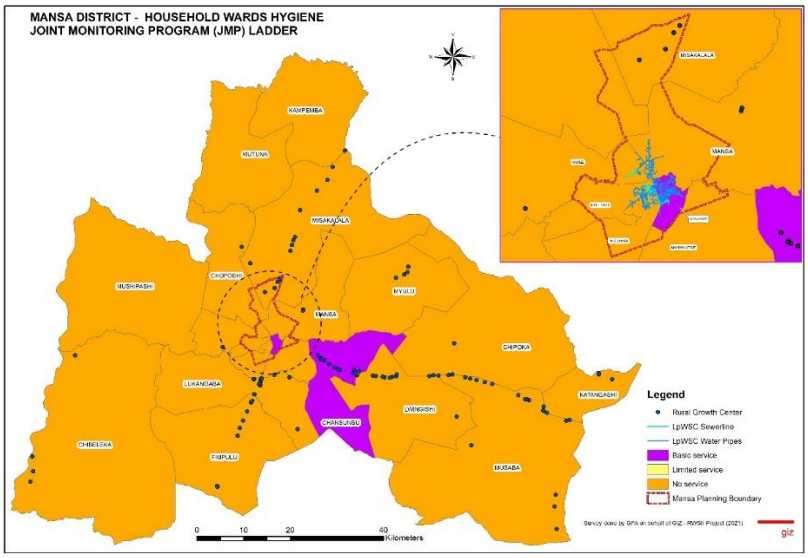
SANITATION

In 2021 out of the estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District,294,109 people lacked "*safely managed sanitation*" services. This Included:

- 150,362 people had access to "*at least basic sanitation*" service,
- 38,643 people had access to "*limited drinking water"* services,
- 51,694 people were using *"unimproved sanitation facilities*",
- and 35,846 were "*practicing open defecation*".

Figure 10: Mansa JMP household sanitation service levels (Source: GIZ Mansa WASH Baseline Report)

As of 2021, hygiene services in Mansa is not a practice for majority of the households and for those that accessed these services, majority accessed them through a basin or an open bucket. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, majority of the households that had these services and equipped their handwashing facilities with soap. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 11 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



HYGIENE

In 2021 out of the estimated population of 300,725 in Mansa District,216,221 people lacked "*basic hygiene*" services. This Included:

- 79,752 people had access to "*limited hygiene"* services,
- and 164,256 people with no handwashing facilities at all.

Figure 11: Mansa JMP household hygiene service levels (Source: GIZ Mansa WASH Baseline Report)

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

4.4 URBAN AND PERI-URBAN WASH

Water Supply Infrastructure Coverage within the Planning Boundary of Mansa Local Authority

Spatial planning helps to visualize water supply service coverage. To determine water supply infrastructure coverage, the land use map generated by the Council is used as a base on which major water supply infrastructure is overlaid to check the extent water supply coverage.

The map in Figure 12 shows that planned water supply infrastructure covers areas near the first two future expansions, i.e. (1) the future expansion of Chitamba Small Holdings approximately 250ha in the southeast direction, (2) the future expansion of Chabala Muwe Residential area approximately 200ha in the northwest direction.

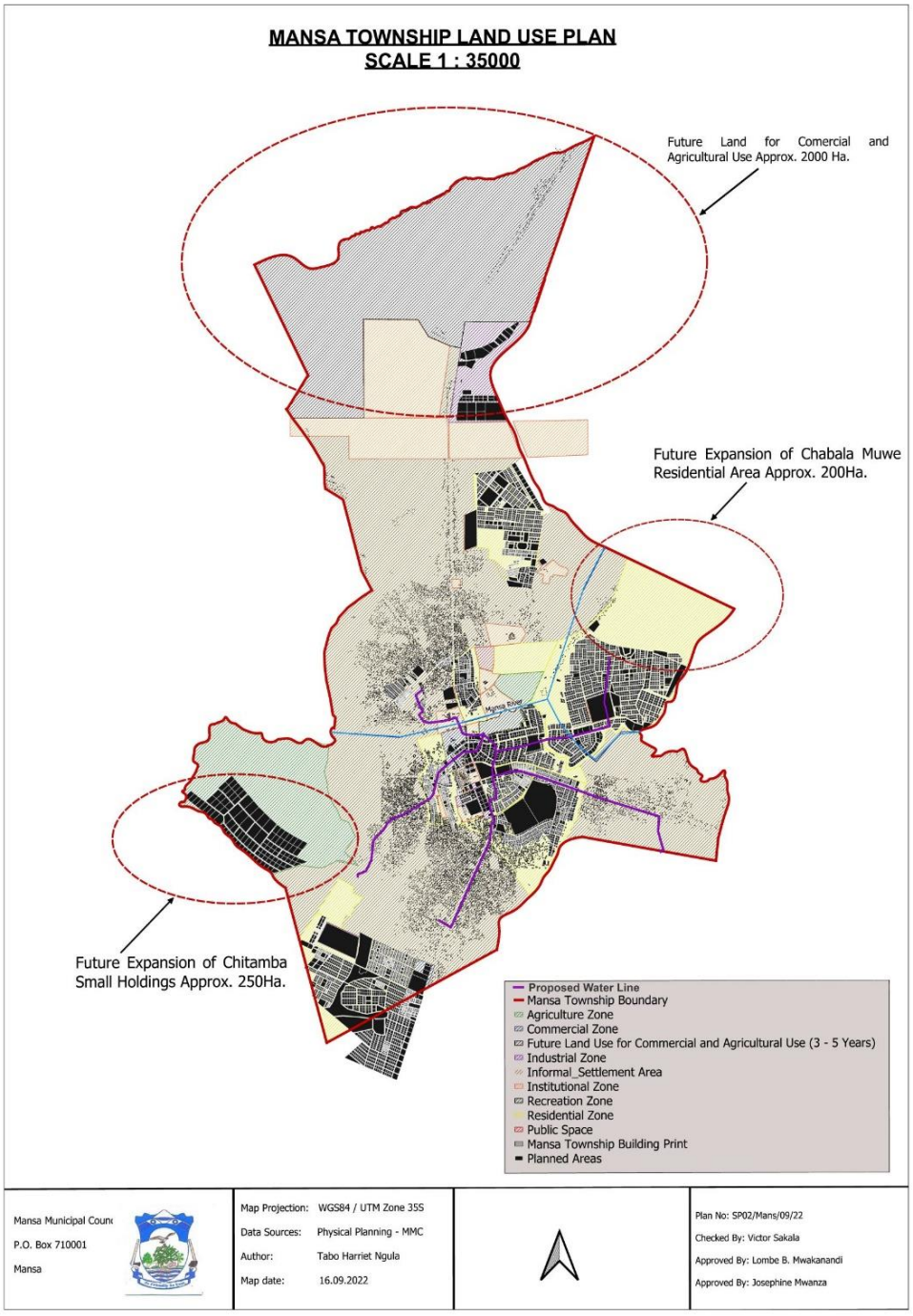


Figure 12: Water supply water supply infrastructure (AfDB Intervention)

Specifically, in Chabala Muwe residential area, as shown in Figure 13**,** newly advertised plots do not have water supply infrastructure, and thus, should become an area of focus for LpWSC, as those are potential customers for LpWSC.

Area for the future land for Commercial and Agriculture approximately 2,000ha is also not covered.

There is need to undertake feasibility studies on how this could be serviced. It is anticipated that LpWSC shall come up with projects to provide services in these new development areas that are demarcated by the Council, in close collaboration with the Council.

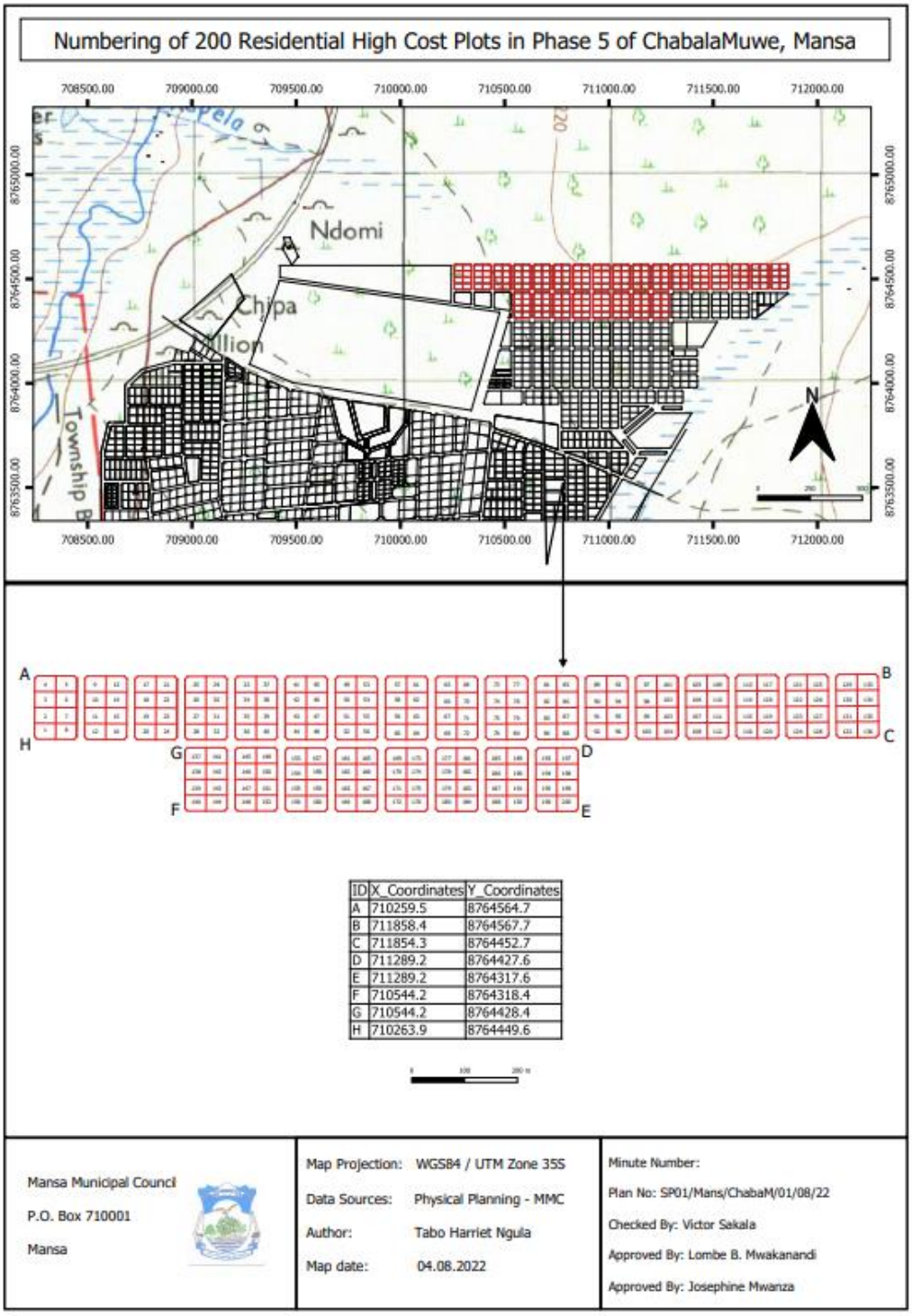


Figure 13: Recently advertised plots in Chabala Muwe Area of Mansa District.

Existing Water Supply System Urban and Peri-urban areas of Mansa

As per NSDI data, the urban population is 141,964 i.e. the population living within the planning boundary. The planning boundary based on the land use includes, urban, peri-urban and informal settlements/settlements with rural attributes.

The water supply system operated by LpWSC that services the urban and peri-urban areas consists of the following elements: raw water intake works on Mansa river, adjacent to it the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), High Lift Station with design water production capacity of 720m3/hour. During the assessment period in 2021, the plant utilization was less than 50%.

LpWSC has indicated that this has improved to 69%. After AfDB rehabilitations/expansions of the WTP and distribution network, the water production shall be according to the design capacity, or at least 90%.[2]

Under AfDB, at the WTP a 2000m3 clear water tank has been installed and 7x500m3 and 1,000m3 reservoirs around the town constructed to improve storage. Further, the AfDB support consists of replacement of dilapidated pipelines, creation of District Metered Areas (DMAs) for NRW Management, including installation of level controls, telemetry etc. The water supply system is 100% metered.

All these interventions, spatially, shall be enable LpWSC to extend their coverage to the two above mentioned areas of development (expansions of Chitamba Small Holdings and Chabala Muwe Residential). The population projected to be served is approximately 108,761 based on developed areas and planned demarcation information in 2016. According to the baseline survey, 83% of respondents were willing to connect to LpWSC water network.

It is interesting to note, that current LpWSC customer base trusts LpWSC to deliver quality services, as 52,1% of baseline survey respondents do not treat the water before drinking.

In planning for future extensions, in addition to demarcations close to AfDB supported infrastructure, LpWSC is encouraged to consider newly targeted area of at least 2,000Ha for future commercial/industrial and agriculture development in the north of Mansa. This shall be expected to urbanise this region.

Existing Sanitation System Urban and Peri-urban areas of Mansa

The sanitation systems in consists of the 98% onsite and 2% offsite sanitation systems. Recently developed Shit Flow Diagram (SFD) shows that only 29% is safely managed mainly onsite sanitation. By contrast, the findings of the baseline survey show a worse picture of only about 4% being safely managed sanitation, and basic sanitation services at 52.4%. This is because the boundary for the development of the Mansa SFD considered areas around CBD. The baseline survey results, however, are based on the planning boundary determined and issued by Mansa Municipal Council. Nonetheless, these two conclusions indicate the need for LpWSC to prioritize onsite sanitation and faecal sludge services.

The offsite sanitation system for Mansa consists of two centralised conveyance sewer networks that delivers the wastewater to treatment sewer ponds, on two separate ends of the Mansa Town. These are: Sparks to Spark Compound and Suburbs sewerage systems to Suburbs, Medium Density, Nurse Compound, Low Density, Town centre, Mutende/Musenge. The rehabilitation and extension of sewerage system will result in these households being served. According to the baseline survey, about 52% were willing to connect to sewer and most (83%) were to pay less than ZMW500 connection fee.

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

[2] Luapula, Northern and Central Provinces: Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project in urban centres of selected Provinces

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

Level of Service	Drinking Water *(% of population)*		Sanitation *(% of population)*		Hygiene *(% of population)*	
	District	Urban	District	Urban	Total	Urban
Safely Managed	22	35	2	4	-	-
Basic	12	13	50	52	27	31
Limited	14	16	13	17	17	16
Unimproved	34	28	17	12	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	15	3	12	8	55	52
Incomplete Data	4	4	6	6	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.5 RURAL WASH

The rural areas of Mansa consist of settlements with clusters of less than 250 people and rural growth centres with clusters more than 500 people. Large clusters are targeted for piped water schemes. The MCC is in the process of compiling list of all growth centres. The land use map in Figure 12 shows clustering of rural settlements, and larger growth centres such as Fimpulu can be seen. During the IDP preparatory process, spatial planning shall be used to clearly identify potential growth centres that might require piped water schemes.

As per NSDI data, the population in rural is about 158,761 of which according to the baseline survey undertaken, only about 26, 354 (16.6%) had at least basic water supply services. About 15, 876 (10%) had limited water services, about 65,250 (41.1%) as majority get water from unimproved water sources. About 44,929 (28.3%) were drawing water from surface water sources.

This situation has been affected by low functionality of water point sources estimated at 61% against a national target of 90% for operation and maintenance. Issues have been identified that include but are not limited to: the need to revamp the VWASHEs, accessibility of spares (even if these are in stock), user contribution, etc. Selected DWASH IP measures, presented in **Section 7,** address these challenges. MMC targets to improve SOMAP operation by engaging the affected communities, strengthening substructures.

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

Table 4: Mansa <u>Rural</u> WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mansa WASH baseline report)

Level of Service	Drinking Water *(% of population)*		Sanitation *(% of population)*		Hygiene *(% of population)*	
	District	Rural	District	Rural	District	Rural
Safely Managed	22	6	2	0	-	-
Basic	12	10	50	47	27	23
Limited	14	10	13	7	17	19
Unimproved	34	41	17	23	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	15	28	12	17	55	58
Incomplete Data	4	4	6	5	1	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

4.6 PUBLIC PLACES AND MARKETS WASH

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. The Mansa District has main public places and markets consisting five combined markets and bus stations, four markets and a number of taxi ranks. The combined markets and bus stations are Down UB, Chilyapa, Senama, Namwandwe and Maiteneke. The markets only are Kasasa, Main Market, Kampwena and Mapalo. The are also bus stations, combined markets tanks ranks, traditional ceremony areas. Only the Down UB has a shower for women and was recently rehabilitated.

Most of the public places have water supply and sanitation and require routine maintenance. The MMC has started a programme of rehabilitations, and this was started with Down UB. Down UB market is considered to be gender sensitive (sex separated and female toilet has a shower), takes care of the differently abled persons. The remaining public places and markets require that the facilities to rehabilitated or new ones constructed to make them gender sensitive.

Figure 14: Down UB Combined Market and Bus Station Women's Toilet with Shower

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

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

Level of Service	Drinking Water *(% of population)*			Sanitation *(% of population)*			Hygiene *(% of population)*		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Basic	21	25	13	11	15	0	36	40	25
Limited	25	20	38	36	40	25	18	20	13
No Service	54	55	50	54	45	75	46	40	63
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mansa WASH baseline report, 21% of the public places had access to "advanced drinking water" service (urban was 25% and rural was 13%) whereas 11% of the public places had access to "advanced sanitation" services (urban was 15% and rural was 0%) and 36% had access to "basic hygiene" services (urban was 40% and rural was 25%).

Further, out of twenty-eight public places in Mansa District, only six markets had "at least basic drinking water services". However, all the nine main public places and markets had water services. On the sanitation side, only three places had "at least basic sanitation" services. This means that out of the nine main public places and markets only three had adequate sanitation services. In terms of hygiene services, only ten public places had hygiene facilities with soap and this covers the nine main public places. The larger numbers of public places comes from unrecognized spots that the public use as markets, bus stations or taxi ranks and these lack WASH services. The MMC has a programme ensure this does not escalate.

4.7 WASH IN SCHOOLS

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

Mansa district has total of 121 schools ranging from primary, basic, secondary, combined and other such a community schools. **Out of the 121 schools only six schools had adequate water supply and sanitation services and these are mainly located in urban having waterborne toilets.** In rural areas, only one school had Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines. The remaining schools had some schools have VIPs, pit latrines or no toilets.

The average toilet ratios for boys was 99, highest 570 at Mushimi Community school and lowest 12 at St. Clements school. For girls the average was 95, the highest being the same school at 636 and lowest 9 at Holy Trinity Girls Secondary School.

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

Level of Service	Drinking Water *(% of population)*			Sanitation *(% of population)*			Hygiene *(% of population)*		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Advanced	27	42	19	3	8	0	-	-	-
Basic	24	25	23	6	4	7	72	79	67
Limited	27	29	26	88	79	93	21	17	23
No Service	22	4	33	3	8	0	7	4	9
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mansa WASH baseline report, 27% of the schools had access to “advanced drinking water” service (urban was 42% and rural was 19%), whereas 3% of the schools had access to “advanced sanitation” services (urban was 8% and rural was 0%) and 72% had access to “basic hygiene” services (urban was 79% and rural was 67%) as shown in Table 6 above.

Further, 121 schools in Mansa District, 31% schools had access to “at least basic drinking water” service, whereas remaining schools either had access to “limited drinking water” services, no water source or accessed water from unimproved water sources. On the sanitation side, only 6 schools had waterborne toilets and meeting school standard ratios as mentioned above.

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

4.8 WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. There are **78 health care facilities in Mansa**, categorised into Government Hospital, Government Clinic, Rural health Centre, Health Post and Private Hospital. The government hospital, government clinic and private hospital had at least basic water and sanitation services. Except the private hospital which had advanced sanitation services, all the remaining health care facilities mostly being limited, with rural health centres and health posts having no services (4% and 9% respectively). The government hospital had access to 80% limited services and the government having 100% limited services. Most of health care facilities had waterborne toilets constructed with provision for water supply and hence they could not be used. Table 7 shows WASH service coverage in health care facilities according to SDG ladders

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

Health Care Facilities	Drinking Water *(% of population)*			Sanitation *(% of population)*			Hygiene *(% of population)*			Health Care Waste Management *(% of population)*			Environmental Cleaning *(% of population)*		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Advanced	33	75	24	24	25	24	19	13	21	29	38	27	43	50	41
Basic	19	13	21	12	0	15	29	38	26	19	13	21	26	50	21
Limited	31	0	38	60	75	56	52	50	53	38	38	38	19	0	24
No Service	17	13	18	5	0	6	0	0	0	14	13	15	12	0	15
Incomplete Data	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mansa WASH baseline report, 33% of the HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service (urban was 75% and rural was 24%), whereas 24% of had access to “advanced sanitation” services (urban was 25% and rural was 24%). In addition, 19% of HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene” services (urban was 13% and rural was 21%). Further, 29% of HCFs had access to “advanced health care waste management” services (urban was 385 % and rural was 27%) and 43% of which access to “advanced environmental cleaning” services (urban was 50% and rural was 41%) as shown in Table 7 above.

Further, out of 78 HCFs in Mansa District, only 14 HCFs had access to “at least basic drinking water” service, with the remaining having limited, unimproved and no service. On sanitation side, 9 HCFs had access to “at least basic sanitation service and the remaining had limited and unimproved. Twenty one HCFs had access to “basic hygiene” service, the remaining had limited hygiene service. Considering health care waste management, only 14 HCFs had access to “at least basic health care waste management” service, the remaining had limited services and a number no separation bins for sharps or infectious waste and/ or the sharp and infectious waste is not treated. Further, 20 HCFs had access to “at least basic environmental cleaning” service, the remaining with access to “limited environmental cleaning” services, and a few no cleaning protocols available and no staff received training on cleaning.

4.9 GENDER SENSITIVITY IN WASH

Gender Responsive WASH Infrastructure

Water and sanitation infrastructure that takes gender differences into account plays a critical role in improving the health, education, socio-economic and overall well-being of women and girls in communities.

According to the Mansa GIZ WASH baseline report, 91% of the school staff toilets were sex separated while approximately 98% of pupils were sex separated. While for HCFs, an average of 82% of the patient toilets were sex separated. And 87% of the public places had toilets which were sex separated. The Schools, HCFs and public places are considered public institutions and there is need for WASH infrastructure in all public institutions to have sex separated toilets.

Menstrual Hygiene Management

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

According to the Mansa GIZ WASH baseline report, 50% of the schools did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. While for HCFs, 8% did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. And 43% of the public places did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. Similar to gender sensitivity, all public institutions (schools, HCFS and Public Places and Markets) should be provided with sanitation facilities for females that meet all the 5 MHM, reflected in the five MHM friendly indicators.

4.10 SCALING UP NUTRITION

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

The WASH thematic area focuses on reducing exposure to causes of diseases, environmental pathological load and the risk of diarrhoeal diseases. This is achieved through the provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene at household levels. USAID SUNTA is implementing the SUN II programme in Mansa to increase access to WASH through CLTS, repair and maintenance of non-functional water points and drilling new water points. See **Annex 12** for a list of assessed boreholes under USAID SUNTA.

Access to adequate and safe sanitation and hygiene as well as safe drinking water can reduce undernutrition and stunting. SUN recommended hand hygiene and food handling practices can reduce incidences of diarrhoeal diseases. According the GIZ Mansa Baseline Report, majority of Mansa District that practice hand hygiene wash their hands after using a toilet as well as before eating and preparing food. It was observed that none practices handwashing after changing the baby's nappies. If none washes their hands after changing the baby and only 10% are washing hands before feeding the baby, chances of infecting the children are quite high. In addition to provision of adequate WASH services, the interventions should include behavioural change measures that would promote washing hands after changing baby's nappies.

5 THE CHANGE PROCESS ENVISIONED IN THE PLAN

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

Figure 15: DWASH IP Mansa District Vision

6 MANSA DISTRICT WASH VISION AND DWASH IP OBJECTIVES

Mansa District Strategic Plan 2017-2021 states "*Mansa is to be a Diverse City Which Responds to the Peoples Needs in a Sustainable Way by 2030*". The Mission of the Council is to be a district that will explore and diversify growth sectors in order to have inclusive and improved sustainable livelihoods of the people. Thus, Mansa District has committed itself to the achievement of adequate provision of WASH services to the population under its jurisdiction.

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

Please refer to Table 8 for a comprehensive list of expectations.

Table 8: Stakeholder expectations for WASH

Category	
Steering and Coordination	i) Strengthened data collection and reporting tools through well-established channels to feed in the national urban and rural water sanitation program 2030 ii) Defined roles and responsibilities among partners/stakeholder (Identify WASH actors) iii) Formulated IDP and WASH IP iv) Avoid working in silos and revamped multi-sectoral functional and effective DWASH and sub district structures ○ Membership and Supervision
Partnerships	i) Avoid working in silos (Multi-sectoral collaboration) ii) Identification of Partners iii) Sharing of information iv) Capacity building in WASH projects/ practices v) Enabling environment for partnerships vi) All partners implementing WASH Projects to consolidate it into one WASH work plan vii) All activities to be coordinated by the WASH Coordinator viii) Nutrition, WASH and agriculture activities to be coordinated by the DNCC
Transparency and Accountability	i) All stakeholders to share activities, programmes and financial support attached ii) DWASH dissemination to lower organs, WDC, VWASHEs, CNCC
Gender-sensitivity	i) Equal participation for both sexes, to have a 50% of both men and women representation ii) Mindset change through sensitization
Taking into account of principles of SUN Process	i) Provision of clean, safe drinking water and sanitation, including improved hygiene (sensitization ii) Households to have vegetable gardens iii) An increase in the number of saving groups with the majority of them women iv) More mother support groups in the communities v) Active SAGS, VWASHEs, health promoters, lead farmer, APMs, NHCs, EHTs and other sub-district staff
Planning	i) Harmonised standards ii) Not planning in silos (spatial planning to relate to social-economic development)
Peri-Urban WASH/Urban (Domestic and Non-Domestic)	i) Informal settlements to be planned/upgraded/legalized (for better service provision – roads, water pipes) ii) Safely managed water supply and sanitation services, with more houses connected to water & sewer services iii) Improved hygiene practices - mindset/behavioral change towards WASH iv) Improved water management systems for households v) Enforcing by-laws on waste management vi) Waste recycling (innovations increase) iii) Compliance in effluent discharge

Category		
Rural WASH (Water point sources and growth centres piped water supply)	i) ii) iii) iv) v) vi)	Adequate sanitation (latrine/household) and Clean safe water Communities with population of 250 – borehole, 750 – piped water supply All households a hygiene package (dishrack, bathing shatter pans, rubbish pit) To see all water points fully functional at all times To have active water point committees Compliance in effluent discharge
To have an ODF Mansa district	i) ii) iii) iv)	We want to see households with adequate latrines in rural areas Households to have safe and clean water To have rural clinics with adequate staff members Communities with a population of 250 to have a borehole and population of 750 a piped water scheme
WASH in Schools	i) ii) iii) iv) v)	Ensure to construct water borne toilets in line with standards, all schools with adequate toilets for both male and female pupils, girl friendly, with ratios of 1:25 for boys and 1:20 for girls, with improved MHM (girls) All schools to have running water (safe and clean water) The handwashing facilities at all schools to always have a sink and soap, always with water Encourage pupil project innovations in WASH (Award Innovations) and have WASH Clubs in schools Advanced waste management services with all schools with garbage bins.
WASH in Health Care Facilities	i) ii) iii) iv) v) vi) vii)	All HCFs to have improved, adequate safe water borne toilets, easily accessed by differently abled persons All HCFs to have a distinction for toilets in terms of gender and age All HCFs to have improved adequate clean safe running water, including all HCFs which provide maternity services All HCFs to have incinerators, with improved the technology for the incinerators Improved hygiene practices in wards (maternity wards) Improve disinfection/sterilization of hospital equipment Improved waste management services (waste segregation to be improved), all HCFs to have garbage bins
Public Places and Markets	viii) ix) x) xi)	All public places to have adequate toilets with clean running water and clearly labelled in terms of gender with showers and handwashing facilities, including easy accessibility to differently abled persons and MHM All public places to have adequate clean running water and water points Improved hygiene use of toilets and handwashing facilities with running water and soap Improved waste management (segregation/collection), to have garbage bins (Solid waste management)

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

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

Planning, Coordination and Enforcement	a) enhance district WASH Sector Coordination, through	• ensuring that Mansa District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee • creating gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management • strengthening and harmonising implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting through established channels that feed into the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, including the 8thNDP
	b) upgrade informal settlements in a bid to attain a city status, through	• having well planned settlements that have access to roads, water and sanitation as well as other social amenities within the District Planning Boundary
	c) harmonise WASH Standards, through	• harmonised standards among stakeholders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District
	d) enforce By-laws on waste management, through	• ensuring proper waste management
	e) enforce the Public Health Act, through	• ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Public Health Act related to WASH services
Urban and Peri-urban WSS	f) increase water coverage in urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent) from 26% to 100%, through	• achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services • reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources • expanding the CU water service area in the Urban & Peri-urban areas, by optimizing water production plants, increase the number of billed customers and Capacity building of Employees in Water Management
	g) increase sanitation coverage in urban and peri-urban areas (Through LpWSC as mandated agent) from % to 100%, through	• increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services; and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services • reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.
Rural Settlement and Rural Growth Centre WSS	h) increase water coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from % to 100%, through	• achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services • reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources • ensuring Community based water safety Planning to support access to safe water in all communities, by developing and implementing a District Rural Water Safety Plan including water quality monitoring
	i) To ensure sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply infrastructure to achieve at least 90% functionality in rural settlements and rural growth centres, through:	• ensuring Management of Water Supply Infrastructure is enhanced, by increasing the number of functional boreholes • ensuring the SOMAP Shops are managed effectively, by implementing the SOMAP Shop Management Model and effective use of Funds from the SOMAP Shop Account • ensuring availability of Spare parts, by availability of spare parts in the SOMAP shops

	j) increase sanitation coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from % to 100%, through	• increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services • reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.
	k) To implement the ODF Strategy, focused on ensuring ODF Sustainability in the District, through	• increasing the number of villages attaining ODF Status • engagement of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders to facilitate community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to OD • Mitigation of the high risk of damaged, collapsed and abandoned latrines which risk falling back to Open Defecation habits
HCFs WSS	l) To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source), through	• increasing the number of HCFs having access to advanced and basic water supply services; and reducing the number of HCFs having access to limited water supply • reducing the number of HCFS lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources) or having no access to safe drinking water.
Hygiene Services	m) To ensure hygiene practices in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	• ensuring households have access to hygiene services, by increasing the population having access to basic hygiene and reducing the population having access to limited hygiene and not having hygiene services.
MHM Services	n) To ensure the women/girl child have access to menstrual health services in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	• creating an enabling environment for Menstrual Hygiene Management in households and communities, by undertaking menstruation awareness for girl children before their first period, privacy during menstruations, availability of changing materials during menstruation and participation in activities during menstruation
SWM Services	o) To ensure effective management of solid waste, through	• enhancing solid waste management practices, by ensuring that all households have garbage bins and avoid solid household waste dumping into toilets
Social Inclusion	p) To ensure Inclusive in WASH Services in households, communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets through	• ensuring water facilities are accessible to differently abled persons • ensuring sanitation facilities are accessible to differently abled persons

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

7 INVESTMENT PACKAGES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

In an integrated approach, each key implementing institution was responsible for the development of investment packages as guided by their individual institutional policies and strategies, then link to national strategies and DWASHE as guided by the local authority. These investment packages in the integrated DWASH Investment Plan for the district feed into reporting structures of the national development plan and contribute to integrated development. This approach is following the approach for district sanitation planning guidelines by the MWDS. The relevant actors to agree on the DWASH IP are Luapula Water and Sanitation Company, line ministry district offices (LA, DEBs, DHO, etc.), NGOs, development partners, women's groups in the districts. Of particular note was the collaboration with USAID funded District Nutrition Planning & Scaling Up Nutrition (2019 to 2023) and GIZ-funded Decentralisation for Development (D4D) programme that supports MMC in the formulation of the IDP.

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

Internally, the actors worked out detailed evidence-based activities using a consultative and participatory approach within each of their organisations. After that, these activities were jointly validated by actors and stakeholders, and presented as packages of measures. Thus, each of the measures ensured that they meet expectations for improvement as well as understanding of standards for quality construction. Detailed designs of WASH systems were also provided (see **Annex 13**).

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

i. To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act **under Mansa Municipal Council**
ii. To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets **under Mansa Municipal Council**
iii. To Enhance Planning and Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition **under Mansa Municipal Council**
iv. To Improve School WASH and Nutrition **under Mansa DEBS**
v. To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition **under Mansa DHO**
vi. To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas **under LpWSC**

Please refer to Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of Investment Packages

Item No	Categories of Investment Packages	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
1	To Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mansa Municipal Council	Public Health	• Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. • Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas	2,332,000	4,164,000
2	To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mansa Municipal Council	Housing and Social Services	• Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres)	4,300,223	5,250,223
3	To Enhance Planning and Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Mansa Municipal Council	Planning and Development	• Spatial, social and economic planning • Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres • Nutrition for entire district	45,385,000	77,090,000
4	To Improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	• All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	315,800,000	315,800,000
5	To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	• All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	107,691,700	108,341,700
6	To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC)	LpWSC Mansa District	• Urban and Peri-urban areas water supply and sanitation	309,610,540	372,802,040
				Grand Total	**785,119,463**	**883,447,963**

Each of these packages is presented in detail in the following section. Please note that every measure under a package is formulated as a specific objective that corresponds to the general objectives of Mansa DWASH IP presented in the previous. Each specific objective is further operationalised through a statement of a chosen strategy and a narrative description on how to achieve it. Current baseline values are also stated together with target values for 2026 and 2030, each of which was filled out and, committed to by the respective actor. It is important to underpin that the selection of district target values was guided by their contribution to the national targets presented in 8NDP. The measures were costed using unit prices and quantities identified in collaboration with partners, and later benchmarked using market research and technical expertise. Further details on the costing are provided in **Annex 13**: Methodology for Technical Options and Costing.

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

Investment Packages to Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act
*This package to be overseen by the **Public Health Department of the MMC**, is aimed to ensure enforcement of Public Health Act and By-laws for solid waste management*

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
1.1	To enforce By-laws on waste management and ensure proper waste management	Intensify Public Awareness on proper waste management	Undertake Public Awareness Campaigns on proper waste management on a quarterly basis *Baseline: Public awareness campaigns conducts in public places and communities*	Number of Public Awareness Campaigns per year.	50	75	100	100,000	200,000
		Legal enforcement for non-compliance	Distribution of enforcement notices to all non-compliant business premises *Baseline: Enforcement notices are distributed to any non-compliant business premises*	No of notices distributed to non-compliant premises	100	100	100	10,000	20,000
		Increase patrols in order to decrease illegal dumping of solid waste	All areas patrolled to decrease illegal dumping *Baseline: 865 premises were planned to be inspected and 1830 inspected. More rounds were done in the CBD area. MMC collects in the CBD. Check from generation and collect. (Approximately, about 300 drums. ZMW30 per drum collected once a week)*	No of premises inspected against target	100	100	100	72,000	144,000
		Strengthen monitoring operations of waste management service providers in waste service zones	Intensified monitoring Programmes in waste management zones *Baseline: Monitoring activities included in the public health sectional annual work plan and done once per year*	No of monitoring activities done quarterly	25	75	100	50,000	100,000
		Source for more waste bins within the planning boundaries	Increase procurement of customer waste bins. *Baseline: Only about 10 waste bins placed in 3 public places against minimum of 50 bins required.*	% waste bin provision in public places	20	87	100	50,000	100,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Ensure final waste disposal site is properly maintained i.e. clearing waste and opening up access roads	Procure bulldozer and increase the maintenance frequency to bi-monthly by 2026. Procure bulldozer and increase the maintenance frequency to monthly by 2030 *Baseline: Hire bulldozer and maintained the site once a year*	Adherence to disposal site maintenance protocols	8	50	100	2,000,000	3,500,000
1.2	To enforce the Public Health Act and ensure compliance with the provisions of the Public Health Act	Conduct routine public health inspections of schools, businesses and public places	Weekly Inspections of schools, schools, businesses and public places by public health inspectors as per schedule. *Baseline: 2021 annual report on number of inspections conducted*	No of inspections conducted	90	90	100	50,000	100,000
Sub-total - Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act								2,332,000	4,164,000

Table 11: Investment Package Number 2: To Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets. Responsible Entity: MMC, under Housing and Social Services

Investment Package to Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets
Thispackage to be overseen by the ***Housing and Social Services Department of MMC****, is aimed to ensure Public Places and Markets have adequate and safe WASH services.*

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
2.1 (a)	To increase access to basic water supply in the Markets	Increase the Markets having access to at least basic water supply	**2022 to 2030,** Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources as well as new water sources to ensure availability of water for the markets *Baseline:* ***30% At least basic water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 3 out 10 locations. Muchinka Main, Maiteneke & Kampwena Market.*	% public places with access to safely managed water services % public places with access to basic water services	30	100	100	200,000	450,000
		Reduce limited water supply service in the markets	**2022,** Drilling of Borehole and equipping with a submersible pump and Stand tank for Chilyapa **2023**, Through the WDCs, facilitate for a handpump for both Matanda and Mibenge according to estimated population as well as equipping with a submersible pump and installation of power for Kasasa **2025**, No Markets with limited water supply onwards. *Baseline:* ***40% Limited water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 4 out 10 locations. Kasasa, Chilyapa, Matanda, & Mibenge markets*		40	0	0	428,223	428,223
		Reduce the markets not having water supply service	**2022,** No Market not having water supply. **2023**, Through the WDCs, facilitate for a Temporal water source for Mapalo Market		30	0	0	80,000	80,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
			2024, Through the WDCs, facilitate for a handpump for both Kale and Lubende according to estimated population						
			2025, No Markets with no water supply onwards.						
			*Baseline: **30% No water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 3 out of 10 locations. Kale, Mapalo & Lubende market*						
2.1 (b)	To increase access to basic water supply in the Combined Market and Bus Station	Increase the Combined Market and Bus Station having access to at least basic water supply	**2022 to 2030,** Routine Maintenance Works on the new/ upgraded water sources to ensure availability of water for the Combined Market and Bus Stations	% public places with access to safely managed water services	0	100	100	200,000	450,000
			*Baseline: **0% At least basic water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Reduce limited water supply service in the Combined Market & Bus station	**2022,** Upgraded hand pump by equipping with a submersible pump, 2 tank Stands and installation of 4 taps around the market New Site/ Down UB Market. Done.	% public places with access to basic water services	33	0	0	0	0
			2023, No Combined Markets and Bus station with limited water supply onwards.						
			*Baseline: **33% Limited water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 1 out 3 locations. New Site/Down UB Market*						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
		Reduce the combined market & bus station not having water supply service	**2022,** Installation of a tap to access water from the existing water source outside the Market for Namwandwe. Done by Councillor. **2023**, Conduct an assessment on the existing sources that could be upgraded in order to provide water to Mabumba Market and provide an alternative water source for Market. **2023**, No Combined Markets and Bus station with no water supply onwards. *Baseline: **67% No water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 2 out 3 locations. Mabumba & Namwandwe*		67	0	0	2,000	2,000
2.1 (c)	To increase access to basic water supply in the Taxi Ranks	Increase the Taxi Ranks having access to at least basic water supply	**2022 to 2023,** Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources as well as new water sources to ensure availability of water for the Taxi Ranks *Baseline: **7% At least basic water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. Chilyapa Taxi Rank.*	% public places with access to safely managed water services	7	100	100	120,000	270,000
		Reduce limited water supply service in the taxi ranks	**2022 to 2023,** Strategize and provide on alternative water source options for New Mufulira, Best Choice & Shoprite **2025**, No Taxi Rank with limited water supply onwards. *Baseline: **20% Limited water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 3 out 15 locations. New Mufulira, Best Choice & Shoprite*	% public places with access to basic water services	20	0	0	10,000	10,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
		Reduce the taxi ranks not having water supply service	**2022,** Strategize on alternative water source options for the Taxi Ranks **2024**, Provide an alternative water source for Macro Zambeef, Buntungwa, Town Senama, Senama- Kalaba, Zambeef 2, Mutende and Kasasa **2025**, No Taxi Rank with no water supply onwards. *Baseline: **73% No water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 11 out 15 locations. Kasasa, Macro Zambeef, Maiteneke, Mutende, Namwandwe, Buntungwa, Town Senama, Senama- Kalaba, Kampwena, Mansa-Chipili & Zambeef 2*		73	0	0	10,000	10,000
2.1 (d)	To increase access to basic water supply in the Combined Market and Taxi Ranks	Increase the Combined Market and Taxi Ranks having access to at least basic water supply	**2022 to 2030,** Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources to ensure availability of water for the Combined Market and Taxi Ranks *Baseline: **50% At least basic water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. Senama.*	% public places with access to safely managed water services	50	100	100	200,000	450,000
		Reduce the combined market & taxi rank not having water supply service	**2022,** Mutende, possibility of providing water supply. Need to discuss with DEBS. Along Samfya Road. Need a layby or station **2023,** Through the WDCs, facilitate for a handpump for Kalaba **2024**, No Combined markets and taxi rank with no water supply *Baseline: **50% No water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 1 out 2. Kalaba*	% public places with access to basic water services	50	0	0	120,000	120,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
2.1 (e)	To increase access to basic water supply in the Traditional Ceremony Arenas	Increase the Traditional Ceremony Arenas having access to at least basic water supply	*Baseline: **33% At least basic water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. Mabumba*	% public places with access to safely managed water services % public places with access to basic water services	33	100	100	480,000	480,000
		Reduce limited water supply service in the Traditional ceremony arenas	**2024**, No Traditional Ceremony Arenas with limited water supply onwards. *Baseline: **33% Limited water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 1 out 3 locations. Mutuna Mpanga, Chisunka*		33	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the traditional ceremony arenas not having water service	*Baseline: **33% No water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors. 1 out 3. Matanda area*		33	0	0	Covered above	Covered above
2.1 (f)	To improve management of existing public facilities	Conduct water quality testing in the public places	**2023 to 2030**, each year, undertaking quarterly water quality testing *Baseline: **25% Water quality conducted once a year as opposed to quarterly.** Source: Mansa Municipal Council.*	No. samples collected and compliance to quality standards	25	100	100	50,000	100,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (US$)	Budget 2030 (US$)
2.2	To rehabilitate Public Places and markets Sanitation facilities to ensure gender sensitivity, inclusiveness and MHM	Rehabilitate/Construct new sanitation facilities	***2022 to 2030,*** Rehabilitate Ablution Blocks in Public Places and Markets so they gender sensitive, inclusive and take care of MHM	% public places with access to safely managed water services % public places with access to basic water services				2,400,000	2,400,000
Sub-total Public Places and Markets								**4,300,223**	**5,250,223**

Table 12: Investment Package Number 3: To Enhance Planning & Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition. Responsible Entity: MMC, under Planning & Development

*Investment Package to Enhance Planning & Improve Rural WASH & Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the **Planning & Development Department of the MMC**, is aimed to ensure Coordination of WASH activities, harmonised WASH standards, upgrading of informal settlements, planning of the IDP and DWASH IP, and that rural areas, including growth centres have adequate and safe WASH services.*

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.1	To ensure that Mansa District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee	Yearly Calendar/ Schedule of meetings for DWASHE Committee made available and followed	DWASHE meetings held according to annual DWASHE Meeting Schedule with participation of partners *Baseline: No standing calendar or schedule for DWASHE Meetings*	Annual DWASHE Meeting Schedule	0	100	100	5,000	5,000
		Timely compilation and circulation of meeting minutes for DWASHE Committee	4No. Quarterly DWASHE Meetings held. *Baseline: 3 out of 4 meetings were held*	4 No. Minutes of DWASHE Committee meetings	75	100	100	120,000	270,000
		Develop a standard reporting template and Frequent follow-ups on reports	Stakeholders submit reports according to agreed template that meeting district requirements and feeds into national WASH Programmes. *Baseline: No standard reporting template*	4Stakeholder/partner reports from each stakeholder using an agreed standard template.	0	100	100	5,000	5,000
3.2	To create gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management	Conduct Data Collection Exercise to establish the number of existing/ active VWASHE Committees	EHTs to provide reports on the number of active V WASHE Committees for the 542 water points in 2022. *Baseline: No database to establish the functionality of all the VWASHE Committees in the District*	% Number of active VWASHE Committee	0	100	-	50,000	50,000
		Create VWASHE Committee for the water points without committees and re-	Through the support of JICA and SUNTA, 30 VWASHE Committees to be oriented and trained in 2022. Thereafter 60 VWASHE committees to be trained and oriented.	% oriented and trained gender represented	0	49.5	100	100,000	100,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		orient the non-functional VWASHE Committees	*Baseline: No orientation or creation conducted*	VWASHE Committees					
		Encourage 50% representation of both genders in the VWASHE committees	For the 30 VWASHE Committees oriented and trained ensure that they have 50% representation in 2022. 60 VWASHE oriented and trained with 50% gender representation beyond 2022. *Baseline: No orientation or creation of VWASHE Committees*	Registers of VWASHEs with 50% gender representation	0	49.5	100	30,000	30,000
3.3	To strengthen harmonised implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting through established channels that feed into the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	Enhance collaboration among the key players through defined roles and responsibilities	All WASH Stakeholders are invited to the DWASHE Meetings and involved in WASH implementation. *Baseline representation is average 7 of a total 15 institutions as members of the DWASHE Committee.*	% stakeholder attendance and involvement in implementation	46.6	100	100	5,000	5,000
		Conduct quarterly WASHE monitoring, and supervision of activities implemented (CLTS, Water testing and Management of water points)	Conduct 4 quarterly monitoring of WASH Reports, engage all key institutions to find out and address challenges faced with participation. *Baseline: Quarterly monitoring conducted with support from SUNTA. Low participation of key institutions*	4No. Quarterly WASHE monitoring and supervision reports	100	100	100	160,000	200,000
		Dissemination of WASHE activities to lower levels (WDCs, EHTs, CHAs, VWASHE and SAGs)	WASHE Activities effectively disseminated to EHTs, CHAs SAGs and VWASHE. WDCs to monitor WASH activities implemented in wards and report to respective committees *Baseline: WASH Activities effectively disseminated to EHTs, CHAs and VWASHE. No dissemination taking place to the WDCs.*	Dissemination reports to EHTS, CHAs, SAGs, VWASHEs and WDCs	80	100	100	200,000	200,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Enhance Field Data collection and monthly reporting by CHAs/EHTs	Data Collection and Monthly Reports from all 60 EHTs/CHAs. *Baseline: Maximum of 30 EHTs submitted monthly reports out of 60 EHTs/CHAs in 82 HCFs*	% Compliance of 60 EHT/CHAs in submission of monthly reports.	50	100	100	100,000	100,000
		EHTs/CHAs develop monthly work plans	All EHTs/CHAs to develop monthly work plans *Baseline: All EHTs/CHAs have developed monthly work plans.*	12Monthly work plans each EHT/CHAs submitted per year	100	100	100	5,000	5,000
		Develop a consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget	All stakeholders extract WASH components from their work plans & budgets and submit for consolidation. *Baseline: No consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for WASH*	Consolidated annual DWASH annual workplan based on each stakeholder submitted annual workplan.	0	100	100	5,000	5,000
3.4	To have well planned settlements that have access to roads, water, and sanitation as well as other social amenities within the District Planning Boundary	Upgrade unplanned settlements within the planning boundary (average population of 1500 per settlement which gives a total population of 30,000)	**2022 -** Engagement with stakeholders i.e. Ministry of Lands, Chiefs, WDCs, Councilors and Beneficiaries. Sensitisation of 5 targeted settlements and registration of households including detailed picking. Acquire Council resolution for remaining 15 settlements to be upgraded) (30% achievement)	Stakeholder engagement report	1	90	100	300,000	300,000
			2023 - Develop Layout plans / maps for 5 settlements. Engagement with stakeholders. Sensitisation of remaining 15 targeted settlements and registration of households including detailed picking. (50% achievement).	Layout plan/maps					
			2024 to 2026 – Compensate affected population and Implement layout plan in 5 settlements as pilot project for upgrading settlements. Develop Layout plans/ maps for remaining 15 settlements. (90% achievement)	% compensation of affected population and					

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
				implementation of layout plans					
			2030 - Compensate the affected population and Implement the layout plan for an additional 5 settlements. (100% achievement)						
			Baseline: As of 2018, 5 out of 20 settlements submitted & approved by full council for upgrade.						
		Issue ownership documents to all upgraded residents	2024 to 2030 - Issuance of ownership documents to the 5 settlements that are upgraded		0	75	100	10,000	10,000
			Baseline: No upgrades have been made						
3.5	To harmonise standards among stake-holders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District	Set up a spatial WASH database in the District	**2022 -** Digitise 70 water points and sanitation facilities for Households and Public Places (34.2% achievement)		25	86.6	100	100,000	100,000
			2023 to 2030 - Digitise 100 water points and sanitation facilities for Households and Public Places per year						
			Baseline: There exists a GIS Data base with LpWSC that was conducted with the support from NWASCO						
		DWASHE Committee to hold regular meetings with non-WASH stakeholders to harmonise standards and objectives of WASH	**2022 -** Undertake sensitization Programmes in 1 ward to harmonise WASH standards with non-WASH stakeholders (Mansa Beer, Business Community, Industries, Faith Based Organisation (FBOs), etc.)		25	100	100	Covered under 3.1	Covered above
			2022 to 2025 - Undertake sensitization Programmes in 5 wards to harmonise WASH standards with non-WASH stakeholders per year (Mansa Beer, Business Community, Industries, FBOs, etc.)						
			Baseline: The DWASHE does not hold deliberate sensitisation Programmes for non-WASH stakeholders to harmonise standards						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Formulate Integrated Development Plan in line with National Vision 2030	**2022 –** Undertake all remaining of IDP preparation. Phase 2: Planning Survey and Issues Report, Phase 3: Development Framework & Phase 4: Investment Package (100% achievement) *Baseline: Phase 1: Planning Programme done*		25	100	100	300,000	300,000
		Enforce National Sanitation Standards	**2023 -** Once the standards are finalised and rolled out, develop an enforcement plan of the standards. (25% achievement) **2024 -** Sensitise the public on the sanitation standards and enforce the standards. (50% achievement) **2025 -** implement the standards enforcement plan (100% achievement) *Baseline: Only Draft Onsite Sanitation & Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Standards and Drawings under review for interface and containment*		0	100	100	50,000	100,000
3.6 (a)	**Rural Areas** to achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), including rural growth centres not under LpWSC	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply	2022 to 2026, Construction of piped water supply in five growth centres *Baseline: **6.4% Safely Managed drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		6.4	25	40	10,000,000	20,000,000
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply	**2022 to 2030,** each year drilling of new boreholes for a population of 250 and construction of a piped water scheme for a population of 800, Rehabilitations of the 180 non-functional boreholes and quarterly water quality testing		10.2	28	60	10,600,000	10,600,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			*Baseline: **10.2% Safely Basic drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO*						
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply	**2022 to 2024,** each year, drilling of 70 new boreholes for communities having access to unimproved water sources i.e. shallow wells/ unprotected wells, etc. **2025 to 2030,** each year drilling of 70 new boreholes for a population of 250 and construction of a piped water scheme for a population of 800 (covered above, only boreholes cost) *Baseline: **10% Limited drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		10	11	0	5,600,000	5,600,000
3.6 (b)	To reduce access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), including rural growth centres.	Reduce population having access to water through unimproved water sources	**2022 to 2030,** each year, drilling of 260 new boreholes for communities having access to unimproved water sources i.e. shallow wells/ unprotected wells, etc. Average 30 boreholes per year *Baseline: **41.1% Unimproved drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		41.1	19	0	9,600,000	21,600,000
		Reduce the population having	**2022 to 2030,** each year, drilling of 180 new boreholes for communities having access to surface water, at an average of 20 boreholes per year.		28.3	17	0	6,400,000	14,400,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		access to water through surface water	*Baseline:* ***28.3% Surface water/No water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*						
3.6 (c)	To ensure Community based **Water Safety Planning** to support access to safe water in all commu-nities	Development and implementation of a District Rural Water Safety Plan including water quality monitoring	**2023,** District (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO) prepares a Water Safety Plan for rural water supply, taking into account Climate Change *Baseline: No Rural Water Safety Plan*		0	100	100	50,000	50,000
3.7	Increase functionality of water point sources to at least 96%	Increase the number of functional boreholes	**2022**, Rehabilitation of 53 non-functional Boreholes with support from SunTA USAID, JICA and MWDS. (70.3% functionality) **2023 to 2030**, each year, rehabilitation of 20 non - functional Boreholes *Baseline: 61% functionality. Source MMC*		61	85.1	100	50,000	50,000
		Implement the SOMAP Shop Management Model	**2023**, MMC to (1) establish management model to ensure the SOMAP stores is accessible at all times of the day for procurement of spares. (Officer/s working RWSS Coordinator, with knowledge of cost of items available to release items procured) (2) Expansion of		10.2	100	100	40,000	90,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			stores to accommodate storage of items. (100% implementation of SOMAP model from 2023) **2024 to 2030**, each year, improved record keeping (data management) of the sales & stock of spares in SOMAP shop *Baseline: 10.2% implementation of SOMAP. Source MMC*						
		Effective use of Funds from the SOMAP Shop Account	**2022 to 2023**, engage Finance Department and Capacity building on the management of SOMAP Shop funds as well as separation of funds from other Council Expenses. (100% utilisation of funds from SOMAP from 2023) **2024 to 2030**, each year, SOMAP Sales Income used to restock the Shop *Baseline: 10% fund utilisation. Source MMC*		10	100	100	5,000	5,000
		Availability of spare parts in the SOMAP shops	**2023 to 2030**, Restocking the spare parts (Depends of available sales of spare parts. Record keeping on sales to provide evidence. Create an inventory for spares) (100% availability of spares from 2023) *Baseline: 41.1% availability of spares. Source MMC*		41.1	100	100	50,000	100,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.8 (a)	To ensure access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), including rural growth centres.	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation	**2022** to **2030**, each year, sensitize the Communities to upgrade their Sanitation facilities to VIP Toilets using the Sanitation Marketing approach which encourages the use of locally available resources incl. roll out of one household-one toilet campaign *Baseline: **0.2% Safely managed sanitation services,** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		0.2	4.5	8	50,000	100,000
		Increase the population having access to basic sanitation	**2022 to 2030**, each year, roll out "One Household-One Toilet" Campaign in 200 villages *Baseline: **47% Basic sanitation services,** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		47	63	72	80,000	180,000
		Increase the population having access to limited sanitation in order to reduce the population accessing unimproved sanitation	**2022** to **2030**, each year, sensitize the communities to have a smooth cleanable slab for the sanitation facilities. *Baseline: **7.5% Limited sanitation services,** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		7.5	14	20	50,000	50,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.8 (b)	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation), including rural growth centres.	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation	**2022** to **2030**, each year, sensitize the communities to have a smooth cleanable slab for the sanitation facilities. *Baseline: **23.3% Unimproved sanitation services,** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		23.3	9	0	Covered above	Covered above
		Reduce the practice of open defecation (OD)	**2022 to 2030**, each year, conduct CLTS triggering and ODF Verification in 100 villages *Baseline: **16.8% Open defecation,** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		16.8	5	0	80,000	160,000
3.8 (c)	To ensure ODF Sustaina-bility in the District	Increase the number of villages attaining ODF Status	*Baseline: 16.4% of total villages in Mansa have attained ODF status*		16.4		100	200,000	450,000
		Engagement of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders to facilitate community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to OD	*Baseline: Not available, ongoing and continuous*		xxx	xxx	xxx	35,000	70,000
		Mitigate the high risk of damaged, collapsed and abandoned latrines which risk falling back to OD habits	*Baseline: Not available*		xxx	xxx	xxx	50,000	50,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.9	To ensure households have access to hygiene services in rural settlements and growth centres not taken up by CU	Increase the population having access to basic hygiene	**2022 to 2023**, develop and implement a WASH behavioural and hygiene strategy that entails working with district stakeholders. **2023 to 2030**, each year, undertake behavioural change hygiene promotion activities on a quarterly basis, targeting communities with no and/or limited hygiene services. Conduct Hygiene sensitization activities for the SAG committees in 8 catchments. 8 Catchments per year. *Baseline:* ***23% Basic hygiene services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		23	65	100	200,000	450,000
		Reduce the population having access to limited hygiene	**2023 to 2030**, each year, undertake behavioural change hygiene promotion activities on a quarterly basis, targeting communities with limited hygiene services. Conduct Hygiene sensitization activities for the SAG committees in 8 catchments. 8 Catchments per year. *Baseline:* ***19% Limited hygiene services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		19	9	0	100,000	200,000
		Reduce the population not having access hygiene	**2023 to 2030**, each year, undertake behavioural change hygiene promotion activities on a quarterly basis, targeting communities with no hygiene services. Conduct Hygiene sensitization activities for the SAG committees in 8 catchments. 8 Catchments per *year*.		58	26	0	300,000	500,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			*Baseline: **58% No hygiene services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*						
3.1	To create an enabling environment for Menstrual Hygiene Management	Menstruation awareness for girl children before their first period	**2023 to 2024,** By working hand in hand with DEBS office to sensitize teachers on the importance of men-strual hygiene management with the target being all schools. This then culminates into sensitizing the pupils. Sourcing materials from MoH or Education to aid as working materials for the pupils. Target 10 schools started per year (57% achievement in 2023, 64% achievement in 2024 and 71% achievement in 2025)		55.7	78	100	100,000	200,000
			2025, same activities as 2023 to 2024, targeting 30 schools (71% achievement)						
			2026, same as previous years, targeting 40 schools (78% achievement)						
			2027 to 2030, same as previous years, all schools covered (100% achievement)						
			*Baseline: **55.7% Menstrual Hygiene Management awareness for girl child before first period.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS & Mansa DHO)*						
		Privacy during Menstruations	**2023 to 2030**, each year, through the use of SAG committees sensitizing the community on the importance and relevance of privacy in the home during menstruation (94% achievement in 2023, 96% achievement in 2024, 98% achievement in 2025)		91.7	100	100	100,000	200,000
			*Baseline: **91.7% Privacy during Menstruations.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by*						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)						
		Availability of changing materials during menstruation	New activity for the DWASHE. **2023,** Research institutions that give out reusable pads so as to distribute to the community. Non-reusable pads may not be sustainably available. (87% achievement) **2024 to 2030**, each year, lobby from partners for assistance in providing reusable pads. Sensitise the community on the use and re-use of the changing materials. (100% achievement from 2024). *Baseline: **83.6% Availability of changing materials during menstruation.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		83.6	100	100	50,000	100,000
		Participation in activities during menstruation	**2023 to 2030**, each year, by working hand in hand with DEBS office with the help of teachers and the SAG to sensitize the pupils and the community on the relevance of the girl child to participate in activities during menstruation. (76% achievement in 2023, 79% achievement in 2024, 82% achievement in 2025) *Baseline: **73.5% Participation in activities during menstruation.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*		73.5	97	100	50,000	100,000
Sub-total - Planning & Improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition								**45,385,000**	**77,090,000**

Table 13: Investment Package Number 4: To Improve School WASH and Nutrition. Responsible Entity: MoE – Mansa DEBS

*Investment Package to Improve School WASH and Nutrition. This to be overseen by the **District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) of MoE**, is aimed to ensure all schools have adequate and safe WASH services. The packages of measures are split into three lots as prioritised by Mansa DEBS from highest need (Lot 1) to lowest (Lot 3) for WASH interventions.*

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.1 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to safe running water (improved water source)	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced water supply	**2023 to 2026**, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement) **Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3.** *Baseline: **26.9% Safely managed drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% schools have access to safely managed drinking water services. All schools have access to safely managed drinking water services	26.9	100	100	Covered under gender sensitive and inclusive waterborne toilets	Covered under gender sensitive and inclusive waterborne toilets
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic water supply	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **23.9% Basic drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		23.9	0	0		
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited water supply	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2025.** No schools with limited water services onwards. *Baseline:**26.9% Limited drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		26.9	0	0		
4.1 (b)	To reduce the number of schools lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources)	Reduce the number of schools having access to water through unimproved water sources or having no water source	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2024.** No schools with unimproved water services onwards. *Baseline: **22.4% Unimproved water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		22.4	0	0		

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.2 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced sanitation	**2023 to 2026**, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement) **Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3.** *Baseline: **3% Advanced sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% schools have access to safely managed drinking water services. All schools have access to advanced sanitation services	3	100	100	315,800,000	315,800,000
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic sanitation	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2026,** No schools with basic hygiene services *Baseline: **6% Basic sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		6	0	0		
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited sanitation	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2026,** No schools with limited sanitation services *Baseline: **88% Limited sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		88	0	0		
4.2 (b)	To reduce the number of schools lacking access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the number of schools having access to unimproved sanitation or practicing Open Defecation	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2023,** No schools with unimproved sanitation onwards. *Baseline: **3% No sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		3	0	0		
4.3 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to hygiene service	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced hygiene	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2023 to 2026**, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement)	% schools have access to safely managed drinking water services.	0	100	100	Covered under gender sensitive	

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			*Baseline: **0 % Advanced hygiene services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	All schools have access to advanced hygiene				and inclusive waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic hygiene	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** **2026,** No schools with basic hygiene services *Baseline: **71.6% Basic services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		71.6	0	0		
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited hygiene	**2026,** No schools with limited hygiene services *Baseline: **20.9% Limited services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		20.9	0	0		
4.3 (b)	To reduce the number of Schools lacking access to hygiene services	Reduce the number of Schools not having access hygiene services	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **7.5 % No hygiene services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		7.5	0	0		
4.4	To ensure the WASH facilities are gender sensitivity	To ensure the pupil sanitation facilities are sex separated	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **82% pupils sex separated.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% of sex separated pupil toilets	82	100	100		
		To ensure the staff sanitation facilities are sex separated	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** Baseline: **% staff sex separated.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	% of sex separated staff toilets		100	100		

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.5	To ensure WASH Facilities are Socially inclusive i.e. accessible differently abled persons	Ensure schools have water facilities accessible to differently abled persons	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **64% socially inclusive water supply facilities.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*	% of schools with sanitation facilities with differently abled persons	64	100	100		
		Ensure schools have sanitation facilities accessible to differently abled persons	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **85% Socially inclusive sanitation facilities.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% of schools with water facilities with differently abled persons	85	100	100		
4.6 (a)	To ensure Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **69% Menstrual Hygiene Sensitization.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	Adhereence to MHM sensitization programme for	69	100	100		
4.6 (b)	To ensure all schools have the MHM Toolkit available	Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools, presence focal point person	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **64% MHM Focal Point Person.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% schools with Focal Point Person for MHM	64				
		Ensure that all schools have MHM Tool Kits and trained	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **12% MHM Tool Kits and trained** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% schools with MHM Tool kit and trained staff in MHM	12	100	100		
4.6 (c)	To ensure all MHM sanitation friendly indicators met	Handwashing facilities available at all the girls toilets	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **33% Handwashing facilities available at all the girls toilets.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% Schools with handwashing available at girls toilets	33	100	100		

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Ensure there is a private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable)	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **29% Private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable).** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% Schools with lockable private compartment available at girls toilets	29	100	100		
		Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **2% Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% Schools with culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal	2	100	100		
		Availability of detergent in the female toilets	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **4% Availability of detergent in the female toilets.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% Schools with available detergent in the female toilets	4	100	100		
		Availability of a shower in the female toilets	**Refer to Lot 1, Lot 2 and Lot 3 above** *Baseline: **2% Availability of a shower in the female toilets.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% schools with showers available for female toilets	2	100	100		
4.7	To ensure WASH Facilities are maintained (O&M)	Availability of Spare parts for water and sanitation facilities	*Baseline: **86% Availability of spares.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors)*	Worn out WASH facilities repaired quarterly	86	100	100		
4.1	Solid waste Management Practices	All schools have garbage bins or pits	*Baseline: **98% Solid waste disposal services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	All SCHOOL have bins and bin liners	98	100	100		
Sub-total - School WASH								**315,800,000**	**315,800,000**

Table 14: Lot 1: Priority One - Construction of Waterborne Toilets in Schools prioritised by DEBS

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED LEARNERS IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY								SANITATION REQUIREMENTS (Number of gender sensitive waterborne Toilets required)		LO-CATION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios (Boys 1:25 & Girls 1:20)		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
1	MANTUMBUSA PRIMARY	478	509	H/PUMP B/HOLE	18	8	10	60	51	12 VIP AND 6 PIT LATRINE	NONE	3	3	urban
2	MBASO PRIMARY	734	378	OPEN WELL	18	11	7	67	54	16 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	4	2	rural
3	MUSAILA COMBINED	804	799	H/PUMP B/HOLE	10	5	5	161	160	6 VIP AND 4 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	5	5	rural
4	FIMPULU COMBINED	325	330	H/PUMP B/HOLE AND OPEN WELL	11	6	5	54	66	8 VIP AND 3 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	rural
5	MATANDA COMBINED	530	498	H/PUMP B/HOLE	11	6	5	88	100	8 VIP AND 3 PIT LATRINE	SOLAR	3	3	rural
6	KALE COMBINED	373	317	H/PUMP B/HOLE AND OPEN WELL	16	8	8	47	40	8 VIP AND 8 P/LATRINE	NONE	2	2	rural
7	KAPANDA PRIMARY	367	407	HAND PUMP	6	3	3	122	136	PIT LATRIN	ZESCO	2	3	urban
8	CHILE COMMUNITY	1245	1291	OPEN WELL	6	3	3	415	430	PIT LATRINE	NONE	7	8	urban
9	CHIMESE PRIMARY	226	244	H/PUMP B/HOLE	6	3	3	75	81	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	2	urban
10	CHITAMBA DAY SECO.	528	507	HANDPUMP	14	7	7	75	72	PIT LATRINE	NONE	3	3	urban
11	FIBALE PRIMARY	1009	994	H/PUMP B/HOLE	15	7	8	144	124	PIT LATRINE	NONE	6	6	urban
12	FIYONGOLI PRIMARY	577	582	H/PUMP B/HOLE	5	3	2	192	291	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	3	4	urban
13	KABUNDA COMBINED	398	361	PIPED WATER	6	2	4	199	90	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	urban
14	KAOLE (SENAMA) PRIMARY	1100	1180	PIPED WATER	14	7	7	157	169	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	6	7	urban

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED LEARNERS IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							SANITATION REQUIREMENTS (Number of gender sensitive waterborne Toilets required)		LO-CATION
				EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios (Boys 1:25 & Girls 1:20)		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL		
		BOYS	GIRLS		Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
15	KOMBANIYA COMBINED	1532	1731	P/WATER& WELL	13	6	7	255	247	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	9	11	urban
16	MANSA FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION	303	238	PIPED WATER	20	10	10	30	24	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	1	urban
17	MANSA PRIMARY	1563	1607	P/WATER& WELL	11	5	6	313	268	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	9	10	urban
18	MERCY ORPHANAGE COMM.	498	458	HAND PUMP	5	3	2	166	229	PIT LATRINE	NONE	3	3	urban
19	MUCHINKA COMNINED	1808	1912	PIPED, WELL	10	5	5	362	382	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	10	12	urban
20	MUSENGA PRIMARY	692	828	H/PUMP B/HOLE	11	3	8	231	104	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	4	5	urban
21	NAMWANDWE COMBINED	1000	960	H/PUMP B/HOLE	14	7	7	143	137	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	6	6	urban
22	CHAKOPO PRIMARY	1473	1375	P/WATER& WELL	16	8	8	184	172	PIT LATRINE/ WATERBORNE	ZESCO	8	9	urban
23	CHIBALASHI PRIMARY	242	210	H/PUMP B/HOLE AND OPEN WELL	6	3	3	81	70	VIP	NONE	1	1	urban
24	CHISUNKA/CHUNGUP ENGU COMBINED	211	218	H/PUMP B/HOLE	6	3	3	70	73	VIP	ZESCO	1	1	rural
25	KALABA COMBINED	368	322	H/PUMP B/HOLE	8	4	4	92	81	VIP	ZESCO	2	2	rural
26	LUBENDE COMBINED	623	761	OPEN WELL	6	3	3	208	254	VIP	ZESCO	4	5	rural
27	MABUMBA PRIMARY	782	796	H/PUMP B/HOLE	11	5	6	156	133	VIP	ZESCO	4	5	urban

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED LEARNERS IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							SANITATION REQUIREMENTS (Number of gender sensitive waterborne Toilets required)		LO-CATION
				EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios (Boys 1:25 & Girls 1:20)		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL		
		BOYS	GIRLS		Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
28	MABUMBA SECONDARY	256	261	SHALLOW WELL	12	5	7	51	37	VIP	ZESCO	1	2	urban
29	MANSA TRADES SECOND	446	390	PIPED	2	1	1	446	390	VIP	ZESCO	3	2	urban
30	MIBENGE COMBINED	577	523	H/PUMP B/HOLE	22	12	10	48	52	VIP	ZESCO	3	3	rural
31	MUTENDE COMBINED	896	1103	PIPED & BOREHOLE	20	8	12	112	92	VIP	ZESCO	5	7	urban
32	MUWANGUNI COMBINED	584	622	H/PUMP B/HOLE	18	9	9	65	69	VIP	ZESCO	3	4	urban
	Total	**22548**	**22712**		**367**	**179**	**188**				**0**	**129**	**142**	

Table 15: Lot2: Priority Two - Construction of Waterborne Toilets in Schools prioritised by DEBS

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
1	BAHATI PRIMARY	186	171	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	93	86	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	URBAN
2	CHILILA PRIMARY	259	249	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	8	4	4	65	62	1 WATERBORNE AND 7 VIP	NONE	1	2	RURAL
3	LOFOI COMMUNITY	143	115	NONE	3	2	1	72	115	2 VIP AND 1 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
4	MULONGA PRIMARY	175	164	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	88	82	2 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
5	MUNIMBWE COMMUNITY	146	150	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	73	75	2 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
6	MANO PRIMARY	242	275	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	5	2	3	121	92	2 VIP AND 3 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	2	RURAL
7	CHIMFULA PRIMARY	313	322	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	6	3	3	104	107	2 VIP AND 4 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	RURAL
8	MUSAIKA COMMUNITY	143	160	H/PUMP BORE HOLE	6	2	4	72	40	2 VIP AND 4 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
9	MALAMBA PRIMARY	243	272	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	9	4	5	61	54	2 VIP AND 7 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	2	RURAL
10	MATENDA COMMUNITY	108	82	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	6	4	2	27	41	3 VIP AND 3 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
11	MONGA PRIMARY	247	278	OPEN WELL	6	3	3	82	93	4 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	2	RURAL

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
12	TWATASHA COMMUNITY	134	167	HAND PUMP BOREHOLE	6	2	4	67	42	4 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	SOLAR	1	1	RURAL
13	LUKANGABA PRIMARY	283	302	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	9	4	5	71	60	4 VIP AND 5 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	RURAL
14	KANSENGA PRIMARY	186	188	HAND PUMP BOREHOLE	9	4	5	47	38	6 VIIPs AND 3 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
15	MUFUMA PRIMARY	153	167	HAND PUMP BOREHOLE	8	4	4	38	42	6 VIP AND 2 PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
16	MUTITI PRIMARY	334	339	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	12	6	6	56	57	6 VIP AND 6 PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	URBAN
17	MUSENGA COMMUNITY	123	127	NONE	0	0	0	0	0	NONE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
18	CHOFOSHI PRIMARY	202	198	BORE HOLE	9	6	3	34	66	PIT LATRIN	NONE	1	1	URBAN
19	KAMIPUNDU COMM.	180	111	HAND PUMP	8	4	4	45	28	PIT LATRIN	NONE	1	1	URBAN
20	CHANSA PRIMARY	195	180	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	3	1	2	195	90	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
21	CHIBINDE COMM.	270	130	HAND PUMP BOREHOLE	3	2	1	135	130	PIT LATRINE	NONE	2	1	RURAL
22	CHIKUMBI COMM.	132	184	NONE	4	2	2	66	92	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
23	CHILILANSHINDO COMM.	95	90	NONE	1	1	1	190	180	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
24	CHOFWE PRIMARY	185	136	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	12	6	6	31	23	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
25	KABENDE PRIMARY	265	248	OPEN WELL	4	2	2	133	124	PIT LATRINE	NONE	2	2	URBAN

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL			
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	
26	KAMIMBI COMMUNITY	80	55	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	2	1	1	80	55	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
27	KAMPALALA PRIMARY	353	354	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	5	2	3	177	118	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	URBAN
28	KAPANSA PRIMARY	162	166	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	5	3	2	54	83	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	1	RURAL
29	KAPAPA COMM.	71	77	OPEN WELL	2	1	1	71	77	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
30	KASAMBA PRIMARY	206	201	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	12	6	6	34	34	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
31	KASANSE PRIMARY	261	304	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	5	2	3	131	101	PIT LATRINE	SOLAR	1	2	RURAL
32	LUAMFUMU PRIMARY	109	115	OPEN WELL	3	1	2	109	58	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
33	LUCHINKA PRIMARY	203	170	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	102	85	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
34	LUFUBU COMMUNITY	52	66	NONE	3	2	1	26	66	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
35	LUKWINU COMMUNITY	91	121	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	3	1	2	91	61	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	URBAN
36	LULE COMMUNITY	186	192	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	4	2	2	93	96	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
37	LUPENDE PRIMARY	195	268	OPEN WELL	4	1	3	195	89	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	2	RURAL
38	MASHIMI COMMUNITY	285	318	NONE	1	1	1	570	636	PIT LATRINE	NONE	2	2	RURAL
39	MATELO PRIMARY	197	212	NONE	5	2	3	99	71	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY								WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
40	MISUNSA COMMUNITY	81	55	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	1	1	1	162	110	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
41	MOLOSHI BASIC	252	233	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	126	117	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
42	MUTWEWANKOKO PRIMARY	144	178	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	12	6	6	24	30	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	1	1	RURAL
43	MWANDA COMM.	91	94	NONE	2	1	1	91	94	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
44	MWENSE PRIMARY	128	115	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	5	3	2	43	58	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
45	NDOBA BASIC	380	390	H/PUMP B/HOLE	9	4	5	95	78	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	RURAL
46	NTOPOSHI PRIMARY	302	295	OPEN WELL	6	3	3	101	98	PIT LATRINE	ZESCO	2	2	URBAN
47	SAMBA NANGELA COMM	100	80	NONE	2	1	1	100	80	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
48	SEPE COMMUNITY	115	109	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	2	1	1	115	109	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
49	TUBI COMMUNITY	132	160	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	66	80	PIT LATRINE	NONE	1	1	RURAL
50	MASABA PRIMARY	197	206	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	6	3	3	66	69	PITLATRINE	NONE	1	1	URBAN
51	BUKANDA PRIMARY	32	45	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	6	3	3	11	15	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
52	CHALWE PRIMARY	225	103	OPEN WELL	6	4	2	56	52	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
53	CHANSUNSU COMM.	95	66	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	48	33	VIP	NONE	1	1	URBAN
54	CHIBINDA PRIMARY	256	267	OPEN WELL	12	6	6	43	45	VIP	ZESCO	1	2	RURAL
55	CHIKONSHI PRIMARY	178	181	OPEN WELL	6	3	3	59	60	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
56	CHISONGO PRIMARY	335	329	HAND PUMP BOREHOLE	6	3	3	112	110	VIP	NONE	2	2	RURAL
57	JAMES COMM.	157	205	H H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	79	103	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
58	KABWABWA COMM.	112	112	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	3	2	1	56	112	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
59	KAFUULA COMMUNITY	222	209	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	111	105	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
60	KAMBILI COMMUNITY	55	50	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	28	25	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
61	KAMFUNGO COMM.	57	34	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	29	17	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
62	KAPISHA COMM.	150	135	NONE	3	2	1	75	135	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
63	KAPYATA PRIMARY	361	317	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	11	6	5	60	63	VIP	ZESCO	2	2	RURAL
64	KATANGWE PRIMARY	253	235	NONE	12	6	6	42	39	VIP	ZESCO	1	1	URBAN
65	LUCHIBYA COMM.	90	60	NONE	6	4	2	23	30	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
66	LUKALI COMM.	92	76	OPEN WELL	2	1	1	92	76	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
67	LUKUNDUSHI COMM.	156	169	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	11	5	6	31	28	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
68	MABONDO COMMUNITY	115	117	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	2	1	1	115	117	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
69	MIKAILI COMMUNITY	106	81	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	3	2	1	53	81	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
70	MIKULA PRIMARY	273	282	H/PUMP B/HOLE & WELL	12	6	6	46	47	VIP	NONE	2	2	URBAN

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN 2022		SCHOOL UTILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY							WATERBORNE TOILETS REQUIRED		LOCA-TION
		BOYS	GIRLS	EXISTING WATER SUPPLY AT THE SCHOOL	NUMBER OF TOILETS AT SCHOOL			Toilet Ratios		EXISTING TYPE OF TOILETS AT THE SCHOOL	EXISTING ENERGY SOURCE AT SCHOOL	Boys	Girls	
					Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
71	MIPOLOMBO COMM.	144	136	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	2	1	1	144	136	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
72	MUPITA PRIMARY	138	142	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	8	4	4	35	36	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
73	MUPOFWE COMM.	115	118	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	2	1	1	115	118	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
74	MUSABA PRIMARY	138	171	OPEN WELL	8	3	5	46	34	VIP	ZESCO	1	1	RURAL
75	MUSENDEKA PRIMARY	173	163	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	4	2	2	87	82	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
76	MUSUNGUSHI COMM.	57	52	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	2	1	1	57	52	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
77	MWELA COMMUNITY	205	217	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	9	4	5	51	43	VIP	NONE	1	1	URBAN
78	NACHIBIBI COMMUNITY	192	147	H/PUMP BOREHOLE	5	3	2	64	74	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
79	NAMBULU COMMUNITY	129	143	NONE	2	1	1	129	143	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
80	NSONGA PRIMARY	230	219	OPEN WELL	9	5	4	46	55	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
81	TAYALI PRIMARY	245	248	NONE	8	4	4	61	62	VIP	SOLAR	1	2	URBAN
82	YAMBA YAMBA COMM.	142	139	HANDPUMP BOREHOLE	3	2	1	71	139	VIP	NONE	1	1	RURAL
	Total	**14,543**	**14,307**		**443**	**222**	**222**	**84**	**81**			**88**	**96**	

Table 16: Investment Package Number 5: To Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition. Responsible Entity: MoH – Mansa District Health Offices

*Investment Package to Improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the **District Health Office of the MoH**, is aimed to ensure Health Care Facilities have adequate and safe WASH services.*

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.1 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source)	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced water supply	**2022**, at Sumbu Health Centre. Ongoing. Almost complete. Flushing out borehole and procuring a new submersible pump by April 2022. (35% achievement)	% HCFs with access to advanced water services All HCFs have access to advanced water services	33.3	100	100	1,216,700	1,216,700
			2023, Equipping two boreholes at Kale and Mikula. Drilling and equipping the overhead tank at Mwela, Monga, Mupofwe, Mupita and Mutukeni . (50% achievement)						
			2024, Drilling six boreholes and equipping overhead tanks at Minsenga, Musesha, Changila, Lukangaba, Japhet and Kafula (60% achievement)						
			2025, drilling 4 boreholes and equipping overhead tanks at Matenda, Lukali, James and Kapompwa. 250 prefabricated health posts. 12 in Mansa. (80% achievement) .						
			2026, Drilling borehole and equipping overhead tank at Japhet HF (100% achievement)						
			*Baseline: **33.3% Safely managed drinking water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic water supply	**2022**, Flushing out borehole at Malamba Health post. New Borehole at Katangwe HCF. (36% achievement).		19	0	0	80,000	80,000
			2024, Repairing boreholes at Paul Mambilima and Kanseke HCF. (36% achievement).						
			2025, Drilling and equipping bore at Matelo HP .						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
			2026, more advanced services resulting in reduced basic water services.						
			Baseline: ***19% Basic drinking water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited water supply	**2022,** Connecting Kampalala Health Post to Luapula water.		31	0	0	85,000	85,000
			2023, Connecting Kasongo min hospital to Luapula water. (10% achievement)						
			2024, Drilling and equipping borehole at Mwanachama HP. (4% achievement)						
			2025. No health care facilities with limited water services onwards.						
			Baseline: ***31% Limited drinking water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
4.1 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFS lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources)	Reduce the number of HCFs having access to water through unimproved water sources or having no water source	**2023,** drilling boreholes and equipping with hand pump at Tubi and Minimbwe health posts. (4% achievement).		16.7	0	0	80,000	80,000
			2024. No health care facilities with unimproved water services onwards.						
			Baseline: ***16.7% Unimproved water services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
4.2 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced sanitation	**2022,** Connect waterborne toilets to repaired borehole at Sumbu HCF & facilitate procurement of more Waste bins in order to allow segregation. Construction of waterborne toilets at Japhet, Mutukeni and Lukangaba RHCs where there are no improved toilets. (40% achievement)	% HCFs with access to sanitation services (improved sanitation).	23.8	100	100	101,180,000	101,280,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
			2023, Connecting water borne toilets once the borehole and over herd tanks are installed at Mwela, Mupita, Mupofwe and Musaika. (50% achievement)	Assumed 20 HCFs will upgrade to gender sensitive All HCFs have access to sanitation services (improved sanitation). Assumed 20 HCFs will upgrade to gender sensitive					
			2024, Connecting water borne toilets once borehole and over heard tanks are installed at Minsenga, Changila, Musesha, Kafula and Lukangaba (60% achievement)						
			2025, Connecting water borne toilets once bore hole over herd tanks are installed at Matenda, Lukali, James and Kapompwa. (80% achievement)						
			2026, Connecting water borne toilets once bore hole and overhead tank are installed at Japhet (100% achievement)						
			Baseline: ***23.8% Advanced sanitation services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic sanitation	**2026,** No Health care facility with basic hygiene services		11.9	0	0		
			Baseline: ***11.9% Basic sanitation services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited sanitation	**2026,** No Health care facility with limited sanitation services		59.5	0	0		
			Baseline: ***59.5% Limited sanitation services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.2 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the number of HCFs having access to unimproved sanitation or practicing Open Defecation	**2023,** No health care facility with unimproved sanitation onwards. *Baseline: **4.8% No sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HFCs practicing open defecation	4.8	0	0	4,500,000	4,500,000
4.3	To ensure all HCFs have access to hygiene service	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced hygiene	**2023 to 2026**, all HCFs to have waterborne toilet with advanced hygiene services **2022 to 2025,** each year, lobby and distribute hand washing facilities, hand soap and sanitizers. (40% achievement in 2022, 60% achievement in 2023, 80% achievement in 2024, 100% achievement in 2025) **2026 to 2030,** each year continue replacing worn out buckets and replenishing hand soaps. *Baseline: **19% Advanced hygiene services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HCF with access to advanced hygiene	19	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic hygiene	**2026,** No Health care facility with basic hygiene services *Baseline: **28.6% Basic services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	All HCF with access to advanced hygiene	28.6	0	0	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited hygiene	**2026,** No Health care facility with limited hygiene services *Baseline: **52.4% Limited services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		52.4	0	0	Covered under waterborne toilets	

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.4	To ensure the WASH facilities are gender sensitivity	To ensure the In-Patient Sanitation Facilities are sex separated	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs **2022,** putting doors with signage for both Male and Female. (78% achievement) **2023 to 2030,** each year, put up/ replace worn out signage on all doors to indicate Male or Female. *Baseline: **73% In-patients sex separated.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HCFs with in patient toilets separated All HCFs in patient toilets separated	73	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		To ensure the Out-patient Sanitation Facilities are sex separated	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs **2022,** putting doors with signage for both Male and Female. (78% achievement) **2023 to 2030,** each year, put up/ replace worn out signage on all doors to indicate Male or Female. Baseline: **87% Out-patients sex separated.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors	% HCFs with outpatient toilets separated All HCF outpatient toilets separated	87	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
4.5	To ensure WASH Facilities are socially inclusive i.e., accessible differently abled persons	Ensure HCF have water facilities accessible to differently abled persons	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs. *Baseline: **76% socially inclusive water supply facilities.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO)*	% HCFs with water facilities accessible to differently abled persons	76	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Ensure HCFs have sanitation facilities accessible to differently abled persons	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs. *Baseline:* ***87% Socially inclusive sanitation facilities.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HCFs with sanitation facilities accessible to differently abled persons	87	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
4.6	To ensure all MHM sanitation friendly indicators met	Handwashing facilities available at all the women's toilets	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly. *Baseline:* ***61% MHM friendly facilities-handwashing facilities in women's toilets.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HFCs meeting MHM sanitation friendly indicators met	61	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Ensure there is a private compartment for the women to change that is safe (lockable)	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly. *Baseline:* ***33% MHM friendly facilities-lockable private compartment for women.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors)*		33	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM products disposal	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly. *Baseline:* ***6% MHM friendly facilities- culturally appropriate bins for MHM products disposal.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		6	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Availability of detergent in	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly.		31	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		the female toilets	*Baseline:* ***31% MHM friendly facilities- availability of detergents in female toilets.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Availability of a shower in the female toilets	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly.		25	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
			Baseline: ***25% MHM friendly facilities- availability of shower in female toilets.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
4.7	To ensure WASH Facilities are maintained (O&M)	Availability of Spare parts for water and sanitation facilities	**2022,** 14 HCF supplied with spare tool kits, lobby from partners and distribute tool kits and spare parts for hand pumps. (77% achievement)	% available of required spares as per SOMAP standards Worn out WASHE facilities are repaired quarterly	59	100	100	Covered under waterborne toilets	
			2023, 18 HCF supplied with spare part toll kits, Lobby and distribute tool kits and spare parts. (100% achievement).						
			2024 to 2030, Procure and distribute spare parts to worn out hand wash facilities. (100% achievement)						
			Baseline: ***59% Availability of spares.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors)*						
4.8 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to adequate health care waste management services	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced health care waste management	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators	% HCFs with access to adequate health care waste management services	28.6			Covered under waterborne toilets	
			Baseline: ***28.6% Advanced health care waste management services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic health care waste management	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators **2026,** No Health care facility without incinerator/s *Baseline:* ***19% Basic health care waste management services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	All HCFs have access to adequate health care waste management services	19			Covered under waterborne toilets	
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited health care waste management	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators **2026,** No Health care facility without incinerator/s *Baseline:* ***38.1% Limited health care waste management services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		38.1			Covered under waterborne toilets	
4.8 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to health care waste management	Reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to health care waste management	**2023 to 2026,** to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all HCFs, which are MHM friendly, including provision of standard incinerators **2026,** No Health care facility without incinerator/s *Baseline:* ***14.3% No services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		14.3			Covered under waterborne toilets	
4.9 (a)	To ensure all HCFs have access to adequate environmental cleaning services (Environmental cleaning also touches the	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced environmental cleaning	**2022 to 2030**, each year, procure and distribute cleaning materials slashers, Rakes brooms in all 82 health care facilities quarterly. (60% achievement in 2022, 70% achievement in 2023, 80% achievement in 2024 and 90% achievement in 2025) *Baseline:* ***42.9% Advanced environmental cleaning services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HCFs with access to adequate environmental cleaning services	42.9	100	100		

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
	aspects of basic cleaning protocols and training of staff responsible for cleaning, How will this be addressed in implementation)	Reduce the number of HCFs having access to basic environmental cleaning	**2022,** Painting Mabo HP, Matanda RHC, Nsonga RHC, Moloshi RHC (24% achievement) **2023,** Painting Ndoba RHC, Mibenge RHC, Mantumbusa RHC. (20% achievement) **2024**, Painting Muwanguni RHC, Fibale HP, Kalyongo RHC and Fiyongoli RHC (15% achievement) **2025,** Painting Mano RHC, Mutwewankoko RHC, Kalaba RHC (10% achievement) **2026**, No painting. No Health care facility is unpainted onwards *Baseline:* ***26.2% Basic environmental cleaning services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	All HCFs have access to adequate environmental cleaning services	26.2	0	0	300,000	600,000
		Reduce the number of HCFs having access to limited environmental cleaning	**2022,** Procure refuse bins in 25 health facilities (16% achievement) **2023,** Procure refuse bins in 15 health facilities (10% achievement) **2024 to 2025,** each year, procure refuse bins in 20 health facilities **2026,** onwards all HCFs have refuse bins. *Baseline:* ***19% Limited environmental cleaning services.*** *Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		19	0	0	100,000	200,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4.9 (b)	To reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to environmental cleaning	Reduce the number of HCFs lacking access to environmental cleaning	**2020,** no HCF shall lack environmental cleaning service onwards *Baseline: **11.9% No service.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors)*		11.9	0	0	100,000	200,000
4.9 (c)	To ensure each HCF has basic environmental cleaning pro-tocols, including training of responsible staff.		**2022 to 2023**, develop and implement environmental cleaning protocols and training of staff. (100% achievement) *Baseline: 0% availability of environmental cleaning protocols and training of staff. Source: DHO*		0	100	100	50,000	100,000
4.1	Solid waste Management Practices	All HCFs have garbage bins or pits	**2022,** plan and budget for refuse bins and liners in 8 HCF action plans and facilitate facility using DHO monthly resources. (100% achievement) **2023 to 2030,** each year, facilitate restocking bin liners and replace worn out bins monthly through facility running imprests of DHO *Baseline: **90% Solid waste disposal services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% HFCs with bins and bin liners and solid waste collected All HCF have bins and bin liners	90	100	100		
Sub-total - WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition								**107,691,700**	**108,341,700**

Table 17: Investment Package Number 6: To Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas. Responsible Entity: LpWSC Mansa District Office

Investment Package to Improve WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas.
*This package to be overseen by the **Luapula Water and Sanitation Company**, is aimed to ensure urban and peri-urban water supply and sanitation service provision is improved to cover planning boundary established by the local authority.*

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.1 (a)	To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source)	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply in Urban and Peri-urban	**2022,** Extend water distribution network to Namwandwe under AfDB for 650 connections, pipe length km, Luka Kapasha 400 connections, Broadcast 750, Suburbs 1,304, Chabala Muwe 1,050, Low density 127, Samfya Road 80, Town Centre 103, Kaole 500, Nyamuna 110, Mutima Village 45, Spoon village 50, Mwanda village 50, etc. total 5,298. (37.8% Achievement). 2025 to 2030, extend major water supply to the future commercial and agriculture area in the northern part of Mansa	% population access to safely managed drinking water services % population access to basic drinking water services	35.1	72	84	126,700,000	130,900,000
			2022 to 2030, 200 connections added annually from own resources. All AfDB extensions are to be done in 2022. NRW can help service delivery.						
			*Baseline: **35.1% Safely managed water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply in Urban and Peri-urban	**2022,** To develop a maintenance management system. Communal taps at 107 in Maiteneke, to serve 8 households each.		13.5	16	16	4,903,200	5,873,200
			*Baseline: **13.5% Basic water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
			Annual extensions of 200 connections above.		16.5	15	0	2,500,000	2,650,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply in Urban and Peri-urban	*Baseline: **16.5% Limited water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*						
6.1 (b)	To reduce access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources)	Reduce the population having access to water through unimproved water sources in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	**2025,** No urban & peri-urban areas population shall draw water with unimproved water service *Baseline: **27.8% Unimproved water services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		27.8	0	0	400,270	455,270
		Reduce the population having access to water through surface water in urban & peri- urban areas	**2022 to 2030,** Community sensitisation through drama group, radio program and focus group discussion on dangers of getting water from rivers, shallow well & dams. **2025,** No urban & peri-urban areas population shall draw water with no water service *Baseline: **3.5% No services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		3.5	0	0	320,216	320,216
6.1 (c)	To expand the CU water service area in the Urban & Peri-urban areas	Optimize water production plant	**2022**, Construction of 2000m3 clear well tank, expand high lift pump house to house 12 high lift pumps and develop Standard Operation Procedures AfDB and LpWSC (100% achievement) *Baseline: **69.4% Water produced at the plant is 500m3/hr. against the plant design capacity of 720m3/hr.** Source: LpWSC*	% plant utilization of Water Treatment Plant (WTP), at least 90%	69.4	100	100	7,840,000	7,840,000
		Increase the number of billed customers	**2023**, 9,500 connected to LPWSC system after AfDB project. (100% achievement)		47	100	100	3,000,000	3,000,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
			2022, *Procure and install additional 5000 pre paid meters for new customer connections Baseline:* ***47% Currently number of customers billed is 4,500. The projected total number of customers at end of AfDB project is 9,500.*** *Source: LpWSC*	% customers billed. Should be 100%.					
		Capacity building of Employees in Water Management	**2022 to 2030,** Training of other staff conducted annually *Baseline:* ***64% By 2021, 50 members of staff were trained in Plumbing, Water Operations and Customer care against 78 members of staff under AfDB supported Programme*** *Source: LpWSC*	% Adherence to training schedules	15	100	100	1,240,000	1,460,000
6.1 (d)	Improve on Water Quality Monitoring	Intensify water quality monitoring	**2023**, Construction of the laboratory and equipping it. (100% achievement) **2023**, Procuring of water quality monitoring tools (portable lab). (100% achievement)	Number of samples collected and % compliance according to Zambia standards		100	100	3,607,000	3,607,000
6.1 (e)	Improve Energy Efficiency of the WTP	Installation of voltage stabilize equipment	**2024**, Procuring of voltage regulator	% power factor as determined.		100	100	2,000,000	2,000,000
6.2 (a)	Monitor the implementation of NRW action plans for the district	Ensure the inclusion of NRW Management functions in performance indicators of Boards of Directors, Senior management, and key employees of the Company.	**2022**, Monthly monitoring NRW activities & generate reports. (100% achievement)	% adherence to NRW Plan. NRW monthly progress reports		100	100	60,000	60,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (b)	Monitor the implementation of NRW action plans for the districts	Monthly monitoring activities & monitoring reports	**2022,** Monthly monitoring activities & generate reports. (100% achievement)	NRW monthly progress reports		100	100	7,000	7,000
6.2 (c)	Formulate a NRW Unit to create awareness on the linkages between climate change and NRW management	Identify and appoint NRW members	**2022**, Formulate a NRW Unit to create awareness on NRW management and orientation. (100% achievement)	Availability of a NRW Team/ Unit		100	100	15,000	15,000
		Ensure that the NRW management team is trained	**2022**, Conduct two capacity building of the NRW units per year. (100% achievement)	% adherence to NRW training plan		100	100	40,000	40,000
6.2 (d)	To create awareness of NRW management objectives and principles for key stakeholders internally and externally	Conduct workshops on NRW management with key stakeholders in the CU	**2023, 2024 and 2026**, Conduct one workshop on NRW management with key stakeholders in the CU 2023 to 2030, implementation of the communication strategy *Baseline: **0% No communication strategy in place.** Source: LpWSC*	Number key stakeholder workshops held	0	100	100	170,000	170,000
6.2 (e)	Implement a PR campaign on NRW Management.	Develop specific messages for NRW and disseminate through TV, radio, brochures, and community outreach programs	2023, Hold 2 community meetings, 1 TV program, 12 radio programs and 2 brochures developed and translated in Bemba once per year	% developed key NRW messages. % adherence to dissemination plan		100	100	275,000	275,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (f)	Monitor the implementation of NRW action plans for the districts	Monthly monitoring activities & monitoring reports	2023, Monthly monitoring activities & generate reports	% NRW reduction		100	100	240,000	540,000
6.2 (g)	Establish call centre to improve complaints handling	Ensure that the design of the call centre is done, Integrate all complaints handling channels to the call centre and fully operationalize the call centre and Engage contractor for ICT solutions (establishing Call Centre)	**2023,** Design the call centre, develop ToRs and engage Communication companies **2023**, Integration of all complaints to the call centre to fully operationalise the call centre **2023**, Contractor for ICT for setting up Call Cetre. *Baseline: **0% No public relations office or department at Luapula water.** Source: LpWSC*	Call centre in place and operational	0	100	100	195,000	195,000
6.2 (h)	Formulate a NRW Unit to create awareness on the linkages between climate change and NRW management	Ensure that the NRW management team is trained	**2023,** Conduct two capacity building of the NRW units per year	2 NRW trainings per year		100	100	248,000	248,000
6.2 (i)	Motivate employee to work hard	Introduce an incentive program to the existing performance management system pinned to the effective management of NRW.	2023, An incentive to an employee for NRW management twice a year			100	100	42,500	55,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (j)	Strengthen collaboration between the LpWSC, local authorities and the Community to enhance planning, effective development, and maintenance of water services infrastructure.	Hold forum for knowledge sharing and operational streamlining	2023, Hold two forums for knowledge sharing and operational streamlining between LpWSC, Local Authorities and Community members	Two forum meetings per year		100	100	332,000	416,000
6.2 (k)	Develop a Meter Management Policy that will enhance good meter management practices.	Ensure that the meter management policy is developed	2023, Formulate a Meter Management Policy and implementation	Meter management policy in place and implemented		100	100	20,000	20,000
6.2 (l)	Identify existing and new technologies that promote and enhance NRW Management among the staff	Conduct capacity building training on adopted technologies.	2023, Conduct training on new technology once a year	One training per year new technologies		100	100	270,000	620,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (m)	Divide Mansa into Zones	Train staff in DMA management and water meter repair	2023, Conduct train of employees in DMA management and water demand management	Trained staff of NRW team in DMA management and water demand management		100	100	80,000	80,000
			2023, Conduct training of all relevant operatives in Meter repair	Once a year training in meter repairs		100	100	85,000	85,000
6.2 (n)	Control overflow from the Elevated Tanks (ET)	Install automated overflow control system.	2023, Procure and install automated overflow control systems on all ET	Automated overflow controls installed and functional		100	100	400,000	400,000
6.2 (0)	Procure of equipment and fittings to assemble meter testing bays in the districts	Ensure that the meter assembly test bay is in place	2024, Procure meter assembly testing bays and equipment	Meter assembly and testing equipment in place and in use		100	100	60,000	60,000
6.2 (p)	Install pressure gauges in the network for adequate pressure management	Ensure that key points in the network are identified for installation of pressure gauges	2024, Procure and install pressure gauges in the network	Pressure gauges in place and in use		100	100	250,000	250,000
6.2 (q)	To have an appropriate equipment for leak detection	Procure leak detection equipment to enhance physical losses management	2024, Purchase leak detection equipment	Leak detection in place and in use		100	100	180,000	180,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (r)	Play an active role in school WASH clubs to promote awareness on NRW management.	Engage DEBS and institutions to revamp WASH clubs to incorporate NRW awareness in their activities.	2023, Engage two schools per quarter on NRW awareness activities	Two schools engaged per year		100	100	103,200	253,200
6.2 (s)	Enhance record keeping and controls at the control rooms/ pump stations by integrating all the data with appropriate software and the Company Management Information System.	To have Software for network monitoring and controlling	2025, Identify and procure suitable software for network monitoring and controlling	Software in place and in use		100	100	250,000	250,000
		Integration of all-necessary reporting soft-ware/systems into the Company Management Information System	2025, Integrate the all-necessary reporting software/systems into the Company Management Information System	Integrated system and in use		100	100	75,000	75,000
6.2 (t)	Develop an Asset Management Policy	Formulate an all-encompassing Asset Policy	**2022,** Develop The asset Management Policy by HR & IT and Audit Department (100% achievement) **2023 to 2030**, Asset Management Policy in place and enforced *Baseline:* ***0% No Asset Management policy.*** *Source: LpWSC*	Asset management policy in place and implemented	0	100	100	60,000	60,000
6.2 (u)	Regular bulk meter calibration to ensure accuracy of the production and district meters.	Calibrate Meters once annually	2023, Meters calibration and report generated	% adherence to meter calibration schedule		100	100	320,000	770,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (v)	Develop a meter management Policy	Formulate an all-encompassing Meter Management Policy	**2022,** Meter Management policy formulated by HR & IT and Audit Department (100% achievement). **2023 to 2030**, Meter Management policy enforced by Commercial and Audit Department *Baseline:* ***0% no Meter Management policy.*** *Source: LpWSC*	Meter Management Policy in place and implemented	0	100	100	320,000	320,000
		Replace aged meters	**2022,** 4,500 meters have been replaced out of 4,500. **2023 to 2030**, annual replacement of meters as per policy. *Baseline:* ***0% No old meters were replaced.*** *Source: LpWSC*	% meters replaced	0	100	100	11,923,600	11,923,600
6.2 (w)	Raise awareness on the dangers of vandalism of water infrastructure	Engagement of the law and sensitization to the general public	**2022 to 2030** Sensitisation activities conducted and law enforcement agencies engaged (75% achievement in 2022 and 100% achievement in 2023) *Baseline:* ***0% No Sensitisation activities conducted and law enforcement agencies engaged.*** *Source: LpWSC*	% adherence to enforcement and sensitization plan	0	100	100	160,054	160,054
6.2 (x)	Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Replacement of dilapidated network	**2022**, Dilapidated network replaced through the ISTWSSP Project (75% achievement) **2023 to 2030**, Dilapidated network replaced through the internal resources generated *Baseline:* ***40% ISTWSSP project has replaced 75% of the water supply network.*** *Source: LpWSC*	% pipe length replacement	40	95	100	986,500	986,500

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.2 (y)	Maintenance Systems	Effective MMS	**2022**, Maintenance Management Systems (MMS) system adopted and implemented (100% achievement) **2023 to 2030**, Effective MMS system adopted and implemented *Baseline: **0% No MMS system.** Source: LpWSC*	At least 90% equipment availability	0	100	100	80,000	80,000
6.2 (z)	NRW Reduction	NRW Strategies	**2022 to 2030**, NRW strategies revised and implemented (100% achievement in 2023) *Baseline: **30% Uncoordinated strategies.** Source: LpWSC*	% reduction in NRW	30	100	100	80,000	80,000
6.3 (a)	To increase access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	**2022,** Currently the number of customers on the billing system for sanitation is 171 against 4,500 customers on the billing system. (3.8% Achievement) **2022 to 2030,** 200 connections added annually from own resources. All AfDB extensions are to be done in 2022. NRW can help service delivery. *Baseline: **3.8% Safely managed sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% population accessing safely managed sanitation services	3.8	62	62	90,000,000	144,000,000
		Increase the population having access to basic sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	**2022 to 2030,** Sensitisation through the Ministry health, department of public health from the LA and in collaboration with SUN TA which is active in promoting improved adequate sanitation services. *Baseline: **52.4% Basic sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*	% population accessing basic sanitation services	52.4	32.6	38	628,000	708,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the population having access to limited sanitation in Urban & Peri-urban areas	**2022 to 2030,** Sensitisation through the Ministry health, department of public health from the LA and in collaboration with SUN TA which is active in promoting improved adequate sanitation services. *Baseline: **17.1% Limited sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		17.1	3.1	0	1,393,000	1,633,000
6.3 (b)	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	**2022 to 2030,** Sensitisation through the Ministry health, department of public health from the LA and in collaboration with SUN TA which is active in promoting improved adequate sanitation services. *Baseline: **12.3% Unimproved sanitation services.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		12.3	2.3	0	605,000	845,000
		Reduce the practice of open defecation in Urban & Peri-urban Areas	**2022 to 2030,** Sensitisation through the Ministry health, department of public health from the LA and in collaboration with SUN TA which is active in promoting improved adequate sanitation services. **2024,** No open defecation in urban & peri-urban areas in Mansa *Baseline: **8% Open defecation.** Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors*		8	0	0	496,000	736,000

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
6.3 (c)	To expand the CU sanitation service area in the Urban & Peri-urban areas	Install sewerage pipes in unserviced areas	**2025**, Rehabilitation and extension of sewer network infrastructure *Baseline: **6% No infrastructure investment from the 1970's when first sewerage network was installed**. Source: LpWSC*	% population by served with sewers	6	75	95	43,000,000	43,000,000
		Capacity building of Employees in Sanitation Management	**2022 to 2030**, Capacity building and training in sanitation management *Baseline: **35% 75 out of the 78 total number of employees have undergone training in sanitation**. Source: LpWSC*	% adherence to training plan	35	100	100	1,460,000	2,820,000
		Standardize drawings for Onsite Sanitation Facilities	**2022 to 2030**, Engagement of the local authorities in the design and approval of the sanitation facilities *Baseline: **0% No drawings currently available for sanitation facilities**. Source: LpWSC*	% availability of standard for Onsite sanitation	0	100	100	60,000	180,000
		Safe transportation of sludge safely	**2022**, Vacuum tanker procured to service the entire town (40% achievement) **2023 to 2030**, Continuous sensitisation on the use and services of the vacuum tanker *Baseline: **0% No transportation facilities to safely manage waste**. Source: LpWSC*	% adherence to operational plan	0	100	100	2,130,000	2,100,000
Sub-total - WSS Service Delivery in Urban and Peri-urban Areas								**309,610,540**	**372,802,040**

8 IMPLEMENTATION

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

8.1 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

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

As can be seen from Figure 16 there are **five WASH service categories** that are directly under the management of the Mansa Municipal Council and these are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

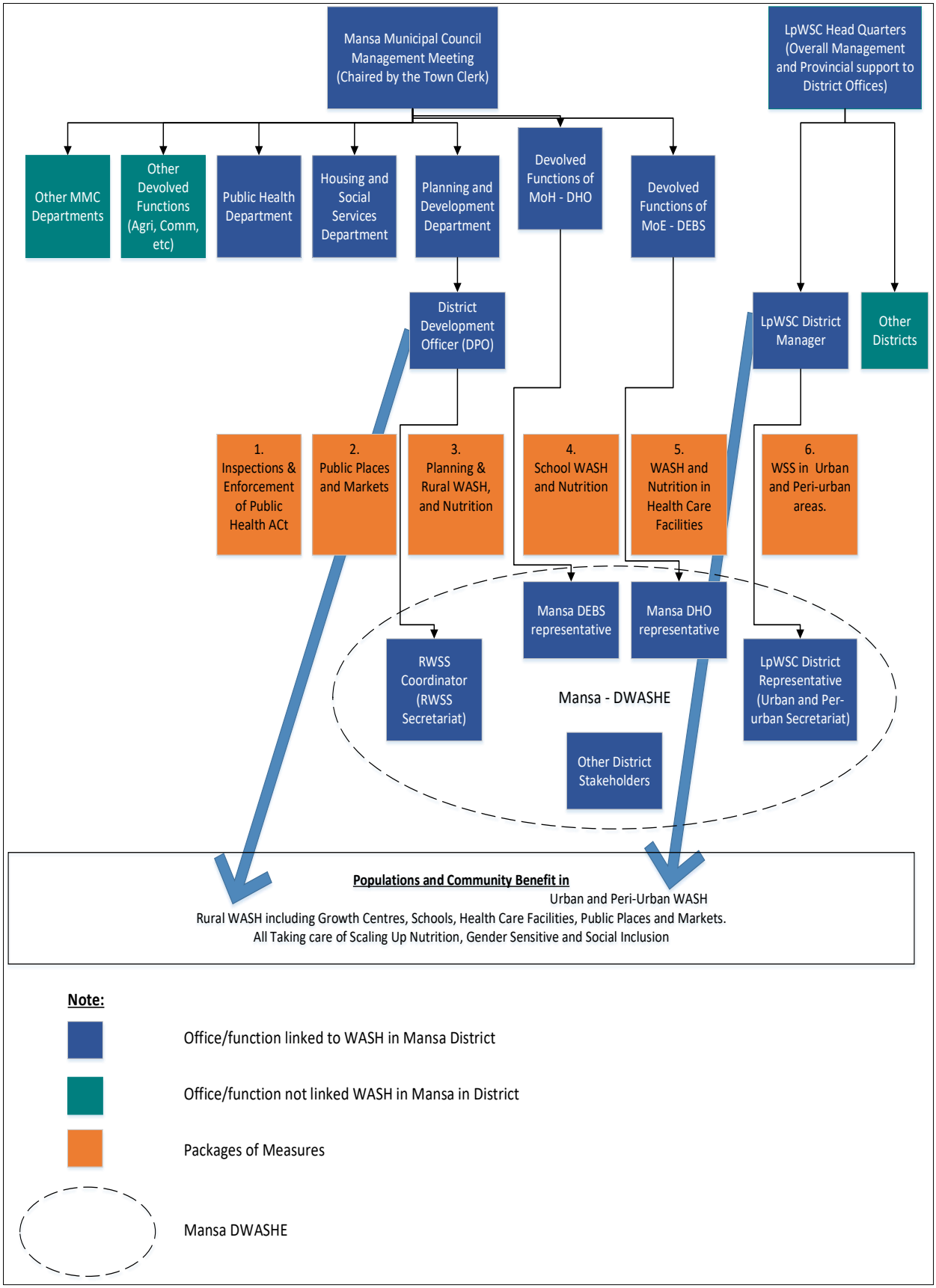


Figure 16: Management and Organisation for the Integrated District WASH Investment Plan.

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

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

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

Figure 17 shows link of reporting arrangements to the DDCC/PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries support offices.

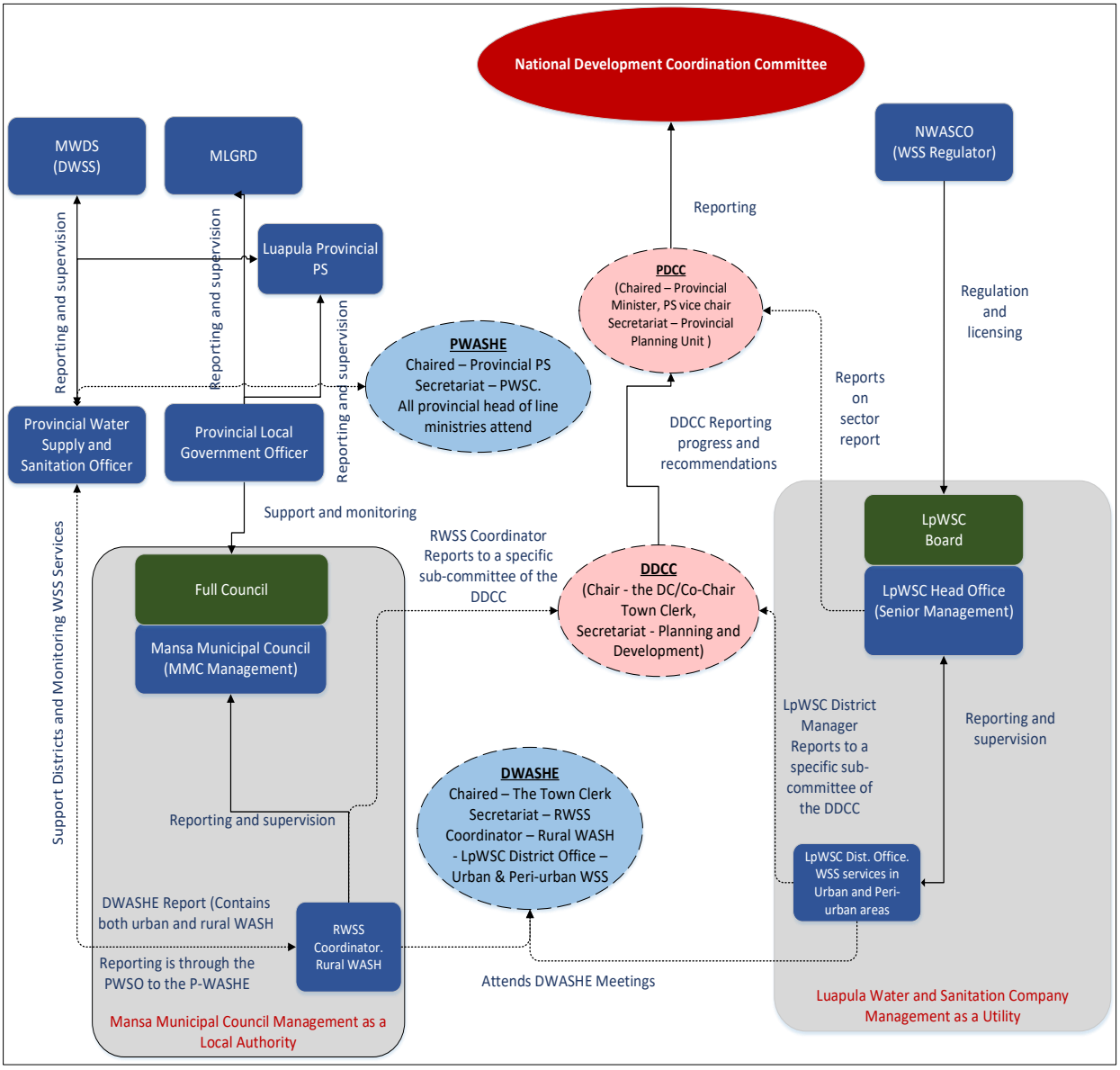


Figure 17: Oversight, Supervision, Reporting and coordination arrangements linked to the 8th NDP structures.

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

This includes:

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

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

8.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

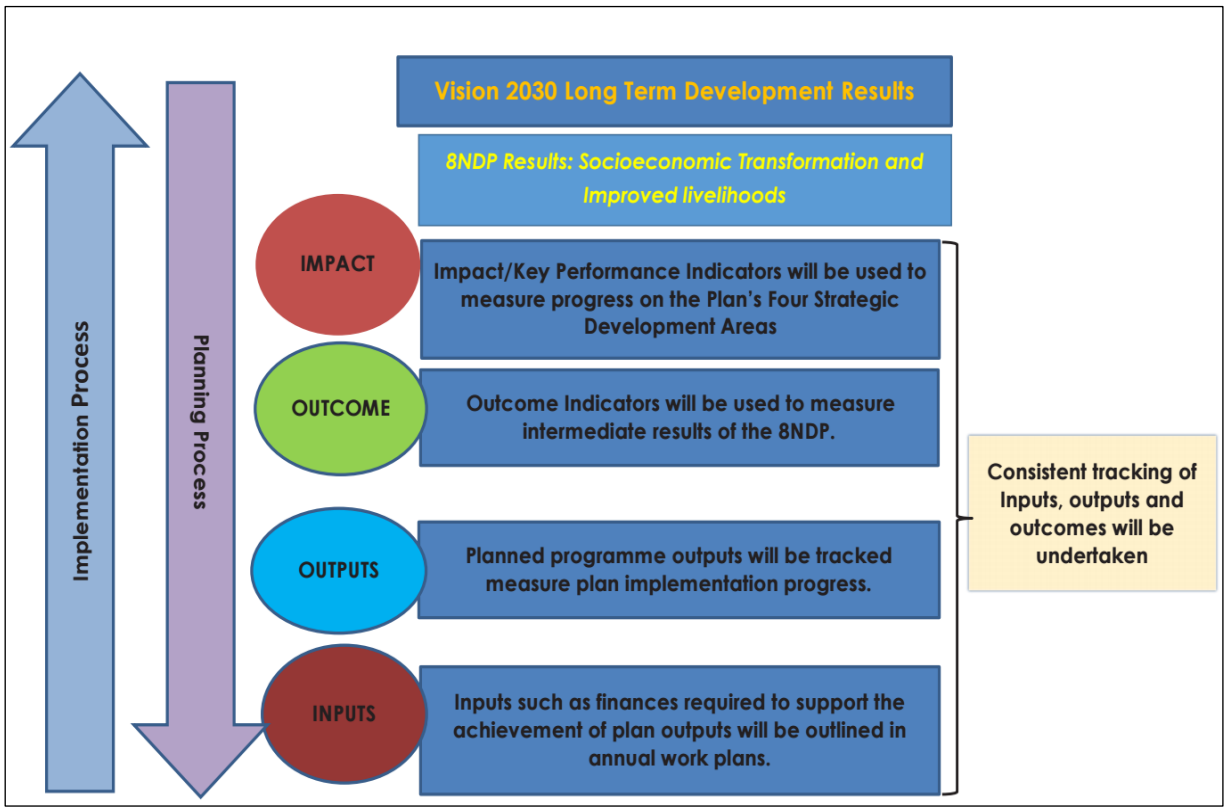


Figure 18: Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework

The 8thNDP guides that:

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

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

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

At district level, the DWASHE plays the role of monitoring and evaluation, in addition to planning and implementation. The Town Clerk chairs and the RWSS Coordinator is the secretariat for rural WASH and the LpWSC District Manager is the secretariat for urban WASH. As depicted in Figure 17, the DWASHE is supervised by the Local Authority and the reports of the DWASHE are considered by the Mansa Municipal Council (MMC) Management. The MMC provides oversight on the DWASHE working with district stakeholders.

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

Table 18: Key Performance Indicators linked to national programmes

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
Water supply and sanitation services improved	% population with safely managed water supply services	District	• DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • NWASCO Sector Reports • Surveys
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% NRW (urban and peri-urban water supply and piped water supply in rural growth centres)	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
	% of water point sources functional (operation and maintenance)	Rural	
	% Water quality compliance to ZABS	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% Population practicing Open Defecation	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% of Schools with Advanced water services	District	
	% of HCFs with Advanced water services	District	
	% of Public Places and Markets with safely managed water services	District	
Hygiene Practices Improved	% population with basic hygiene services	District	• DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • Surveys • Other reports from partners
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% schools with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% schools with basic hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with basic hygiene services	District	
	% public places and markets with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% public places and markets with basic hygiene services	District	
Health Care Waste Management improved	% HCFs with advanced Health Care Waste Management	District	• DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • DHO Reports • MoH Reports
	% HCFs with basic Health Care Waste Management services	District	
Environmental Cleaning Improved	% HCFs with advanced Environmental Cleaning services	District	
	% HCFs with basic Environmental Cleaning services	District	

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

8.3 FINANCING

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

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

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

b) Constituency Development Funds (CDF)

The CDF has been implemented and the LA plays a key role in planning and disbursement of funds after the community prioritised needs through the ward development committees (WDCs). In order to have WASH interventions financed using CDF funds, the WDCs should have submitted prioritised projects for support. As part of implementation of the Mansa DWASH IP, the stakeholders are encouraged to consult and create awareness of the importance of WASH. The DEBS, the DHO, MMC are all represented at community level.

c) Climate Funds, Nutrition Funds

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

d) Government Grants

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

e) Cooperating Partners

The Cooperating Partners may also contribute to the improvement of WASH service delivery from capacity building to infrastructure development. The tables in **Annex 11** and **Annex 12** indicate summary infrastructure development requirements. It is anticipated that Cooperating Partners shall also participate and for this to happen the district shall demonstrate its commitment to deliver improved services.

f) NGOs

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

8.4 ASSUMPTION, RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

There are several assumptions that have been made in the development of the District WASH IP regarding its implementation. There are risks and challenges that could be faced if the assumptions are not met. The identified assumptions in the implementation of the DWASH IP together with the risks that may occur as well as mitigations to reduce the negative consequences are presented in Table 19.

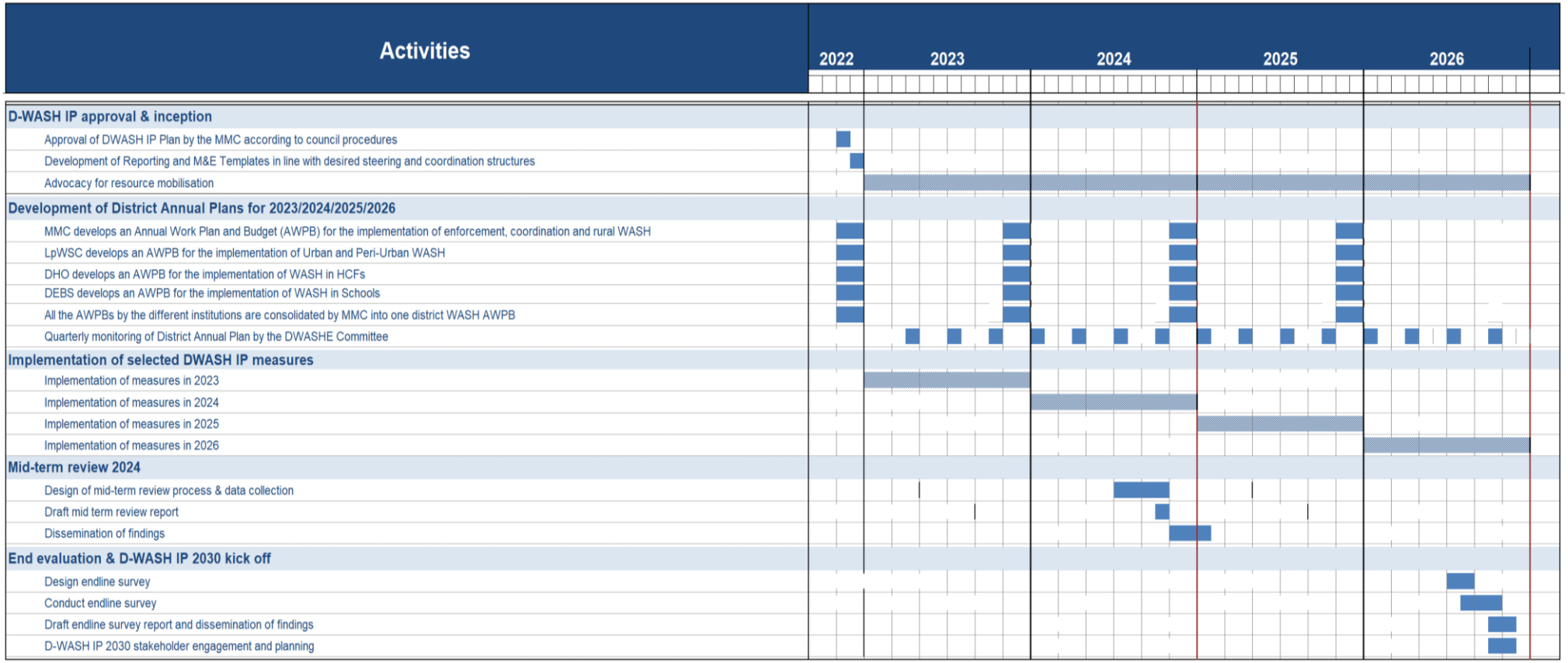
Table 19: Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation Measures in the implementation of the DWASH IP

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

8.5 DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

This chapter shows the draft implementation work plan in Table 20, which is a detailed action plan for how the DWASH IP will be brought into effective action. This is to ensure successful implementation of the DWASH IP and the achievements of its objectives.

Table 20: Draft Work Plan outline the implementation of the DWASH IP



9 CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF MAIN CONSULTIVE AND WORKING MEETINGS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE MANSA DWASH IP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
1.	30th November to 1st December 2020	Government Offices, Mansa	Consultative Meetings with Provincial Offices for DWASH IP Preparations	• To consider WASH priorities and expectations at provincial and level levels covering households, schools, Health care facilities, public places and markets including planning • Obtain guidance on consultation processes and obtain provincial stakeholder input.	• MWDS-PWSO • Provincial Admin (PLGO) • LpWSC- HQ • MoH-PHO • MoE-PEO • Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs • GFA/GIZ	• WASH priorities and expectations. • Participants Lists
2.	1st to 3rd December 2020	Government Offices,Mansa	Capacity Needs and Data Availability Assessment of Actors	• To conduct a rapid assessment of capacities of WASH implementing actors and understand their capabilities to enable designing delivery of training for DWASH IP preparation. • To review the data and information available for the development of the DWASH IP and establish data gaps. • To review the existing coordinating structures in the districts.	• Mansa Municipal Council • Mansa DEBS • Mansa DHO • LpWSC • GFA/GIZ	• Participants Lists • Assessment Report
3.	4th December 2020	Wetuna Gardens, Mansa	Special PWASHE Meeting	• Introduce the Reform of the Water Sector II (RWS II) to the PWASHE Committee • Introduce the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASHE-IP) development process to the PWASHE and exchange experiences. • Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the DWASHE-IP development process	• MWDS-DWSS (Province) • MLGRD-PDHID • MoH- PHO • MoE-PEO • LpWSC-HQ • MCDSS (Province) • Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (Province) • WaterAid • VAREN • GIZ • GFA	• PWASHE Workshop Report • Presentations • Participants lists

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
4.	14th April 2021	Wetuna Gardens, Mansa	Stakeholder Consultative Meeting for the Mansa District WASH Baseline Report	• Provide highlights of the Roadmap for the development of the Mansa District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASH-IP). • Provide highlights of the Baseline Survey for WASH planned for Mansa District. • Obtain Key Issues and elements from Participants as input in Baseline Survey preparation and undertaking. • Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the Survey Exercise. • To understand the various stakeholders/substructures existing at community level	• MWDS-DWSS (Province) • Mansa Municipal Council • District Health Office • District Education Board Secretary • LpWSC • MCDSS (District) • Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District) • GFA/GIZ	• Baseline Stakeholder Workshop Report • Presentations • Participants lists
5.	29th April to 4th May 2021	Chief Palaces, Mansa	Courtesy Call Meetings to the Chiefs	• Introduce the Reform of the Water Sector II (RWS II) to the Chiefs • Introduce the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan (DWASHE-IP) development process to the Chiefs • Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the DWASHE-IP development process	• Chief Chisunka • Chief Kalasa Lukangaba • Chief Chimese • Chief Kalaba • Chief Mibenge • Chief Mabumba • Chief Matanda • Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District) • GFA/GIZ	• Participants Lists • WASH priorities and expectations of Traditional Leadership
6.	28th October to 5th November 2021	Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa	Strengthening of Steering Structures	• Review Steering and Coordination Process in Mansa • Review PWASHE and DWASHE Committees • Review ToRs for DWASHE Committee	• MWDS-DWSS (HQ) • MWDS-DWSS (Province) • Ministry of Finance and National Planning (PPU) • Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (Province) • LpWSC • LpWSC (District • Mansa Municipal Council • Mwense Town Council • Mwansabombwe Town Council • Chipili Town Council • Mansa DHO • Mansa DEBS • GFA/GIZ	• Strengthening Steering Structures Report • Presentations • Reviewed DWASHE and PWASHE ToRs • Participants lists

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
7.	18th February 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Findings and Interpretation of Mansa WASH Baseline Survey Results	• Present the Mansa District WASH IP Baseline Survey Exercise • Present the WASH Baseline Survey Results Interpretation. • Validate the Results interpretation and obtain feedback from Stakeholders as input into WASH Baseline Survey Report.	• MWDS-DWSS (Province) • MLGRD (PPA) • Zambia Statistical Agency • Mansa Municipal Council • Mansa DHO • Mansa DEBS • Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (District) • LpWSC • MCDSS (District) • USAID SUNTA • GIZ RWS II • GIZ D4D • GFA	• Baseline Validation Workshop Report • Validated WASH Baseline Report • Presentations • Participants lists
8.	21st March 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Mansa DWASH IP Strategic Planning Meeting	• Understand the current Mansa District WASH Situation • Present the importance of a District WASH Investment Plan. • Defining long term Vision, Goal and Objective Statements for what the DWASH IP should achieve for Mansa District WASH.	• MWDS-DWSS (Province) • MLGRD (PPA) • Zambia Statistical Agency • Mansa Municipal Council • Mansa DHO • Mansa DEBS • Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (District) • LpWSC • MCDSS (District) • USAID SUNTA • GIZ RWS II • GIZ D4D • GFA	• Mansa District Vision • Strategic Objectives for DWASH IP • Participants Lists • WASH Vision for Mansa district agreed upon with partners involving LpWSC, Mansa DEBS, Mansa DHO, SunTA USAID, covering urban and rural areas, including rural growth centres, schools, health care facilities, public places and markets. • Presentations

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
9.	28th July to 29th July 2022	Wetuna Gardens, Mansa	Mansa DWASH IP Validation Meeting	• Review the Investment Packages • To gain consensus on the investment packages identified. • Validate the Mansa District WASH Investment Plan	• Mansa Municipal Council • District Health Office • District Education Board Secretary • LpWSC • GIZ RWS II • GIZ D4D • GFA	• Validated Investment Packages for each institution • Agreed WASH Investment Packages integrated under the mandates of partners, I.e MMC, LpWSC, Mansa DEBS and Mansa DHO. • Participants Lists

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

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

ANNEX 3: KEY DEFINITIONS

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

Term	Context
Water Supply Definitions	
A basic drinking water service	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. For Schools: Basic service is when water from an improved source is available at the school. For Health Care Facilities: Basic service is when water from an improved source is available on premises
A limited water service	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. For Schools: Schools without water available, but with an improved source are classified as having a 'limited' service. Health care facilities with an improved water source without water available or that is off-premises (but within 500 metres) are classified as having limited service. *(JMP 2017)*
A safely managed drinking water service	In order to meet the criteria for a safely managed drinking water service, people must use an improved source meeting three criteria: 1. It should be accessible on premises, 2. Water should be available when needed, and 3. The water supplied should be free from faecal and priority contamination. Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. (*SDG 6.1)*
Improved drinking water sources or Improved sources	Improved drinking water sources are those which by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. *(JMP 2017)* Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water (JMP Ladder for water). *(JMP, 2015/ 2017)*
Safe Water	Water is considered safe if it has no chemical, physical and biological substances that negatively affect human health.
Water Demand Management	Water Demand Management (WDM) is defined as the efficiency of water utilization among competing needs.
Water service levels	During the SDG period, the population using improved sources will be subdivided into three groups according to the level of service provided. The three levels of service are: 1. safely managed drinking water service 2. basic drinking water service 3. limited water service. (JMP *2017)*
Water Supply	The abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water, for domestic, commercial and industrial use.

Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Definitions	
Sanitation	
A basic sanitation service	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
A limited sanitation service	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households. *(JMP 2017)*
A safely managed sanitation service	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site *(SDG 6.2)*
Access to adequate sanitation	Household with access to sanitation facilities which hygienically separates human excreta from contact with human 1. Have hand washing facilities with soap and water; 2. Have a smooth cleanable floor 3. Ensure privacy; 4. Do not pollute drinking water sources; 5. Do not cause intolerable smells; 6. Are kept clean. Public institutions are required to have facilities that meet the foregoing criteria in line with the public health and building requirements. Acceptable technologies and systems currently include systems that utilise technologies such as: 7. Off-site o Sewer networks connected to a treatment plant; o Sewer networks connected to a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full. 8. On-Site o Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) o Individual septic tank; Ecosan technologies (such as Bio-digester Septic Tank (BST) and Urine-diversion latrine); o Pour flush latrine o Compost latrine; o Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP); o Pit latrine with a slab / smooth floor surface Acceptability will also be linked to specific service cluster conditions (MLGH, 2015b). For Solid Waste Management (SWM), access is given for the household where waste collection is carried out according to standards and by-laws.
Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	CLTS is an approach to achieve behaviour change in mainly rural people by a process of "triggering", leading to spontaneous and long-term abandonment of open defecation practices. The process of triggering stimulates behaviour change that leads to households constructing latrines and ending open defecation. CLTS is a demand driven participatory approach without hardware subsidies. Through CLTS, communities recognize the problem of open defecation (OD) and take collective action to clean up and become "open defecation free" (ODF).
Dry sanitation	The term "dry sanitation" is somewhat misleading as sanitation includes hand washing and can never be "dry". A more precise term would be "dry excreta management". When people speak of "dry sanitation", they usually mean sanitation systems with dry toilets with urine diversion, in particular the urine-diverting dry toilet (UDDT).

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

Latrine	A toilet facility (public or private) comprising of a superstructure around it. *(MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)*
Off-site sanitation	Off-site sanitation refers to sanitation systems in which excreta are collected from individual houses, commerce, institutions, industry and public toilet facilities and carried away for disposal and treatment through pipes. Two main types are used: 1. Sewer networks with a treatment plant 2. Sewer networks with a communal septic tank, which has to be emptied when full (NUWSSP)
Onsite sanitation	On-site sanitation is also commonly referred to as non-sewered sanitation because the containment facilities are situated within the plot occupied by a dwelling or its immediate surroundings. On-site sanitation, also called decentralised sanitation, is a system where the treatment of excreta or sewage takes place at the same location where it is generated
Open defecation (OD)	Open defecation is the practice of people defecating outside and not into a designated toilet. *(The term is widely used in literature on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) issues in developing countries)*
Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status	MLGH guidelines stipulate that, in order for a village to be verified ODF, it must meet the following criteria: 1. No evidence of faeces in or around household compounds. 2. Every household has an 'adequate' toilet, meaning one that effectively separates excreta from human contact and has: o a smooth, cleanable floor (not necessarily a concrete slab) o a cover for the drop hole o a superstructure providing privacy 3. Every household has a hand washing facility near the latrine, with water and soap or ash. (Source: *MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)*
Safe sanitation system	The function of a system creating barriers between humans and excreta to reduce the incidence of water and vector- borne diseases and parasitic infestations. A safe sanitation system performs the following functions: 1. effectively prevents human, animal and insect contact with human excreta and wastewater, and 2. ensures a long term clean and healthy environment (not polluting ground and surface water bodies, soil and air) both at home and in the neighbourhood of users; the concept of safe sanitation comprises treatment/discharge points that are part of the sanitation chain. To be considered "safe" the sanitation facility must also provide a hand washing facility.
Safely Managed Sanitation	Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on-site or transported and treated off-site; plus a hand washing facility with soap and water. (Source: JMP, 2015)
Sanitation	Sanitation involves interventions to reduce people's exposure to diseases by providing a clean environment in which to live and work, with measures to break the cycle of disease. This usually includes hygienic management of human and animal excreta, refuse and wastewater, the control of disease vectors and the provision of washing facilities for personal and domestic hygiene. It also involves both behaviours and facilities which work together to form a hygienic environment. For the purpose of this programme, sanitation is understood to be the safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta, domestic liquid waste, industrial effluents and municipal solid waste.

Sanitation chain	Incorporates the various steps required to sanitise excreta and waste water, between the user interface (household or public, industrial and commercial excreta and waste water production sites) and final sites for disposal or reuse of sanitized material. *(MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)*
Sanitation marketing	Sanitation Marketing is neither advertising nor a communications program; it is a systematic and dynamic process to make strategic decisions about four components, or the four P's of the marketing mix: Product, Place, Promotion, and Price. Recently, two more Ps have been added: Policy and Partnership: 1. Product is a tangible item, a service or a practice that commercial marketers are primarily interested in selling for profit while Social marketers also want the customers to use it correctly and behave differently. 2. Place refers to where the product is always available to the target group; through public or private channels. Place considers how to bring the market close to customers. 3. Price must cover all costs but the vulnerable should be given special consideration so that they too can benefit 4. Promotion creates demand for a new products or services. (Sanitation *Marketing, 2004)*
Sanitation service area	The area defined in the CUs operator's license approved by NWASCO. *(MLGH NUSS Strategy 2015 – 2030)*
Sanitation service levels	During the SDG period, the population using improved services will be subdivided into three groups according to the level of service provided. The three levels of service are: 1. safely managed sanitation service 2. basic sanitation service 3. limited sanitation service. (JMP *2017)*
School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS)	SLTS is one of the approaches used in WASH in Schools programming and is an adaptation from CLTS, which is a methodology for mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation (OD) and improve sanitation and hygiene at the household level. On the other hand, SLTS focuses on using schoolchildren as agents of change.
Septic tank	A septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a watertight settling tank, which is normally located underground, away from the house or toilet. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. It can also be discharged into a sewerage system. *(JMP)*
Shared Sanitation	Facility shared with other households. *(Source: JMP, 2015)*
Sustainable sanitation	Sustainable sanitation considers the entire "sanitation value chain", from the experience of the user, excreta and wastewater collection methods, transportation or conveyance of waste, treatment, and reuse or disposal. The term is widely used since about 2009. In 2007 the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance had defined five sustainability criteria to compare the sustainability of sanitation systems. In order to be sustainable, a sanitation system has to be: 1. Economically viable, 2. Socially acceptable, 3. Technically appropriate, 4. Institutionally appropriate and 5. Protect the environment and the natural resources. (*Tilley, Elizabeth et al, 2008; SuSanA, 2008)*
Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) is a pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark. *(Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply and Sanitation)*

Hygiene Promotion	
A basic hygiene facility	Households that have a hand washing facility with soap and water available on premises will meet the criteria for a basic hygiene facility *(SDG 1.4 and 6.2).*
A limited hygiene facility	Households that have a facility but lack water or soap will be classified as having a limited facility, and distinguished from households that have no facility at all. *(JMP 2017)*
Hand washing with soap *(HWWS)*	Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS) is the most cost-effective intervention against disease according to a recent review1 of curative and preventative health interventions in developing countries. Prevention of transmission of diarrhoeal diseases (including cholera, dysentery) and intestinal worms are the main benefits from improved hand washing practice. In addition recent evidence suggests that it can also lead to a reduction of respiratory infections. According to a systematic analysis by Curtis and Cairncross2 in 2003, the universal practice of HWWS could reduce the risk of diarrhoea in the community by 47%, and an additional review by Aiello et al. in 2008 concluded that HWWS could reduce the risk of lower respiratory tract infections such as pneumonia by 16% to 21%.

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

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

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

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

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

Planning	The initiation and management of change in the built, socioeconomic and natural environment in, and across, a spectrum of sectors and urban and rural areas. *(The Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2015)*
Service Clusters	These are comprised of; 1. Rural o Rural settlement with populations of 50 (10 households) to 500 (100 households); and o Rural Growth Centres with populations of 501 (101 households) to 5,000 (1,000 households). 2. Urban o Small Towns with populations 5,001 (1,001 households) 50,000 (10,000 households). o Towns with populations in excess of 50,000 (more than 10,001 households). o Peri-urban areas that started as unplanned and informal settlements. 3. Public Places and Institutions such as: schools, markets (including shopping malls) and health centres, are required to have facilities that meet the foregoing criteria in line with the public health and building requirements.

ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES

A. General Recommendations

1. Provincial Structures

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

2. Luapula Water and Sanitation Company

The preparation of the DWASH IP is key component of service delivery of LpWSC and should be in line to support sector evolvement 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.

3. Local Authorities

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

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

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

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

4. District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)

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

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

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

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

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

5. District Health Office

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

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

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

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

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

6. Data Availability

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

The survey should cover these data gaps.

7. DWASH IP Planning and Generation of Maps

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

ANNEX 5: WASH INDICATORS/ STANDARDS AND PLANNING PRINCIPLES

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

Baseline survey expected results and indicators

Access to drinking water supply service ▪ Safe ▪ Basic ▪ Limited ▪ Unimproved ▪ No service	**Access to sanitation** ▪ Safe ▪ Basic ▪ Limited ▪ Unimproved ▪ No service	**Access to hygiene** ▪ Basic ▪ Limited ▪ No service
Access to Menstrual Hygiene Management services ▪ Schools ▪ Health Care Facilities ▪ Public places such as markets, etc. ▪ Non-domestic places such as industries, institutions etc.	**Gender sensitivity data and information** ▪ Current practices ▪ Gender mainstreaming at community level structures, such as ward development committee (WDC), water committees ▪ Gender in WASH activities	**Data related to scaling up nutrition** ▪ Knowledge on care taker hygiene and infant/ young child feeding practices through improved WASH ▪ Recurrent diarrhoea diseases, diarrhoea cases and deaths under 5 ▪ Wasting and stunted children under 5

WASH in Households

- **Drinking Water Standards**

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

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

- **Sanitation Standards**

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
Limited	Use of improved facilities that are shared between two or more households.
Unimproved	Use of pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water and other open spaces.

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

- **Hygiene Standards**

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

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

WASH in Schools

- **Drinking Water Standards**

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

Source 1 : https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools and
Source 2: Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools (WinS) National Standards & Guidelines Mitigation & Localization 2019

- **Sanitation Standards**

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

Source1: https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools and

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

- **Hygiene Standards**

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

Source1: https://washdata.org/monitoring/schools and

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

WASH in Health Care Facilities

- **Drinking Water Standards**

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

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

- **Sanitation Standards**

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

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

- **Hygiene Standards**

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

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

- **Health Care Waste Management Standards**

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

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

- **Environmental Cleaning Standards**

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

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

WASH in Public Places and Non Domestic Places

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

- **Drinking Water Standards**

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

- **Sanitation Standards**

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

- **Hygiene Standards**

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

Integration of Gender Sensitive and Scaling Up Nutrition Principles

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

Table 21: DWASH IP integration of SUN and Gender Sensitivity in Planning

MAIN PRINCIPLES		
DWASH Investment Plan	**SUN**	**Gender-Sensitivity**
1. Comprehensive planning and implementation (not leaving anyone behind): • Incorporates all locations in a district urban, peri-urban and rural including rural growth centres • Includes all categories. i.e. households, schools, health care facilities, public places, private and public institutions • Implemented within realistic financial limits and expressed in a detailed action	**1. Transparent about Impact:** • Stakeholders to transparently and honestly demonstrate the impact of collective action	**1. Transparency** • Stakeholders uphold open communication and accountability
2. Inclusiveness, Equity and Crosscutting • Cover entire society including low-income, informal and illegal settlements and remote areas of the District • Issues of safety and privacy to be considered as well as age, gender and differently abled people	**2. Rights Based:** • Act in line with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and their children	**2. Gender Equity and Equality, Rights Based Approach,** • Women and men are equal in all respects, differentiated only by their physical traits and biological functions • Improve rights of women, men and children to ensure full participation and equal benefit from the national development processes
3. To increase efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability and to leverage existing resources, • provision of water supply systems will be based on the DRA four overarching principles namely: • Water should increasingly be managed as an economic as well as a social good; • Management should be focused at the lowest appropriate level;	**3. Mutually Accountable and Inclusive** • Open multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring proven solutions and interventions to scale • All stakeholders feel responsible for and held collectively accountable for joint commitments	**3. Accountability for Gender Mainstreaming:** • Stakeholders both public and private are required to account for gender mainstreaming in the implementation of their policies, programmes and activities.

MAIN PRINCIPLES		
DWASH Investment Plan	**SUN**	**Gender-Sensitivity**
• A holistic approach to the use of water resources should be employed; and • Women should play a key role in the management of water		
4. Integrated Approach: • Recognizes link between the Water and Sanitation Sector and other Sector such as Health, Solid Waste Management and Education and all stakeholders in sectors. • Work in a multi-sectoral approach to achieve integration between these different sectors to ensure effective WASH Service delivery	**4. Cost Efficient:** • Establish priorities on evidenced-based analysis of what will have the greatest and most sustainable impact for the least cost	**4. Core Cultural Values:** • Stakeholders are expected to uphold and advance cultural values and practices that promote respect for both women and men.
5. Affordability and Cost Recovery of water supply services : • Consider affordability and aim for sustainable cost recovery to cover operational and maintenance costs, in the long run capital costs (Full cost recovery)	**5. Continuously communicative:** • learn and adapt through regular sharing of relevant critical lessons, what works and what does not, across sectors, countries & stakeholders	**5. Transparency:** • Under this principle, stake holders are expected to uphold open communication and accountability
6. Identify and integrate financing opportunities for investments. • To prioritize investments, to bundle investments into appropriate scale for the various financing and funding opportunities at local and national level		**6. Menstrual Hygiene Management** • It is essential that girls have access to clean water, decent toilets and good

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

Ward	Population	Area	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION					HYGIENE		
			Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Basic	Limited	No Service
Chansunsu	10,912	Urban	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
		Rural	16	3	3	52	23	0	61	3	6	16	48	19	32
		Total	16	3	3	53	22	0	63	3	6	16	47	19	34
Chibeleka	12,573	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	0	17	7	27	43	0	57	3	20	20	17	3	80
		Total	0	17	7	27	43	0	57	3	20	20	17	3	80
Chilyapa	29,977	Urban	56	12	16	15	0	6	62	16	2	6	44	15	40
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	56	12	16	15	0	6	62	16	2	6	44	15	40
Chipoka	10,197	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	7	10	3	57	20	0	20	10	43	20	3	13	83
		Total	7	10	3	57	20	0	20	10	43	20	3	13	83
Chofoshi	5,982	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	6	10	13	35	32	0	29	10	35	23	23	19	58
		Total	6	10	13	35	32	0	29	10	35	23	23	19	58
Fimpulu	11,226	Urban	25	25	25	25	0	0	25	0	75	0	0	50	50
		Rural	4	0	8	58	23	0	46	8	27	12	27	27	38
		Total	7	3	10	53	20	0	43	7	33	10	23	30	40
Kampemba	4,663	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	3	10	10	37	40	0	53	7	33	7	17	27	57
		Total	3	10	10	37	40	0	53	7	33	7	17	27	57
Kaole	21,727	Urban	30	15	17	23	13	2	52	15	15	10	22	18	58
		Rural	11	11	11	53	16	0	58	5	11	26	5	37	58
		Total	25	14	15	30	14	1	53	13	14	14	18	23	58
Katangashi	10,498	Urban	0	100	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	100
		Rural	7	4	7	64	14	0	50	7	18	18	18	32	46
		Total	7	3	13	60	13	0	50	7	20	17	17	30	50
Lukangaba	11,526	Urban	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
		Rural	7	17	17	24	31	3	45	3	24	7	21	17	62
		Total	7	17	17	27	30	3	47	3	23	7	23	17	60
Lwingishi	14,671	Urban	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	10
		Rural	20	13	13	40	7	0	50	10	17	17	17	20	63
		Total	19	13	13	42	6	0	48	10	16	19	16	19	65
Mansa	31,538	Urban	44	17	10	19	8	6	49	14	14	10	34	8	58

Ward	Population	Area	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION					HYGIENE		
			Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Basic	Limited	No Service
		Rural	11	17	11	53	8	0	36	8	17	28	8	22	69
		Total	36	17	11	27	8	4	46	13	15	15	27	11	61
Misakalala	13,265	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	3	10	17	33	17	0	70	10	13	7	23	17	60
		Total	3	10	17	33	17	0	70	10	13	7	23	17	60
Muchinka	28,281	Urban	32	9	16	37	0	8	40	25	16	10	30	19	49
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	32	9	16	37	0	8	40	25	16	10	30	19	49
Mulenshi	14,942	Urban	18	11	25	37	0	2	57	17	10	6	25	24	51
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	18	11	25	37	0	2	57	17	10	6	25	24	51
Musaba	18,229	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	3	15	13	49	15	0	41	10	21	21	23	15	62
		Total	3	15	13	49	15	0	41	10	21	21	23	15	62
Mushipashi	5,257	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	0	7	13	13	67	0	47	10	23	20	40	7	53
		Total	0	7	13	13	67	0	47	10	23	20	40	7	53
Mutuna	7,399	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	3	10	14	17	55	0	24	7	55	14	41	10	48
		Total	3	10	14	17	55		24	7	55	14	41	10	48
Myulu	7,674	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	3	7	0	48	41	0	69	7	7	17	28	21	52
		Total	3	7	0	48	41		69	7	7	17	28	21	52
Namwandwe	20,190	Urban	36	20	8	31	3	0	51	18	19	7	32	8	58
		Rural	0	0	0	50	50	0	75	0	25	0	25	25	50
		Total	35	19	8	32	5	0	53	17	19	6	32	9	58

ANNEX 7: RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES

REFORM OF THE WATER SECTOR PROGRAMME PHASE II SUPPORT

STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES MEETING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

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

1. Participants:

Meeting 1 (28th to 29th October, 2021)	Meeting 2 (1st to 3rd November, 2021)	Meeting 3 (4th to 5th November, 2021)
Representatives were from • Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO) • Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA) • Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO) • Mansa Municipal Council (MMC) • Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) • Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) • Mansa District Health Office (DHO) • Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils	Representatives were from • Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation (MWDS) • Ministry of `Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) • Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO) • Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA) • Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO) • Mansa Municipal Council (MMC) • Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) • Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) • Mansa District Health Office (DHO) • Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils Also invited were from: • Luapula Provincial Local Government Office (PLGO) • Luapula Provincial Health Office (PHO) • Luapula Provincial Education Office (PEO)	Representatives were from • Luapula Provincial Water and Sanitation Office (PWSO) • Luapula Provincial Planning Authority (PPA) • Luapula Provincial Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office (PCTAO) • Mansa Municipal Council (MMC) • Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) • Mansa District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) • Mansa District Health Office (DHO) • Mwense, Mwansabombwe and Chipili Town Councils

2. Outcomes and Recommendations of Meetings

(A) Strengthening of DWASHE and PWASHE needs to be done to enhance reporting for Urban WASH. The Actors advised that the structures and their purpose need to be understood by all members. Thus, there is need for members to understand the terms of reference of the DWASHE, why they sit there, their contribution, etc.

(B) DWASHE Terms of Reference (ToR)

- The Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the ToRs were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation.
- DWASHE secretariat to include LpWSC to report on Urban WASH whereas the LA-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH.

(C) Multi-sectoral approach is to be adopted and embraced.

(D) In order to achieve substructure strengthening, stronger coordination and linkages at district are a requirement for strengthening sub-district structures.

- dual reporting for EHT is possible should be institutionalised.
- sub-district level structures can be strengthened at DDCC and PDCC levels support

(E) Safely managed sanitation is a challenge in rural communities.

(F) Creation of new districts requires revising targets for districts and affects attainment of target goals. The development of the DWASH IP has take this into account.

(G) There is need to address Data Management. There are sub-structures under MoH. I.e EHTs, community champions, APMs. What can we do to improve quality of data?

(H) Need for strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by Actors at all levels. Example participants of the meeting learnt that ZamStats has data at ward level.

(I) EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH.

(J) It was reported that EHTs are turned into nurses, in rural areas where there are shortages of nurses. In Mansa, there are no issues for EHTs reporting to the RWSS Unit. Report of EHTs is through the DHO structures, then the reports to the DWASHE. There is a whatsapp group where EHTs send data.

(K) Chienge ODF slippage allegedly due to less input by actors into ODF activities

(L) There is need to have a budget to support DWASHE from the Province level.

(M) WSS to Chiefdoms also need to be included in WASH plans. Some chiefdoms can be considered to be growth centres

(N) Legal enforcement is used by MoH to address sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas, including the ODF. Chiefs enforce construction of sanitation facilities in traditional areas.

(O) Sanitation Marketing and Behavioural Change. There is need to make people understand why they need toilets. Forcing them is called coercion. When using legal enforcement MoH sites the law, the Public Health Act. Cap 295.

(P) Toilet Shortages in schools may be reported to the DDCC by DEBS

(Q) There is need to have consultation processes as outcomes of the meeting are being implemented.

(R) The Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) - specific area where DSA is to applied are listed. A district can raise issues of DSA where distances are vast and officers need to spend a night. This can be done through the provincial offices with justification provided.

(S) Mwansabombwe, currently does not have a dump site for Solid Waste Management.

3. Key Recommendations Related to DWASHE Strengthening

(A) Support to operationalise the DWASHE need to undertaken in all four target districts, starting with Mansa as part of support to WASH improvements in Luapula taking account of issues and recommendations above.

a) Formalise membership of the DWASHE through the LAs who shall take lead to invite members to participate in the first meeting for strengthening of structure, keeping the provincial offices such as PLGO, MWDS, etc informed.

b) The first meeting should be held to clarify to members the DWASHE ToRs and ensure that they are understood and their purpose. The roles of all actors/members need to be clariified.

c) A schedule of the DWASHE Meetings should be agreed in this first DWASHE Meeting, including key activities for the year and beyond.

(B) GIZ/GFA support is required in agreeing on the annual work schedule for the DWASHE stating objectives to be achieved, stating outcomes, indicators, sources of verification, etc.

(C) The DWASHE contribution to the development of the DWASH IP and its adoption should be part of the work schedule for 2022, stating clearly how the DWASH shall work. Further, the DWASHE can also be involved in advocacy of DWASH IP investment mobilisation and other activities agreed upon.

(D) In order to achieve the strengthening and operationalisation of the DWASHE, there is need in ensuring that all WASH actors are in alignment and have a common purpose considering the five capacity elements consisting of (i) Strategy (A clear and orientation), (ii) Cooperation (A clear understanding of who to cooperate with and how), (iii) Steering Structure (A clear operational/working steering structure), (iv) Processes (A clear understanding of processes) Learning and (v) Innovation (What has to be done to develop and consolidate learning. During operationalisation of the DWASHEs and strengthening of steering structures the identified actions to embrace and apply the five capacity element of what is to be done, shall be considered and kept in constant check. See section 2.3.3.

(E) Support holding of monthly meetings of the DWASHE in relatively affordable premises or utilising Actor premises where possible. This is because, the Actors need to find sustainable ways of holding DWASHE Meetings through contributions.

(F) Support process for possible contributions of members to the DWASHE operations and recommend when the DWASHEs could make contributions

(G) Agree with DWASHE members on how the DWASHE shall achieve transparency and accountability. The DWASHE may come up with transparency and accountability measures that can positively contribute to WASH improvements and good governance in the target districts. This should be part of the DWASHE Annual Work Schedules.

(H) Support identification other key activities to be included in the DWASHE Annual Work Schedule in addition to activities related to DWASH IP and the transparency and accountability.

(I) Support the DWASHE in reviewing and agreeing draft WASH reporting templates to be used in operations of the DWASHE. The Meeting requested for updating/creation of WASH reporting templates.

ANNEX 8: MMC ORGANISATION ARRANGEMENTS

Mansa Municipal Council Organisation Arrangements

1. Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

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

- 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

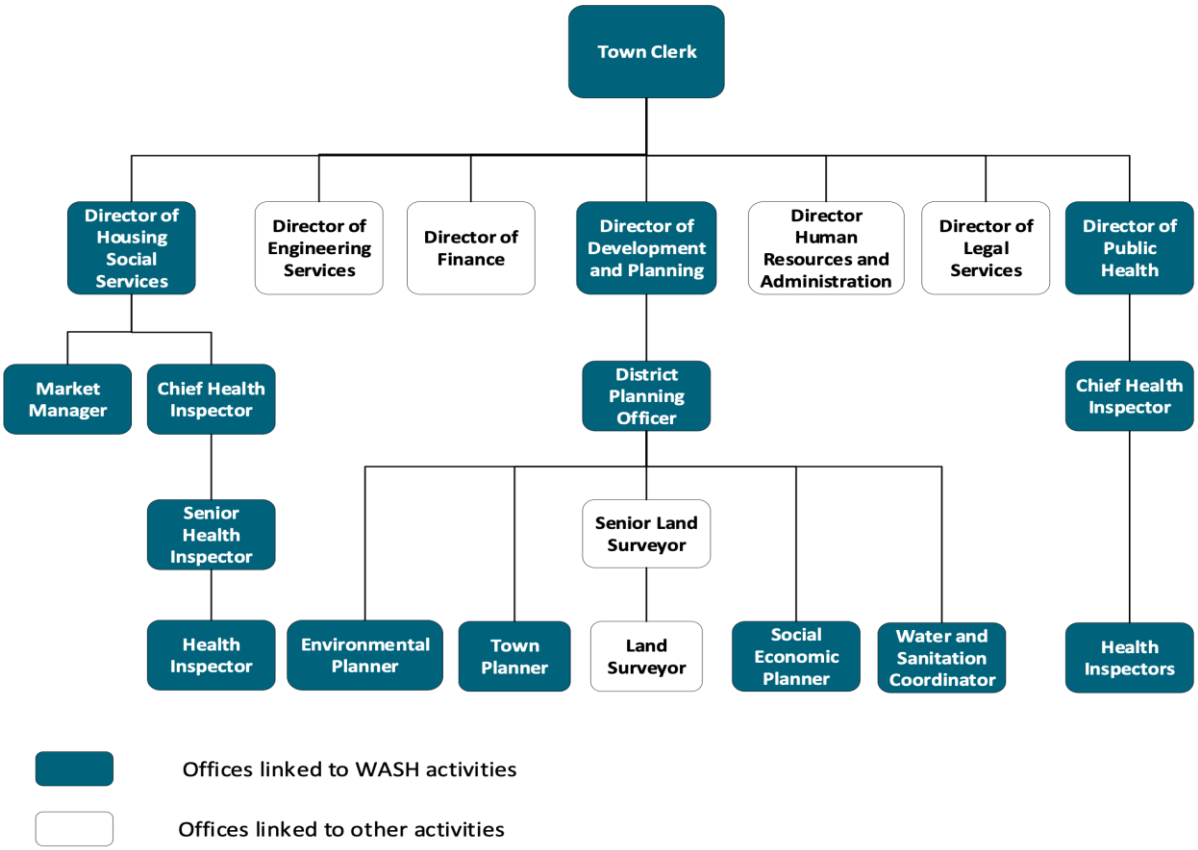


Figure 19: Organisation Structure for Mansa Municipal Council

The RWSS Unit coordinator is under the Development and Planning Department and the other Sections in 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 22: 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
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 thier 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 clealry stated, with objectives and targets, supported by evidence for existing situation and planned intervensions for improved WASH service delivery; that then results localised packages of measures.

ANNEX 9: TOR FOR THE DISTRICT WASHE COMMITTEES

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION (MWDS)

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

The DWASHE will undertake the following tasks

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

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

ANNEX 10: TOR FOR THE PROVINCIAL WASHE COMMITTEE

1.0 Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is implementing the National Rural Water supply and Sanitation Programme II (NRWSSPII) "*to provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia's rural population and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal for water supply and sanitation."*[3] Implementation of NRWSSP II is complemented by the [4]WASHE concept which emphasizes the importance of multi sectoral and participatory approaches for rural water and sanitation planning and implementation. The WASHE concept has set out an implementation framework from the Province to districts through WASHE committees. The Provincial and District Water Sanitation Hygiene Education committees form part of the formal level planning processes and are charged with the responsibility of coordinating and mobilizing resources for [5]WASH activities within their jurisdictions, while at village level, the Village WASHE committee fosters the sustainable operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.

1.1 National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

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

Table 23: NRWSS Program Components and Objectives

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

[3] National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 2016-2030

[4] WASHE: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

[5] WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

2.0 Stakeholder coordination

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

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

3.0 Functions of the Provincial WASHE Committee

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

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

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

4.0 Membership PWASHE LUAPULA

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

Membership of the PWASHE committee comprise the following:

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

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

5.0 Frequency of Meetings

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

6.0 Secretariat

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

7.0 Formalization of the PWASHE Committee and operation

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

ANNEX 11: PROPOSED SITES FOR REHABILITATING BOREHOLES

PROPOSED SITES FOR REHABILITATING BOREHOLES

LUAPULA PROVINCE

DISTRICT: Mansa

SN	NAME OF SITE	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	TYPE OF HANDPUMP	DISTANCE FROM CBD	COORDINATES
1	Musendeka village	Mansa Central	Musaba	Afridev	60km	-11.303365 28.44561
2	Katangwe village	Mansa Central	Chansusu	Afridev	20km	-11.289407 28.976548
3	Kalaliki village	Mansa Central	Chansusu	Afridev	31km	L0727705 8761550
4	Sichelo village	Bahati	Misakalala	Afridev	12km	L0704249 8773542
5	Tibula village	Mansa Central	Lukangaba	Afridev	10km	-11.292911 28.866798
6	Chakulya village	Mansa Central	Chibeleka	Afridev	55km	-11.377992 28.464755
7	Mbulwe village	Bahati	Mutuna	Afridev	46km	105152S 284737E
8	Chuma village	Mansa Central	Katangashi	Afridev	72km	L 0774900 8752497
9	Kale rural health centre	Mansa Central	Lwingishi	Afridev	48km	
10	Mikula rural health centre	Mansa Central	Lukangaba	Afridev	12km	

OTHER SITES THAT NEED REHABILITATION

No.	SITE NAME	WARD	CONSTITUENCY	DISTANCE
1	Langi A	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
2	Nkomanga	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
3	Kasanga	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
4	Chishale	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
5	Kampangwe	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
6	Mashimi	Misakalala	Bahati	35km

No.	SITE NAME	WARD	CONSTITUENCY	DISTANCE
7	Mwansabombwe	Katangashi	Mansa Central	60km
8	Mibenge Primary School	Katangashi	Mansa Central	60km
9	Kabwesha	Kaole	Bahati	12km
10	Mukanga	Lukangaba	Mansa Central	13km
11	Chaiteka	Chipoka	Bahati	60km
12	Langi D section	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
13	Kalyongo RHC	Chibeleka	Mansa Central	65km
14	Shelume	Chibeleka	Mansa Central	65km
15	Kabulaya	Chibeleka	Mansa Central	65km
16	Kansofwe	Lukangaba	Mansa Central	13km
17	Chipanta	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
18	Kambone	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
19	Pakakulu	Chansusu	Mansa Central	30 Km
20	Sokoni	Lukangaba	Mansa Central	13km
21	Lupiya	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
22	Nampapala	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
23	Makungu	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
24	Musendeka	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
25	Lunkoba	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
26	Chiposa	Katangashi	Mansa Central	65km
27	Mutwewankoko RHC	Kampemba	Bahati	65km
28	Katakwe	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
29	Chipasula	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
30	Lumpa	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
31	Kabele	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
32	Chisembe	Misakalala	Bahati	35km
33	Kapaso	Myulu	Bahati	40km
34	Kashinda	Myulu	Bahati	40km
35	Mukanga	Lukangaba	Mansa Central	13km
36	Lamba	Chipoka	Bahati	50km
37	Lombe	Chipoka	Bahati	50km

ANNEX 12: LIST OF ALL ASSESSED BOREHOLES UNDER SUNTA USAID

1st ASSESSMENT SITES

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
1)	**Mashimi** (Musaba) MASHIMI	India mark II	-11.398497 29.36487	850	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water. Shaking pedestal.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
2)	**Sele** (Musaba) MASHIMI	India mark II		725	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
3)	**Yasakwa** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	Afridev	-11.2688232 29.080252	780	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
4)	**Pintu** (Musaba) KAFUULA	Afridev	-11.292975 29.329392	261	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
5)	**Chitungula** (Mushipashi) CHANSA	India mark II	-11.243820 28.509792	352	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
6)	**Kalukusha** (Mushipashi) CHANSA	India mark II	-11.231945 28.513122	337	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
7)	**Kombe** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	S 10° 55'23'' E 29°03'29''	307	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
8)	**Kabengele** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	Afridev	S 10° 54'10'' E 28°59'12''	265	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
9)	**Chikoyi** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	Afridev	-10.941862 29.085402	280	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
10)	**Lumpa** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II			Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
11)	**Shichelo** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	Afridev			Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
12)	**Kambalati** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	-11.049435, 28.942399		Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water. Borehole is silted.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point. Flushing out the borehole.
13)	**Katakwe** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	Afridev	-11.047838 28.847435shkal		Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
14)	**Mwila** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	S 10° 53'00'' E 29°00'16''	256	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
15)	**Chisumbu** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	Afridev	S 10° 57'21'' E 28°56'47''	500	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
16)	**Chansa** (Mushipashi) CHANSA	India mark II	-11.225198 28.514245	476	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
17)	**Lole** (Chansusu) MANTUMBUSA	Afridev	-11.23827 28.99018	351	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
18)	**Jamu** (Mushipashi) CHANSA	India mark II	S 11° 11'24'' E 28°32'21''	405	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
19)	**Musendeka** (Musaba) MIBENGE	India mark II	-11.303365 28.44561	269	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
20)	**Chaala** (Musaba) LUBENDE	India mark II	-11.27581 29.295655	303	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
21)	**Monga** (Chansusu) MONGA	Afridev	-11.204847 29.110888	669	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
22)	**Bakulu** (Chansusu) KATANGWE	India mark II	-11.281872 28.960292	298	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
23)	**Fipatauko** (Chansusu) MONGA	Afridev	-11.213557 29.110225	472	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
24)	**Kaseke** (Chansusu) MONGA	India mark II	-11.209962 29.110245	312	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
25)	**Tibula** (Lukangaba) MWANGUNI	India mark II	-11.292911, 28.866798	271	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
26)	**Chikuwe A** (Chilyapa) KAPOMPWA	Afridev	-11.242511 28.883380	340	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
27)	**Katangwe** (Chansusu) KATANGWE	Afridev	-11.289407 28.976548	470	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
28)	**Chikuwe B** (Chilyapa) KAPOMPWA	Afridev	-11.2406927 28.883525	378	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
29)	**Chabwe A** (Fimpulu) FIMPULU	Afridev	-11.4096901 28.8179189	232	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
30)	**Munchini** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	-11.107903 28.892399	256	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
31)	**Chabwe B** (Fimpulu) FIMPULU	Afridev	-11.4041125 28.8207415	265	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
32)	**Chaiteka** (Myulu) KALABA	India mark II		321	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
33)	**Kashinda** (Myulu) KALABA	India mark II	-11.068643 29.160848	263	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water. Shaking pedestal	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
34)	**Kalaba** (Myulu) KALABA	Afridev	-11.070957 29.152942	515	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
35)	**Tuli** (Myulu) KALABA	Afridev	-11.065353 29.15418	523	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
36)	**Lofoi A** (Chibeleka) MATANDA	India mark II	-11.347242 28.466838	475	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
37)	**MUNC**	India mark II	-11.351247 28.465192	475	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
38)	**Chakulya** (Chibeleka)	India mark II	-11.377992 28.464755	489	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water. Disconnected pipes.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
39)	**Lukupwa** (Mutuna) CHISUNKA	India mark II	104345S 285215E	328	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
40)	**Mbulwe** (Mutuna) LWAMFUMU	India mark II	105152S 284737E	277	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
41)	**Mwele** (Mushipashi) CHANSA	India mark II		252	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
42)	**Kapompole** (Chansusu) MWELA	India mark II		843	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	POPULA-TION	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
43)	**Kalaba** (Chansusu) MWELA	Afridev		253	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
44)	**Nkomanga** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	Afridev		713	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
45)	**Chilambe** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	Afridev		654	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the wLKater point.
46)	**Chiposo** (Musaba) KAFUULA	India mark II		266	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

2nd ASSESSMENT SITES

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
1)	**Kalaliki** (Chansusu) MONGA	Afridev	L 0727705, 8761550	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water. Shaking pedestal.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
2)	**Langi** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	India mark II	L 0724876, 8754074	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
3)	**Chipanta A** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	India mark II	L 0724375, 8754114	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
4)	**Lunkoba** (Lwingishi) MIBENGE	India mark II	L 0760413, 8747744	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
5)	**Lupiya** (Lwingishi) MIBENGE	India mark II	L 0760698 8747559	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
6)	**Mwansabombwe** (Lwingishi) MIBENGE	India mark II	L 0762228 8749695	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
7)	**Chipanta B** (Chansusu) MABUMBA	Afridev	L 0724235, 8753929	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
8)	**Makungu** (Chibeleka) KALYONGO	India mark II	L 0653205, 8725217	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
9)	**Shelume** (Chibeleka) KALYONGO	India mark II	L 0652776, 8726877	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
10)	**Kabulaya** (Chibeleka) KALYONGO	India mark II	L 0653002, 8728054	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
11)	**Kalyongo** (Chibeleka) KALYONGO	India mark II	L 0652897, 8727334	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
12)	**Kosamu** (Chibeleka) KALYONGO	India mark II	L 0655640, 8731116	Corroded GI pipes. Producing rusty water. Borehole is silted.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point. Flushing out the borehole.
13)	**Kapili** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	L 0714016, 8799998	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
14)	**Witka** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	L 0720852, 8800253	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
15)	**Obed** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	L 0716989, 8798590	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
16)	**Kasaka** (Misakalala) MANO	Afridev	L 0720040, 8799299	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
17)	**Chipasula** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 0714016, 8781419	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
18)	**Kampangwe** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 0707100, 8782668	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
19)	**Clement** (Katangashi) NDOBA	Afridev	L 0774513, 8752555	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
20)	**King** (Katangashi) NDOBA	Afridev	L 0773510, 8752257	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
21)	**Chuma** (Katangashi) NDOBA	India mark II	L 0774900, 8752497	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
22)	**Mukansha** (Katangashi) NDOBA	India mark II	L 0778429, 8752340	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
23)	**Chipepa** (Katangashi) KASANSE	India mark II	L 0780677, 8748487	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
24)	**Mwelwa Kanda** (Katangashi) SEPE	India mark II	L 0778986, 8747538	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
25)	**Sichelo** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 0704249, 8773542	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
26)	**Chiputa** (Mutuna) LWAMFUMU	Afridev	L 0697027, 8790670	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
27)	**Elatom** (Mutuna) LWAMFUMU	Afridev	L0696235, 8798704	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
28)	**Nkonga** (Chisunka) CHISUNKA	India mark II	L 0696251, 8805207	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
29)	**Muyembe** (Misakalala) CHENGO	India mark II	L 0702098, 8796954	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
30)	**Chisembe** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 0707832, 8773568	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
31)	**Chakulya B** (Chibeleka) MATANDA	Afridev	L 0659608, 8741923	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
32)	**Chakulya C** (Chibeleka) MATANDA	India mark II	L 0659637, 87420122	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
33)	**Joseph** (Chibeleka) KOSAMU	India mark II	L 0655507, 8730920	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
34)	**Kosamu** (Chibeleka) KOSAMU	Afridev	L 0655653, 8731415	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
35)	**Saili** (Kaole) KAPANDA	Afridev	L 0700279, 8762641	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
36)	**Kabele** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 07088373, 8774422	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

NO	SITE NAME (WARD)	HAND PUMP TYPE	COORDINATES	FAULTS	RECOMENDATIONS
37)	**Chishaleshale** (Misakalala) CHISEMBE	India mark II	L 0706387, 8786256	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
38)	**Mungulube** (Lukangaba) MIKULA	India mark II	S 11.32907° E 028.90483°	Worn out plastic plunger. Missing U-seal rubber. Worn our rod centralizers	Installing a new brass plunger Afridev set. Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
39)	**Sokoni** (Lukangaba) MWANG'UNI	India mark II	S 11.27782° E 028.87148°	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
40)	**Nsofwe** (Lukangaba) MWANG'UNI	India mark II	S 11.27710° E 028.84418°	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
41)	**Mwenda** (Kaole) SENAMA	India mark II	L 0706281, 8764642	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.
42)	**Kabweshamwana** (Kaole) SENAMA	India mark II	L 0705722, 8763424	Corroded GI pipes producing rusty water.	Replacing it with an Afridev full set and Constructing a new 10m apron. Fencing the water point.

ANNEX 13: METHODOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL OPTIONS AND COSTING

METHODOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL OPTIONS AND COSTING

1. Technical Options

1.1. Overall Guidance

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

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

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

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

1.2. WASH in Schools - Pupils

Type of School	Layout requirement	
	Boys	**Girls**
Boys only	Provide for: • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails	
Girls only		Provide for: • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails

Boys and Girls	Provide for:
	• Urinal
	• Water Closet
	• Handwashing basin
	• Disabled
	  ○ Toilet
	  ○ Ramp with hand rails
		Provide for:
		• Shower
		• Water Closet
		• Handwashing basin
		• Disabled
		  ○ Toilet
		  ○ Ramp with hand rails

1.3. WASH in Schools - Staff

Layout requirement	
Male	**Female**
Provide for: • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails	Provide for: • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails

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

Layout requirement	
Male	**Female**
Provide for: • Urinal • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails	Provide for: • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails

1.5. WASH in Health Care Facilities - Staff

Layout requirement	
Male	**Female**
Provide for: • Urinal • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails	Provide for: • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails

1.6. WASH in Public Places and Markets

Layout requirement	
Male	**Female**
Provide for: • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails	Provide for: • Shower • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails

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

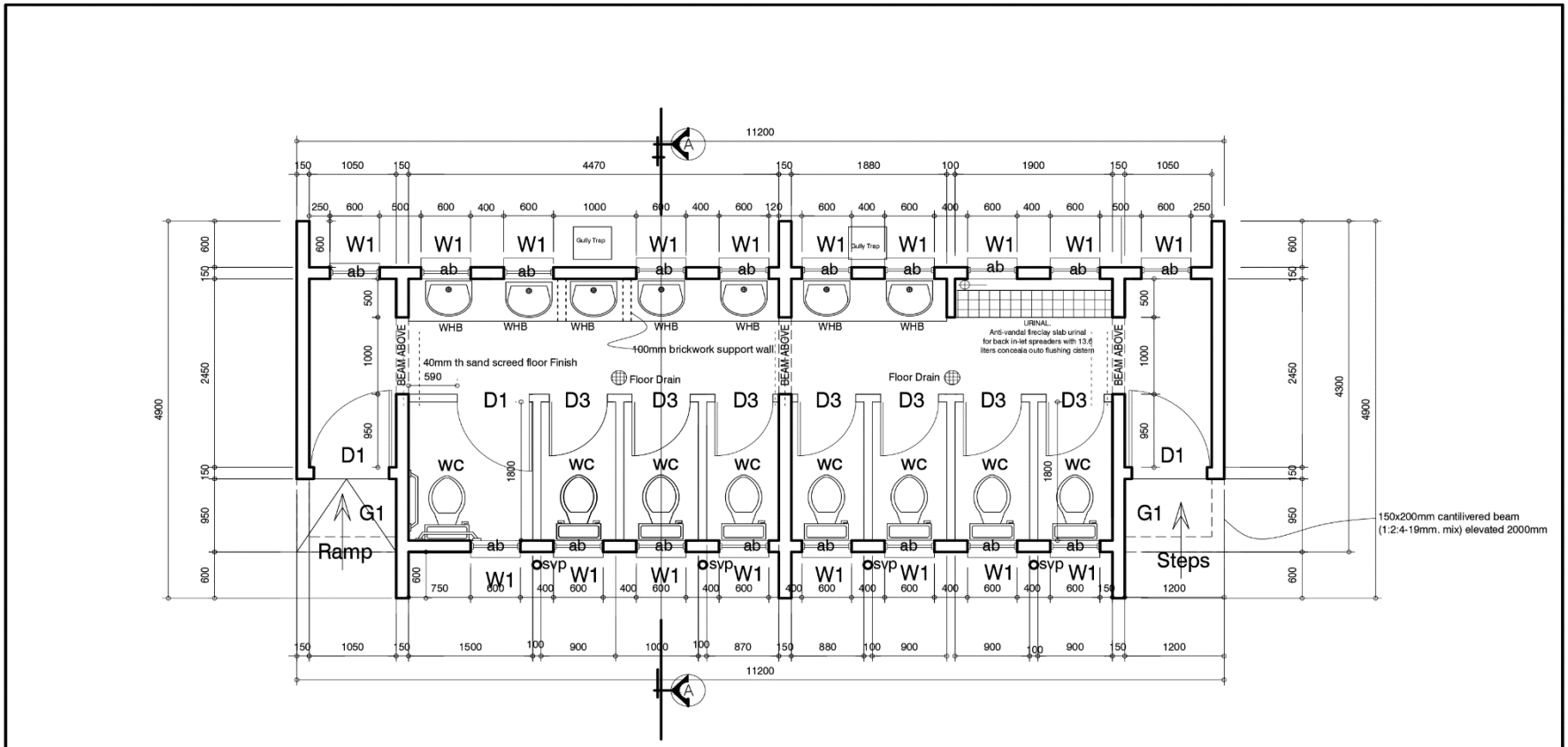
2. Costings

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

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

3. Examples of Waterborne Toilets

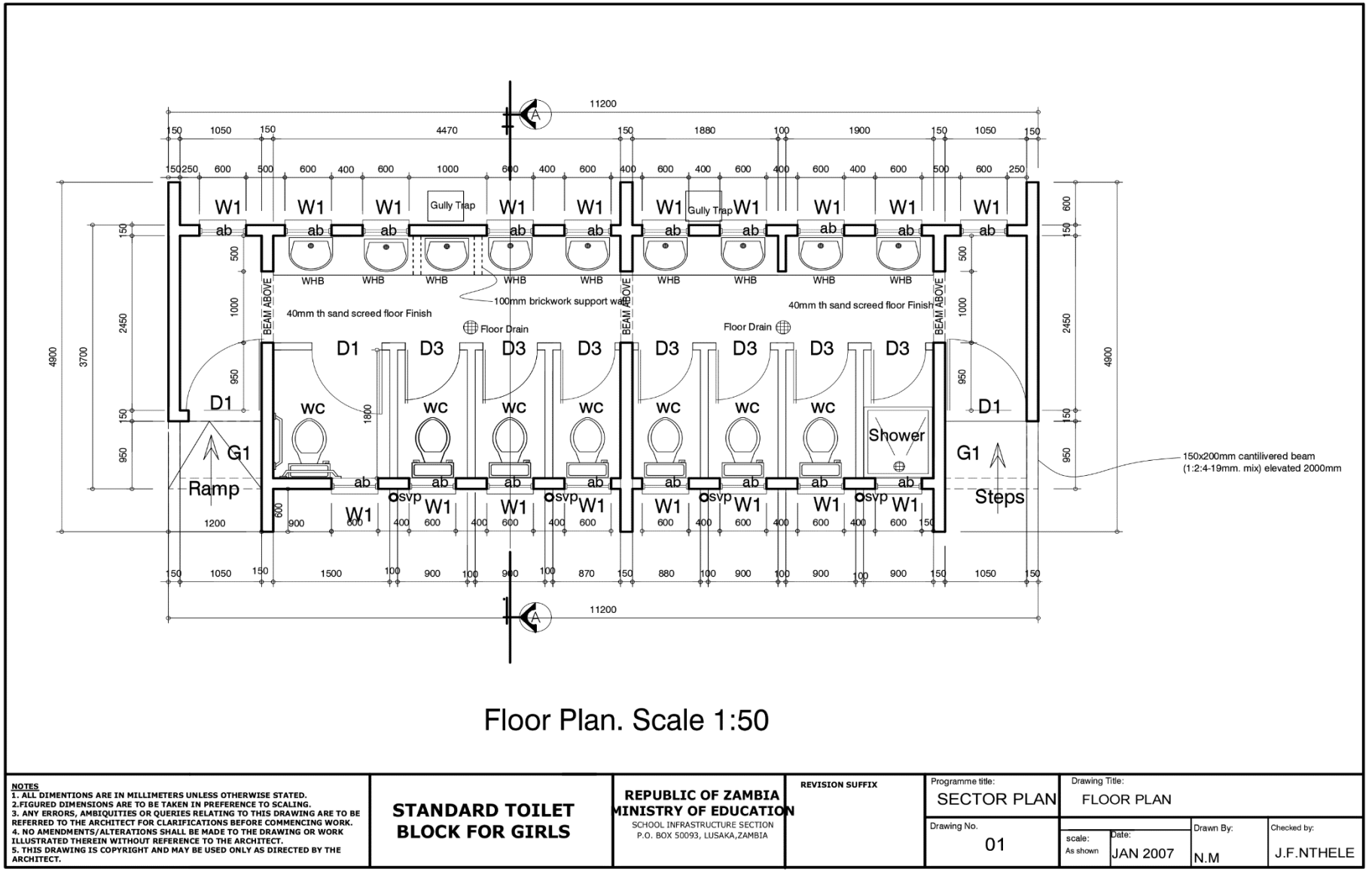
Examples of MoE Layouts for Toilets for Boys, gender sensitive and taking into account of differently abled persons



Floor Plan. Scale 1:50

NOTES					
1. ALL DIMENTIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. 2.FIGURED DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALING. 3. ANY ERRORS, AMBIQUITIES OR QUERIES RELATING TO THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR CLARIFICATIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. 4. NO AMENDMENTS/ALTERATIONS SHALL BE MADE TO THE DRAWING OR WORK ILLUSTRATED THEREIN WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE ARCHITECT. 5. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND MAY BE USED ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE ARCHITECT.	**STANDARD TOILET BLOCK FOR BOYS**	**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA** **MINISTRY OF EDUCATION** SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTION P.O. BOX 50093, LUSAKA,ZAMBIA	REVISION SUFFIX	Programme title: SECTOR PLAN Drawing No. 01/09	Drawing Title: FLOOR PLAN scale: As shown Date: JAN 2007 Drawn By: N.M Checked by: J.F.NTHELE

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



ANNEX 14: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
16	Bright Bwembya	Male	Senior Manager Engineering (Former)	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
17	Golden Manyanga	Male	Senior Manager Engineering	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
18	Richard Chisembe	Male	Technical Manager	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
19	David Luneta	Male	Water Engineer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation-Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)
20	Kaluba Musonda	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Unit
21	Nathan Namatama	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Authority
22	Lovemore Chikungu	Male	DRS	ZamStats
23	Benson Kunda	Male	GIS Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
24	Mary Zyambo	Female	Commercial Officer	
25	Chisala Chipunka	Male	Support Services Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
26	Katu Phiri	Male	ICT Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
District Level				
1	Josephine Mwanza	Female	Town Clerk	Mansa Municipal Council
2	Sombo Kaela Kawilila	Female	Town Clerk (Former)	Mansa Municipal Council
3	Musonda Mumpa	Male	Director Human Resource (Former)	Mansa Municipal Council
4	Lombe Mwakanandi	Female	Director Development Planning	Mansa Municipal Council
5	Gift Mikandu	Female	Director Development Planning (Former)	Mansa Municipal Council
6	Victor Sakala	Male	District Planning Officer	Mansa Municipal Council
7	Juliet Kunda	Female	Chief Health Inspector	Mansa Municipal Council
8	Tabo Ngula	Female	Town Planner	Mansa Municipal Council
9	Victor Phiri	Male	Senior Community Development Officer	Mansa Municipal Council
10	Ken Bwembya	Male	Socio-Economic Planner	Mansa Municipal Council
11	Lawrence Chandwa	Male	Rural WASH Coordinator	Mansa Municipal Council

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
12	Chisomo Phiri	Male	Markets and Bus Stations Manager	Mansa Municipal Council
13	Andrew Phiri	Male	Environmental Planner	Mansa Municipal Council
14	Cosmas Phiri	Male	Health Inspector	Mansa Municipal Council
15	Dominic Kampumfi	Male	DACA	Mansa Municipal Council
16	Godfridah Lubamba	Female	Health Inspector	Mansa Municipal Council
17	Jackson Mwansa	Male	Community Development Officer	Mansa Municipal Council
18	Ernest Chileshe	Male	Markets	Mansa Municipal Council
19	Indala Gibbs	Male	Health Inspector	Mansa Municipal Council
20	Prince Moono	Male	Health Inspector	Mansa Municipal Council
21	Severian Masesa	Male	DEBS (former)	Mansa District Education Board Secretary
22	Patson Chipili	Male	Planner	Mansa District Education Board Secretary
23	Dr Marlon Chanda	Male	District Health Director	Mansa District Health Office
24	Steven Ngoyi	Male	Public Health Officer	Mansa District Health Office
25	Charity Mwansa	Female	Environmental Health Technician	Mansa District Health Office
26	Godson Mwimanzi	Male	Environmental Health Technician	Mansa District Health Office
27	Mwansa Mulenga	Male	Environmental Health Technician	Mansa District Health Office
28	Augustine Nshindano	Male	Acting Mansa District Manager/ Maintenance Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mansa District)
29	Charity Mubanga	Female	Billing Officer	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mansa District)
30	Stanley Tembo	Male		Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (Mansa District)
31	Kasapo Mutanda	Male	Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development (District)
Programme Implementation Partners				
1	Grace Njoloma	Female	Planning Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
2	Boris Bisa	Male	Development Advisor (Mansa Municipal Council)	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)

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

Published by:

Mansa Municipal Council
P.O Box 710001, Independence Avenue, 10101
T.: +260-821534
F.: +260-821534
E.: mansamunicipalcouncil@yahoo.co.uk

Editing:

GFA Consulting Group GmbH

Eulenkrugstraße 82, 22359 Hamburg, Germany
T. +49 (40) 60306-253
F. +49 (40) 60306-259
I. www.gfa-group.de
E. info@gfa-group.de

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Picture

Mansa Municipal Council
P.O Box 710001, Independence Avenue, 10101.
Tel: +260-821534
Fax: +260-821534
Email: mansamunicipalcouncil@yahoo.co.uk