



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

Luapula Province of Zambia



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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
FANSER	Food and Nutrition Security and Enhanced Resilience
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GFA	GFA Consulting Group GmbH
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia

HCF	Health Care Facility
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HRC	Human Resources Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LA	Local Authority
LAP	Local Area Planning
LDF	Land Development Fund
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
MTC	Mwansabombwe Town 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
NDCC	National Development Coordinating Committee
NDP	National Development Plan
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHC	Neighbourhood Health Committee
NIS	NWASCO Information System
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
NWP	National Water Policy

OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PDCC	Provincial Development Coordinating Committee
PEO	Provincial Education Office
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PLGO	Provincial Local Government Office
PPA	Provincial Planning Authority
PPU	Provincial Planning Unit
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
SHN	School Health and Nutrition
SFD	Shit Flow Diagram
SOMAP	Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Project
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VWASHE	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
ZAMSTAT	Zambia Statistics Agency
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZESCO	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZPPA	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
ZMW	Zambian Kwacha

FOREWORD

COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON
PHOTO

Mwansabombwe District is one of the newly established districts. Established in 2012, its aim was to speed up urbanization in order to curb the rural urban migration through rural development and job creation. By taking development and services closer to a smaller area in rural areas such as Mwansabombwe, the goal is to “make the whole Zambia a better place for all.”

In order to ensure that living conditions of its citizens are improved and access to basic needs is achieved, there is need for the delivery of municipal services like water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This is postulated in Vision 2030 and national development and WASH programmes for universal coverage of water supply and sanitation. Mwansabombwe district, working with its partners, stakeholders, and agents, aims to ensure that WASH service delivery covers all categories of WASH, is gender sensitive, addresses aspects of nutrition and

socially inclusive in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, including growth centres.

The main categories of WASH at district level are WASH in households/ industries/commercial properties under mandate of Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC), WASH in schools under the District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) of the Ministry of Education, WASH in health care facilities under the mandate of the District Health Office (DHO) of the Ministry of Health and WASH in public places and markets under the mandate of the Mwansabombwe Town Council. The coordination of these WASH categories is achieved through the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (DWASHE) Committee established by the Council. The DWASHE Committee comprises the Council, LpWSC, DEBS, DHO, NGOs and other district stakeholders.

The provision of sustainable and safe WASH services brings all stakeholders together with common interest and expectations, which leads to combined actions and investments in WASH.. Further increased investments in WASH will speed up the eradication of all forms of water borne diseases and reduction of stunted children in Mwansabombwe district by 2030. The DWASH IP for Mwansabombwe district has been formulated to guide implementation of identified WASH interventions and standardize the WASH operational framework and ensure coordinated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach. 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 Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe District.

[Insert signature]

Terrioh Chungu

Council Chairperson-Mwansabombwe Town Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COUNCIL SECRETARY PHOTO

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

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

Town Council through DWASHE reporting arrangements.

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

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

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

[Insert signature]

Edgar C. Mulwanda (Mr.)

Council Secretary- Mwansabombwe Town Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

The common vision for Mwansabombwe District was jointly developed by partners including setting of targets for WASH in household, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets. These targets were linked to the realisation of National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) and National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP), which in turn are aligned to Vision 2030, the 8th National Development Plan (NDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives, strategies and targets falling under respective mandates of actor (MTC, LpWSC, Mwansabombwe DEBS, Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe Town Council
- ii. To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets under Mwansabombwe Town Council
- iii. To enhance planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition under Mwansabombwe Town Council
- iv. To improve School WASH and Nutrition under Mwansabombwe DEBS
- v. To improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition under Mwansabombwe DHO
- vi. To improve WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas under LpWSC

The total cost of these measures was costed at **267,939,090ZMW** and at **281,531,833ZMW** 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 Planning and coordination	Mwansabombwe Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial, social and economic planning 	2,360,028	5,310,063
2	To enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas 	2,349,677	2,853,023

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

Item No	Categories of Package of Measures	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
3	To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres) 	5,083,705	6,056,449
4	To improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres Nutrition for entire district 	14,772,164	16,858,259
5	To improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	70,671,690	71,764,803
6	To improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	40,722,286	46,709,696
7	To improve WSS service delivery in 'Urban' Town of Mwansabombwe	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) & Mwansabombwe Town Council (MTC)	LpWSC & MTC Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Township water supply and sanitation improvement 	131,979,540	131,979,540
Grand Total					267,939,090	281,531,833

This document first introduces the Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe DWASH IP objectives presented in **Section 6**. These objectives were then broken down into consolidated list of activities/packages of measures developed jointly by the actors and presented in **Section 7**. The document then proceeds to cover critical aspects for DWASH IP implementation including management and coordination, M&E sources of financing and risks and mitigation measures (**Section 8**). A draft work plan had also been developed. Finally, the document considers various aspects and issues highlighted during the development of DWASH IP and offers different recommendations (**Section 9**).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1.1 Location of Mwansabombwe District

Mwansabombwe District is a recently established District in the eastern part of Luapula Province located at about 100km drive from the provincial capital Mansa. The District is part of the newly created Mwansabombwe District established in 2012. Its aim was to speed up urbanization in order to curb the rural urban migration through rural development and job creation. By taking development and services closer to a smaller area in rural areas such as Mwansabombwe, the goal is to “make the whole Zambia a better place for all.”

Mwansabombwe district is located in the valley of the Luapula River, on the northern part of Luapula province. It shares boundaries with Nchelenge in the north, Mwense in the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the west and Kawambwa in the east. The Muchinga Escarpment runs north-south and forms a sharp boundary between Kawambwa and Mwansabombwe. The Ntumbacushi Mountain on Muchinga Escarpment is a prominent feature. The widely spoken local language is Lunda with English stands as the official language.

According to the Mwansabombwe District Strategic Plan 2017-2021, the district covers an area of approximately 1,200 square kilometers, which is 2.4% of the total area coverage of Luapula province. From this area, only 64km² is currently state land and the remaining 1136km² is customary land under the traditional leadership of his Royal Highness Mwata Kazembe. The geological formation is mainly granite and laterite. High concentrations of iron is characteristic of district's boreholes because of laterite, soil layer that is rich in iron oxide.

Mwansabombwe experiences generally warm to hot climate. Geographically Mwansabombwe lies within a zone of seasonally high rainfall (1,000-1,500 mm/annum); Altitudes vary from 900 m above sea level in the Valley to over 1,300 m on the Muchinga escarpment. The cool, dry season is pronounced, usually lasting from April until October by which time mean temperatures approach 30°C.

The Muchinga escarpment forms a watershed for the streams that feed the Luapula River on the Zambian side. Ntumbacushi Falls is formed when the Ng'ona River plunges on the Ntumba Mountain. The larger part of the district forms a system comprising the Luapula River Valley, the swamps leading into Lake Mweru is generally referred to as "the Valley".

The district is mainly drained by the Luapula river, on the western border with Congo DR. Other streams include the Mbereshi river which forms the northern boundary with Nchelenge drains into the Mofwe lagoon; the Ng'ona River, the Lufubu River which drains into the Mupembe lagoon and the Mununshi river which drains into the Kaombe lagoon, all which eventually drain into the Luapula River.

1.2.1. General District Administration

The district covers an area of approximately 1,200 square kilometres, of which about 6000 Hectares is state land which currently has 4,000 planned properties. The Township currently has about 45km of township roads formed. In 2014, Ministry of Lands surveyed a total of 1000 plots, Council has offered these properties to the public since 2016.

Mwansabombwe district is made up of one parliamentary constituency and twelve (12) Council wards. It is composed of an elected council chairperson, twelve elected ward councillors and the paramount chief. The council chairperson is the head of the council and officiates at ceremonial functions, while the council secretary is the head of management and all council staff. As per the Zambian, Constitution, Council is charged with the responsibility of providing services to the residents of the Municipality and this is currently done through its five departments as well as the seven devolved departments through the decentralization process.

1.2.2. Political System, Governance and Traditional Leadership

Politically, Mwansabombwe District is being governed through one constituency, Mwansabombwe constituency, and twelve political wards namely Kabalenge, Mbereshi, Lufubu, Pembe, Mwansabombwe, Kazembe, Mununshi, Salanga, Kayo, Chipita, Kakose and Mulele.

Inhabitants of Mwansabombwe district are the Lunda people of Mwata Kazembe. Mwansabombwe has a very rich cultural heritage, the notable one being the famous Umutomboko traditional ceremony that culminates with a dance of the conquest, performed by the Mwata himself. The ceremony attracts a huge number of people including local and international tourists.

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

1.2.3. Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions

Population

According to the CSO 2010 Census of Population and Housing projections, Mwansabombwe District has a total population of 45,294 with 18,298 Households. The population is composed of 23,286 female representing 51 per cent of the total population and 22,008 male representing 49 per cent.

The population density is about 37 persons per square kilometer way above the national average of 17.4 and the regional average of 19.6 persons per square kilometer; the population growth is estimated at an average of 2.7 per cent per annum from 35,546 in 2000 to 45,294 in 2010.

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base, the population of Mwansabombwe district is estimated at 64,542 in 2022. The average household size in Mwansabombwe is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

Socio-Economic Conditions

Due to the good state of the major road, the district is well connected to Nchelenge, Mwense, Kawambwa, within the province. It is also connected to Northern province through the Kawambwa –Luwingu road and Nakonde. The District is further connected to the SADC and COMESA region making it possible for international trade and commerce related business.

The local people are mainly fishermen. With Government effort to diversify the agriculture sector, people of Mwansabombwe have started shifting efforts to crop agriculture. Maize is one crop that people are cultivating beside cassava, which is grown at subsistence level in the district. The Ministry of Agriculture in the District is working tirelessly to ensure that people start growing high value crops such as soya beans, sugar canes etc.

According to the 2022 Mwansabombwe GIZ WASH baseline report (please find more details in the Methodology section), it is observed that most of Mwansabombwe District does not have access to electricity (77%). From the population that have access to electricity, their source of electricity is through ZESCO (hydroelectricity) 80% and solar 19%. Willingness to connect to electricity out of those that had no access stood at 97%.

Employment and Household Income

According to the 2022 Mwansabombwe GIZ WASH baseline report, only 3% of the population of Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe district generally has low-income levels, with majority (about 68%) of the households in rural areas having the least income bracket averaging at less than ZMW500 as shown in Figure 1. While only 4% have an income above ZMW3,000. With these income levels, about 87% the population accessing piped water schemes or kiosks 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.

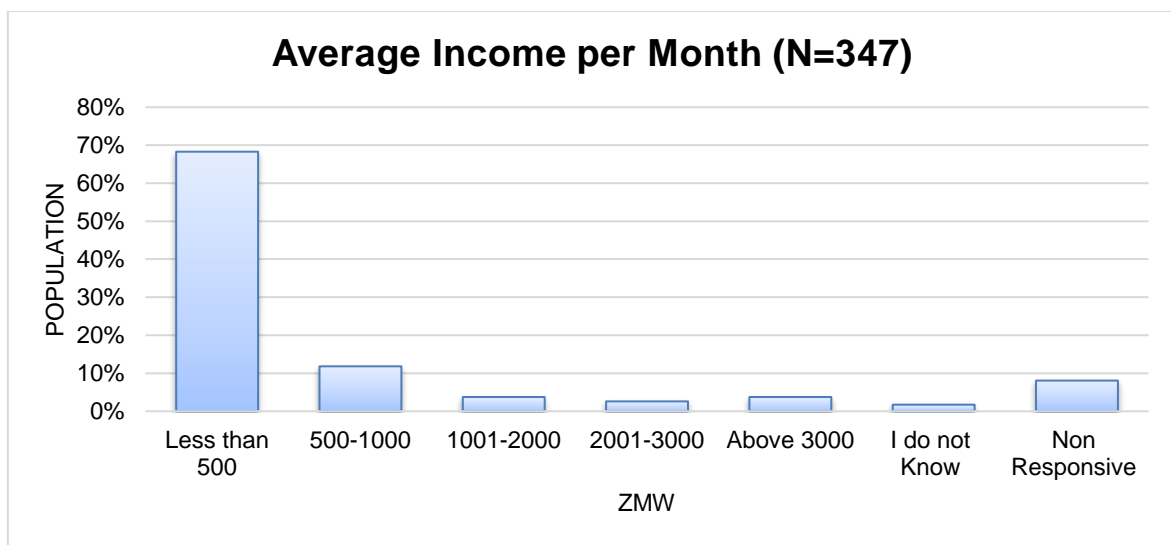


Figure 1: Mwansabombwe District Average Household Income (Source: Mwansabombwe GIZ WASH Baseline Report)

2 METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPT NOTE

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

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

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

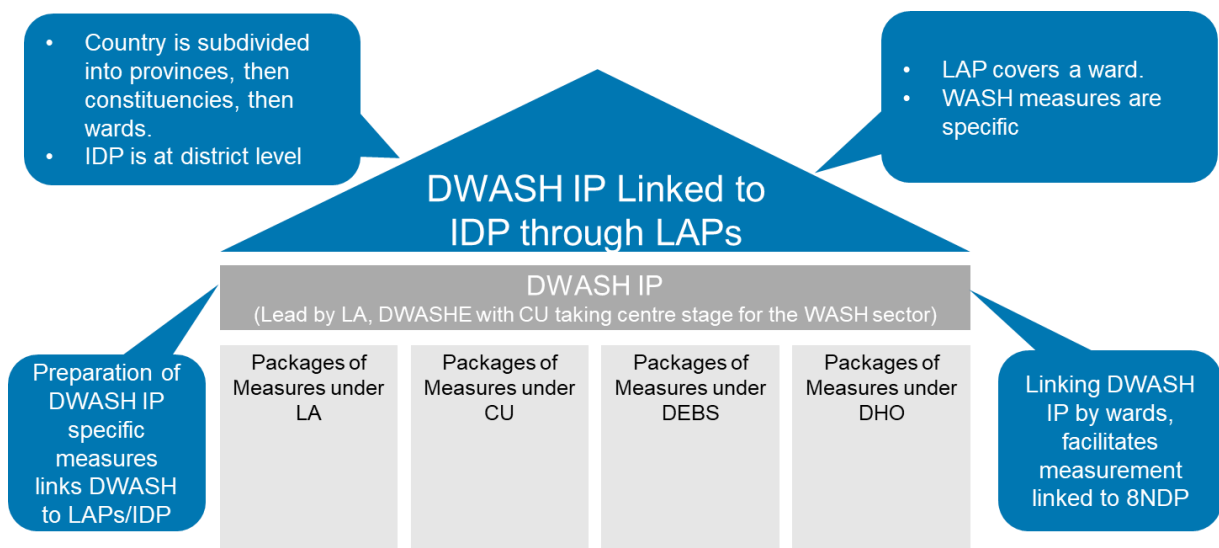


Figure 2: District WASH Investment Packages based on mandates

2.2 CAPACITY AND DATA AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

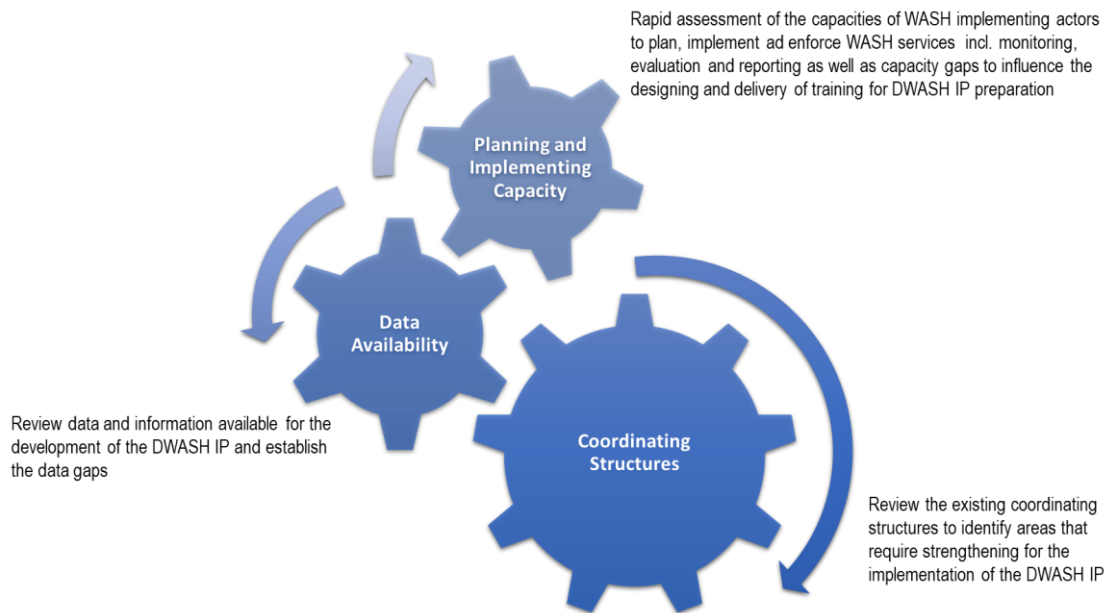


Figure 3: Capacity needs and data availability assessment elements

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

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

2.3 BASELINE SURVEY

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

The baseline survey adopted both **qualitative and quantitative research** approaches. The qualitative phase entailed Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with key stakeholders and opinion shapers in the civil society space and government institutions. The quantitative phase involved data collection at household and representative institutional at ward level with representative sample of 386 households, 21 schools, 8 health care facilities, 4 public places (markets, bus stations and

traditional arenas) and 22 non-domestic places (offices, lodges, restaurants and etc.) distributed at ward level. The household samples were translated into a margin of error of 5% at a 95% confidence level.

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

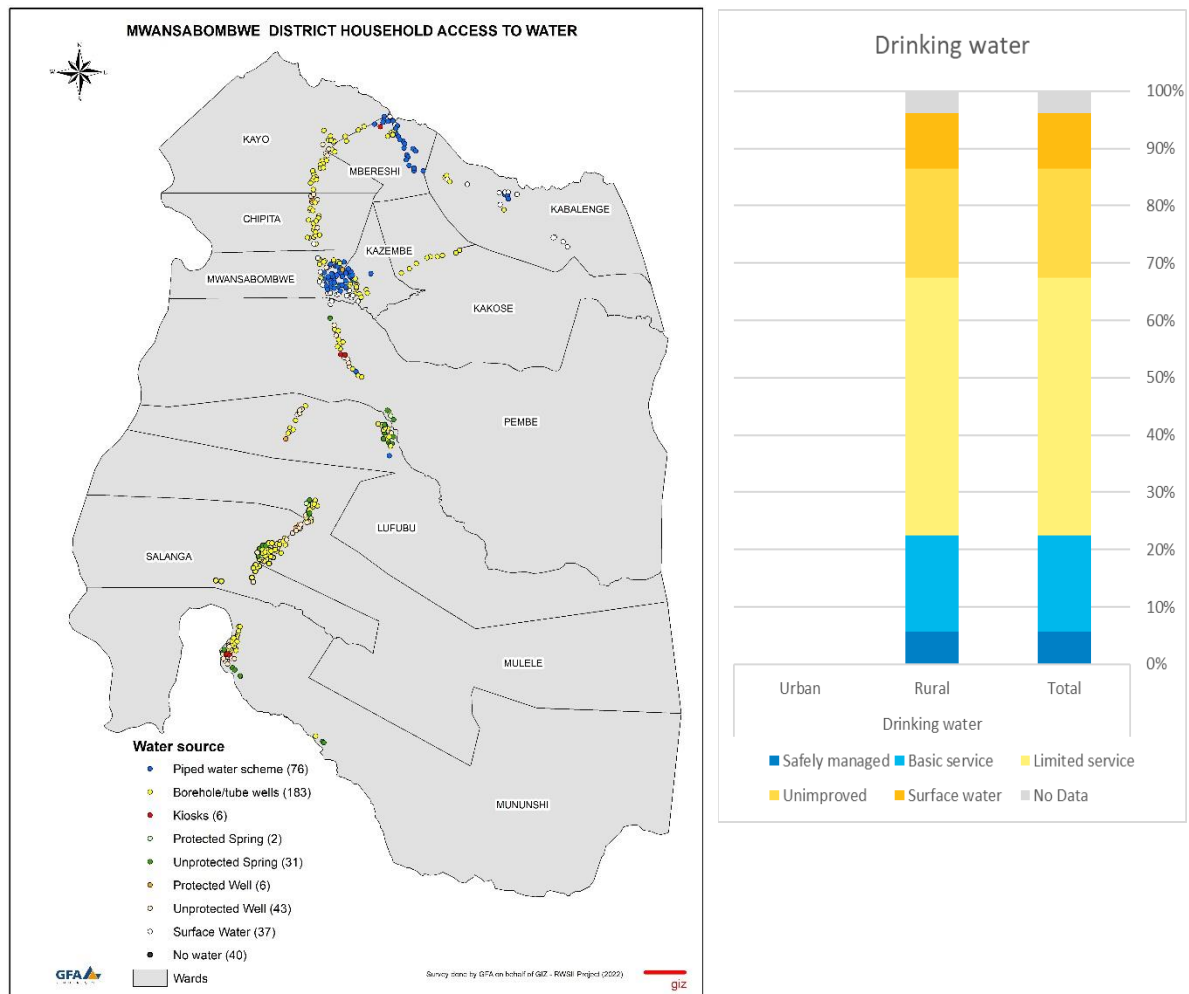


Figure 4: Example of outcomes of the Baseline Survey

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

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, Mwansabombwe Town Council, LpWSC, DEBS and DHOs. These structures/actors were targeted for strengthening.

Strengthening measures took place in November 2021, and included but were not limited to consultation meetings with key leadership in Mwansabombwe 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), MTC - Senior Management, and others, etc. The approach for cooperation, steering structures, processes and learning and innovation aspects of the DWASH IP preparations were explained. District WASH steering and reporting structures between various actors were reviewed and appreciated. Of particular note, was the **review of reporting of national targets and indicators** based on National Development Plan and National WASH programmes. An agreement was then developed on strengthening of coordination structures, reporting elements and targets for NDPs and national WASH programmes, and **DWASH IP and its objectives** was introduced.

2.5 PLANNING

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



Figure 5: Key steps of planning

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

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

The identified packages of measures from each actor were then validated by all the stakeholders and justifications made during a validation meeting in August 2022 as shown in figure 5 to seek consensus on the investment measures by actors. **The validated measures were then prioritized, costed and consolidated into one Mwansabombwe District WASH Investment Plan.**



Figure 6: Mwansabombwe DWASH IP Validation Meeting with partners in November 2022

2.6 THEORY OF CHANGE

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

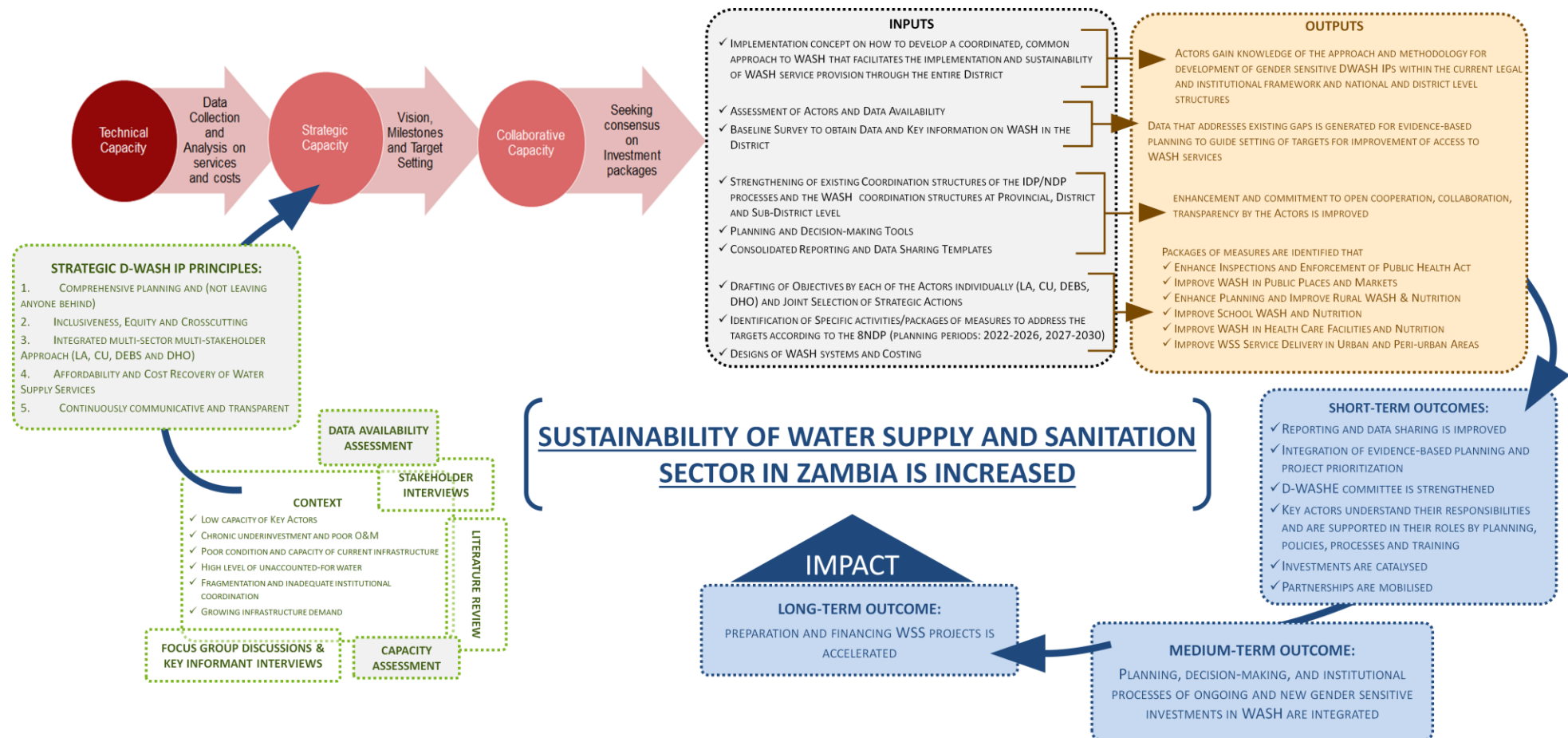


Figure 7: Theory of Change for DWASH IP

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

3.1 OVERARCHING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

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

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

This is the overarching legal framework for the Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe Town Council

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

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

The Local Government Act

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

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

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

Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) was incorporated in December 2008 as a private company, limited by shares, under the Companies Act (Cap 388 of the Laws of Zambia) with the primary purpose of providing water supply and sanitation services to the whole of Luapula Province, but only became operational in September 2009, with 12 districts being shareholders owned by the LAs of namely; Chembe, Chipili, Mansa, Samfya, Mwense, Mwansabombwe, Kawambwa, Nchelenge, Milenge, Lunga, Chifunabuli and Chieng. As per Gazette Notice No. 7039, Luapula Water and Sanitation Company is a statutory body under the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation for delivery of Water Supply and Sanitation Services as licensed by the regulator, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council of Zambia (NWASCO). The mandates are detailed in the xxx (provide the names of the documents like OSS and FSM and rural water and sanitation regulations. 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 Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe District. The DEBS is responsible for planning, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in schools as part of creation of adequate learning environment for pupils. The role of DEBS is to ensure that schools have access to good School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programs. Apart from advocacy & Education, they partner with other stakeholders to provide minimum requirements for a good learning environment which includes access to good WASH facilities.

3.3.4 District Health Office (DHO)

The Mwansabombwe DHO is a department at district level under the MoH, and is responsible for Health Care Facilities, including WASH in Mwansabombwe. Under decentralisation of devolved functions at district level, DHO can be reporting progress and status of WASH in Mwansabombwe District. The Mwansabombwe DHO is responsible for planning, operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in health care facilities as part of creation of adequate and safe environment for provision of health care services. Related to WASH, DHO under this mandate also covers

subjects of Food and Nutrition Policy, Health Information System and Public Health. The mandate of WASH provision in the district lies with the council. DHO is responsible for public health protection which includes provision of the hygienic aspects of WASH services and monitoring disease burden in the district ensuring that the people in the community are protected from water borne diseases.

3.4 KEY NATIONAL WASH PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Education of key stakeholders on water supply and sanitation issues.
- Strengthening coordination and management of environmental health at all levels of care.
- Controlling the water demand through demand management.
- Promotion of the use of expertise to assist Commercial Utilities (CUs) and local authorities to improve management, planning, implementation and operation of urban WSS facilities.

- Reduce non-revenue water and increasing the metering ratio.
- Expansion of the coverage in all urban systems and provide at least minimum service level in all parts of the licensed service areas.
- Development of additional sources, transmission systems and water treatment facilities.

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

Some key objectives are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) SERVICE LADDERS

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

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



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

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

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

- Decentralisation
- Planning and Coordination of WASH activities, including reporting
- Overall District WASH Situation
- Urban and Peri-urban WSS service provision under the mandate of LpWSC to households and non-domestic properties,
- Rural WASH service provision under the mandate of MTC 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 MTC.

Key findings and outcomes of WASH survey conducted in Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe Management Meetings. In these meetings, heads of departments within the Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe 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

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

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, where different Ministries have developed a centralised data base (NSDI projections compares well with ZAMSTAT, established in the Baseline Survey preparatory work), projections, the population of Mwansabombwe district is 64,542, with this population being predominately rural.

The Planning department in the council provides planning services i.e. effective and efficient planning. They also develop Local Area Plans (LAPs) and also direct resources in terms of investments. It is also responsible for coordination the planning of programmes and projects under WASH for Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Some of these include allocation of resources to resources to water services, upgrade activities that range from handpumps to small-piped water schemes. They also encourage the WDCs to apply for water projects and prioritise these projects. Another initiative put in place is ensuring all proposed projects under CDF like the development of infrastructure like HCFs, schools, markets etc includes components of WASH service provision for the proposed infrastructure to ensure it is a comprehensive package. At a new clinic, a component of water is included and provides an extension to the nearby community.

The WDCs have positively responded to WASH projects and have made a lot of applications for upgrades, kiosks but due to money constraints not all projects can be implemented. This is mainly arising from witnessing the benefits of other wards that are accessing such services. The gaps and challenges that exist include knowledge and information gap at all levels i.e., the community that are required to propose the projects as they are community driven projects and at the leaders of the WDCs, Councillors and the Council who are supposed to prioritise the proposed projects. The other challenge is competing needs i.e., a lot of applications with scarce resources. Going forward the selection or prioritisation of projects will be based on the IDP which will assist in the prioritising investments, but the current practice of prioritisation is done through the WDCs who are requested to develop priority lists for the wards.

Mwansabombwe had a strategic plan which came to end in December 2021 aspired to become a well-established district which supports expanding economic opportunities by 2021 and is to be superseded by the IDP. There was a council resolution for the IDP in March 2021 and in July 2021 the planning programme commenced. The planning survey and issues report development commenced in August 2021. The expected date of completion of the IDP is December 2022 and GIZ D4D is offering technical assistance to the development of the IDP in collaboration with the provincial planning unit. One of the outputs of the IDP planning processes is the generation of spatial maps indicating current and future land use patterns.

Mwansabombwe has opened a township which has an approved plan with 1016 properties numbered, surveyed and 45km roads opened. This was funded by the Ministry of Lands under the Land Development Fund (LDF). Out of the 1016 plots, 180 have been sold of which only 12 have cleared and made some foundations. The only thing remaining to develop the township is the provision of municipal services i.e., provision of electricity and water. The existing water service are 2 boreholes (handpumps) drilled by the council under CDF against 1016 plots. The current infrastructure at the township are 55 Government properties, which include houses, and Government buildings (90% completed) due to some contractual issues. The development of the allocated plots is directly related to the challenge of service provision i.e. electricity and water. The current strategy that is being put in place to ensure the provision of the required service is lobbying from the Ministry of Lands, the last funding received through this Ministry was dated 2015 and the district hasn't received anything till date. A layout plan was developed to identify the prioritised areas in the township for the mobilisation of resources from the LDF. In the next 10 years, the council would like to ensure that the township is fully serviced which is highly dependent on availability of funds.

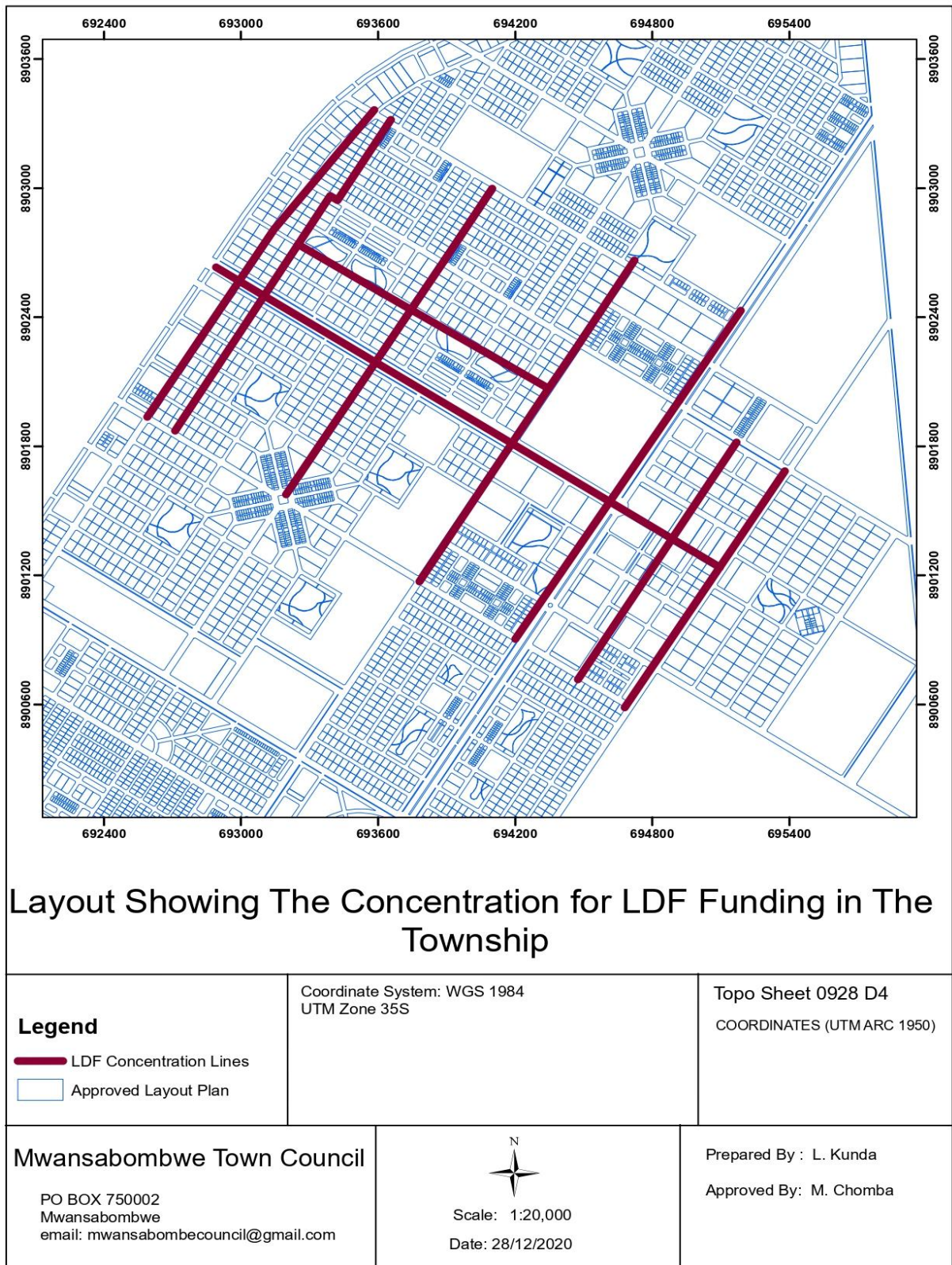


Figure 10: Layout showing the concentration for Land Development Fund (LDF) Funding in the Township

Coordination and Steering Structures

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

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

- **Updating of DWASH Tasks:** the Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the DWASHE terms of reference were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation. Further DWASHE secretariat would consider to include LpWSC to report on Urban WASH when they move into the township whereas the Mwansabombwe-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH. See **Annex 9** for the updated ToRs for the DWASHE Committee.
- **Need to adopt the multi-sectoral approach:** this includes the need for strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by actors at all levels. 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. There is no data base to store any data because most of it is paper based and this has been a challenge.
- **Budget** to support DWASHE from the province level.
- **Reporting of EHTs** to the RWSS Unit. Report of EHTs is done through the DHO structures, then to the DWASHE. There is a WhatsApp group where EHTs share data.
- **Reporting templates** need to be developed or updated for coordination structures, taking account existing reporting formats and processes.

Capacity Needs

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

- **Technical skills:** it is noted that DEBS team doesn't have engineering staff on their teams and rely on MoE provincial support for planning and Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe Local Authority (LA), both DEBS and DHO shall benefit from the engineering staff with the LA.
- **Financial processes and control systems** in the districts. Each actor has its own financial and control systems that are to be adhered to.

- **Governance and M&E** in the districts. The actors shall commit themselves to good corporate governance, transparency and accountability. This is considered critical in transparent planning and implementing of development interventions, including WASH activities, which are to be accomplished through multi-sectoral and integrated approaches.
- **LpWSC:** The Township of Mwansabombwe forms the nucleus for development of the district. Its development is hampered by lack of water supply and sanitation services. The Town Council intends to work in collaboration with LpWSC head quarters to bring about water supply and sanitation infrastructure projects in Mwansabombwe. LpWSC shall need to establish its presence in the district in terms of offices.

4.3 OVERALL DISTRICT WASH SITUATION

According to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) of Zambia, the population of Mwansabombwe district is estimated at 64,542. The average household size in Mwansabombwe is 6 inhabitants and it is equally split between males and females (3 males and 3 females per household).

It is observed that majority of the households access water from boreholes/ tubewells and as 2022 only 20% of Mwansabombwe district is connected to piped water schemes about 84% of the population not connected to piped water schemes are willing to connect. The JMP drinking water service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 11 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.

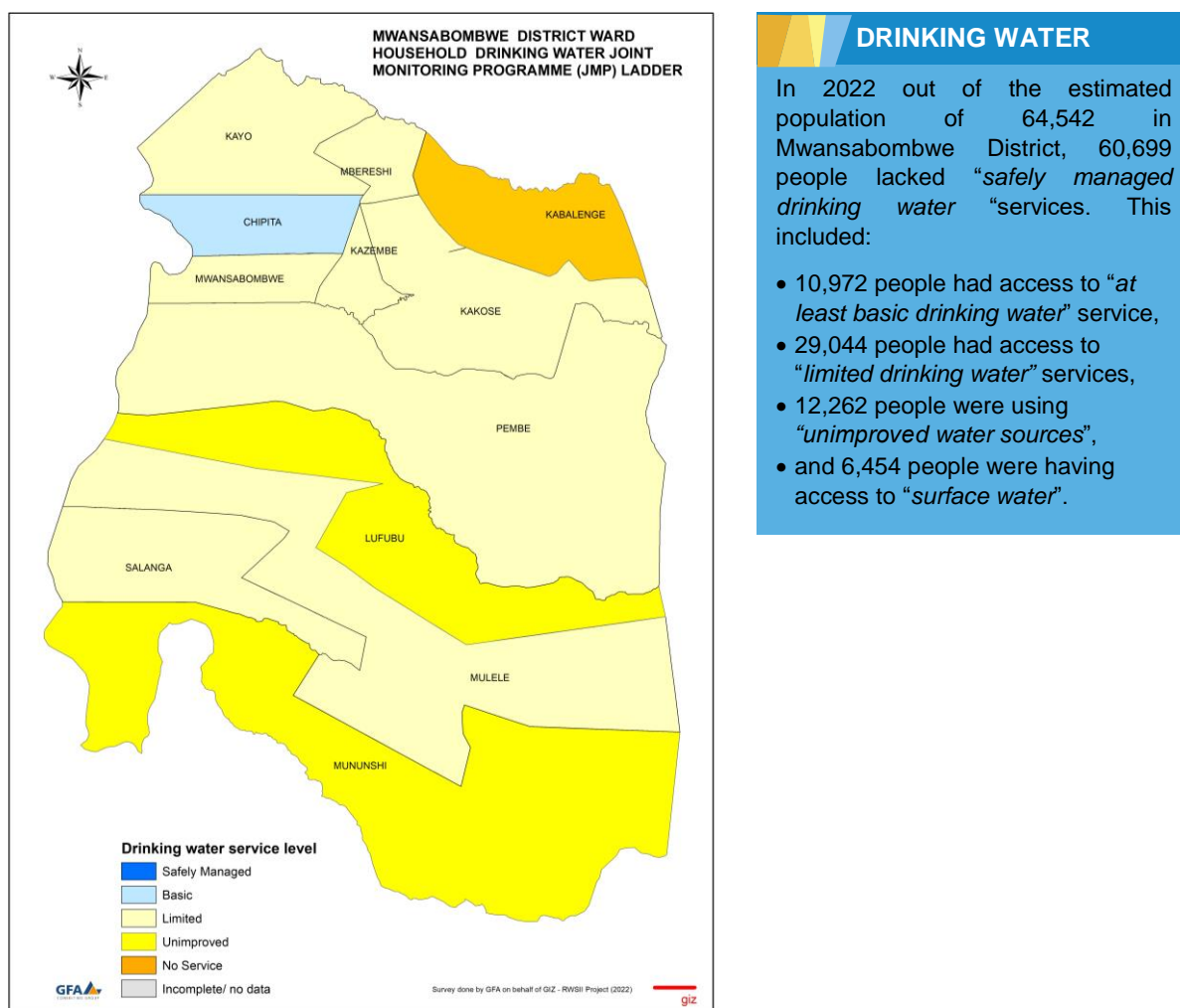
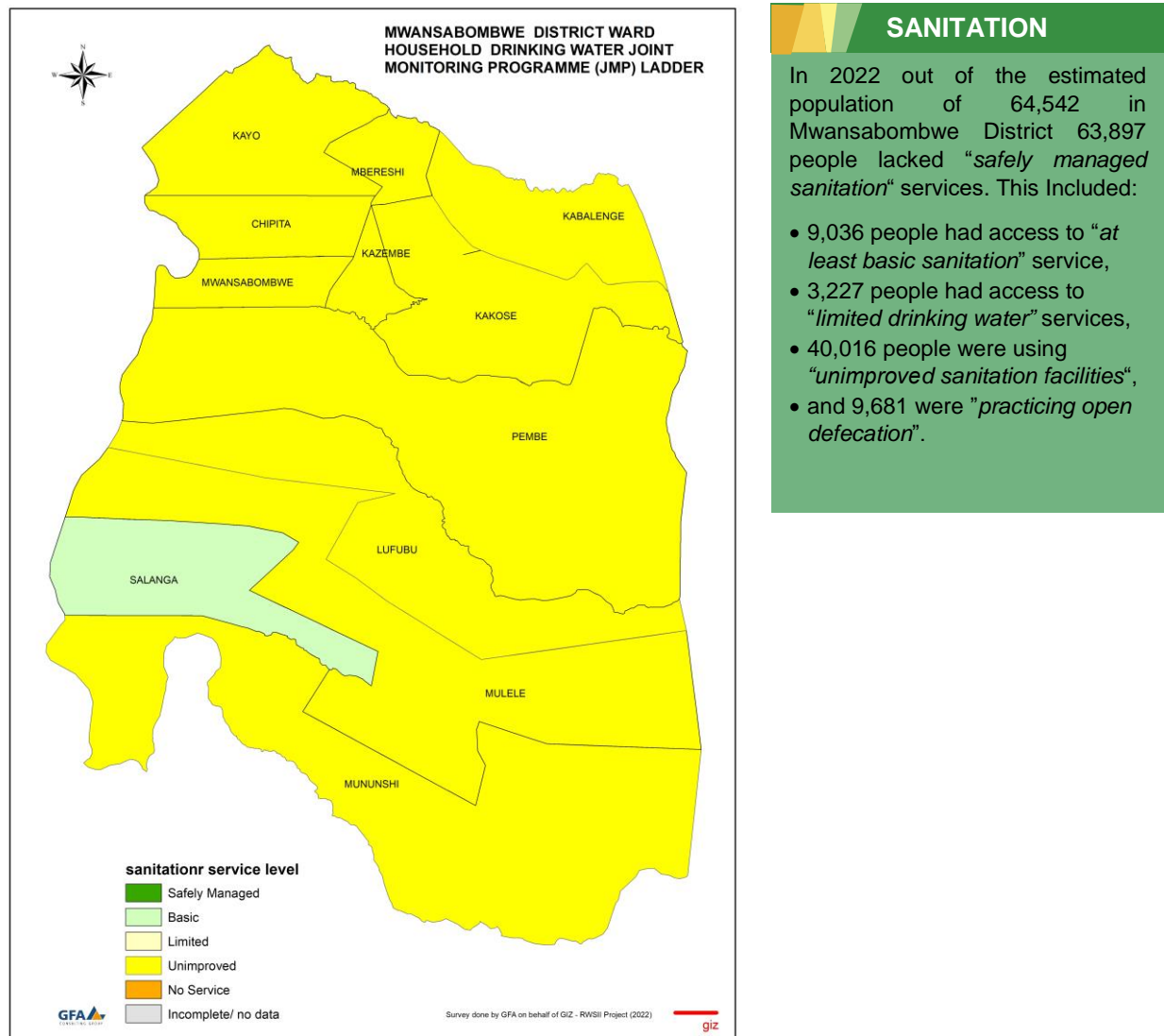


Figure 11: Mwansabombwe JMP household drinking water service levels (Source: GIZ Mwansabombwe WASH Baseline Report)

As for sanitation, approximately 13% of Mwansabombwe District do not have toilets. Majority of the households use unimproved (unsafe) traditional latrines (76%). Out of the 86% that have access to sanitation facilities, only 14% share their sanitation facilities with other households. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 12 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.



SANITATION

In 2022 out of the estimated population of 64,542 in Mwansabombwe District 63,897 people lacked “safely managed sanitation” services. This Included:

- 9,036 people had access to “at least basic sanitation” service,
- 3,227 people had access to “limited drinking water” services,
- 40,016 people were using “unimproved sanitation facilities”,
- and 9,681 were “practicing open defecation”.

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

As of 2022, majority of the population in Mwansabombwe District do not have access to hygiene services. From the population that has access to hygiene services, the most commonly used handwashing facility in Mwansabombwe is the tippy tap. The JMP sanitation service levels are illustrated in a map in Figure 13 and see **Annex 6** for a detailed ward level distribution.

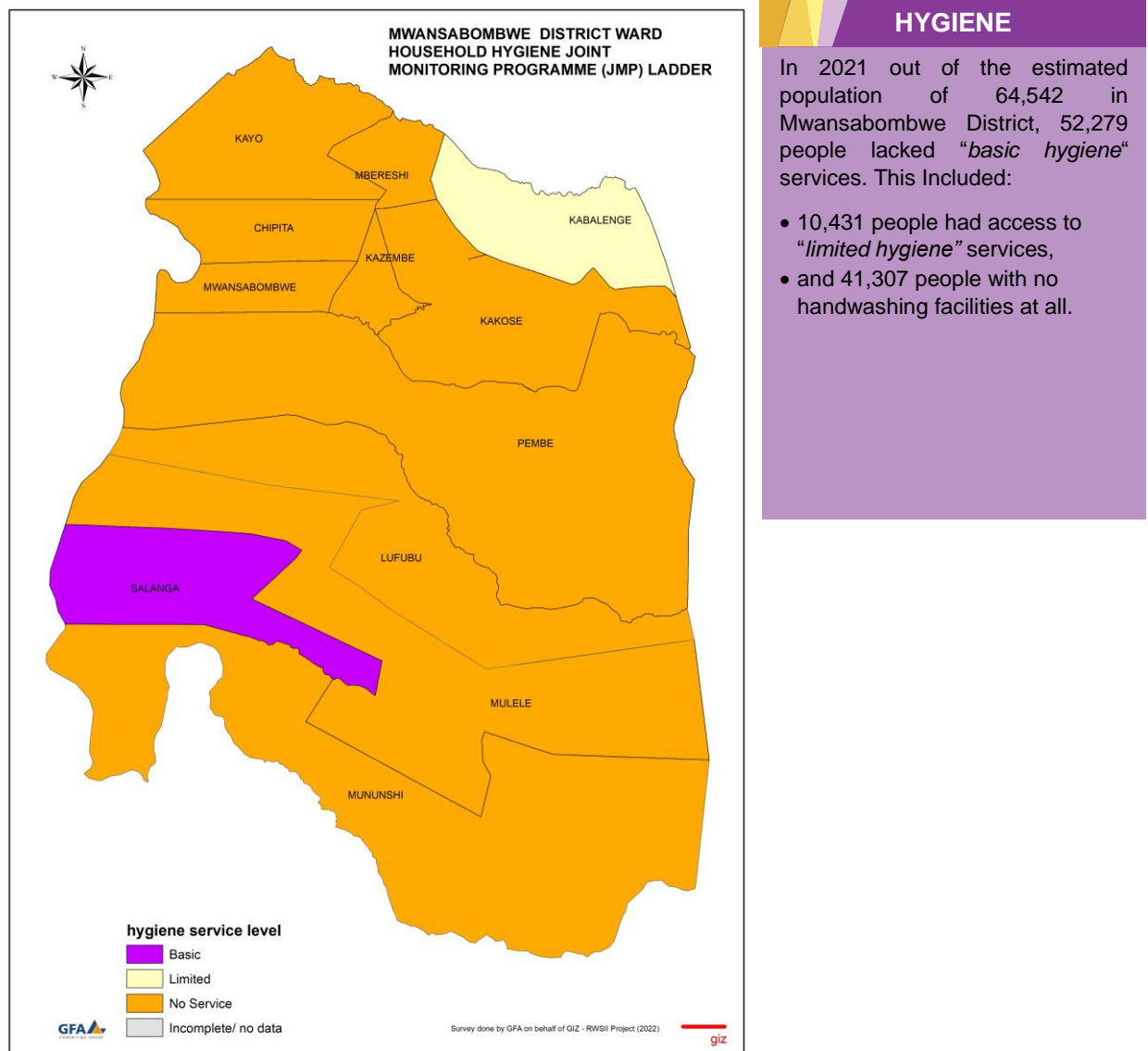


Figure 13: Mwansabombwe JMP household hygiene service levels (Source: GIZ Mwansabombwe WASH Baseline Report)

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

4.4 URBAN AND PERI-URBAN WASH

Spatial Planning

Spatial planning helps to visualize water supply service coverage. Land use maps provide a basis for determination of water supply and sanitation requirements in the newly created district. The Mwansabombwe Town Council working with LpWSC established water supply and sanitation requirements based on demarcated plots consisting 4,449 properties of which 1,317 are non-domestic, 522 are high-cost housing units, 1,044 are medium cost housing units and 1,566 are to be low-cost housing units.

Proposed Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure in the Mwansabombwe Township

- i. The proposed infrastructure interventions consist of planning, developing and implementing a water supply improvement project, to deliver water supply and sanitation services to the township of Mwansabombwe, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting:
- ii. Hydrogeological Investigations for boreholes for water source. There potential groundwater sources as evidenced by water protection zones on the land use map. However, surface water should be explored as an option, in an event that ground water is found unsuitable due to quality issues.
- iii. Developing and equipping of production boreholes sufficient to cover the entire planned use map.
- iv. Supply and installation of water transmission pipelines to ground tank
- v. Construction of reinforced concrete clear water storage tank (collection tank)
- vi. Construction of elevated tank/s
- vii. Pumping Stations to delivery to elevated tank/s
- viii. Construction of supply mains and distribution network
- ix. Installation of new service connections
- x. Installation of water meters
- xi. Nor-revenue water management

The proposed sanitation infrastructure and activities are, not limiting:

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

4.5 RURAL WASH

The rural areas of Mwansabombwe consist of settlements with clusters of less than 250 people and rural growth centres with clusters more than 1000 people. Large clusters are targeted for piped water schemes. The MTC has compiled a list of all growth centres in the district (see **Annex 11**).

As per NSDI data, the population in rural is about 64,542 of which according to the baseline survey undertaken, only about 14,845 (23%) had at least basic water supply services. About 29,044 (45%) had limited water services, about 12,263 (19%) get water from unimproved water sources. About 6,454 (10%) has majority get their drinking water from surface water sources.

The infrastructure of delivering of water services in the rural areas includes 175 water points fitted with handpumps, 5 small-piped water schemes and 8 kiosks. As of 2022, all the 175 water points are functional as a result of 75 non functional water points being rehabilitated under UNICEF/KfW

support through Care International. See **Annex 11** for the rehabilitations and new boreholes in the district. This means the operational rate is 100% against a national target of 90% for operation and maintenance. Issues have been identified that include but are not limited to: the absence of a database to store any data because most if the data is available on paper due to paper based data collection systems which poses to be a challenge. Selected DWASH IP measures, presented in **Section 7**, address these challenges.

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

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

Level of Service	Drinking Water (% of population)		Sanitation (% of population)		Hygiene (% of population)	
	District	Rural	District	Rural	District	Rural
Safely Managed	6	6	1	1	-	-
Basic	17	17	14	14	19	19
Limited	45	45	5	5	16	16
Unimproved	19	19	62	62	-	-
Surface water/ Open Defecation/ No Service	10	10	15	15	64	64
Incomplete Data	4	4	3	3	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 Mwansabombwe District has main public places and markets consisting of seven markets and one traditional ceremony arena.

The markets are Chinyanta, Mununshi, Salanga, Mbereshi, Mukamba and Lufubu Market. The traditional ceremony arena is Kazembe traditional ceremony arena.

All the public places except the traditional ceremony arena are maintained by the council. The Arena is maintained by the arena committee, which is minimal as the ceremony is only conducted once a year and the ablution blocks are only accessible to VIP guests. The council collects fees for use, provides tissues and disinfectant. All the public places under the council have sanitation facilities that are sex separated except Mbereshi market which only has one functional toilet. Some public places may have toilets but lack water sources or have limited access to water sources. Currently only Chinyanta market and Kazembe arena have ablution blocks with waterborne toilets. Chinyanta market is the only market with showers in Mwansabombwe District (see Figure 14). Apart from the new Chinyanta market with a newly constructed ablution block that meets all the necessary requirements, all the other public places require that the facilities to rehabilitated or new ones constructed to make them gender sensitive.



Figure 14: Chinyanta Market newly constructed ablution

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

Table 4: Mwansabombwe Public Places WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwansabombwe 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	43	-	43	86	-	86	43	-	43
Limited	0	-	0	14	-	14	0	-	0
No Service	57	-	57	0	-	0	57	-	57
Incomplete Data	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mwansabombwe WASH baseline report, 50% of the public places had access to “basic drinking water” service whereas 75% of the public places had access to “basic sanitation” services and 50% had access to “basic hygiene” services.

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

4.7 WASH IN SCHOOLS

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

Mwansabombwe district as total of 36 schools ranging from primary, basic, secondary, combined and other such a community schools. **Out of the 36 schools, one school accessed its water from unimproved water sources i.e., unprotected well only without an alternative water source and two schools had temporary sanitation facilities or not toilets on the school premises.** Majority of the schools had pit latrines and only 2 schools have waterborne toilets.

The average toilet ratios for boys was 123, highest being 403 at Chilange Primary school and lowest being 10 at Kasese Primary school. For girls the average was 108, the highest being the same school at 376 and lowest 11 also being Kasese Primary School.

Table 5: Mwansabombwe Schools WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwansabombwe 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	52	-	52	0	-	0	0	-	0
Basic	5	-	5	4	-	4	5	-	5
Limited	29	-	29	86	-	86	81	-	81
No Service	9	-	10	0	-	0	14	-	14
Incomplete Data	5	-	5	10	-	10	0	-	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the 2022 Mwansabombwe WASH baseline report, 52% of the schools had access to “advanced drinking water” service, whereas 0% of the schools had access to “advanced sanitation” services and 0% had access to “advanced hygiene” services as shown in Table 5 above.

Further, 36 schools in Mwansabombwe District, 21 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, there was no school that had waterborne toilets and also meeting the school standard ratios as mentioned above.

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

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

4.8 WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Policy states that all public places and institutions are supposed to be serviced with waterborne toilets. There are 12 health care facilities in Mwansabombwe, categorised into Hospital, Rural Health Centre and Health Post. Except some rural health posts that had access to advanced drinking water and sanitation services, all the remaining health centres had basic drinking water services. The DHO Office is responsible for WASH service provision in the health care facilities and also conduct WASH preventive and promotive activities as well as curative as a result of poor WASH service provision.

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

Table 6: Mwansabombwe Health Care Facilities WASH Coverage (Source: GIZ Mwansabombwe WASH baseline report 2022)

Health Care Facilities	Drinking Water (% of population)			Sanitation (% of population)			Hygiene (% of population)			Health Care Waste Management (% of population)			Environmental Cleaning (% of population)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Advanced	25	-	25	0	-	0	25	-	25	38	-	38	13	-	13
Basic	75	-	75	38	-	38	13	-	13	12	-	12	13	-	13
Limited	0	-	0	50	-	50	62	-	62	50	-	50	12	-	12
No Service	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	62	-	62
Incomplete Data	0	-	0	12	-	12	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

According to the 2022 Mwansabombwe WASH baseline report, 25% of the HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service, whereas 0% of had access to “advanced sanitation” services. In addition, 25% of HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene”. Further, 38% of HCFs had access to “advanced health care waste management” services and 13% of which access to “advanced environmental cleaning” services as shown in Table 6 above.

Further, out of 12 HCFs in Mwansabombwe District, only 3 HCFs had access to “advanced drinking water” service, with the remaining having basic service. On sanitation side, none of the HCFs had access to “advanced sanitation service this is due to the absence of sex separated facilities and toilets dedicated to staff and the remaining had basic and limited. 3 HCFs had access to “advanced hygiene” service, the remaining had basic and limited hygiene service. Considering health care waste management, only 6 HCFs had access to “at least basic health care waste management” service, the remaining had limited services. Further, 2 HCFs had access to “advanced environmental cleaning” service, the remaining with access to “limited environmental cleaning” services, and a few no cleaning protocols available and no staff received training on cleaning.

4.9 GENDER SENSITIVITY IN WASH

Gender Responsive WASH Infrastructure

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

According to the Mwansabombwe GIZ WASH baseline report, 89% of the school staff toilets were sex separated while approximately all pupil toilets were sex separated. While for HCFs, an average of 20% have staff toilets which are sex separated while 80% of the patient toilets were sex separated. In addition, 73% of the public places had toilets which were sex separated. The Schools, HCFs and public places are considered public institutions and there is need for WASH infrastructure in all public Institutions to have sex separated toilets.

Menstrual Hygiene Management

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

According to the Mwansabombwe GIZ WASH baseline report, 42% of the schools did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. While for HCFs, 43% did not have any of the five indicators for MHM friendly sanitation facilities. Similarly to gender sensitivity, all public institutions (schools, HCFs and public places and markets) should be provided with sanitation facilities for females that meet all the 5 MHM, reflected in the five MHM friendly indicators.

4.10 SCALING UP NUTRITION

Due to the high levels of malnutrition, GRZ in collaboration with NFNC, GIZ, SNV and SUNTA are implementing the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II. SUN II considers households and communities as targets to ensure all interventions come together to support sustainable nutritional outcomes. SUN II is a cross-ministry and multi-donor program to reduce stunting in Zambia through the implementation of the GRZ 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP). The MCDP program engages various stakeholders from different sectors for sustainable nutritional outcomes. See Figure 15 for the sectors involved in the implementation of WASH Programmes.

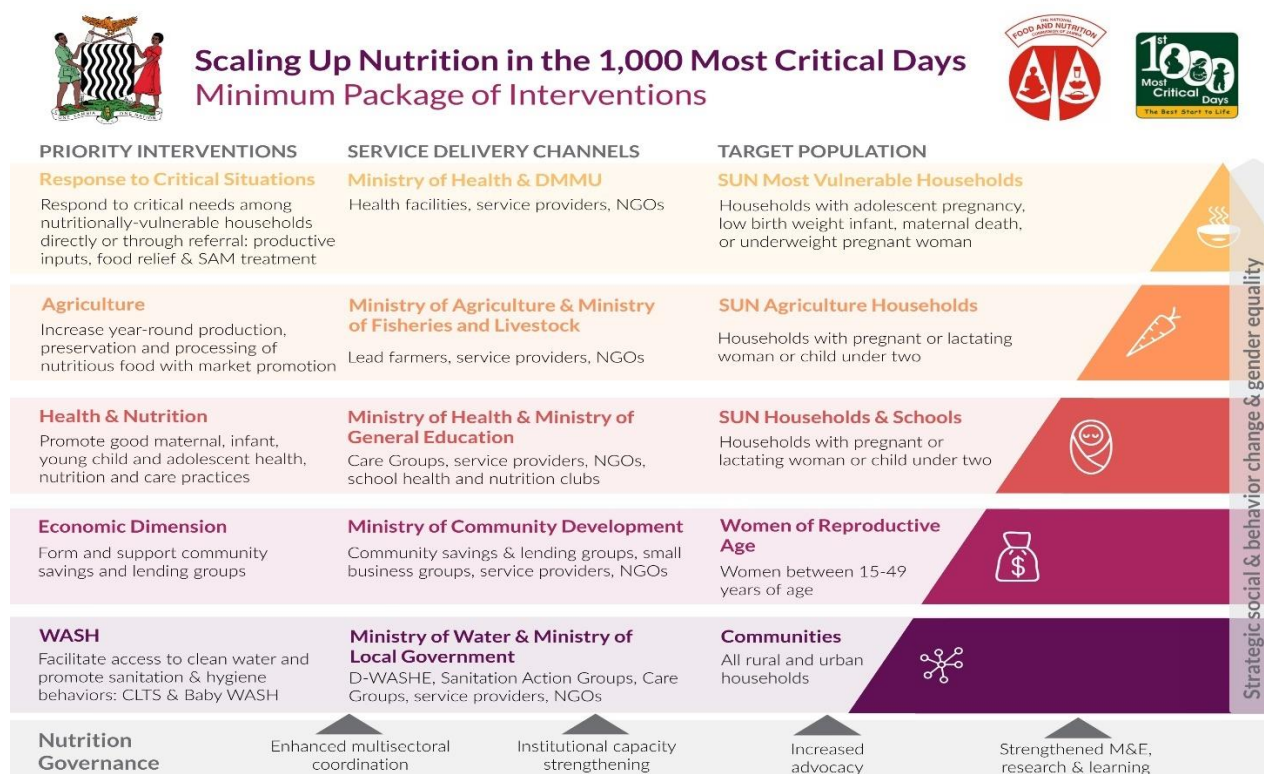


Figure 15: Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) II Pyramid

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

Access to adequate and safe sanitation and hygiene as well as safe drinking water can reduce undernutrition and stunting. SUN recommended hand hygiene and food handling practices can reduce incidences of diarrhoeal diseases. According the GIZ Mwansabombwe Baseline Report, majority of Mwansabombwe District that practice hand hygiene wash their hands before eating and preparing food as well as after using a toilet . It was observed that only 25% practice handwashing after changing the baby's nappies. If only 25% wash their hands after changing the baby and only 43% are washing hands before feeding the baby, chances of infecting the children are quite high. In addition to provision of adequate WASH services, the interventions should include behavioural change measures that would promote washing hands after changing baby's nappies.

5 THE CHANGE PROCESS ENVISIONED IN THE PLAN

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

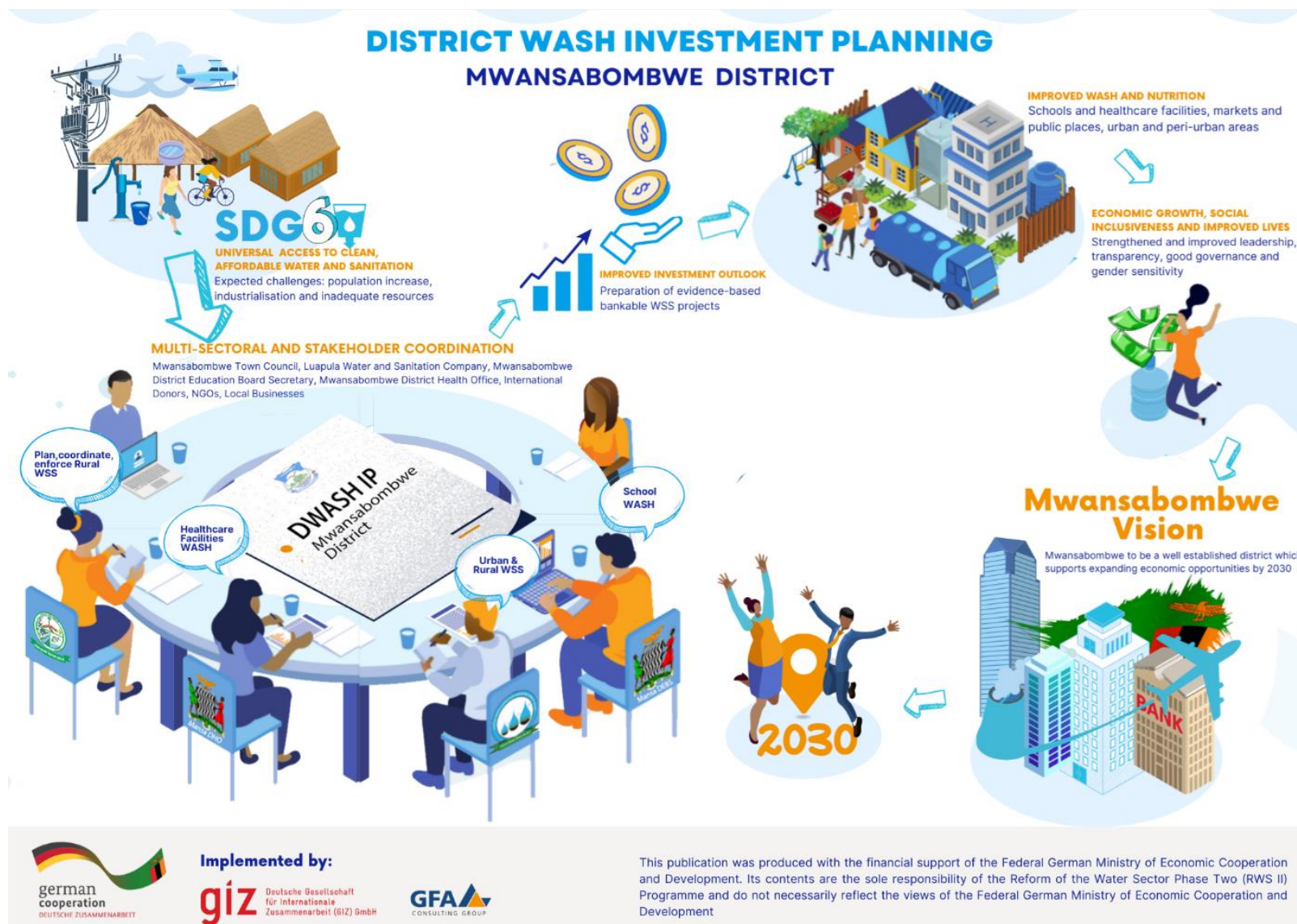


Figure 16: Mwansabombwe District Vision

6 MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT WASH VISION AND DWASH IP OBJECTIVES

Mwansabombwe District Strategic Plan 2017-2021 envisages “To be a well established district which supports expanding economic opportunities by 2021”. Mwansabombwe aims to make more effective use of scarce resources, speed up delivery of services, attract additional investment, attract additional funds, strengthens democracy through community engagement, informs budgeting, management and decision-making related to service delivery and development and promotes intergovernmental coordination because people have been empowered to identify their developmental need. Thus, Mwansabombwe District has committed itself to the achievement of adequate provision of WASH services to the population under its jurisdiction. It envisions providing clean and safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030.

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

Please refer to Table 7Table 8 for a comprehensive list of expectations.

Table 7: Stakeholder expectations for WASH

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

Category	
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All plans developed are aligned to the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes ii) All plans developed are aligned to the Integrated Development Plans, National Development Plans and the Vision 2030
Peri-Urban WASH/Urban (Domestic and Non-Domestic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All Domestic and Non-Domestic Properties are connected to piped water ii) Improved water supply service hours to 24hrs iii) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, thereby ending open defecation. iv) Standardization of pit latrines and septic tanks v) Faecal sludge management with introduced vacuum tanker rate and Sludge treatment plant vi) Safely managed water supply and sanitation services
Rural WASH (Water point sources and growth centres piped water supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) By 2030, increase water points access to all in all the villages ii) Communities have access to water within 250 meters radius or 20HHs using a communal tap in growth centres and within 500 meters radius in rural settlements. iii) Adequate sanitation (latrine/household) and Clean safe water iv) All households a hygiene package (dishrack, bathing shatter pans, rubbish pit) v) To always see all water points fully functional vi) To have active water point committees vii) To have trained Area Pump Menders
To have an ODF Mwansabombwe district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, thereby ending open defecation.
WASH in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sanitation access in all schools by provision of ablution block separated by gender with showers and be use friendly to the differently abled people with ratio of 1:25 for boys and 1:20 for girls, with improved MHM (girls) ii) To have access to solar powered piped water system in all schools by 2030
WASH in Health Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) All HCFs to have improved, adequate safe water borne toilets accessible to persons with limited mobility ii) All HCFs to have a distinction for toilets in terms of gender and age as well as staff and patient iii) All HCFs to have improved adequate clean safe running water, including all HCFs which provide maternity services iv) Improve health care waste management system in all health facilities through the provision of bins, coded bin liners, PPE and capacity building of the handlers. As well as construction of incinerators All HCFs to have showers for hygiene especially those that provide maternity services v) Support and strengthen environmental cleanliness of all the health facilities through trainings in IPC and implementation of the IPC protocols.
Public Places and Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) By 2030, to have access to piped water systems in all markets and public place. ii) By 2030, to improve timely collection, disposal and recycling of waste. iii) By 2030, to construct ablution blocks in all markets, workplaces and bus stations. (clearly labelled in terms of gender with showers and handwashing facilities, including easy accessibility to differently abled persons and MHM)

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

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

Planning, Coordination and Enforcement	a) enhance district WASH Sector Coordination, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that Mwansabombwe District has an efficient, transparent, active, gender balanced and well-coordinated DWASHE committee creating gender inclusive community structures for WASH Management strengthening and harmonising implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting through established channels that feed into the National Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, including the 8thNDP
	b) harmonise WASH Standards, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> harmonised standards among stakeholders in order to improve the WASH Standards in the District
	c) enforce By-laws on waste management, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring proper waste management
	d) enforce the Public Health Act, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Public Health Act related to WASH services
Urban and Peri-urban WSS	e) increase water coverage in the Township i.e. urban and peri-urban areas (with partnership from LpWSC as mandated agent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources expanding the CU water service area in the Urban & Peri-urban areas, by optimizing water production plants, increase the number of billed customers and Capacity building of Employees in Water Management
	f) increase sanitation coverage in the township i.e. urban and peri-urban areas (with partnership from LpWSC as mandated agent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services; and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.
Rural Settlement and Rural Growth Centre WSS	g) increase water coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from 25% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> achieving access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic water drinking services; and reducing the populations having access to limited drinking water services reducing access to unsafe drinking water (unimproved water sources), by reducing the population having access to water through unimproved water and surface water sources ensuring Community based water safety Planning to support access to safe water in all communities, by developing and implementing a District Rural Water Safety Plan including water quality monitoring
	h) to ensure sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply infrastructure to achieve at least 90% functionality in rural settlements and rural growth centres, through:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring Management of Water Supply Infrastructure is enhanced, by increasing the number of functional boreholes ensuring the SOMAP Shops are managed effectively, by implementing the SOMAP Shop Management Model and effective use of Funds from the SOMAP Shop Account ensuring availability of Spare parts, by availability of spare parts in the SOMAP shops
	i) increase sanitation coverage in rural settlements and rural growth centres from 16% to 100%, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation), by increasing the population having access to safely managed and basic sanitation services and reducing the population having access to limited sanitation services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation) by reducing the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services and reducing the practice of open defecation.
	j) to implement the ODF Strategy, focused on ensuring ODF Sustainability in the District, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing the number of villages attaining ODF Status engagement of Chiefs and Traditional Leaders to facilitate community participation and sustainably changing social norms related to OD Mitigation of the high risk of damaged, collapsed and abandoned latrines which risk falling back to Open Defecation habits
HCFs WSS	k) to ensure all HCFs have access to safe running water (improved water source), through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing the number of HCFs having access to advanced and basic water supply services; and reducing the number of HCFs having access to limited water supply reducing the number of HCFs lacking access to safe drinking water (unimproved water sources) or having no access to safe drinking water.
Hygiene Services	l) to ensure hygiene practices in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring households have access to hygiene services, by increasing the population having access to basic hygiene and reducing the population having access to limited hygiene and not having hygiene services.
MHM Services	m) to ensure the women/girl child have access to menstrual health services in households & communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets are improved, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creating an enabling environment for Menstrual Hygiene Management in households and communities, by undertaking menstruation awareness for girl children before their first period, privacy during menstruations, availability of changing materials during menstruation and participation in activities during menstruation
SWM Services	n) to ensure effective management of solid waste, through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing solid waste management practices, by ensuring that all households have garbage bins and avoid solid household waste dumping into toilets
Social Inclusion	o) to ensure Inclusive in WASH Services in households, communities, schools, health care facilities and public places and markets through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring water facilities are accessible to differently abled persons ensuring sanitation facilities are accessible to differently abled persons

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

7 INVESTMENT PACKAGES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

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

GIZ RWS II facilitated the consolidation of investment packages by the district actors (MTC, Mwansabombwe DEBS, Mwansabombwe 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 Investment Packages.

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

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

Please refer to Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of Investment Packages

Item No	Categories of Investment Package	Institution	Responsible Unit, Function or Office	Service Target	Budget Amount 2022 to 2026 (ZMW)	Budget Amount Up to 2030 (ZMW)
1	To enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections and Enforcement within planning boundaries. Working with Traditional leaders in rural areas 	2,349,677	2,853,023
2	To improve WASH in Public Places and Markets	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus stops and markets in urban and rural areas (growth centres) 	5,083,705	6,056,449
3	To enhance Planning and Coordination	Mwansabombwe Town Council	District Planning Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial, social and economic planning 	2,360,028	5,310,063
4	To improve Rural WASH & Nutrition	Mwansabombwe Town Council	Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural WASH in settlements and growth centres Nutrition for entire district 	14,772,164	16,858,259
5	To improve School WASH and Nutrition	District Education Boards Office (DEBS)	DEBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	70,671,690	71,764,803
6	To improve WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition	District Health Office (DHO)	DHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All health care facilities in urban, peri-urban and rural areas 	40,722,286	46,709,696
7	to Improve WSS service delivery in 'Urban' Town of Mwansabombwe	Luapula Water and Sanitation Company (LpWSC) & Mwansabombwe Town Council (MTC)	LpWSC & MTC Director of Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Township water supply and sanitation improvement 	131,979,540	131,979,540
Grand Total					267,939,090	281,531,833

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

<i>Investment Packages to Enhance Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act</i> <i>This package to be overseen by the Public Health Department of the MTC, is aimed to ensure enforcement of Public Health Act and By-laws for solid waste management</i>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
1.1	To ensure openness and accountability in implementation of WASHE activities.	To encourage a sense of responsibility in WASHE activities and increased sense of ownership in WASHE activities.	2022 to 2030: Conduct orientation meetings on community ownership. Baseline: 40%. Ownership of WASHE facilities due to the maintenance ratio and reporting of .water facility breakdowns		40	100	100	49,280	110,880
		Curb Vandalism and enhance operation and maintenance of WASH Facilities by an acting bylaw on WASH	2023: Formulate the by-law and present to councillors for debate. Publicise bylaw the public and then write to the Ministry for approval. 2024 to 2030: Enforce by law. Baseline: 0%. No bylaw		0	100	100	50,790	114,278
1.2	To have solid Waste services and Environmental cleaning and ensure everyone has solid waste services available	Have a registered Dumpsite	2024: Register the temporal Dumpsite. Baseline: 0%. No registered dumpsite		0	100	100	1,050,000	1,050,000
		Availability of machinery for operating and maintaining the dumpsite	2022: Under CDF, Procurement of a grader for roads which can be used to maintain the dumpsite (90% achievement). 2023 to 2030: Operate and maintain dumpsite using the grader. Baseline: 0%. There is no machinery to operate and maintain the dumpsite		0	100	100	720,000	720,000

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

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Availability of waste bins to foster collection	<i>2022 to 2030: Each year procure 10 waste bins. Baseline: 60%. Currently there are 53 waste bins</i>		60	100	100	9,200	20,700
		Enhance awareness on importance of waste management and cleanliness	<i>2022 to 2030: Conduct Keep Zambia Clean Campaign monthly. Baseline: 100%. Currently the Keep Zambia Clean Campaign is being conducted</i>		10	100	100	256,800	577,800
Sub-total - Inspections and Enforcement of Public Health Act								2,349,677	2,853,023

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

<i>Investment Package to Improve WASH in Public Places and Markets</i> <i>This package to be overseen by the Public Health Department of MTC, is aimed to ensure Public Places and Markets have adequate and safe WASH services.</i>										
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construc- tion	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
2.1	To provide the Public Places with access to safe water supply.	Ensure the public places with basic water service have infrastructure which is maintained	<p>2023, Through the WDCs, facilitate for drilling a borehole as well as equipping with a solar submersible pump at Mununshi market /barrier and Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources as well as new water sources to ensure availability of water for the markets. 2024 to 2030: Routine Maintenance Works on the existing water sources as well as new water sources to ensure availability of water for the markets.</p> <p>Baseline: 43%. 3 out of 7 Public Places having access to basic water supply. Kazembe Traditional Ceremony Arena, Chinyanta Market ,Salanga,Mukamba,Lufubu & Mununshi Market</p>		43	100	100	594,000	196,000	1,035,000
		Reduce the Public Places having no water service and ensure the public places with no water service have a water source	<p>2023: Explore the extension of the salanga piped water scheme to Salanga Market. 2024: Through the WDCs/CDF, facilitate for a handpump as well as equipping with a solar submersible pump at Mukamba by 2025: Explore the extension of the Mulumbwa piped water scheme to Lufubu Market.</p> <p>Baseline: 57%. 4 out of 7 Public Places having access to no service. Salanga Market,Mumbolo market, Mbereshi junction,Mukamba Market & Lufubu Market</p>		57	0	0	301,400		301,400

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construc- tion	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
		available for the market								
2.2	To provide the Public Places with improved sanitation services	Ensure the public places with basic sanitation services have infrastructure which is maintained	2022 to 2030, Routine Maintenance Works on the existing sanitation facilities in the markets and through CDF/WDCs facilitate for construction of ablution blocks which are sex separated with water borne toilets in Mununshi Market, Salanga, Lufubu, Mukamba and Mbereshi Junction. Baseline: 86%. 7 out of 8 Public Places having access to basic sanitation service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey Umutomboko Traditional Ceremony Arena, Chinyanta Market, Mununshi Market, Lufubu Market, Mukamba Market & Salanga Market		86	100	100	3,000,000	125,000	3,281,250
		Reduce the Public Places having limited or no sanitation services and ensure the public places with limited or no sanitation service have a	Baseline: 14% 1 out of 7 Public Places having access to limited or no sanitation service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Mbereshi Market		14	0	0			0

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construction	Maintenance/ongoing activity	
		sanitation facility available for the market								
2.3	To achieve access to adequate hygiene services for all	Ensure the public places with basic hygiene services have infra-structure which is maintained	2023 to 2030: Each year, procure 2 handwashing facilities with soap per market. Baseline: 50%. 2 out of 4 Public Places having access to basic sanitation service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Umutomboko Traditional Ceremony Arena, Mununshi Market, & Chinyanta Market		50	100	100	18,700	3,400	26,350
		Reduce the Public Places having limited or no hygiene services and ensure the public places with limited or no hygiene service have a handwashing facility available for the market	2023: Procure 2 handwashing facilities with soap per market. Baseline: 50%. 4 out of 7 Public Places having access to basic sanitation service. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Mbereshi Market, Lufubu Market, Mukamba Market & Salanga Market		50	0	0			0

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construction	Maintenance/ongoing activity	
2.4	To Increase access to gender sensitive and MHM services in public places	Handwashing Washing Facilities availability at the female toilets	2023 to 2030: Ensure out of the procured handwashing facilities, one is dedicated to the female toilets. Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 4 Public Places having ahandwashing facility dedicated to female toilets <i>Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>		0	100	100			0
		Private Compartment which are lockable for Females	2023: Ensure toilets constructed at Mununshi Market are lockable. 2024: Ensure toilets constructed at Salanga Market are lockable: 2025: Ensure toilets constructed at Lufubu Market are lockable. 2026: Ensure toilets constructed at Mukamba Market are lockable. 2026 to 2030: Ensure toilets constructed at Mbereshi Market are lockable. 2022 to 2030, Routine Maintenance Works on the new/ upgraded water sources to ensure availability of water for the Combined Market and Bus Stations. Baseline: 29%. 2 out of 8 Public Places have lockable compartments. <i>Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chinyanta Market</i>		29	86	100			0

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construc- tion	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
		Shower	2023: Ensure ablution block constructed at Mununshi Market have a shower for women : 2024: Ensure ablution block constructed at Salanga Market have a shower for women. 2025: Ensure ablution block constructed at Lufubu Market have a shower for women. 2026: Ensure ablution block constructed at Mukamba Market have a shower for women. 2026 to 2030: Ensure ablution block constructed at Mbereshi Market have a shower for women. Baseline: 14%. 1 out of 7 Public Places have a shower for women. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chinyanta Market		14	71	100			0
		Detergent	2023 to 2030, Procure detergent for the public places. Baseline: 14%. 1 out of 8 Public Places have detergent for women. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey. Chinyanta Market		14	100	100		10,700	24,075

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)		Budget 2030 (ZMW)
								Construction	Maintenance/ongoing activity	
2.5	To achieve the environmentally management of waste in order to minimise adverse impact on human health	Reduce and minimise waste generated through prevention reduction , recycling and timely disposing of garbage and undertake Routine waste collection in public places and disposal off	2023 to 2030: Routine waste collection in public places and disposal off twice in a week. Baseline: 25%. Refuse bins are used in collection of waste in all markets and Civic centre but not routinely collected) Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		25	100	100		332,800	748,800
2.6	To alleviate all forms of malnutrition, stunting and wasting in children under the age of 5years.	Ensure nutrition is scaled up and reduction in knowledge gap of the local community on Nutritional related WASH	2023 to 2030, Engage DNCC to get reports on WASH related nutrition and also DWASHE committee to come up with a standardised report format Baseline: 0%. Social economic Reports revealed non existances of data on scaling up nutrition.		0	100	100		39,550	88,988
Sub-total Public Places and Markets								4,305,510	778,195	6,056,449

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

<p><i>Investment Package to Enhance Planning & Coordination of WASH</i> <i>This package to be overseen by the Planning & Development Department of the MTC, 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.</i></p>									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.1	To promote equity and reducing inequalities/ To promote gender equality in decision making as well as participation.	Encourage all persons to participate in data and information dissemination regarding WASH related activities; overlooking their gender.	2022 to 2030: Conduct sensitization on the importance of having gender equality in data and information dissemination on WASH related programs targeting 12 water points per quarter. Baseline: 40%. WASH and gender Reports reviewed low participation of men in WASH related activities in public places		40	100	100	112,480	253,080
3.2	To have efficient, effective and well established partnerships and ensure heightened stakeholder consultations by all government departments.	Increased partnerships with other stakeholders through collaborations in order to achieve efficient coordination, planning and enforcement of WASHE activities.	2022 to 2030: Project proposals for support in implementing WASH activities and conduct resource mobilisation activities. Baseline: 30%. Low number of partnership offering financial support in implementing WASH activities		30			80,520	181,170
3.3	Bring on board different partners	To conduct consultative meetings with stakeholders and partners in order to engage more partners and sign MoUs	2023 to 2030: Integrate the WASH Stakeholders meetings with the DDCC meetings, conduct WASH monitoring activities and have exchange visit. Baseline: 30%. Mwansabombwe is a new district, its geographical location and size puts it at a disadvantage for partner engagement		30	100	100	326,880	735,480

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.4	To ensure openness and accountability in the implementation of WASH related activities.	To ensure that WASH service should include data management to support measurement of progress and WASH activities and interventions are being done in partnerships	2022 to 2030: Share Reports with partners on the interventions being undertaken in WASH activities. Baseline: 50%. Reports with partners on the interventions being undertaken in WASH activities are only shared upon request. and also conduct validation excercises through stakeholder meetings (weekly reports, monthly reports etc.).Data will be shared via email and via mwater application.		50	100	100	399,680	899,280
3.5	To ensure multi-sectoral approach in the provision of WASHE services and promote stakeholder engagement in implementing WASHE related activities.	WASH activities and interventions are being done in partnerships	2022 to 2030: All sectors related to WASH are involved in the provision of WASHE services. Baseline: 50%. Not all sectors are involved in the implementation of WASH expect the line ministries.		50	100	100	326,880	735,480
3.6	To ensure coordinated approach towards WASH services and that everyone is brought on board for the implentation of activities	Hold DWASHE meetings for inclusiveness in the implementation of WASH activities	2023 to 2030: Hold quarterly DWASHE Committee Meetings. Baseline: 50%. Held 2 DWASHE Committee Meetings in 2022		50	100	100	92,000	207,000
3.7	To ensure reporting of all WASHE activities in tandem with National policies in regards to WASHE and that district WASHE plans are aligned with national WASHE documents.	Enhanced successful reporting on WASHE activities.	2023 to 2030: 4 DWASHE Reports prepared. Baseline: 50%. 2 DWASHE Reports		50	100	100	92,000	207,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
3.8	To ensure all WASHE activities to compliment National documents and that district WASHE plans are aligned with national WASHE documents.	District WASHE plans linked to IDP/National Development Plans.	2022: Finalisation of IDP which includes the WASH activities and issues from the DWASH IP. 2023 to 2030: Implementation of the WASH activities in the IDP which are also linked to the DWASH IP. Baseline: 40%. <i>Planning and Issues Report being finalised. The issues picked cut across the different sectors</i>		40	100	100	471,680	1,061,280
3.9	To promote social inclusion of vulnerable groups, the elderly, girl child and disabled in the implementation of WASH related programmes and activities, including ensuring WASH user friendly technologies that accommodates vulnerable groups, elderly, girl child and disable	Ensuring that all constructions have enabling provisions for the vulnerable groups, elderly, girl child and disabled.	2020 to 2030: Advocate for all in new WASH infrastructure being developed to be inclusive i.e being user friendly as well as accessible to differently abled ,women ,vulnerable and girl child. Baseline: 0%. <i>WASH and gender Reports reviewed non existences of user friendly infrastructures that supports disabled</i>		0	100	100	243,360	547,560
Sub-total - Planning								2,360,028	5,310,063

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

Investment Package to Enhance Rural WASH & Nutrition. This package to be overseen by the Director of Works working the RWSS Coordinator of MTC , to ensure increased access to improved WASH in rural areas, including growth centres									
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
4.1	To ensure that the population has access to safe water	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply by developed water supply infrastructure	2022: Rehabilitate 75 non-functional boreholes, drill 45 new boreholes, under CDF construct a piped water scheme at Chipita Health Post which will benefit 20 HHs and extend 400 mtrs of the water supply network system under New Kazembe piped water scheme targeting 6HH. 2022: Under CDF Construct 3 small piped water schemes in Mubanda village targeting 66HH,Chimpunu village targeting 18HHs and at Mwata Chinkokole School which would benefit 40HHs. 2023 construct small piped solar powered at Council houses,Construct 1 piped water scheme in Mulumbwa village targeting 50 HHs and Under UNICEF/KFW support construct 2 small piped water schemes at Salanga Clinic which will benefit the school and 69 HHs and Chinyanta secondary which will benefit the clinic and 30HHs , rehabilitate 10 non-functional boreholes, drill 10 new boreholes,maintain 9 water kiosk and 3 piped water schemes. 2024: Procure of WASH vehicle to monitor the WASH implementation and control measures by Govt control office will control the usage,construct 1 small piped water scheme in Mukamba village targeting 35 HHs,Explore the possibility of extending the small piped water scheme at Seesa RHP to the nearby community targeting 12 HHs, rehabilitate 10 non-functional boreholes, drill 5 new boreholes. 2025: , rehabilitate 10 non-functional boreholes, drill 5 new boreholes and explore possibilities of extending Chinyanta small piped water scheme targeting 50 HH. 2026: Construct 1 piped water scheme in Kabalenge village targeting 50 HHs, rehabilitate 10 non-functional boreholes, drilling 5 new boreholes and exploring possibilities of extending 1km of Salanga small piped water scheme targeting 35HHs. 2026 to 2030: Construct 8 piped water scheme in Mulumbwa village targeting 50 HHs,Kashita village targeting 40 HHs,Kapesa Village targeting 50 HHs, Kasao village targeting 80 HHs, matabishi village targeting 100HHs, Chubulwa village		6	71	100	11,280,000	11,280,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
			targeting 75HHs,Fuyafuyaya targeting 30HH and Mbereshi junction targeting marketers and 10HH, rehabilitate 80 non-functional boreholes and drilling 10 new borehole. Baseline: 6%. proportion of the population having access to safely managed drinking water services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey.						
		To improve water supply connectivity - Increase water supply hours	2023 to 2030: Increase supply hours per day to 4 hours in 2023, 6 hours in 2024, 8 hours in 2025, 10 hours in 2026 and 15 hours in 2030. Baseline: 17%. Currently the hours of water supply stands at an average of 2hrs as opposed to the ideal of 24hrs		17	83	100	56,320	56,320
		To improve water supply connectivity - Increase in household connections to the water supply network	2023 to 2030: Each year, connect 160 households to the piped water supply network. Baseline: 34%. Currently the there 404 household connection to the water supply network		34	87	100		0
		Reduce the Non-Revenue Water related to financial losses which could cover the O&M Costs - Increase collection efficiency at small piped water schemes	2023 to 2030: Annual capacity building of the water point Committees by holding quarterly meetings to review finances , ensure all HHs contribute user fees and consistent collection by revenue collectors. Baseline: 70%. Out of the 1434 HHs benefiting from the small piped water schemes including 404 HHs having individual connection and 1030HHs communal taps. Only 1000HHs are paying user fees i.e. 300HHs with individual connections and 134HHs with communal taps		70	100	100	23,760	53,460
		Reduce the Non-Revenue Water related to financial losses which could cover the O&M Costs - Increase collection efficiency at the kiosks	2023 to 2030: Annual capacity building of the water point Committees by holding quarterly meetings to review finances , ensure all HHs contribute user fees and consistent collection by revenue collectors inclusive hygiene promotion. Baseline: 75%. On average the targeted revenue per kiosk i.e. Total of 6 kiosks is K200 but collection stands at an average of K150 per Kiosks		75	100	100	46,200	103,950

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Reduce the Non-Revenue Water related to financial losses which could cover the O&M Costs - Increase collection efficiency in boreholes	2023 to 2030: Annual Capacity building of the VWASHE Committees by holding quarterly meetings to review finances and ensure all boreholes contribute user fees. Baseline: 65%. Out of a total of 175 boreholes, an average of 114 pay user fees		65	100	100	238,400	536,400
		To improve water quality assurance of the water accessed by the community and Water quality systems implemented	2023 to 2030: Partnership with DHO to ensure water quality testing is conducted in the community every year. Baseline: 0%. No Water quality testing tools		0	100	100	127,200	286,200
		To ensure that the community has access to safe and clean water all the time - Construct a SOMAP shop	2023: Construct a SOMAP shop. Baseline: 0%. Currently the District does not have a SOMAP shop		0	100	100	490,000	490,000
		To ensure that the community has access to safe and clean water all the time - Availability of spareparts in the SOMAP Shop	2024 to 2030: Replenish the spareparts in the SOMAP Shop. Baseline: 0%. Spare parts are not readily available in the District due to the absence of a SOMAP shop		0	100	100	115,000	258,750
		To ensure that the community has access to safe and clean water all the time - Capacity Building of Personnel incharge of O&M of water facilities in the community e.g APMs	2024: On going training of the 25 APMs. 2025: Train additional APMs to replace the relocated or inactive APMs. Baseline: 100%. In 2021, trained 25 APMs		100	100	100	158,240	356,040

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		To ensure that the community has access to safe and clean water all the time - APMs have access to tools	2023 to 2030: Every year, replenish the tools in the toolkits at the centres. Baseline: 100%. In 2021, 10 tool kit centres were established		100	100	100	268,000	603,000
4.2 (a)	To ensure adequate and equitable sanitation	Achieve adequate and equitable sanitation - Increase and sustain safely managed sanitation for all	2023 to 2030: Sensitize the Communities to upgrade their Sanitation facilities to VIP Toilets using the Sanitation Marketing approach which encourages the use of locally available resources incl. roll out of one household-one toilet campaign targeting 53 villages with a population of approximately 23,000 in 2023, 13,000 in 2024, 13,000 in 2025, 9,000 in 2026 and 8,000 2026 to 2030. Baseline: 1%. Proportion of the population having access to safely managed sanitation services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		1	89	100	94,560	212,760
		Achieve adequate and equitable sanitation - Reduce the practice of Open Defecation	2023 to 2026: Conduct CLTS triggering and ODF Verification in 30 villages and constant follow ups and monitoring by all stakeholders and retriggering the villages tied to the ODF Status attainment of the villages. 2026 to 2030: Constant follow ups and monitoring by all stakeholders and retriggering the villages. Baseline: 15%. Proportion of the population practicing Open Defecation. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		15	0	0	121,440	273,240
4.2 (b)	To implement the ODF Strategy	Ensure ODF Sustainability in the District	2023 to 2030: Tied to the CLTS Triggering and ODF verification additional 30 villages have attained ODF in 2023 (55% achievement), 30 in 2024 (75% achievement), 20 in 2025 (87% achievement), 17 in 2026 (100% achievement) and all villages sustain ODF status from 2026 to 2030. Baseline: 26%. 53 out of 203 Villages have attained the ODF Status		26	100	100	121,440	273,240

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		Ensure ODF Sustainability in the District	2023 to to 2026: Orient 30 Traditional Leaders in CLTS in 2024 (66% achievement), 30 in 2025 (85% achievement) and 23 in 2026 (100% achievement). <i>Baseline: 46%. Out of 155 Traditional leaders, only 72 have been oriented in CLTS</i>		46	100	100	85,760	85,760
4.3	To have sustainable hygiene for all	Hygiene practices in households and communities improved - Increase the Population having access to basic hygiene	2024 to 2026. Every year, engage Traditional Leaders and CCs to enforce the requirement for handwashing facilities with water and soap in 30 villages in 2024 (38% achievement), 30 in 2025 (58% achievement), 23 in 2026 (73% achievement). 2026 to 2030: Engage Traditional Leaders and CCs to enforce the requirement for handwashing facilities with water and soap in all villages. <i>Baseline: 19%. Proportion of the population having access to basic hygiene. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>		19	73	100	110,840	249,390
		Hygiene practices in households and communities improved - Hygiene promotion activities in triggered communities	2023 to 2030: Every year, conduct hygiene promotion activities targeting 45 water points per quarter. <i>Baseline: 65%. Boreholes under rehabilitation and drilling target 180 water points and sensitization was conducted on water management, hygiene practices, water point maintenance and shared responsibilities out of 184 water points)</i>		65	100	100	51,640	116,190
4.4	To promote the inclusion of the vulnerable groups in decision making	Ensure effectively participation with inclusion of vulnerable groups in WASH activities (Involvement of vulnerable groups in leadership at all levels of decision making)	2023 to 2030: Promote the inclusion of the vulnerable groups in decision making. <i>Baseline: 10%. The differently abled people and elderly are involved in decision making on WASH infrastructure in all the 12 wards.</i>		10	100	100	40,440	90,990
Sub-total - Planning & improve Rural WASH, & Nutrition								14,772,164	16,858,259

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

Investment Package to Improve School WASH and Nutrition.										
This to be overseen by the District Education Boards Secretary (DEBS) of MoE , is aimed to ensure all schools have adequate and safe WASH services. The packages of measures are split into three lots as prioritised by Mansa DEBS from highest need (Lot 1) to lowest (Lot 2) for WASH interventions										
Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
5.1 (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	To provide water sources for the schools and ablutions: test pump capacity of 31 existing boreholes or provide new boreholes where necessary. Procure and equip with 31 submersive pumps, procure and install 31 1by 10,000 liters overhead tanks and construct 31 tank stands in 31 schools as per lot 1 and 2		54.4	100	100	6,138,000	313,600	6,843,600
			Lot 1 and Lot 2.							
			Baseline: 52.4% Safely managed drinking water services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic water supply	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		4.8	0	0	594,000	196,000	1,035,000
			Baseline: 4.8% Basic drinking water services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited water supply	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		28.6	0	0			
			Baseline: 28.6% Limited drinking water services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ongoing activity	
5.1 (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	<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2024. No schools with unimproved water services onwards.</p> <p><i>Baseline: 14.3% Unimproved water services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		14.3	0	0			
5.2 (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 30 schools in Mwansabombwe. 105 will be 1×8 Cubicles Ablutions with urinals for boys, a shower for girls and 8 hand washing basins. 8 will be 1×6 Cubicles Ablutions with urinals for boys, a shower for girls and 6 hand washing basins. 8 will be 1×4 Cubicles Ablutions with urinals for boys, a shower for girls and 4 hand washing basins. Refer to table 1 on sheet 2 for costing.	All schools have access to advanced sanitation services	0	100	100	56,720,000	196,000	57,161,000
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic sanitation	<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2026, No schools with basic hygiene services</p> <p><i>Baseline: 4.8% Basic sanitation services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		4.8	0	0			
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited sanitation	<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2026, No schools with limited sanitation services</p> <p><i>Baseline: 85.7% Limited sanitation services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		85.7	0	0			

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
5.2 (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	<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2023, No schools with unimproved sanitation onwards.</p> <p><i>Baseline: 9.5% No sanitation services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		0	0	0			
5.3 (a)	To ensure all schools have access to hygiene service	Increase the number of schools having access to advanced hygiene	<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2023 to 2026, to construct gender sensitive, socially inclusive waterborne toilets at all schools. (100% achievement)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0 % Advanced hygiene services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>	All schools have access to advanced hygiene	0	100	100			
			<p>Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above</p> <p>2026, No schools with basic hygiene services</p> <p><i>Baseline: 4.8% Basic services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		4.8	0	0			
			<p>2026, No schools with limited hygiene services</p> <p><i>Baseline: 81.0% Limited services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i></p>		81	0	0			
		Reduce the number of schools having access to basic hygiene								
		Reduce the number of schools having access to limited hygiene								

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
5.3 (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 and Lot 2 above <i>Baseline: 14.3% No hygiene services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		14.3	0	0			
		Establish and revive WASH Clubs in all schools in order to provide access to hygiene information and encourage pupil projects and Innovations in WASH. (To ensure that all schools have functional and maintained WASH Clubs and promote interschool exchange visits in order to learn from what is obtaining in other schools)	2023 to 2030: Establish 27 WASH Clubs in 27 schools through triggering. 20 pupils at each school will be selected for training and afterwards be trained in School Led Total Sanitation and a WASH Club will be formed through them.		25.7	65.7	100		15,891	35,755
5.4	To ensure the WASH facilities are gender sensitivity	To ensure the pupil sanitation facilities are sex separated	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above <i>Baseline: 100% pupils sex separated. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		100	100	100			
					89	100	100			
			Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above							

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
		To ensure the staff sanitation facilities are sex separated	Baseline: 89% staff sex separated . Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
5.5	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 and Lot 2 above Baseline: 75% <i>socially inclusive water supply facilities</i> . Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors (MDC, LpWSC, Mwansabombwe DEBS and Mwansabombwe DHO)		75	100	100			
		Ensure schools have sanitation facilities accessible to differently abled persons	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above Baseline: 86% Socially inclusive sanitation facilities . Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		86	100	100			
5.6 (a)	To ensure Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	To ensure 36 schools are sensitized in menstrual hygiene	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above Baseline: 76% Menstrual Hygiene Sensitization . Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		76	100	100		3,600	8,100
5.6 (b)	To ensure 36 schools have the MHM Toolkit available	Menstrual hygiene sensitisation/ education in schools	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above Baseline: 95% MHM Focal Point Person . Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		95					
		Ensure that all schools have MHM Tool Kits and trained	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above Baseline: 76% MHM Tool Kits and trained Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		76	100	100			

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)		Budget 2026	Budget 2030
								Construction	Maintenance/ ongoing activity	
5.6 (c..)	To ensure all MHM sanitation friendly indicators met	Handwashing facilities available at all the girls toilets	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		53	100	100			
			Baseline: 53% Handwashing acilities available at all the girls toilets. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
		Ensure there is a private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable)	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		26	100	100			
			Baseline: 26% Private compartment for the girl child to change that is safe (lockable). Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
		Conduct a research on culturally accepted bins for MHM product disposal	2023 to 2030: undertake research in culturally accepted bins for MHM products disposal		5	100	100		17,500	39,375
			Baseline: 5%. No Research done							
		Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal	Baseline: 5% Availability of culturally appropriate bins for MHM Products disposal. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		5	100	100		20,000	45,000
		Availability of detergent in the female toilets	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		5	100	100		32,400	72,900
			Baseline: 5% Availability of detergent in the female toilets. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors							
		Availability of a shower in the female toilets	Refer to Lot 1 and Lot 2 above		5	100	100			
Baseline: 5% Availability of a shower in the female toilets. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors										
Sub-total - School WASH								69,797,200	874,490	71,764,803

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

Table 14: Schools ablution requirements analysis for Mwansabombwe District

NUMBER OF ABLUTION BLOCKS BY GENDER AND CUBICLES															
S/ N	SCHOOL	Enrolment		Cubicle Ratio		8 Cubicles		6 Cubicles		4 Cubicles		Number of Ablutions			LOTS
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	CHIILANGE PRIMARY	403	376	25	20	2	2					2	2	4	1
2	CHILINDI PRIMARY	297	308	25	20	2	2					2	2	4	1
3	CHINYANTA SECONDARY	856	857	25	20	4	5					4	5	9	1
4	CHIPITA PRIMARY	249	291	25	20	1	2					1	2	3	1
5	CITRUS PRIMARY	136	154	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
6	GOOD SAMARITAN COMMUNITY	174	175	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
7	KASAO CUMMUNITY	49	50	25	20			1	1			1	1	2	1
8	KABUMBU PRIMARY	431	449	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
9	KAFUMBE PRIMARY	500	551	25	20	3	3					3	3	6	1
10	KALASA PRIMARY	840	784	25	20	4	5					4	5	9	1
11	KALENGA PRIMARY	77	82	25	20			1	1			1	1	2	1
12	KANKOLOTO PRIMARY	240	221	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
13	KAPALE SECONDARY	262	261	25	20	1	2					1	2	3	1
14	KAPESA PRIMARY	153	150	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
15	KASESE PRIMARY	20	22	25	20			1	1			1	1	2	1
16	KASHE PRIMARY	66	53	25	20			1	1			1	1	2	1
17	KAZEMBE SECONDARY	289	307	25	20	1	2					1	2	3	1
18	KONI PRIMARY	115	102	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
19	LUBANSA PRIMARY	271	278	25	20	1	2					1	2	3	1

NUMBER OF ABLUTION BLOCKS BY GENDER AND CUBICLES															
S/ N	SCHOOL	Enrolment		Cubicle Ratio		8 Cubicles		6 Cubicles		4 Cubicles		Number of Ablutions			LOTS
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	
20	LUFUBU PRIMARY	418	439	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
21	MABLE SHAW GIRLS SECONDARY	0	522	25	20	0	1					0	1	1	1
22	MBERESHI PRIMARY	364	436	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
23	MUKAMBA SECONDARY	494	462	25	20	3	3					3	3	6	1
24	MUMBOLO SECONDARY	416	459	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
25	MUSHINDIKE PRIMARY	385	416	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
26	MWATA CHINKONKOLE PRIMARY	206	212	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
27	NAKABAMBA PRIMARY	345	261	25	20	2	2					2	2	4	1
28	PRINCE MARTIN PRIMARY (PVT)	23	26	25	20					1	1	1	1	2	1
29	SALANGA PRIMARY	433	437	25	20	2	3					2	3	5	1
30	SEESA PRIMARY	235	228	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
31	ST. THERESA	25	19	25	20					1	1	1	1	2	1
32	TRYWELL COMMUNITY	180	197	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	1
33	CHIBANG PRIMARY	38	42	25	20					1	1	1	1	2	2
34	KABALENGE PRIMARY	214	218	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	2
35	KABALENGE DAY SECONDARY	100	87	25	20	0	0					0	0	0	2
36	KATOTOMA PRIMARY	228	206	25	20	1	1					1	1	2	2
	TOTAL					46	59	4	4	3	3	53	66	119	
	COST					23,000,000	29,500,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	750,000	750,000	25,110,000	31,610,000	56,720,000	

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

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

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	Budget 2030
6.1	By 2030, achieve access to safe, clean, running water in all the health facilities. (To ensure all HCFs in Mwansabombwe Have access to Drinking water services)	Increase the number of HCFs having access to advanced water supply services	<p>2023 Explore possibilities of extending a pipe from Mbereshi Hospital water scheme to connect the Mbereshi Clinic, and construction of a water scheme for Chipunka and Salanga Clinics)</p> <p>2024: upgrade the borehole by procuring submersible pump and equip with overhead tank at Salanga, Chipunka, Kapesa and Mukamba</p> <p>2025: upgrade the borehole by procuring submersible pump and equip with overhead tank at Lufubu, Chitipa and Katotoma</p> <p>2026:Drilling borehole at Kapale Clinic</p>	All HCFs have access to drinking water services	25	100	100	1,359,000	1,359,000
			<i>Baseline: 25%. 3 out of 12 HCFs had advanced water services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>						
		To ensure the lifespan of the water facilities are prolonged - Routine Maintenance of the Facilities	<p><i>Baseline: 20%. Maintenance on water facilities conducted only when there is a breakdown</i></p> <p>2023 -2030: Engage the Council to conduct monthly routine maintenance on the Water facilities at the HCFs</p>		20	100	100	18,000	40,500
		To ensure the lifespan of the water facilities are prolonged -Availability of Spare parts for the maintenance of water facilities	<p><i>Baseline: 17%. 2 out of 12 HCFs have spare parts readily available)</i></p> <p><i>Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey</i></p>		17	100	100	72,000	129,600

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
6.2	By 2030, achieve access and equitable sanitation in all the health facilities. (To ensure HCFs have access to sanitation facilities)	All health facilities to have advanced sanitation services, inclusive ablution blocks separated by gender	Collaboration with partners through the CDF, local authority, WDC and other stakeholders to help in the construction of staff/patient separated ablution block which are separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility. <i>Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 12 HCFs had advanced sanitation services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>	All HCFs have access to sanitation facilities	0	83	100	6,000,000	6,000,000
			2023: Construct Ablution blocks with waterborne toilets that cater for staff/patients are sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility in high volume health facilities such as Chipunka, Salanga, Mukamba and Lufubu 2024: Construct Ablution blocks with waterborne toilets that cater for staff/patients are sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility in high volume health facilities such as Mbereshi Hospital and Kazembe 2025: Construct Ablution blocks with waterborne toilets that cater for staff/patients are sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility at Kapale and Mbereshi HAHC 2026: Construct Ablution blocks with waterborne toilets that cater for staff/patients are sex separated and accessible to persons with limited mobility at Kapesa and Chitipa						
		To prolong the lifespan of the sanitation facilities while maintaining a sanitary environment - Routine Maintenance of the Sanitation Facilities	<i>Baseline: 0%. Currently there is no maintenance conducted on the sanitation facilities unless there is a damage that has occurred</i>		0	100	100	1,728,000	3,110,400

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		To prolong the lifespan of the sanitation facilities while maintaining a sanitary environment - Availability of Spare parts for the maintenance of sanitation facilities	<i>Baseline: 100%. Sanitation Spareparts are readily available within the district</i>		100	100	100	216,000	388,800
6.3	By 2030, achieve access to hygiene services in all the health facilities. (To ensure provision of adequate hygiene facilities in the health facilities)	Ensure all HCFs have access to advanced hygiene services	<p>Collaboration with partners through the CDF, local authority, WDC and other stakeholders to help in the construction of fixed hygiene facilities. <i>Baseline: 25%. 3 out of 12 HCFs had advanced hygiene services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i></p> <p>2023: construction of fixed hygiene facilities to be placed at the Treatment room, waiting room, staff toilets, patient toilets and maternity wing at Kazembe, Salanga and Chipunka</p> <p>2024: construction of fixed hygiene facilities to be placed at the Treatment room, waiting room, staff toilets, patient toilets and maternity wing at Kapesa and Katotoma HPs</p> <p>2025: construction of fixed hygiene facilities to be placed at the Treatment room, waiting room, staff toilets, patient toilets and maternity wing at Mukamba and Lufubu RHCs</p> <p>2026: construction of fixed hygiene facilities to be placed at the Treatment room, waiting room, staff toilets, patient toilets and maternity wing at Mbereshi HAHC</p>	All HCFs have adequate hygiene facilities	25	75	100	480,000	480,000

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
		All HCFs have showers available for the patients	Baseline: 17%. 2 Out of the 12 HCFs have showers but they are not sex separated and only at the maternity wing		17	83	100		
6.4	By 2030, ensure Provision for MHM, including a water point in a private setting for women and a bin for disposal of pads. (To improve WASH service delivery for the health workers by providing a MHM enabling environment at the HCF and provide convenience for female health works and patients)	Availability of Handwashing Facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities as one of the indicators for MHM friendly Sanitation Facilities	Baseline: 38%. 5 out of 12 HCFs have handwashing facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey	All HCF have MHM and convenience provided for female health workers and Patients	38	75	100		
		Availability of toilets for females that are lockable	Baseline: 13%. 2 out of 12 HCFs have female sanitation facilities which have private compartments and are lockable. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		13	83	100		
		Availability of culturally appropriate menstrual bins dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	Baseline: 9%. 1 out of 12 HCFs have culturally appropriate menstrual waste bins dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		9	100	100	72,000	129,600
		Availability of showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 12 HCFs have showers dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ Supported WASH Baseline Survey		0	83	100		
		Availability of detergent dedicated for the female sanitation facilities	Baseline: 0%. 0 out of 12 HCFs have handwashing facilities dedicated for the female sanitation facilities. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey		0	100	100	2,592,000	4,665,600

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
6.5	By 2030, improve health care waste management system in all HCFs	Ensure advanced Health Care Waste Management in all HCFs and Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Provision of bins, coded bin liners, PPE and capacity building of the handlers. As well as construction of incinerators. <i>Baseline: 37.5%. 5 out of 12 HCFs had advanced health care waste management services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>	Improved HCWM in all HCFs	38	100	100	23,141,980	23,141,980
		Ensure prolonged the lifespan of the Health Care Waste Management Facilities	Routine Maintenance of the Incinerators and Placenta pits. <i>Baseline: 80%. The Health care waste management facilities in the health posts are in good condition except the one at the Hospital</i>		80	100	100	216,000	486,000
6.6	By 2030, Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Ensure Advanced Environmental Cleaning in all HCFs	<i>Baseline:12.5%. 2 out of 12 HCFs had advanced environmental cleaning services. Source: 2022 GIZ supported WASH Baseline Survey</i>	All HCFs have advanced Environmental Clearing	13	100	100	705,280	1,586,880
6.7	By 2030 increase equal participation of both men and women in WASH activities.	Provide fair platform for women's gull participation and equal opportunities in the Health sector	<i>Baseline:</i>						
6.8	By 2030 ensure all HCFs have inclusive WASH services	Ensure the WASH facilities at the HCFs are accessible to women, children, persons with limited mobility and elderly	<i>Baseline: 75%. All WASH facilities are accessible to elderly and persons with limited mobility but not sex separated</i>	WASH services accessible to women, children, persons in all HCF	75	100	100		

Measure	Measure (Specific Objective)	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026	Budget 2030
6.9	By 2030 end all form of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Narrative need	Activities and Baseline needed					420,000	945,000
Sub-total - WASH in Health Care Facilities and Nutrition								40,722,286	46,709,696

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

Investment Package to provide WSS service delivery in the township (Urban and Peri-Urban Areas)
*This package to be overseen by the **Luapula Water and Sanitation Company with Mwansabombwe Town Council, Director of Works**, is aimed to ensure township water supply and sanitation service provision is improved to cover planning boundary established by the local authority.*

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
1	To achieve access to safe and affordable drinking water (improved water source)	Increase the population having access to safely managed water supply in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Plan, Develop and Implement a water supply improvement project, to deliver services to the Town of Mwansabombwe, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting: (1) hydrogeological Investigations for boreholes for water source, (2) developing and equipping of production boreholes (3) Supply and installation of water transmission pipelines to ground tank (4) Construction of reinforced concrete clear water storage tank (collection tank). (5) Construction of elevated tank/s. (6) Pumping Stations to delivery to elevated tank/s. (7) Construction of supply mains and distribution network, (8) Installation of new service connections, (9) Installation of water meters, (10) Nor-revenue water management. Baseline: 6% Safely managed water services. <i>Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		6	50	70	68,237,400	68,237,400
		Increase the population having access to basic water supply in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 17% Basic water services. <i>Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		17	50	30		
		Reduce the population having access to limited water supply in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 45% Limited water services. <i>Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors</i>		45	0	0		

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
		Reduce the population having access to unimproved water supply in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 19% unimproved water services. Source: 2022 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		19	0	0		
		Reduce the population having access to surface water sources in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 10% Surface water sources. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		10	0	0		
3	To increase access to safe sanitation (improved sanitation)	Increase the population having access to safely managed sanitation in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Plan, Develop and Implement a sanitation improvement project, to deliver services to the Town of Mwansabombwe, involving feasibility studies, detailed designs, construction and commissioning consisting, not limiting: (1) Shit Flow Diagram (2) 'Citywide' Inclusive Sanitation Planning for the town and determine sanitation options (3) Faecal sludge quantification and characterization, (4) market assessment or study for reuse of sanitation products, (5) design and construction of wastewater/faecal sludge treatment plants (6) commissioning and operation. Baseline: 1% Safely managed sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		1	30	50	51,744,000	51,744,000
		Increase the population having access to basic sanitation in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 14% Basic sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		14	70	50		
		Reduce the population having access to limited sanitation in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 5% Limited sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		5	0	0		

Measure	Specific Objective	Strategy	Description	Output Indicator	Baseline (%)	Target 2026 (%)	Target 2030 (%)	Budget 2026 (ZMW)	Budget 2030 (ZMW)
4	To reduce the lack access to safe sanitation (unimproved sanitation)	Reduce the population having access to sanitation through unimproved sanitation services in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 62% Unimproved sanitation services. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		62	0	0		
		Reduce the practice of open defecation in Mwansabombwe, a rural town.	2023 to 2030: Included above. Baseline: 15% Open defecation. Source: 2021 WASH Baseline Survey supported by GIZ and District Actors		15	0	0		
5	To operationalise management of water supply and sanitation systems	Provide Institution Support	2023 to 2026/30: Establish a management team (District Manager, water supply and sanitation supervisor, support staff, etc), Vehicle, motor bikes, Furniture, office machines, equipments, Office Block construction. Baseline: 0%. LpWSC not yet operating in Mwansabombwe.		0	100	100	7,276,500	7,276,500
Sub-total - WSS service delivery in Urban and Peri-urban areas								131,979,540	131,979,540

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

S/N	District	Properties	Connections	Area	Narration	Amount USD
1	Mwansabombwe	4,449 1,317[ND] 522[HC] 1,044[M] 1,566[LC]	4,449	Production	The water supply project will include the following main components: 1. Conduct detailed hydrogeological Investigations for borehole sighting. ○ Drilling of exploration boreholes – 9 no ○ Drilling of production boreholes – 6 no. 2. Equipping of production boreholes ○ 6 No. Submersible pump sets complete with motors for raw water pumping. 3. HL Pump Station at Ground Tank location ○ Construction of the pump house complete with gantry and other ancillaries. ○ Supply and installation of control panels for boreholes operation ○ 6No. Pump set complete with motors for delivery to Ground Tank. Drilling of 6 production boreholes with a minimum yield of 8l/s etc [500m3/day]	1,300,000.00
				Transmission	1. Supply and installation of water transmission pipelines ○ Raw water rising mains from boreholes to Clear Water tank (0.30km, ND100 DI); ○ Treated water rising main from Clear Water Tank to Ground Tank (5.0 km, ND 100 DI). Construction of 12Km 200mm HDPE rising main	1,000,000.00
				Storage	Construction of elevated distribution tanks (500m3)	420,000.00
					Construction of 500m3 reinforced concrete clear water tank (collection tank)	
				Distribution	1. Distribution network: ○ New distribution network pipelines (Total: 40.1 km of ND75 to ND 160 PVC); ○ Supply and Installation of bulk water meters (Total: 4 no.); ○ Installation of new service connections (Total: 3,132 no of Domestic and 1,317 Non Domestic); ○ Installation of water meters (Total: 3,132 no of Domestic and 1,317 Non-Domestic).	1,350,000.00
					Network structuring to enable zoning of DMA's	150,000.00
				Sub-total water supply		4,220,000.00
				Sanitation system	Design and construction of Wastewater/Faecal Sludge/network/bioidigeters	3,200,000.00
				Institution Support	Vehicle, motor bikes, Furniture, office machines, equipments, Office Block construction	450,000.00
Subtotal						7,870,000.00

8 IMPLEMENTATION

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

8.1 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

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

As can be seen from Figure 17 there are **five WASH service categories** that are directly under the management of the Mwansabombwe Town Council and these are:

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

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

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

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

At technical and operational level, the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (DWASHE) shall be utilised for detailed discussions and project activities coordination. The chair of the DWASHE is the Council Secretary or whomever it is delegated to, and the Secretariat is the RWSS Coordinator for rural WASH as there is no Urban and Peri-Urban WASH.

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

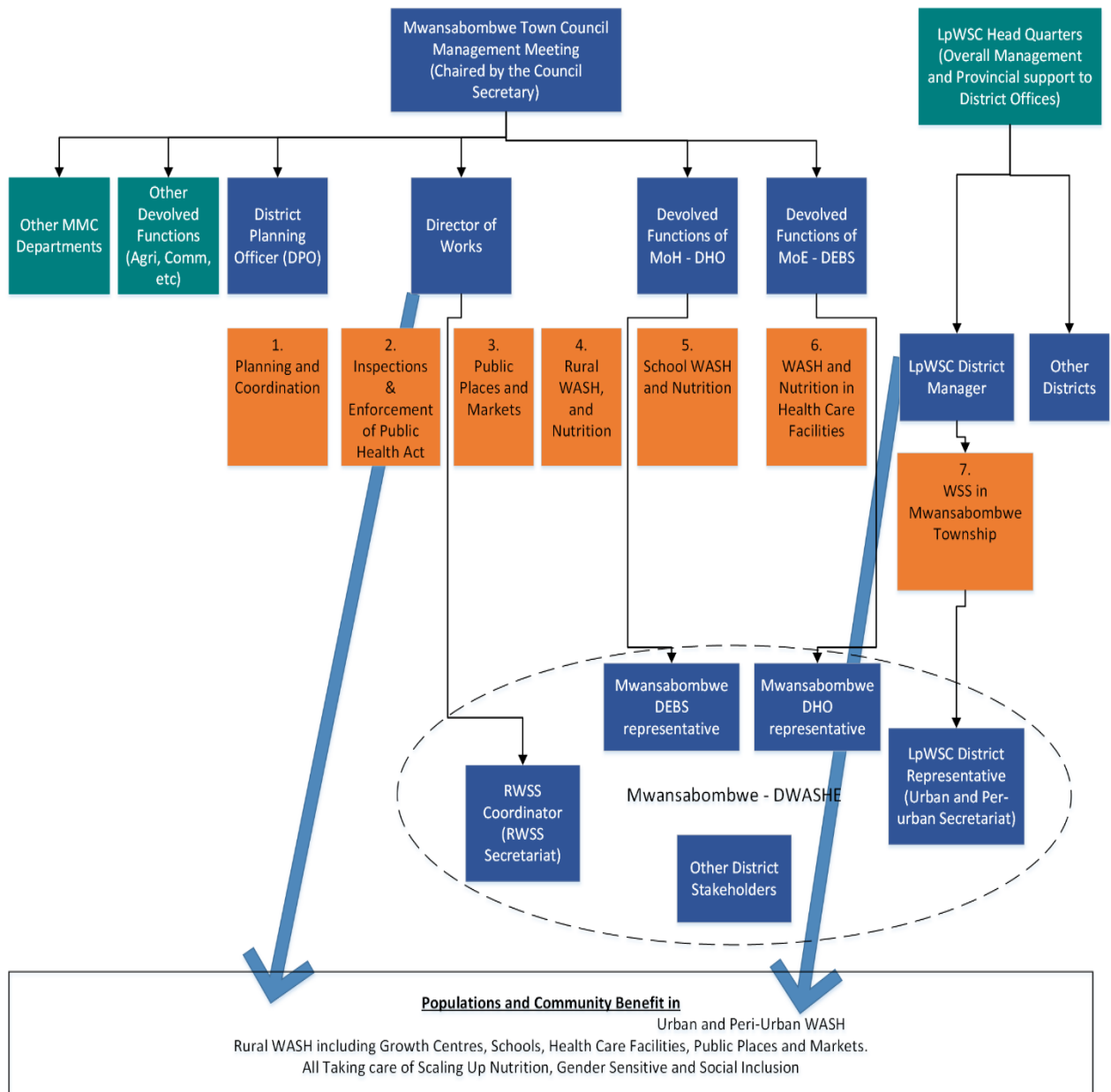


Figure 17: Management and Organisation for the Integrated District WASH Investment Plan.

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:

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

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

Figure 18 shows links of reporting arrangements to the DDCC/PDCC and Provincial Line Ministries support offices.

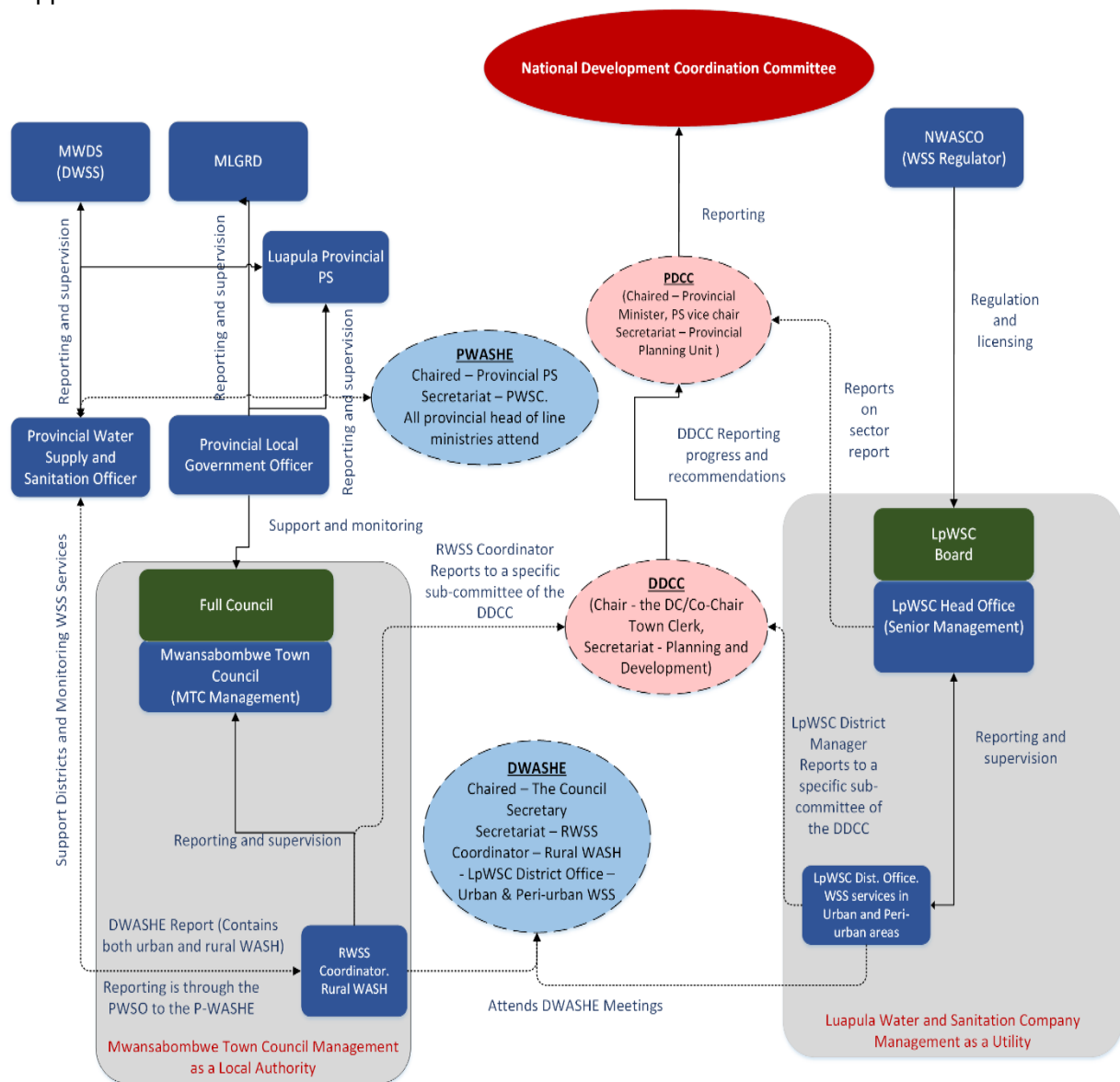


Figure 18: Oversight, Supervision, Reporting and coordination arrangements linked to the 8th NDP structures.

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 19 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.

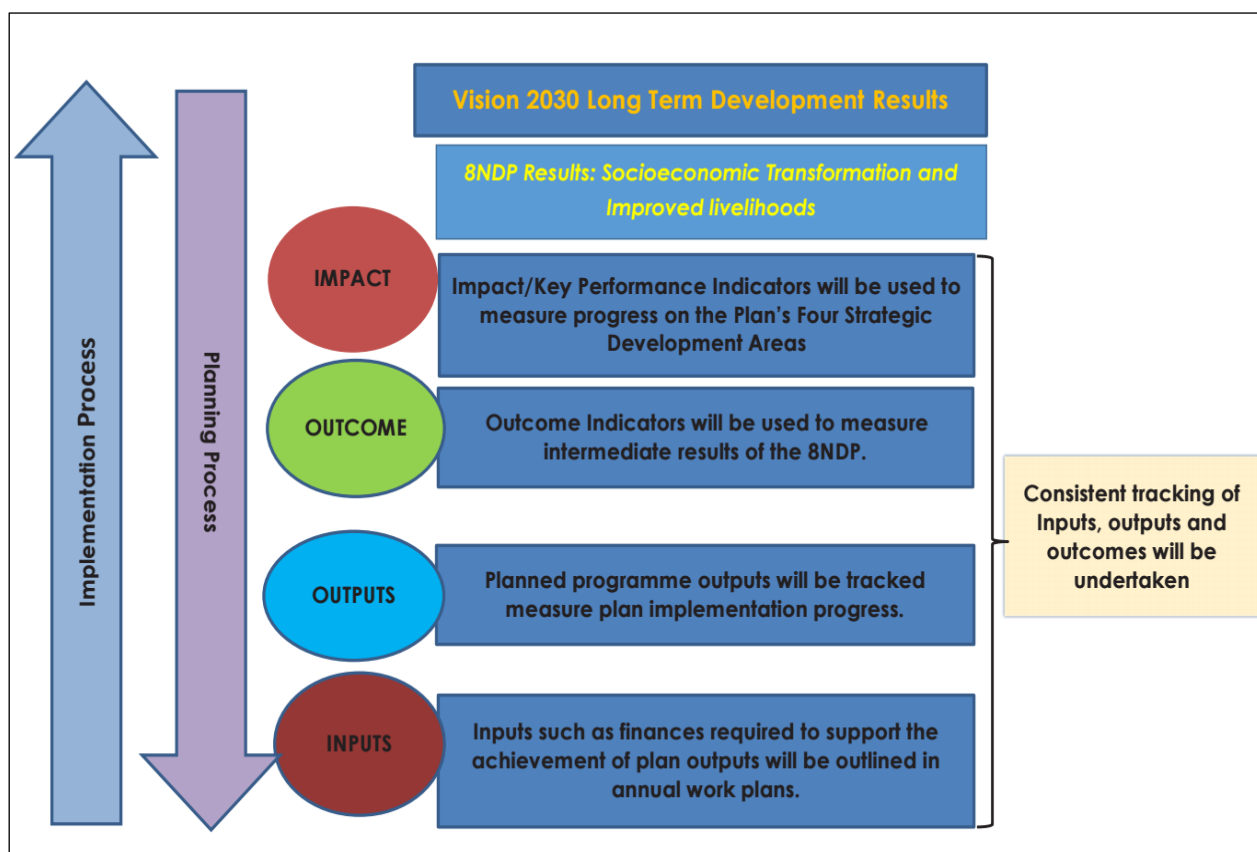


Figure 19: Diagrammatic Representation of the 8NDP Results Framework

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 Mwansabombwe District WASH improvements, have been aligned to national indicators and shall follow guidance from the 8NDP.

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

At district level, the DWASHE plays the role of monitoring and evaluation, in addition to planning and implementation. The Council Secretary chairs and the RWSS Coordinator is the secretariat for rural WASH as there is no Urban and Peri-Urban WASH. As depicted in Figure 18, the DWASHE is supervised by the Local Authority and the reports of the DWASHE are considered by the Mwansabombwe Town Council (MTC) Management. The MTC provides oversight on the DWASHE working with district stakeholders.

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

Table 18: Key Performance Indicators linked to national programmes

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
Water supply and sanitation services improved	% population with safely managed water supply services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • NWASCO Sector Reports • Surveys
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% population with basic water supply services	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% NRW (urban and peri-urban water supply and piped water supply in rural growth centres)	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% of water point sources functional (operation and maintenance)	Rural	
	% Water quality compliance to ZABS	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% Population practicing Open Defecation	District	
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% of Schools with Advanced water services	District	

Output	Key Performance Indicator	Category	Sources of Verifications
	% 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings • District Actors Reports • Zambia Statistical Agency Reports • Minutes of meetings • Surveys • Other reports from partners
		Urban	
		Rural	
	% schools with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% schools with basic hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% HCFs with basic hygiene services	District	
	% public places and markets with advanced hygiene services	District	
	% public places and markets with basic hygiene services	District	
Health Care Waste Management improved	% HCFs with advanced Health Care Waste Management	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHE Reports • DWASHE Minutes of Meetings
	% HCFs with basic Health Care Waste Management services	District	
Environmental Cleaning Improved	% HCFs with advanced Environmental Cleaning services	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHO Reports • MoH Reports
	% 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 Mwansabombwe district, including areas of sharing information and participation. This shall ensure that key issues identified in the DWASH IP planning process are continuously addressed whenever they arise. The reporting templates shall also include key performance indicators linked to national programmes.

8.3 FINANCING

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

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

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

b) Constituency Development Funds (CDF)

The CDF has been implemented and the LA plays a key role in planning and disbursement of funds after the community prioritised needs through the ward development committees (WDCs). In order to have WASH interventions financed using CDF funds, the WDCs should have submitted prioritised projects for support. As part of implementation of the Mwansabombwe DWASH IP, the stakeholders are encouraged to consult and create awareness of the importance of WASH. The DEBS, the DHO, MTC are all represented at community level. Currently there is funding in 2022 for some institutions (see **Annex 12**) and this is anticipated to continue as Mwansabombwe has demonstrated prioritising WASH projects under the CDF.

c) Climate Funds, Nutrition Funds

The district aims to collaborate with CPs, NGO, and national and provincial level support, to leverage climate support. In order to achieve this infrastructure development should be climate friendly and linked to improving nutrition of children in Mwansabombwe. 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. 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. Annex 11 indicates summary infrastructure development requirements. It is anticipated that Cooperating Partners shall also participate and for this to happen the district shall demonstrate its commitment to deliver improved services.

f) NGOs

NGOs working with the District can identify interventions that can support and source for finance. For instance, GIZ FANSEER implementing a nutrition project in Mwansabombwe, 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 (MTC, LpWSC, DEBS and DHO) serve the public interest with transparency and accountability	Lack of Corporate Governance, transparency and accountability affecting the implementation of the DWASH IP	
3.	LpWSC commences operations in the district, servicing the township	Lack of resources to implement provide service in a new district	Develop Project proposal to facilitate resource mobilisation for service provision in Mwansabombwe
4.	Effective implementation of the DWASH IP interventions	Priority activities of implementing agents greatly deviating from planned DWASH IP interventions	Develop Consolidated Annual Work Plans and Budgets to aligning activities. This means partners through the DWASHE Committee share their Annual Works as extracts of the DWASH IP.

Item No.	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
		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
5.	DWASH IP implementation monitoring, evaluation, and reporting	Progress made in the DWASH IP not monitored.	Develop reporting and M&E templates for the DWASH IP and conduct a Mid Term Review of the Plan in 2024.
6.	Other external resources for the implementation of the Investment Plan	Investors do not buy into the implementation of the plan	Advocacy Strategy for Resource Mobilisation from Potential Investors.
7.	Political and economic stability prevails	Volatility in foreign exchange rate and inflation rate	
8.	Political Leadership continues to prioritise rural development		
9.	The community will show willingness to cooperate with development efforts and openness to adopt new cultures	The community resisting change	Engagement of Traditional leadership in the implementation of WASH activities
10.	Properly staffed and empowered institutions are able to deliver, operate and manage the WSS services	Weak coordination among the Government departments which undermines sustainable operations	Steering Structures like the DDCC/DWASHE or Management meetings strengthen to enhance coordination
11.	Timely decisions made on sub-project approvals and allocation and release of funds.	Centralised approval systems which delay the implementation of sub-projects	

8.5 DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

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

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

DWASH IP WORK PLAN

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

9 CONCLUSION

Under GIZ support to the Government of Republic of Zambia, through the MWDS, the RWS II had supported Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe. This could be part of the DWASHE Annual Work Schedules. Similarly, **adherence to reporting and data sharing templates and protocols** is paramount. This also concerns templates used in operations of the DWASHE. Continuous engagement of partners to ensure their commitment to **allocate budgets** for each activity for each year of DWASH IP implementation is also important.

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

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

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

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

ANNEXES

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

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

SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the existing coordinating structures in the districts. 		
4.	20 th July 2022	Mwansabombwe Resource Centre, Mwansabombwe	Stakeholder Consultative Meeting for the Mwansabombwe District WASH Baseline Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide highlights of the Roadmap for the development of the Mwansabombwe DWASH IP Provide highlights of the Baseline Survey for WASH planned for Mwansabombwe District. Obtain Key Issues and elements from Participants as input in Baseline Survey preparation and undertaking. Consult on the implementation modalities and roadmap for the Survey Exercise. To understand the various stakeholders/substructures existing at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mwansabombwe Town Council District Health Office District Education Board Secretary LpWSC MCDSS (District) Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs (District) GFA/GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline Stakeholder Workshop Report Presentations Participants lists
5.	28 th October to 5 th November 2021	Sali Riverside Lodge, Mansa	Strengthening of Steering Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Steering and Coordination Process in Mwansabombwe Review PWASHE and DWASHE Committees Review ToRs for DWASHE Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MWDS-DWSS (HQ) MWDS-DWSS (Province) Ministry of Finance and National Planning (PPU) Department of Chiefs and Tradition Affairs (Province) LpWSC LpWSC (District) Mansa Municipal Council Mwense Town Council Mwansabombwe Town Council Chipili Town Council Mansa DHO Mansa DEBS GFA/GIZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Steering Structures Report Presentations Reviewed DWASHE and PWASHE ToRs Participants lists

**Mwansabombwe District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan
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SN	Date	Place	Title of Meeting	Meeting Objectives	Participants	Outputs/Outcomes
6.	31 st August 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Findings and Interpretation of Mwansabombwe WASH Baseline Survey Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Mwansabombwe District WASH IP Baseline Survey Exercise • Present the WASH Baseline Survey Results Interpretation. • Validate the Results interpretation and obtain feedback from stake-holders as input into WASH Baseline Survey Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwansabombwe TownCouncil • Mwansabombwe DHO • Mwansabombwe DEBS • LpWSC • GIZ RWS II • GIZ D4D • GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Validation Workshop Report • Validated WASH Baseline Report • Presentations • Participants lists
7.	1 st and 2 nd September 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Mwansabombwe DWASH IP Strategic Planning Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the current Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe District WASH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwansabombwe TownCouncil • Mwansabombwe DHO • Mwansabombwe DEBS • LpWSC • GIZ RWS II • GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwansabombwe District Vision • Strategic Objectives for DWASH IP • Participants Lists • WASH Vision for Mwansabombwe district agreed upon with partners involving LpWSC, Mwansabombwe DEBS, Mwansabombwe DHO, SunTA USAID, covering urban and rural areas, including rural growth centres, schools, health care facilities, public places and markets. • Presentations
8.	1 st and 2 nd November 2022	Teja Executive Lodge, Mansa	Mwansabombwe DWASH IP Validation Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the Investment Packages • To gain consensus on the investment packages identified. • Validate the Mwansabombwe District WASH Investment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwansabombwe TownCouncil • District Health Office • District Education Board Secretary • LpWSC • GIZ RWS II • GFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated Investment Packages for each institution • Agreed WASH Investment Packages integrated under the mandates of partners, I.e MTC, LpWSC, Mwansabombwe DEBS and Mwansabombwe DHO. • Participants Lists

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

Sn	Resources/ Tools developed and utilised during the development of the Mwansabombwe 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 Mwansabombwe District
9.	JMP Service Level Calculator
10.	JMP Service Ladders for Households, Schools, HCFs, Public Places and Non Domestic Places
11.	Maps and Shapefiles
12.	Database for Households, Schools, HCFs, Public Places and Non Domestic Places
13.	Planning Tools and Templates

ANNEX 3: KEY DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES

A. General Recommendations

1. Provincial Structures

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

2. Luapula Water and Sanitation Company

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

a) Capacity building to LpWSC to enable improvements in

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

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

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

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

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

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

The statutory requirements should be met such as preparation of audited financial statements or accounts

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

Key Human Resources interventions can cover:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Water Supply Measures

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

c) Sanitation Measures

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

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

1) Local Authorities

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

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

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

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

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

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) Data Availability

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

The survey should cover these data gaps.

5) DWASH IP Planning and Generation of Maps

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

ANNEX 5: WASH INDICATORS/STANDARDS AND PLANNING PRINCIPLES

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

Baseline survey expected results and indicators

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

WASH in Households

- Drinking Water Standards**

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

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

- **Sanitation Standards**

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

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

- **Hygiene Standards**

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

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

WASH in Schools

- Drinking Water Standards**

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

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

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

- Sanitation Standards**

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

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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporates all locations in a district urban, peri-urban and rural including rural growth centres Includes all categories. i.e. households, schools, health care facilities, public places, private and public institutions Implemented within realistic financial limits and expressed in a detailed action 	1. Transparent about Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders to transparently and honestly demonstrate the impact of collective action 	1. Transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders uphold open communication and accountability
2. Inclusiveness, Equity and Crosscutting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover entire society including low-income, informal and illegal settlements and remote areas of the District Issues of safety and privacy to be considered as well as age, gender and differently abled people 	2. Rights Based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act in line with a commitment to uphold the equity and rights of all women, men and their children 	2. Gender Equity and Equality, Rights Based Approach, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and men are equal in all respects, differentiated only by their physical traits and biological functions Improve rights of women, men and children to ensure full participation and equal benefit from the national development processes
3. To increase efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability and to leverage existing resources, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of water supply systems will be based on the DRA four overarching principles namely: Water should increasingly be managed as an economic as well as a social good; Management should be focused at the lowest appropriate level; 	3. Mutually Accountable and Inclusive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open multi-stakeholder partnerships that bring proven solutions and interventions to scale All stakeholders feel responsible for and held collectively accountable for joint commitments 	3. Accountability for Gender Mainstreaming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders both public and private are required to account for gender mainstreaming in the implementation of their policies, programmes and activities.

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

ANNEX 6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD WASH SERVICE LEVEL IN MWANSABOMBWE 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
Chipita	4,255	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	4	68	8	16	4	0	0	0	84	16	4	8	88
		Total	4	68	8	16	4	0	0	0	84	16	4	8	88
Kabalenge	3,043	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	11	22	0	61	0	0	0	83	17	11	44	44
		Total	0	11	22	0	61	0	0	0	83	17	11	44	44
Kakose	1,558	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	22	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	78	11	22	11	67
		Total	22	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	78	11	22	11	67
Kayo	4,967	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	17	40	43	0	0	3	0	93	3	10	34	52
		Total	0	17	40	43	0	0	3	0	93	3	10	34	52
Kazembe	7,018	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	19	2	56	0	19	5	21	5	58	12	7	0	93
		Total	19	2	56	0	19	5	21	5	58	12	7	0	93
Lufubu	5,023	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	17	40	43	0	0	7	0	60	33	3	20	77
		Total	0	17	40	43	0	0	7	0	60	33	3	20	77
Mbereshi	5,681	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	9	29	51	0	6	0	20	0	77	3	14	34	51
		Total	9	29	51	0	6	0	20	0	77	3	14	34	51
Mulele	7,266	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	13	44	40	0	0	18	7	58	13	27	22	51
		Total	0	13	44	40	0	0	18	7	58	13	27	22	51
Mununshi	6,928	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	27	20	44	5	0	5	0	59	29	5	12	78
		Total	0	27	20	44	5	0	5	0	59	29	5	12	78
Mwansa-bombwe	8,136	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	17	10	42	2	17	2	17	6	50	10	10	4	85
		Total	17	10	42	2	17	2	17	6	50	10	10	4	85
Pembe	4,924	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	0	55	28	17	0	0	0	86	14	24	21	55
		Total	0	0	55	28	17	0	0	0	86	14	24	21	55
Salanga	5,743	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	0	0	74	24	0	0	53	29	3	15	91	0	9
		Total	0	0	74	24	0	0	53	29	3	15	91	0	9

ANNEX 7: RESOLUTIONS ON STRENGTHENING OF STRUCTURES

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

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

1. Participants:

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

2. Outcomes and Recommendations of Meetings

- Strengthening of DWASHE and PWASHE needs to be done to enhance reporting for Urban WASH. The Actors advised that the structures and their purpose need to be understood by all members. Thus, there is need for members to understand the terms of reference of the DWASHE, why they sit there, their contribution, etc.
- DWASHE Terms of Reference (ToR)
 - The Tasks of the DWASHE contained in the ToRs were updated to include Urban WASHE and clarity obtained from MWDS representation.
 - DWASHE secretariat to include LpWSC to report on Urban WASH whereas the LA-RWSS Unit responsible for rural WASH.
- Multi-sectoral approach is to be adopted and embraced.
- In order to achieve substructure strengthening, stronger coordination and linkages at district are a requirement for strengthening sub-district structures.
 - dual reporting for EHT is possible should be institutionalised.
 - sub-district level structures can be strengthened at DDCC and PDCC levels support
- Safely managed sanitation is a challenge in rural communities.
- Creation of new districts requires revising targets for districts and affects attainment of target goals. The development of the DWASH IP has take this into account.
- There is need to address Data Management. There are sub-structures under MoH. I.e EHTs, community champions, APMs. What can we do to improve quality of data?
- Need for strengthen information sharing and exchange of information by Actors at all levels. Example participants of the meeting learnt that ZamStats has data at ward level.
- EHTs are part of devolved functions for primary health care and expected to cover WASH.
- It was reported that EHTs are turned into nurses, in rural areas where there are shortages of nurses. In Mwansabombwe, 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.
- Chiengde ODF slippage allegedly due to less input by actors into ODF activities
- There is need to have a budget to support DWASHE from the Province level.
- WSS to Chiefdoms also need to be included in WASH plans. Some chiefdoms can be considered to be growth centres
- Legal enforcement is used by MoH to address sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas, including the ODF. Chiefs enforce construction of sanitation facilities in traditional areas.
- Sanitation Marketing and Behavioural Change. There is need to make people understand why they need toilets. Forcing them is called coercion. When using legal enforcement MoH sites the law, the Public Health Act. Cap 295.
- Toilet Shortages in schools may be reported to the DDCC by DEBS
- There is need to have consultation processes as outcomes of the meeting are being implemented.
- The Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) - specific area where DSA is to applied are listed. A district can raise issues of DSA where distances are vast and officers need to spend a night. This can be done through the provincial offices with justification provided.
- Mwansabombwe, currently does not have a dump site for Solid Waste Management.

3. Key Recommendations Related to DWASHE Strengthening

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

ANNEX 8: MTC ORGANISATION ARRANGEMENTS

MwansabombweTown Council Organisation Arrangements

1. Organisation Structure and Staffing Levels

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

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

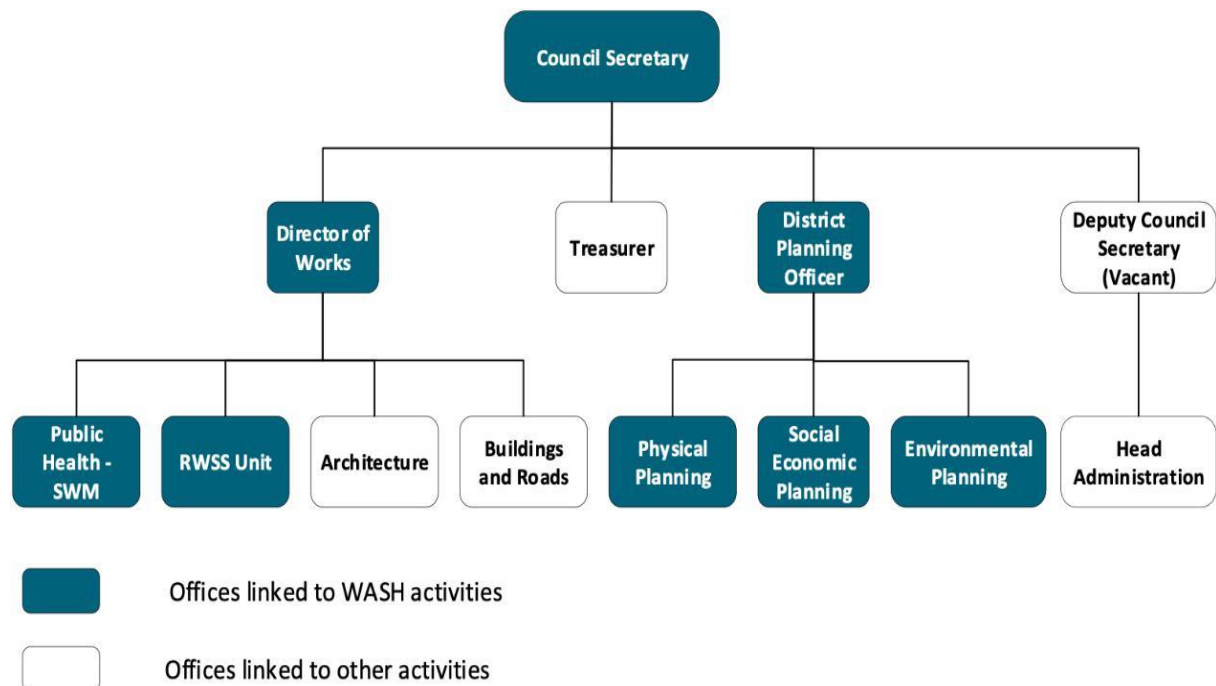


Figure 20: Organisation Structure for Mwansabombwe Town Council

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

Table 22: MwansabombweTown Council Manning levels and qualifications linked to WASH

Position	Manning Levels	Qualifications
Council Secretary	1	Master of Sustainability Planning and Environmental Policy
Director of Works	1	Civil Engineering Degree
District Planning Officer	1	Masters Spacial Planning
Public Health	1	Diploma in Environmental Health
RWSS Unit	1	Water Engineering Diploma (NRDC)
Physical Planning	1	Urban and regional planning
Social Economic Planning	1	N/A
Environmental Planning	1	Environmental education

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

ANNEX 9: TOR FOR THE DISTRICT WASHE COMMITTEES



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT AND SANITATION (MWDS)

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

The DWASHE will undertake the following tasks

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

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

ANNEX 10: TOR FOR THE PROVINCIAL WASHE COMMITTEE

1.0 Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Zambia is implementing the National Rural Water supply and Sanitation Programme II (NRWSSPII) “to provide sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply and proper sanitation to meet basic needs for improved health and poverty alleviation for Zambia’s rural population and contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal for water supply and sanitation.”¹ Implementation of NRWSSP II is complemented by the ²WASHE concept which emphasizes the importance of multi sectoral and participatory approaches for rural water and sanitation planning and implementation. The WASHE concept has set out an implementation framework from the Province to districts through WASHE committees. The Provincial and District Water Sanitation Hygiene Education committees form part of the formal level planning processes and are charged with the responsibility of coordinating and mobilizing resources for ³WASH activities within their jurisdictions, while at village level, the Village WASHE committee fosters the sustainable operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services.

1.1 National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

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

Table 23: NRWSS Program Components and Objectives

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

¹ National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme 2016-2030

² WASHE: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education

³ WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

2.0 Stakeholder coordination

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

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

3.0 Functions of the Provincial WASHE Committee

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

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

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

4.0 Membership PWASHE LUAPULA

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

Membership of the PWASHE committee comprise the following:

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

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

5.0 Frequency of Meetings

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

6.0 Secretariat

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

7.0 Formalization of the PWASHE Committee and operation

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

ANNEX 11: RURAL GROWTH CENTRES IN MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT

LIST OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRES LUAPULA PROVINCE

DISTRICT: Mwansabombwe

SN	NAME OF RURAL GROWTH CENTRE	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	ESTIMATED POPULATION	DISTANCE FROM CIVIC CENTRE
1	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	Kabalenge	3750	35
2	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	Mbereshi	1230	25
3	Mukamba	Mwansabombwe	kayo	2259	20
4	Kalasa	Mwansabombwe	Chipita	3011	17
5	Chipepa	Mwansabombwe	Chipita	1928	15
6	Chilange	Mwansabombwe	Pembe	1,707	9
7	Katotoma	Mwansabombwe	Lufubu	1497	10
8	Lufubu township	Mwansabombwe	Lufubu	1243	5
9	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	Salanga	2061	14
10	Mumbolo	Mwansabombwe	Mulele	1295	10
11	Chipunka	Mwansabombwe	Mununshi	1,068	21
12	Matabishi	Mwansabombwe	Kazembe	3344	16
13	Kasao	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	1075	14
TOTAL				25,468.00	

LIST OF REHABILITATIONS CONDUCTED IN 2022 MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT

S.N	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to CBD
1	Kabalenge Village	Village	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	38
2	Mulalami 3 Village	Village	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	33
3	Mbereshi school 1	School	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	26
4	Fuyafuya Village	Village	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	25
5	Fwifwi Village	Village	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	23
6	Kapyela Community	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	20
7	Mukamba Village	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	20

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

S.N	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to CBD
8	Kaweme Village	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	19
9	Senkwe Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	18
10	Nalile Village	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	17
11	Katanda Village	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	17
12	Ndaso Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	15
13	Mpuya Village	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	14
14	Nsholo Village 1	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	14
15	Chipepa Village	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	13
16	Kasao Village 1	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	12
17	Nakabamba	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
18	Kasao Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
19	Chipota Village	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	12
20	Matabishi Village 4	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	13
21	Matabishi Village 8	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	13
22	Kafusha Village	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	14
23	Matabishi Village 3	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	13
24	Matabishi village 1	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	12
25	Matabishi Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	13
26	Matabishi Village 6	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	14
27	Kanuma Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	23
28	Kanuma Village 3	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	22
29	Kawama Village	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	18
30	Lende Ngoma Village	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	16
31	Lende Ngoma Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	16
32	Kashe Village	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	19
33	Chituta Village	Village	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	4
34	Shiyeba Village	Village	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	8

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

S.N	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to CBD
35	Chimpusa Village	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	7
36	Shikaoma Village	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	12
37	Kauseni Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	13
38	Mulumbwa Village	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	3
39	Kapesa Village	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	24
40	Mumbashi	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	19
41	Lwali Village 1	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	18
42	Lwali Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	18
43	Chipunka Market	Community	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	19
44	Seesa Village	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	17
45	Kankoloto Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	16
46	Chitembo Village	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	15
47	Manten Village 1	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	13
48	Nsonga Village	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	11
49	Salanga Village	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	11
50	Manten Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	12
51	Milumbi Village	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	22
52	Kaloko Village	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	13
53	Chofwe Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	11
54	Nyinaumo Village 2	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	8
55	Lupiya Village	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	8
56	Kabalenge Primary School	School	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	39
57	Mukamba Secondary School	School	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	21
58	Lubansa Primary School	School	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	18
59	Kalasa Primary School	School	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	15
60	Nakabamba Primary School	School	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
61	Koni Primary School	School	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	19

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

S.N	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to CBD
62	Chiilange Primary School	School	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	9
63	Kalenga Primary School	School	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	11
64	Chibangalala	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	14
65	Kapesa health post	Health Center	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	24
66	Kasese Primary School	School	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	26
67	Mumbolo Secondary School	School	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	10
68	Chimbuya	School	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	15
69	MwataChikonokole	School	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	16
70	Mukamba Rural Health Centre	Health Center	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	18
71	Chishishila	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	14
72	Lufubu Rural Health Centre	Health Center	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	5
73	Katotoma Rural Health Center	Health Center	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	15
74	Nshika	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	18
75	Chumbe	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	14

LIST OF NEW WATER FACILITY DRILLINGS CONDUCTED IN 2022

MWANSABOMBWE DISTRICT

SN	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of Water Facility	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to the CBD
1	Katanda Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	17
2	Chintala Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	15
3	Chubulwa Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Chipita	Mwansabombwe	14
4	Chokwe Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	35
5	FTC	Borehole	Agriculture	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	33
6	Chinpunu Rural Health Center	Borehole	Health facility	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	38
7	Citrus Primary School	Borehole	School	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	29

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

SN	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of Water Facility	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to the CBD
8	Mulalami Village 2	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kabalenge	Mwansabombwe	28
9	Nsata Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kakose	Mwansabombwe	7
10	Kanyanta Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	19
11	Lubansa East Community	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	18
12	Mutumbwa Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	17
13	Senkwe Rural Health Center	Borehole	Health facility	India Mark II	Kayo	Mwansabombwe	17
14	Kafusha Village 3	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	14
15	Matabishi Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	15
16	Matabishi 9	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Kazembe	Mwansabombwe	16
17	Kalambo Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	12
18	Kauseni Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	13
19	Yamba Yamba Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	2
20	Sondashi Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	3
21	Mulumbwa Village 2	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Lufubu	Mwansabombwe	3
22	Fuyafuya Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	26
23	Kamangala Community	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	25
24	Mbereshi Hospital	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mbereshi	Mwansabombwe	28
25	Chofwe Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	13
26	Lubule Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	11
27	Shimubolo Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mulele	Mwansabombwe	10
28	Shitima Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	39
29	Mashimbi East Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	25
30	Kapesa	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	34
31	Chinyanta Secondary (water scheme)	Piped water Scheme	School	India Mark II	Mununshi	Mwansabombwe	23


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

SN	Borehole site (e.g. village/community or site name)	Type of Water Facility	Category (Community, School, Health Centre)	Type of hand pump	Ward/Block	Constituency	Distance to the CBD
32	Nakabamba Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
33	Chilembi Mwewa	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
34	Kasao Village 3C	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	14
35	Masele Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	12
36	Kasao Primary School	Borehole	School	India Mark II	Mwansabombwe	Mwansabombwe	13
37	Kusangwa Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	7
38	Milambo Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Pembe	Mwansabombwe	8
39	Manten Village 5	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	14
40	Coster Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	15
41	Shikatuna Village	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	14
42	Manten Village 4	Borehole	Village	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	14
43	Kankoloto Primary School	Borehole	School	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	15
44	Trywell Primary School	Borehole	School	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	13
45	Salanga Clinic (water scheme)	Piped water Scheme	Health facility	India Mark II	Salanga	Mwansabombwe	12

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

List of Construction Projects under the Constituency Development Fund for Mwansabombwe District

Invitation for Bids



**MWANSABOMBWE TOWN COUNCIL
INVITATION FOR BIDS**

03rd October, 2022

Mwansabombwe Town Council has received funds from the 2022 Constituency Development Fund allocation for Mwansabombwe Constituency and intends to use part of these funds towards the procurement of the following Projects in the District.

- i. The Construction of a 1x3 Classroom block, Staff house and Installation of a tank stand with 10,000 litres water tank.
- ii. The Construction of a Rural Health Post, one staff house and Drilling of a Borehole, installation of a tank stand with 10,000 litres water using solar pump at Seesa in Salanga ward.


NOTE: BIDDERS WHO ARE ABLE TO BID FOR MORE THAN ONE PROJECT WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THEIR BID SEPARATELY FOR EACH PROJECT. HOWEVER, NO BIDDER SHALL BE AWARDED MORE THAN ONE PROJECT.

Mwansabombwe Town Council now invites sealed bids from eligible citizen bidders registered with the *National Construction Council (NCC) in category B or better Grade 4 to 6, Valid Tax Clearance Certificate from ZRA and Registration with PACRA, Engineering Institute of Zambia (EIZ) Valid Practicing License for personnel and the Company to participate in the tender for the proposed works.*

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from 08:30 hours to 16:00 hours during working days from the procurement section.

TELEGRAPHIC, TELEFAX OR E-MAIL OFFERS SHALL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Bidding documents may be procured from the office of the Procurement Officer, Mwansabombwe Town Council, upon payment of a non-refundable fee of **K 500.00** in cash or bank certified cheque.



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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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urinal • Water Closet • Handwashing basin • Disabled toilet ramp with hand rails 	

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

1.3. WASH in Schools - Staff

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

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

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

1.5. WASH in Health Care Facilities - Staff

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

1.6. WASH in Public Places and Markets

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

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

2. Costings

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

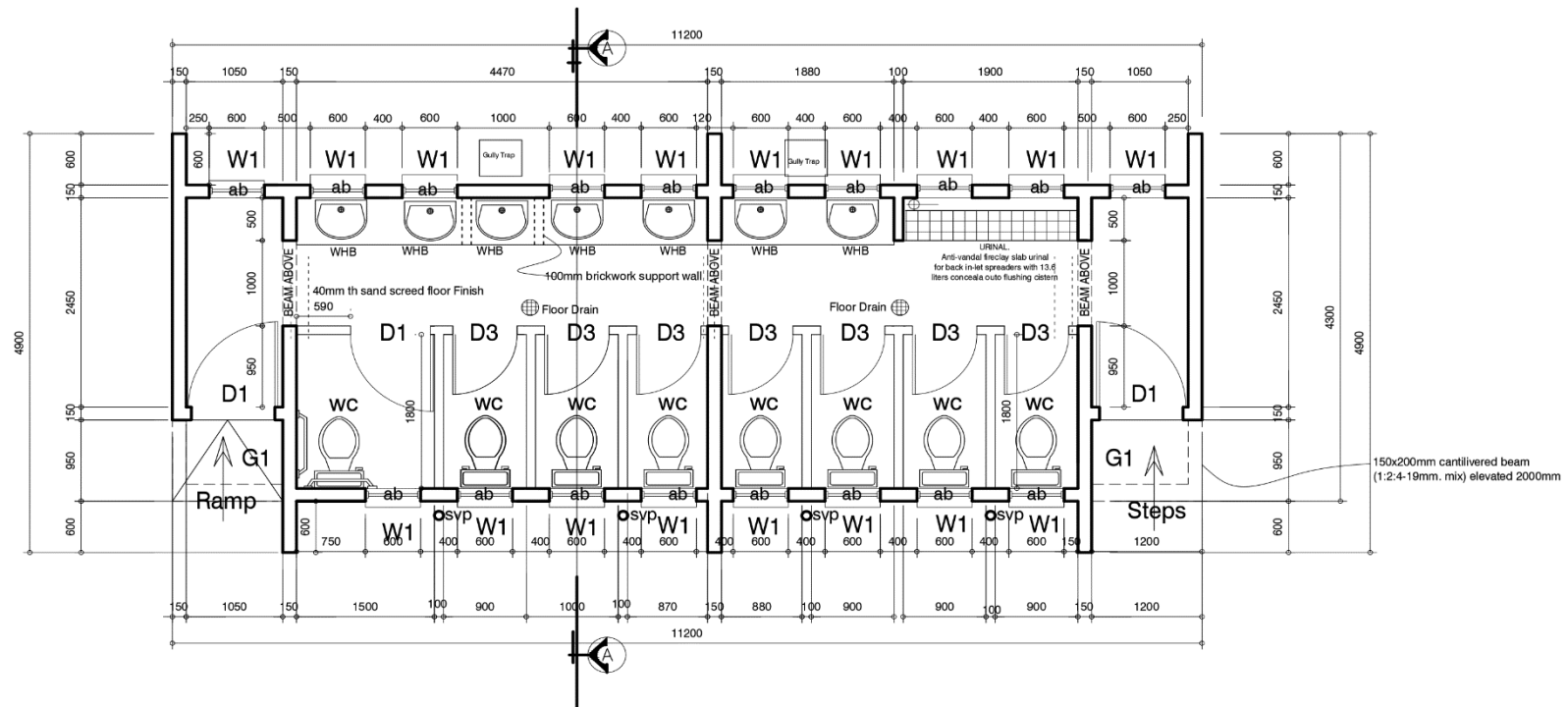
Element	Range(ZMW)/average	Adopted (ZMW)	Comment
Typical piped small water scheme (under CDF) for 500 population and above	120,000 to 160,000 (Mwense)	Partners adopted their cost estimates	Most rural growth centres are small, seen from land use maps and discussions with MTC. Except Fimpulu, Provision cost involves feasibility studies, water source development, water supply systems and sanitation promotion
Borehole drilling and equipment with hand	50,000 to 100,000	Provided by partners	As per quotations from partners
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	30,000 to 80,000	Provided by partners Provided by partners	To possibility of re-drilling

**Mwansabombwe District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Investment Plan
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Element	Range(ZMW)/average	Adopted (ZMW)	Comment
Waterborne toilets	200,000 to 400,000	Provided by partners	To include provision for staff, water supply provision which may include new sources and electricity
Routine maintenance of institutional WASH facilities	-	Provided by partners	Recommended to include replaced of plumbing fittings, painting, flushing, repair to doors (most often found damaged through vandalism)
Other costs	Various	Various	Provided by partners submissions during validation and discussions

3. Examples of Waterborne Toilets

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



Floor Plan. Scale 1:50

NOTES
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
2. FIGURED DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALING.
3. ANY ERRORS, AMBIGUITIES OR QUERIES RELATING TO THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR CLARIFICATIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.
4. NO AMENDMENTS/ALTERATIONS SHALL BE MADE TO THE DRAWING OR WORK ILLUSTRATED THEREIN WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE ARCHITECT.
5. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND MAY BE USED ONLY AS DIRECTED BY THE ARCHITECT.

**STANDARD TOILET
BLOCK FOR BOYS**

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

REVISION SUFFIX

Programme title:
SECTOR PLAN

Drawing Title:
FLOOR PLAN

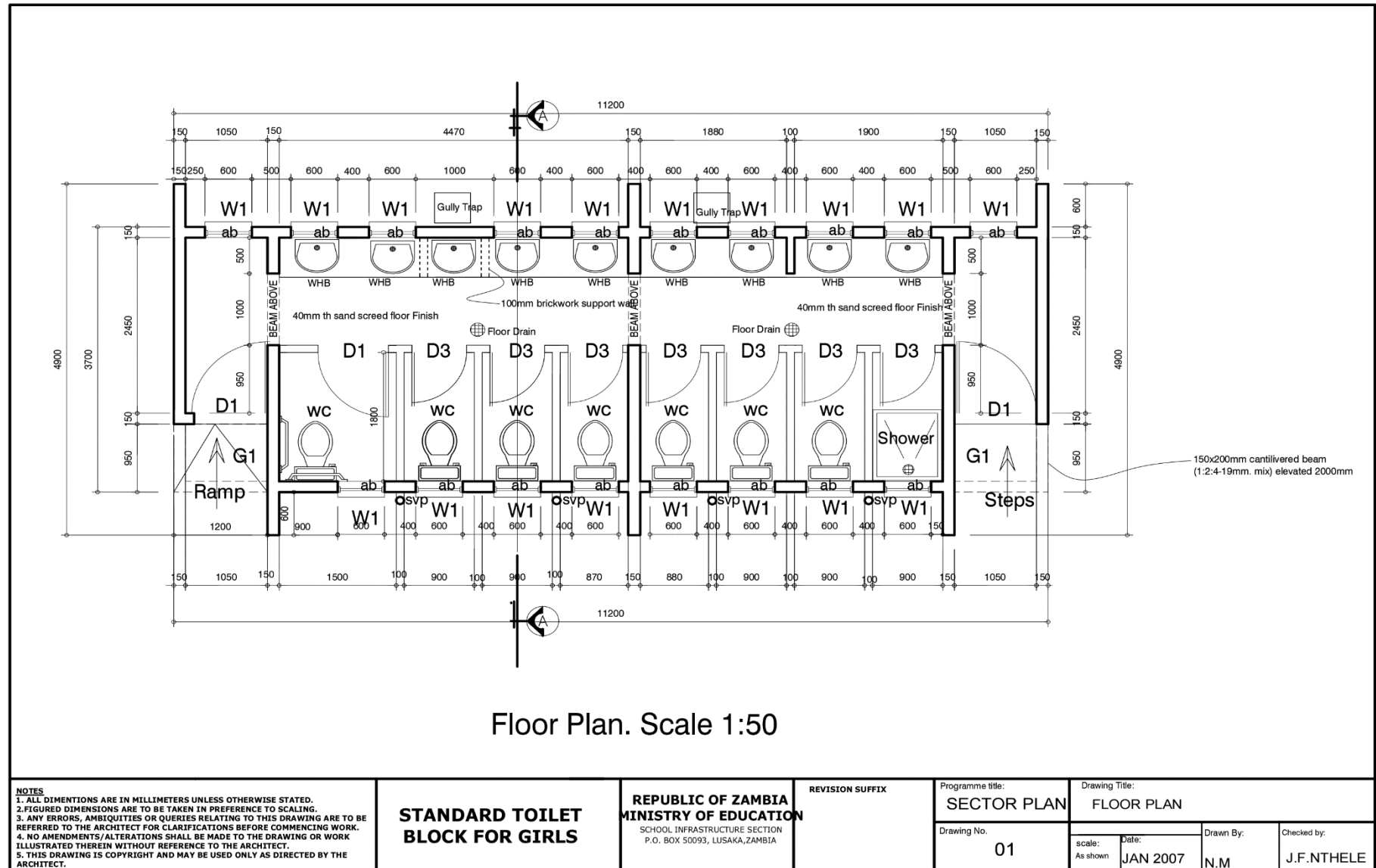
Drawing No.
01/09

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

Drawn By:
N.M

Checked by:
J.F.NTHELE

Examples of MoE Layouts for Toilets for Girls, gender sensitive and taking into account of menstrual hygiene management, differently abled 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)
3.	Kenneth Chense	Male	Managing Director (Former)	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
4.	Kelvin Chabulembwa	Male	Provincial Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Authority
5.	Sidney Simute	Male	Principal Engineer	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Housing and Infrastructure Development
6.	Nsamwa Mumbi	Female	Chiefs Affairs Officer	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Department of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Office
7.	Evans Bwalya	Male	Senior Engineer	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Housing and Infrastructure Development
8.	Catherine Bendela	Female	Provincial Education Standards Officer	Ministry of Education- Provincial Education Office
9.	Benjamin Kapande	Male	Senior Planner	Ministry of Education- Provincial Education Office
10.	Dr Danny Katongo	Male	Chief Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health- Provincial Health Office
11.	Brian Chanda	Male	Ag Chief Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health- Provincial Health Office
12.	Elijah Salanga	Male	Senior Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development (Province)
13.	Chimba Chimba	Male	Senior Community Development Officer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation-Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)

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

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
14.	Doris Mwelwa	Female	Ag Principal Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Unit
15.	Bright Bwembya	Male	Senior Manager Engineering (Former)	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
16.	Golden Manyanga	Male	Senior Manager Engineering	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
17.	Richard Chisembe	Male	Technical Manager	Luapula Water Supply and Sanitation Company (HQ)
18.	David Luneta	Male	Water Engineer	Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation-Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (Province)
19.	Kaluba Musonda	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Unit
20.	Nathan Namatama	Male	Planner	Ministry of Local Government-Provincial Planning Authority
21.	Reuben Phiri	Male	Luapula Inspector	WARMA
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.	Edgar Mulwanda	Male	Council Secretary	Mwansabombwe Town Council
2.	Stanely Mbewe	Male	Council Secretary (Former)	Mwansabombwe Town Council
3.	Aim Kushikila	Male	Director Works	Mwansabombwe Town Council
4.	Andrew M'tewa	Male	Director of Works (Former)	
5.	Lumbwe Kalifungwa	Male	District Planning Officer	Mwansabombwe Town Council
6.	Mika Chomba	Female	District Planning Officer (Former)	Mwansabombwe Town Council
7.	Khondwelani Tembo	Male	Rural WASH Coordinator	Mwansabombwe Town Council
8.	Matila Undi	Female	Planner	Mwansabombwe Town Council

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

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Station
9.	Geoffrey Bwalya	Male	Senior Health Inspector	Mwansabombwe Town Council
10.	Glenda Nachinga	Female	Public Relations Officer	Mwansabombwe Town Council
11.	Alfred Kabaso	Male	Planner	Mwansabombwe District Education Board Secretary
12.	Chama Kunda	Male	Acting Statiscal Officer	Mwansabombwe District Education Board Secretary
13.	Nyambe Nyambe	Male	Senior Public Health Officer	Mwansabombwe District Health Office
14.	Victor Chishimba	Male	Planner	Mwansabombwe District Health Office
15.	Mack Chiyota	Male	Acting Community Development Officer	Ministry of Community Development (District)
16.	John Hachiboola	Male	Chiefs Affairs Officer	Department of Chiefs and Traditional affairs
17.	Lewis Changwe	Male	District Information Officer	ZANIS
Programme Implementation Partners				
1.	Grace Njoloma	Female	Planning Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
2.	Boris Bisa	Male	Development Advisor	GIZ- Decentralization for Development (D4D)
3.	Jameson Lubingo	Male	Programme Officer	WaterAid
4.	Adele Kaushi	Female	Project Officer	VAREN
5.				GIZ FANSER
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)

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



Picture



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