



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Water Development,
Sanitation and Environmental Protection

National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy

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FOREWORD



The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is a blueprint that has been developed by the Zambian Government in consultation with its stakeholders to facilitate coordinated development in the sector. The policy is aimed at accelerating universal access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation in Zambia. The development of the policy is anchored on

the National Vision (Vision 2030) and the Sustainable Development Goals and its implementation shall be through National Development Plans and National Strategic Plans.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy aims at setting clear and coherent policy measures to guide the development and implementation of national strategies and programmes to achieve improved water supply and sanitation. The policy has also taken into consideration various national and international instruments, and commitments to which Zambia is a party, which include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063 and Agenda 21 to ensure that Zambia's programmes are integrated with the regional and global development frameworks.

The policy underscores Government's commitment to accelerate universal access to water supply and sanitation in order to achieve a healthy and productive nation. In this regard, the policy outlines Government's priorities in undertaking water supply and sanitation programmes that include institutional and legal framework, sector coordination and management, infrastructure development and technological options, governance, behaviour change communication and awareness, financing and investment as well as strengthening and mainstreaming of cross cutting issues into various programmes.

The policy has taken into consideration emerging issues at both national and international levels such as the recognition of water supply and sanitation services as being vital to the achievement of sustainable development in the

midst of climate change, and the need to attain gender equality as well as addressing effects of globalisation among others. The policy shall also promote integrated water supply and sanitation practices and rational utilisation of natural resources to protect and preserve human health in order to achieve sustainable development.

Notably, the policy has taken cognisance of the fragmented policy environment in the provision of water and sanitation services. The policy provides a framework that amalgamates existing programs and policies in the sector and links them with other related sectors. In addition, the policy provides strategic direction to various initiatives, programmes and projects in the provision of water supply and sanitation services.

It is my sincere hope that this policy will guide efforts towards the improvement of water supply and sanitation services and contribute to enhanced human development in Zambia. The policy represents a call to action by all stakeholders including the Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society, Cooperating Partners, Private Sector and Communities towards the realisation of universal access to water supply and sanitation in Zambia.



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The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy was developed through a consultative process involving a wide range of key stakeholders. The consultations benefited the policy development process greatly through significant contributions and support from stakeholders.

While it is appreciated that a large number of individuals and institutions contributed immensely to this process, I wish to pay special tribute to the members of the interministerial technical committee and members of the technical working groups for their tremendous inputs and commitment.

On behalf of the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, I wish to thank all the line ministries, Provincial Administrations, Local Authorities, the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, and representatives of Statutory Boards for their participation, contributions and supporting the process of formulating this policy.

Finally, I wish to extend my great appreciation to all our Cooperating Partners for the technical and financial support rendered in the formulation of this policy.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke ending in a small flourish.

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Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfricaSan	African Sanitation and Hygiene Conference
ARIs	Acute Respiratory Infections
7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CSO	Central Statistical Office (Now Zambia Statistics Agency)
CUs	Commercial Utilities
DHID	Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development
DMMU	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EMA	Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of 2011
FCR	Full Cost Recovery
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HP	Health Promotion
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JWESR	Joint Annual Water and Environmental Sector Review
LAs	Local Authorities
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LGA	Local Government Act - Chapter 281 of the Laws of Zambia
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	Management Information System

MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
MoCTA	Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs
MoCTI	Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoG	Ministry of Gender
MoGE	Ministry of General Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWDSEP	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRWSSP	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
NWP	National Water Policy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
R&D	Research and Development
R-SNDP	Revised Sixth National Development Plan
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNDP	Sixth National Development Plan
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
UWSS	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WHO	World Health Organization
WRM	Water Resources Management
WRMD	Water Resources Management and Development
WSAG	Water Sector Advisory Group
WSS SC	Water Supply and Sanitation Steering Committee
WSS TC	Water Supply and Sanitation Technical Committee
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSS&HP	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency

WORKING DEFINITIONS

Access	Facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed.
Asset Management	The design, construction, commission, operation, maintenance, repair, modification, replacement and decommission/disposal of equipment and infrastructure.
Coverage	The percentage or proportion of the population with access to service provision.
Environmental Sanitation	<p>The control of environmental factors connected to disease transmission.</p> <p>This includes solid waste management, water and wastewater treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control.</p>
Full Cost Recovery	This is when recurrent income is sufficient to cover the operations and maintenance cost, capital costs, depreciation, debt charges, and the expected return on investment.
Governance	<p>The establishment of policies and continuous monitoring of policies for proper implementation by stakeholders of the governing body of an organization.</p> <p>It includes the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members (with the associated accountability) and their primary duty of enhancing the prosperity and viability of the organization.</p>
Hygiene	A set of practices performed for the preservation of health and cleanliness covering personal and environmental

	practices such as frequent hand-washing.
Open Defecation	The disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces.
Off-site sanitation	Sanitation systems in which excreta are collected from individual households, commerce, institutions, industries and public toilet facilities and carried away for disposal and treatment through pipes.
On-site Sanitation	A system where the treatment of excreta or sewage takes place where it is generated.
Private body	An organization, company, partnership, proprietorship or other person or institution, including research and training institutions, non-governmental organizations or development partners.
Public body	Any ministry or department of the government, a local authority, parastatal organization, a body appointed by the Government or established by any law, except a professional association or body.
Sanitation	Safe collection, containment, transportation, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta, domestic liquid waste and industrial effluents.
Service Coverage	Proportion of population serviced with water supply and sanitation services.
Water Supply	The abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution of water for domestic, commercial and industrial use.

1 INTRODUCTION

The benefits of having access to an improved source of drinking water can only be fully realized when complemented with access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. Consequently, beyond the immediate, obvious advantages of people being hydrated and healthy, access to water, sanitation and hygiene collectively known as WASH – has a profound wider socio-economic impact, especially on women and girls.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia therefore recognizes the key role improved access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation services play in the socioeconomic development of the country. The water sector in Zambia consists of three sub-sectors namely Water Resources Management (WRM), Water Resources Development (WRD), and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) under the Ministry responsible for water development.

The 2010 National Water Policy refers to WRM as the practice of making decisions relating to river basin planning, development of water harnessing infrastructure, controlling of reservoir releases, regulating flood plains, and developing new laws and regulations as well as taking actions on how water should be managed. The policy further defines WRM as the promotion of rational and optimal utilization, protection, conservation and control of water resources; and improving access to water of sufficient quality and quantity of water; and the distribution of water for various uses.

On the other hand, the 2010 National Water Policy, refers to WRD as the harnessing of water resources from different sources such as rivers, lakes, rain and underground for purposes of various uses by means of works such as dams, weirs, boreholes, wells and canals so that water can be accessed at the desired locations. Further, the 2010 policy refers to WSS as measures being undertaken to support the provision of adequate, safe and cost effective water supply and sanitation services with due regard to environmental protection.

Improved access to clean and safe water supply and provision of adequate sanitation services play a vital role in contributing to enhanced human development which is essential to the attainment of national development. On the other hand, improved access to water and sanitation services, coupled with elimination of open defecation and good hygiene practices are key in the

achievement of sustainable development. This policy therefore focuses and sets out the framework for creating an enabling environment for effective and sustainable provision of water supply and sanitation services.

1.1 Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Improved access to clean and safe water supply, adequate sanitation, and good hygiene practices, have the potential to significantly contribute to socioeconomic development, wealth creation and enhanced human development.

Inadequate access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation services coupled with poor hygiene practices adversely impacts human health and economic development and therefore, remains a major concern. A large proportion of schools in Zambia do not have sufficient access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation facilities. This has led to high drop outs from schools especially among girls.

The World Bank (2012)¹, estimated that Zambia loses up to 1.3 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), due to inadequate sanitation translating to K946 billion each year; an equivalent of US\$194 million. In Zambia, waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery are common and are directly related to poor hygiene practices and inadequate sanitation. Limited access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation facilities coupled with poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs) and diarrhoeal diseases which are among the leading causes of child deaths in Zambia (MoH, 2012a)².

This policy therefore, provides the framework that promotes and facilitates universal access to water supply and sanitation services. The policy outlines priority areas for action at various levels with regards to planning, resource allocation, and the implementation of national development programmes to achieve satisfactory service provision necessary for the protection of public health and the environment.

¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/845901468178438944/pdf/681280WSP0ESIOZambia0Box367907B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

² The Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) 2013-2014

1.2 Structure of the Policy

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is presented in eight chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction - introduces the subject of WSS and outlines the historical background and the water sector reform process that has impacted on the provision of WSS services. It also connects the policy to the post Millenium Development Goals and SDGs period.

Chapter 2: Situation Analysis - provides the background, causes and status of WSS for which the policy provides the way forward

Chapter 3: Vision and Rationale - describes the national aspirations and aims for WSS and justifies the way the policy sets out to resolve identified issues

Chapter 4: Guiding Principles - outlines how WSS Policy objectives have been anchored.

Chapter 5: Policy Objectives and Measures - defines the aim of the policy and provides the strategies.

Chapter 6: Implementation Framework - gives a synopsis of the mechanism to be put in place for implementing the policy. It covers: institutional arrangements, legal framework, resource mobilisation, financing, and monitoring and evaluation.

2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Current status of Water Supply and Sanitation

2.1.1 Water Supply and Sanitation

Inadequate access to clean and safe water coupled with poor sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices have been identified as major contributing factors to diseases outbreak such as cholera and diarrhoea. Cholera and other diarrhoeal related diseases are the leading cause of death for children under the age of five in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (2015), Zambia made moderate progress towards reaching its drinking water supply targets under the Millennium Development Goals during the period 1990-2015. However, during the same period, the country reportedly made “limited or no progress” towards achieving its sanitation targets.

WASH, therefore, is the subject of dedicated targets within the Sustainable Development Goals under the SDG 6, which plays a fundamental role in public health and is vital to realizing sustainable development. Access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation services is a human right recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and the Republic of Zambia's Constitution under the Bill of Rights and the Vision 2030.

However, to fulfil this right universally in Zambia, there is need for well-resourced institutions to deliver services and complete behaviour change with regard to WASH among the citizenry.

Good hygiene practices play a significant role in reducing the spread of diseases. However, even when communities have knowledge about the importance of practicing good hygiene, most lack the necessary clean water, soap and washing facilities.

The WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) report for WSS launched in 2017 shows that, although progress was being made in terms of improving access to WASH services in Zambia, the marginal increase in access was not commensurate with the gaps and growing demand. Based on this report, it has been estimated that, to reach the Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs) targets of providing universal access to water supply and sanitation by 2030, Zambia will have needed to provide basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services to 0.66 million, 1.16 million and 1.46 million people per year, respectively, from 2017.

I. Access to Water

According to the Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (2018)³, 72 percent of households (92 percent urban and 58 percent rural) obtain drinking water from an improved source. This represents a 7 percent improvement from 65 percent (90 percent urban and 47 percent rural) reported in the 2013-14 ZDHS report. Furthermore, the 2018 ZDHS report shows that 53 percent (30 percent urban and 70 percent rural) of households took less than 30 minutes to obtain drinking water while, 10 percent (4 percent urban and 15 percent rural) took 30 minutes or longer. This shows a remarkable improvement compared to 22 percent of households (13 percent urban and 28 percent rural) who spend 30 minutes or longer to obtain drinking water, reported in the 2013-14 ZDHS report.

II. Sanitation Coverage

According to 2018 ZDHS, 54 percent (78 percent urban and 37 percent rural) of households had access to improved sanitation facilities. The 2013-14 ZDHS reports that, 25 percent (35 percent urban and 19 percent rural) of households had access to improved sanitation facilities. This shows an improvement of 29 percent between 2014 and 2018.

Further, the 2018 ZDHS report shows that 36 percent (21 percent urban and 47 percent rural) of households had access to unimproved sanitation facilities while the 2013-14 ZDHS report shows that 55 percent (27 percent urban and 74 percent rural) of households had access to unimproved sanitation facilities. This shows a reduction of 19 percent in the percentage of households accessing unimproved sanitation facilities between 2014 and 2018.

³ Central Statistical Office (Zambia), *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013-14* (Now Zambia Statistics Agency)

Further, the 2018 ZDHS report shows that 10 percent of the population (1 percent urban and 16 percent rural) had no toilet facilities and therefore practiced open defecation while, in 2017 the JMP report shows that, 15 percent of the population (25 percent rural and 1 percent urban) practiced open defecation. This shows a 5 percent decline in the population practicing open defecation between 2017 and 2018.

2.2 Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework

2.2.1 Legal and Policy Frameworks

a) Water Supply and Sanitation

The 1994 National Water Policy, revised in 2010, paved way for the enactment of the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No 28 of 1997 which led to the creation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO). NWASCO has the responsibility of regulating the provision of Water Supply and Sanitation services by Water Utility Companies in urban and peri-urban areas. For rural areas, local authorities retained the responsibility of providing Water Supply and Sanitation Services to communities, public places and institutions.

In recent years, service coverage has steadily improved due to increased investments in the water supply and sanitation sector by the Government, commercial utility companies, private entities and Cooperating Partners. According to the JMP 2017 report, by 2015, approximately 86 percent of the urban and 44 percent of the rural populations in Zambia had access to basic drinking water services; but only about 49 percent of the urban and 19 percent of the rural population had access to basic sanitation services. There is need for concerted efforts to ensure attainment of universal access to Water Supply and Sanitation services within the foreseeable future.

2.2.2 Institutional Framework

Arising from the reforms in the water sector, several changes regarding the realignment of functions have taken place. These include the creation of commercial utilities, and the creation of autonomous regulators, and the

creation of the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP), through Gazette Notice Number 836 of 2016, to preside over Water Resources Management (WRMD), WSS policies, and environmental management.

The new institutional arrangement realigned portfolio functions of water supply and sanitation from MLGH and upgraded the unit responsible for Water Supply and Sanitation functions to a fully-fledged Department under MWDSEP.

2.3 Regulation and Service Coverage

The regulations pertaining to water supply and sanitation, are executed by different public bodies

2.3.1 Water Supply and Sanitation Regulation

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) established under the Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 1997, is responsible for ensuring the efficiency and sustainability of WSS. NWASCO currently covers piped water supply and off-site sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas only. On-site sanitation and stand-alone water points are not covered due to capacity constraints however, efforts are being made to develop an appropriate framework to include these aspects. The Drainage and Latrine Regulations under the Public Health Act (Chapter 295 of the Laws of Zambia), provides for local authorities to regulate on-site sanitation facilities though enforcement is currently inadequate.

The Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), established under the WRM Act No 21 of 2011, is responsible for the management, development, conservation, protection and preservation of water resources and its ecosystems.

2.4 Operating Framework and Sector Aspirations

The Ministry responsible for WSS will provide policy and strategic direction, guided by various international documents and instruments as well as other national policy guidelines which include the following: -

2.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs have the overarching objective of “eradicating poverty by 2030”. The SDG targets particularly pertinent to this policy are: -

- i. **Target 6.1:** achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
- ii. **Target 6.2:** 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;
- iii. **Target 6.3:** improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials into the environment, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing water recycling and safe reuse globally;
- iv. **Target 6.a:** expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;
- v. **Target 6.b:** support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management; and
- vi. **Target 11.5:** significantly reduce the number of deaths and illnesses caused by poor water and sanitation, and substantially decrease the economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

2.4.2 The Vision 2030

The Vision 2030 envisages the provision of “secure access to safe, potable, water sources and improved sanitation facilities to 100 percent of the population in both urban and rural areas” with the following targets:

- i. fully integrated and sustainable water resources management;
- ii. improved access to appropriate, environmentally friendly sanitation by all Zambians;
- iii. universal (100 percent) access to clean and safe water supply by 2030;

- iv. 90 percent access to sanitation by 2030; and
- v. rehabilitation and reconstruction of sewer treatment facilities in all major towns and cities.

2.4.3 The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)

The Government of the Republic of Zambia, under the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP), has mainstreamed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all its national programmes. The plan aims at accelerating development efforts towards the Vision 2030 without leaving anyone behind and highlights five strategic areas as follows:

- i. economic diversification and job creation;
- ii. poverty and vulnerability reduction;
- iii. reduced developmental inequalities;
- iv. enhanced human development; and
- v. enhanced governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy.

All the strategic areas under the 7NDP are underpinned by development outcomes with enhanced human development, resting on improved access to WSS. The 7NDP recognizes that poor WSS conditions contribute largely to disease outbreaks such as waterborne diseases and other related ailments. The government therefore, recognizes the need to accelerate access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation services in both rural and urban areas. To achieve this, the 7NDP outlines the following strategies:

- i. enhancing provision of adequate clean and safe water supply and sanitation services;
- ii. improving availability of water supply and sanitation infrastructure;
- iii. enhancing research in WSS services; and
- iv. promoting alternative financing for water supply and sanitation.

2.4.4 The National Water Policy 2010

The 1994 National Water Policy was revised taking into account issues such as the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This culminated into the development of the 2010 National Water Policy and the enactment of the WRM Act No. 21 of 2011 to provide the legal framework for the revised policy. Given the IWRM principles, the 2010 NWP was more focused on WRMD and less on the measures that relate to WSS.

The inadequate policy framework for the development of WSS coupled with the need to realign mandates following the creation of the MWDSEP in 2016, necessitated the policy review.

2.4.5 The National Decentralization Policy

The National Decentralization Policy 2013, is aimed at addressing “the need for citizens to participate in governance and local affairs in order to foster meaningful development.” The National Decentralization Policy requires the “transfer of authority, functions and responsibilities, with matching resources from central government to lower levels” of government in order to provide various socio-economic services including WSS services at district or council level.

Consequently, SDG Target 6.b which aims to “support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management” provides an entry point for harmonization with the National Decentralization Policy.

2.5 Sector Coordination and Management

2.5.1 Sector Coordination

At the national level, the WSS sector is primarily the responsibility of MWDSEP. Coordination is through the following platforms: Cluster Advisory Groups under the enhanced human development, economic diversification and job creation pillars of the 7NDP, Troika, Donor Consultative, Corporate Governance, Chief Executives’ Forum and Technical Working Group meetings. However, there are many other actors in the sector, including the Ministries responsible for Finance, National Planning, Health, Education, Community Development, Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, as well as Local Government. Other institutions include Local Authorities, CUs, Cooperating Partners, NGOs and Communities.

2.5.2 Management Capacity

The WSS subsector has faced challenges in attracting and retaining the required technical personnel. The private sector, being more attractive, absorbs more technical personnel, even from state institutions, partly because of low funding to the sector, resulting in technical personnel not being able to implement programmes and projects thereby leading to low motivation.

However, the creation of a department responsible for WSS functions and the possibility of public-private partnerships are expected to address the shortfall of technical personnel. At the local level, it is expected that, with good coordination and staff motivation, some of the problems would be addressed and that this would facilitate improved service delivery.

2.5.3 Community Participation

The active participation of community-based organizations such as Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASHE) Committees and Community-Based Enterprises (CBEs) in selected districts, greatly contributes to improved service delivery. The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia (Part IX) and the National Decentralization Policy create a basis for the formalization and re-orientation of key provincial, district and sub-district Governance structures.

2.6 Governance

Over the years, corporate governance has become a global concern. Corporate governance is underpinned by principles promoting good practices for managing corporate and non-corporate entities. Lack of adherence to principles, such as accountability, transparency, equity, inclusiveness, efficiency, participation, decision-making and service delivery, have adversely affected the performance of the subsector.

To address these concerns, and motivate the actors in the subsector, Government has enshrined issues of good governance and integrity as part of the National Values and Principles in the Republican Constitution (Part II) coupled with the Code of Ethics for the Public Service, which include integrity, honesty and objectivity.

2.7 Infrastructure Development and Technology

2.7.1 Operations and Maintenance

The operation and maintenance of assets in the subsector has not met the required standards, thereby compromising service delivery at all levels. In addressing the situation, Government has continued rolling out programmes such as the Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Programme (SOMAP) in rural water supply and is introducing asset management policies in the commercial utilities.

The required technologies for different environmental, social, economic and cultural needs have not been fully developed. This has resulted in suboptimal investments and service delivery. Therefore, innovation is required to balance the need to scale up affordable WSS services at the required pace for improved public health and economic growth, while ensuring environmental and financial sustainability.

2.8 Financing and Investment

While the Government with support from Cooperating Partners has substantially invested in the subsector, more needs to be done in order to provide the required service and extend coverage to unserved areas. Inadequate investment absorption capacity partly due to procedural institutional and technical capacity, coupled with inadequate financing mechanism compounds the problem of insufficient investment in the subsector.

High capital and operational (maintenance) costs coupled with high interest rates in credit financing are some of the major factors discouraging potential investment in the WSS subsector.

2.9 Cross-cutting Issues

Government policy is that all programmes should take into account cross-cutting issues such as governance, Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and gender. In developing and implementing WSS programmes and activities, some of these issues are not explicitly considered, thereby denying services to some sections of the community.

This policy does not only take into account issues relating to governance, HIV/AIDS and gender but also disability, special groups, environment and climate change, nutrition, water security and disaster risk management

3 THE VISION AND RATIONALE

3.1 The Vision

The Vision of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy is to have **“a country’s population that has sustainable and equitable access to safe water supply, adequate sanitation and improved services”**.

3.2 Rationale

Statistics from the Zambia Demographic Health Survey 2018 showed that at national level, 72.3 percent of households had access to improved sources of drinking water and analysis by residence showed that 58 percent of households in rural areas had access to improved sources of drinking water while 91.8 percent of households in urban areas had access to improved sources of drinking water. The ZDHS also reported Lusaka Province as having the highest percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water at about 98 percent and Northern Province with the lowest percentage of households with access to safe water at 39.9 percent. The 2018 Zambia Demographic Health Survey also shows that at national level, 54 percent (78 percent urban and 37 percent rural) of households had access to improved sanitation facilities.

In addition, the 2018 NWASCO Urban and Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Report⁴ shows that, of the total population of 6,993,693, the CUs were able to serve 85.7 percent or 5,990,819 of which 59.8 percent were served through household connections and 40.2 percent through public stand posts and kiosks. The report also indicates that of the total population of 6,993,693 the CUs were able to service 4,394,811 representing 47.3 percent service through sewer network and 56.2 percent through septic tanks as on-site sanitation.

⁴ <https://www.nwasco.org.zm/index.php/media-enter/publications/annual-reports/send/6-annual-reports/66-nwasco-2018-sector-report>

The findings of the Joint Water Sector Review 2018⁵, highlighted the need for the development of the WSS policy. The report highlighted that the policy would enable the Government to address issues espoused in the Vision 2030, the 7NDP and the SDGs that the 2010 NWP could not.

The country's development targets for water supply and sanitation have not been fully achieved, particularly aspects of environmental sanitation. There is, therefore, an urgent need for Government to strengthen the institutional, legal and policy framework and an implementation mechanism to ensure improved access to services. This will also enhance the country's implementation and realization of the Vision 2030, the development outcomes provided in the 7NDP, as well as the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Zambia has one of the fastest growing populations in the world, with nearly half of the population living in urban areas. Most low-income households in major towns and cities live in peri-urban areas where there is poor sanitation, and sewer systems are non-existent. These households depend on privately-owned boreholes or shallow wells for their water. These boreholes and shallow wells are often contaminated with raw sewage from pit latrines and septic tanks, thereby making these communities vulnerable to disease outbreaks such as cholera and other related diseases.

This policy therefore, provides the framework to facilitate universal access to WSS services. Further, the policy promotes the implementation of WSS initiatives in a sustainable manner.

⁵ Government of the Republic of Zambia, *Joint Water Sector Review 2018*

4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The National WSS Policy is guided by the following principles:

- i. **Basic need:** All life is dependent upon water;
- ii. **Equity:** Given that safe water and sanitation is a basic need, equitable access to water, within the context of limited resource availability, will have primary consideration;
- iii. **Health:** Communities will engage in WASH activities and ensure that they maintain a clean, safe and healthy environment;
- iv. **Efficiency:** The use of technology will be based on optimizing the efficient and cost-effective provision of services and conditions and environmental benefits;
- v. **Sustainability:** The provision of WSS services shall uphold the conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas, habitats, species, and other strategic areas such as wetlands and flood plains;
- vi. **Integration:** WSS are interrelated, so to optimize socio-economic benefits, there will be service delivery;
- vii. **Private sector and community participation:** Due to the socioeconomic nature of WSS, the roles of the private sector and the community are a key part of this policy. The private sector is encouraged to bring efficiencies and capital investment through public-private partnership arrangements;
- viii. **Values:** Sector actors shall uphold and advance cultural values and social practices that promote respect for men and women in the provision of WSS; and
- ix. **Cross-cutting issues:** WSS programmes shall focus on issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, disability, special groups, environment and climate change, nutrition, water security and disaster risk management.

5 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

This policy will pursue the following measures and objectives:

5.1 Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework

5.1.1 Objective

To provide the legal and institutional framework for efficient, effective and sustainable WSS service delivery.

5.1.2 Measures

- i. Develop and implement a comprehensive institutional framework covering the roles, relationships and capacities of all key players within sector value chains in order to streamline service delivery and improve water security;
- ii. Review the existing legal frameworks for WSS, to harmonize service provision;
- iii. Institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination frameworks at national, provincial, district and subdistrict levels.

5.2 Sector Coordination Management

5.2.1 Objective

To strengthen and implement effective coordination and management systems that are accountable and responsive.

5.2.2 Measures

- i. Strengthen sector coordination and define roles at the national, provincial, district and subdistrict levels;
- ii. Develop and strengthen multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration in the WSS programmes;

- iii. Improve optimal governance structures, financing mechanisms, regulation, standards and guidelines for WSS for enhanced and sustainable service delivery;
- iv. Provide a framework for improved resource planning, mobilization, utilization and reporting for sustainable and equitable service delivery;
- v. Develop and review standards and guidelines for the regulation of WSS in public places such as schools and markets among others;
- vi. Strengthen human resource management, planning, development and administration at all levels within the sectors;
- vii. Develop and implement modalities for civil society and private sector coordination;
- viii. Develop and implement a user-friendly Management Information System (MIS) using standardized outputs and reporting system, to support decision-making at all levels; and
- ix. Strengthen mechanisms for managing and mitigating emergencies and disasters at all levels.

5.3 Governance

5.3.1 Objective

To optimize governance structures and guidelines for WSS services for enhanced and sustainable service delivery.

5.3.2 Measures

- i. Develop and implement a comprehensive governance framework for WSS functions;
- ii. Develop and implement modalities for optimizing linkages in the provision of services between service providers and private sector participation;

- iii. Develop and implement optimal systems for sustainable community participation and social safeguards in WSS;
- iv. Establish and formalize the roles of traditional leaders in WSS;
- v. Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations on WSS;
- vi. Strengthen the mainstreaming of the Decentralization Policy through development and implementation of adequate guidelines for the integration and operation of development structures in the provision of services; and
- vii. Develop and strengthen the M&E system to ensure planning and monitoring of budget expenditure are focused on priority activities.

5.4 Infrastructure Development and Technology

5.4.1 Objective

To implement strategies for development, maintenance, rehabilitation, modernization, expansion and operation of infrastructure for WSS with appropriate technology.

5.4.2 Measures

- i. Develop and implement strategies for continuous maintenance, upgrading, expansion and rehabilitation of the WSS infrastructure;
- ii. Develop and implement capacity-building programmes for infrastructure development and maintenance, responsive to the needs of WSS sector players;
- iii. Promote improved access to WSS services;
- iv. Promote culture of preventive maintenance at all levels;
- v. Ensure improved access to good quality WSS services;
- vi. Undertake continuous research and development, and deployment of appropriate WSS and hygiene technologies;

- vii. Develop and implement strategies to achieve appropriate household sanitation to eradicate open defecation on a sustainable basis;
- viii. Promote public-private partnerships in WSS infrastructure development and maintenance;
- ix. Promote the use of appropriate technologies for effective and efficient service delivery, minimal adverse environmental impacts and improved public health; and
- x. Establish linkages with research and commercial institutions for technology developments and scaling up of technological options.

5.5 Finance and Investment

5.5.1 Objective

To provide a framework for improved resource planning, mobilization, utilization and reporting for sustainable and equitable WSS service delivery.

5.5.2 Measures

- i. Lobby for increase in national budgetary allocation to WSS in line with the principle of IWRM;
- ii. Establish and prioritize a sector wide financing mechanism for WSS;
- iii. Establish a criterion for equitable resource allocation and prioritization between the different components of the sector players and within the subsector;
- iv. Develop tariffs that are cost-reflective to enable full cost recovery for WSS service providers;
- v. Devise a mechanism for mobilizing local and international financing for rural and urban WSS programmes;

- vi. Develop guidelines to strengthen private sector participation in WSS public-private partnership mechanisms;
- vii. Promote public-private partnership arrangements to address issues of financing and capital investment by the private sector in the provision of WSS services; and
- viii. Develop and implement a comprehensive financial information and reporting system.

5.6 Communication and Awareness

5.6.1 Policy Statement

To improve public awareness and stakeholder participation in WSS matters and hygiene promotion as well as sustainable use of natural resources.

5.6.2 Measures

- i. Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy for WSS and Health Promotion (HP);
- ii. Develop knowledge management, documentation through research studies and dissemination to inform decision-making mechanisms and advocacy;
- iii. Develop and implement systems for obtaining and utilizing feedback from stakeholders; and
- iv. Promote and support the implementation of national awareness campaign on clean, safe and healthy environments.

5.7 Cross-cutting Issues

5.7.1 Objective

To integrate governance, Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), gender, disability, special groups, nutrition, environment, climate change, water security and disaster risk management in all WSS programmes and activities in order to ensure equity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

5.7.2 Measures

- i. Develop a mechanism for aligning all sector activities to national policies and guidelines on cross-cutting issues;
- ii. Monitor and ensure the alignment of all WSS management programmes and activities in line with national policy guidelines on cross-cutting issues;
- iii. Ensure women participation in the construction of infrastructural facilities at community level in order to facilitate their decision-making in the sector;
- iv. Develop adaptation and mitigation programmes for WSS in line with the national policy on climate change;
- v. Promote hygiene and sanitation facilities in educational institutions that respond to the needs of female staff and learners;
- vi. Develop WSS facilities to meet the needs of people with disabilities; and
- vii. Promote the provision of adequate, friendly and gender-sensitive sanitation that meets the needs of children, the elderly, and the physically challenged in schools and other public places.

6 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

6.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders:

The implementation of this policy shall be complemented by various stakeholders as outlined in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Stakeholders Complementing WSS Policy

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1. Ministry responsible for water and sanitation	The lead institution in overseeing the overall implementation of this policy. It shall be responsible for management, administration, monitoring and evaluation, and sector coordination.
2. Ministry of Local Government	The Ministry will coordinate activities, programmes and projects in implementing the provision of water and sanitation services at the local level through the Local Authorities.
3. Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	Coordinating emergency response and mitigation measures.
4. Ministry responsible for Finance	Mobilizing and providing financial resources including collection of adequate taxes and provision of tax incentives.
5. Ministry responsible for Health	Protection of public health against the adverse effects of poor water supply, sanitation and solid waste management.
6. Ministry responsible for National Development Planning	Coordinating national plans and programmes as well as overall monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies.
7. Ministries responsible for Education	Development of curricula on water supply, sanitation, and hygiene in learning institutions.

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
8. Ministry responsible for Commerce, Trade and Industry	Promoting investments in the sector and facilitating the development of sector standards
9. Ministry responsible for Community Development	Promoting community and social mobilization for participation in the implementation of projects.
10. Ministry responsible for Home Affairs	Law enforcement to ensure peace and security, and enforcing laws.
11. Ministry responsible for Higher Education	Development of curricula for appropriate technologies relevant to the WSS sector.
12. Ministry responsible for Gender	Providing policy guidance on gender mainstreaming in national programmes.
13. Ministry responsible for Chiefs and Traditional Affairs	Promoting sustainability of programmes in chiefdoms, and community mobilization for participation in WSS related programmes and activities.
14. Ministry responsible for Mines and Minerals	Ensuring that mining operations do not harm the environment or cause safety problems.
15. Local Authorities	Implementing WSS programmes at the local level.
16. Public-Private Partnership Unit	Providing procedures and processes for infrastructure development by the private sector.
17. Commercial Water Utilities	Provision of water supply and sanitation services in accordance with the Articles of Association under the Companies Act Cap 288 of the Laws of Zambia and WSS Act No 28 of 1997.

Name of the Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
18. Water Resource Management Agency	Regulation of water resources management.
19. National Water Supply and Sanitation Council	Regulating the provision of WSS services.
20. Zambia Environmental Management Agency	Protecting the environment and preventing/controlling pollution.
21. Cooperating Partners	Providing technical and financial support to GRZ and acting in an advisory role to the sector players.
22. Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, traditional leaders, the media, the private sector, academia, and communities	Support the implementation of the policy in line with their mandate in service provision. Complement the efforts of government and provide alternative financing and investment.

6.1.1.1 Institutional Arrangements for WSS

The role of Government in the provision of water supply and sanitation services is to provide a clear policy, regulatory environment and good institutional arrangements. This is meant to foster a coordinated approach to galvanizing the efforts of all players in the development and implementation of comprehensive national programmes, in order to accelerate universal access to water supply and sanitation by 2030. Through the implementation of this policy, the Government will strengthen the ongoing implementation mechanism of the National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) (2011–2030) to enable it to achieve its intended roadmap of providing clean, safe and reliable drinking water supply and adequate sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas as well as commercial, industrial and institutional areas. The implementation of the National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NUWSSP) will be realigned to conform to the needs of new and emerging issues in the provision of water supply and

sanitation services within the framework of the SDGs, and the 7NDP which promotes inclusiveness by ensuring that no one is left behind.

Furthermore, the Government will launch, and subsequently implement, the second phase of the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP) (2016–2030). This has already been finalized to ensure high-quality water supply and sanitation service delivery in rural areas, regulate rural WSS and on-site sanitation, and manage faecal sludge to contribute to the attainment of universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by 2030.

The Government has also set up institutions aimed at promoting sustainable management and use of water resources as well as those to regulate efficient and sustainable provision of WSS services to contribute to socioeconomic development.

6.1.2 Coordination Mechanisms

6.1.2.1 Cluster Advisory Groups (CAGs)

This advisory structure will facilitate the coordination of sector-wide monitoring within the framework of the 7NDP. At cluster level, the information generated by various institutions and sectors will be analysed against the set targets, and information will be checked against the implementation plan. The policy recognizes other coordinating mechanisms that exist at various levels beside CAGs such as Troika and Technical Working Groups.

6.1.2.2 WSS Steering Committee and Its Technical Subcommittees

The Government has constituted and revitalized the sectoral WSS technical working group to coordinate the WSS programmes. Its functions are to provide overall guidance and to monitor the implementation of the programmes.

The committee has various technical sub-committees whose purpose is to provide a forum for the technical coordination of government, donor-supported programmes and projects within Water Supply and Sanitation

(WSS) sub sector and for dissemination of lessons learned and best practices developed within the sub sector.

The Government shall adequately maintain and/or adapt coordination structures to ensure effective sector coordination, communication, monitoring and evaluation in the context of overall frameworks of the implementation of the National Development Plans, including the strengthening of the Joint Annual Water and Environmental Sector Review (JWESR).

6.2 Legal and Regulatory Framework

The implementation of the policy is to be complemented by the existing legal framework.

TABLE 2: Enabling Legislation complimenting the WSS Policy

Enabling Legislation	This provides for:
1. The Constitution – Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia	A system of devolved governance for the management and administration of the State functions from national level to local government level. Local authorities are required to perform functions which are specified or prescribed in other acts of Parliament.
2. Water Supply and Sanitation Act, No. 28 of 1997	The establishment of WSS utilities; for the efficient and sustainable supply of Water and sanitation services under the regulation of NWASCO. Some provisions need to be amended.
3. Water Resource Management Act, No. 21 of 2011	The regulation of Water Resources Management functions. Some provisions need to be amended.
4. Environmental Management Act, No. 12 of	Sustainable management of natural resources, protection of the environment

Enabling Legislation	This provides for:
2011	and the prevention and control of pollution. Some provisions need to be amended.
5. Public Health Act, Chapter 295 of the Laws of Zambia	The prevention and suppression of diseases and generally regulates all matters connected with public health in Zambia. Some provisions need to be amended.
6. Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2010	Disaster preparedness and responses.
7. Urban and Regional Planning Act, No. 3 of 2015	Physical planning for all land in Zambia.
8. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) Act, No. 14 of 2009	The implementation of privately financed infrastructure projects and effective delivery of social services.
9. Companies Act, Chapter 288 of the Laws of Zambia	The formation, management, administration and winding up of companies, and regulates the registration of changes over the undertakings of companies.
10. Zambia Development Agency Act, No. 22 of 2011	The promotion of trade, investment and industrial development in Zambia.
11. Business Regulatory Act, No. 3 of 2014	Requirements for a public body that intends to introduce any policy or law for regulating business activity to assess business impact of the policy.

6.3 Resource Mobilization and Financing

The implementation of the policy measures will require additional and substantial financial resources. Funds for implementing this policy will be secured from the following sources:

- i. Government through national budget;
- ii. Tariffs, charges, fees or levies etc.;
- iii. Private sector financing through Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs);
- iv. Cooperating Partners (bilateral and multilateral agencies);
- v. Civil Society Organizations participating in local development projects;
- vi. Municipal bonds;
- vii. Climate change investments/instruments; and
- viii. Alternative funding sources.

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation system will be developed on the principles of results-based management. This is in order to contribute to the results/outcomes drawn from the Implementation Plan of the NDPs and the National Performance Framework which have set out a series of steps as part of the attainment of the Vision 2030 anchored on Key Performance Indicators.

The monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in an interrelated and integrated manner through the generation, collection and documenting of performance data. It will be carried out at Ministerial, institutional and national levels, aimed at ensuring that investments are targeted at generating planned outputs and development outcomes.

In addition, qualitative and quantitative information will be evaluated to further inform planning, budgeting and implementation decisions.

The Ministry, in collaboration with stakeholders, shall develop verifiable indicators to ensure that the policy objectives are achieved in line with the WSS implementation plan.

6.5 Implementation Plan

As part of the implementation framework for this policy, a comprehensive implementation plan has been prepared and costed to cover the initial period of four years. It details not only how the policy will be implemented, but also how it will be monitored and evaluated.

It attaches provisionally costed activities to each measure and presents a three-year programme for putting those measures into place. The implementation plan is attached as Annex 1.

ANNEX 1: DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR WSS POLICY

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)			Responsible Unit	
			2019	2020	2021		2022
Objective 1: To provide the optimal legal and institutional frameworks for efficient, effective and sustainable WSS service delivery							
Measure 1.1 Develop and implement institutional framework	1. Mapping of institutions and their roles in the WSS Service delivery chain	Report on mapping of institutions produced	K350,000	K350,000			MWDSEP
	2. Gap analysis of the relationships in the roles of the existing WSS institutions	Gap analysis report produced	K250,000	K250,000			MWDSEP
	3. Implement institutional review recommendations	% of institutional reviews recommendations implemented		K750,000	K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP
	4. SWOT Analysis of current sector frameworks	SWOT analysis report on current sector frameworks produced	K200,000	K200,000			MWDSEP
	5. Formalize optimized framework	Optimized frameworks formalized		K200,000	K200,000		MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
Measure 1.2 Review and strengthen legal framework	1. Undertake review of WSS Act of 1997	Legal review undertaken	K500,000	K500,000		K500,000	MWDSEP NWASCO MoJ
	2. Adopt / Adapt recommendation of legal review	Recommendations of legal review adopted or adapted		K250,000	K250,000		MWDSEP
	3. Amend / enact laws as adopted	WSS Act of 1997 amended and enacted			K250,000	K250,000	MoJ
Measure 1.3 Institutionalize and strengthen sector coordination framework	1. Stakeholder engagement	Report on stakeholder engagement prepared			K250,000	K250,000	MWDSEP
	2. Develop and implement sector coordination framework	Sector coordination framework developed and implemented			K250,000	K250,000	MWDSEP NGOs Civil Society Organizations Cooperating Partners
Objective 2: To strengthen and implement effective coordination and management systems that are fully accountable and responsive							
Measure 2.1 Implement WSS capacity development strategy	1. Review and re-plan	WSS capacity development strategy reviewed and re-planning conducted				K500,000	MWDSEP CUS NWASCO
	2. Review	Implementation	K500,000				MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
	implementation	review undertaken					NGOs Civil Society Organizations CPs
	3. Update capacity development strategy implementation plan	Capacity development strategy implementation plan updated		K750,000			MWDSEP NGOs Civil Society Organizations CPs
	4. Develop orientation plan for key stakeholders	Orientation plan of key stakeholders developed		K250,000			MWDSEP NGOs Civil Society Organizations CPs
	5. Undertake orientation of key stakeholders	No. of orientation meetings of key stakeholders undertaken			K1,000,000	K1,000,000	MWDSEP
Measure 2.2 Develop and strengthen integrated M&E system	1. Review implementation of current M&E framework	M&E framework implementation reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP MoH MoGE MNDP MoF MCDSS NGOs NWASCO ZEMA CUs Civil Society

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
							Organizations CPs
	2. Review reporting and follow-up compliance	Reporting and follow-up compliance reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP
	3. Develop and deploy options for optimizing implementation	Options for optimizing implementation developed and deployed		K750,000	K750,000		MWDSEP
	4. Monitor implementation	Availability of integrated M&E reports				K500,000	MWDSEP
Measure 2.3 Develop operating guidelines	1. Develop standards and guidelines that will set operating parameters for WSS and HP	Standards and guidelines for setting operating parameters for WSS and HP developed	K1,000,000	K1,000,000			MWDSEP MoH MoGE MNDP MCDSS NGOs NWASCO ZEMA CUs Academia Civil Society Organizations CPs
	2. Adopt WSS & HP standards and guidelines	WSS & HP standards and guidelines adopted		K900,000	K900,000		MWDSEP MoH MoGE MNDP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
							MoF MCDSS NGOs NWASCO ZEMA CUs Civil Society Organizations CPs
	3. Disseminate WSS & HP standards and guidelines	WSS & HP standards and guidelines disseminated		K800,000	K800,000	K800,000	MWDSEP
Measure 2.4 Develop and strengthen multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration	1. Review institutional roles, responsibilities & collaboration systems at all levels	Institutional roles, responsibilities & collaboration systems at all levels reviewed	K450,000	K450,000			MWDSEP MoH MoGE MNDP MoF MCDSS NGOs NWASCO ZEMA CUs Civil Society Organizations CPs Faith Based Organizations
	2. Review compliance and implementation of collaboration	Compliance and implementation of collaboration at all levels		K600,000	K600,000		MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)			Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	
	at all levels	reviewed				
	3. Revise collaboration arrangements	Collaboration arrangements reviewed		K500,000	K500,000	MWDSEP MNDP
	4. Implement revised collaboration arrangements	Revised collaboration arrangements implemented		K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP
	5. Monitor implementation	Availability of report/minutes			K250,000	MWDSEP
Objective 3: To optimize governance structures and guidelines for WSS services for enhanced and sustainable service delivery						
Measure 3.1 Strengthen implementation of a comprehensive governance framework	1. Analyse existing governance frameworks	Existing governance frameworks analysed	K100,000			MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA WARMA CUS
	2. Review compliance to existing frameworks	Compliance to existing frameworks Reviewed	K200,000	K200,000		MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA WARMA CUS
	3. Determine causes for non-compliance if any	Causes for non-compliance determined				MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA WARMA CUS
	4. Develop/review methods for	Methods for tightening compliance		K100,000	K100,000	MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
	tightening compliance	developed					WARMA CUs
	5. Implement compliance methods	Compliance methods implemented			K250,000		MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA WARMA CUs
	6. Monitor implementation	M & E reports produced			K250,000	K200,000	MWDSEP NWASCO ZEMA WARMA CUs
Measure 3.2 Develop and implement optimal linkages between private and public sector service providers	1. Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement report produced			K250,000		MWDSEP PPP UNIT Private Sector MoF MNDP MoCTI
	2. Develop and implement PPP coordination framework	PPP coordination framework developed			K250,000		MWDSEP MoCTI PPP UNIT Private Sector MoF MNDP
Measure 3.3 Develop and implement systems for	1. Review community participation modes	Community participation modes reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP MCDSS MoG

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
community participation and social safeguards	2. Review community social safeguard modes	Community social safeguard modes reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP MCDSS MoG
	3. Review compliance to existing compliance with community participation and social safeguard systems	Compliance to existing compliance with community participation and social safeguard systems reviewed		K500,000	K500,000		MWDSEP MCDSS MoG
	4. Update systems for community participation and Social safeguards	Systems for community participation and Social safeguards updated				K500,000	MWDSEP MCDSS MoG
	1. Review programmes and update for decentralization	Programmes and WSS decentralization reviewed and updated		K500,000			MWDSEP
Measure 3.4 Strengthen decentralization of WSS activities	2. Monitor decentralization implementation	Decentralization implementation monitored			K500,000	K500,000	MWDSEP
Objective 4: To implement strategies for development, maintenance, rehabilitation, modernization, expansion and operation of infrastructure for WSS with appropriate technology							
Measure 4.1 Develop and	1. Review current systems	Current systems for	K500,000	K500,000			MWDSEP MCDSS

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
implement strategies for infrastructure operations	for comprehensive mess	comprehensive mess reviewed					MoG MoF MNDP MoH MoGE CPs NGOs Civil Society Organizations MWDSEP
	2. Develop standardized systems for whole delivery chain	Standardized systems for whole delivery chain developed		K750,000	K750,000		
	3. Roll out standardized systems	Standardized systems rolled out		K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	MWDSEP
	4. Monitor application	Monitor application		K300,000	K300,000	K300,000	MWDSEP
	5. WSS Infrastructure development	Developed Infrastructure	K2,000,000,000	K2,000,000,000	K2,000,000,000	K2,000,000,000	MWDSEP MCDSS MoG MoF MNDP MoH MoGE CPs NGOs Faith Based Organizations Civil Society

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
Measure 4.2 Strengthen research and development	1. Establish research fund	Research fund established					Organizations DMMU
	2. Conduct research	Research conducted	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	MWDSEP
			K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	MWDSEP Cooperating Partners MNDP Academia
Measure 4.3 Undertake and implement strategies for achieving ODF	3. Disseminate research findings	Research reports produced	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	K1,000,000	MWDSEP
	1. Ascertain current ODF Status	Current ODF Status ascertained	K250,000				MWDSEP CPs NGOs MoCTA MCDSS MoH
	2. Document lessons from ODF regions	Lessons from ODF regions documented	K250,000				MWDSEP
	3. Apply lessons to non-ODF regions	Lessons to non-ODF regions applied		K500,000	K500,000		MWDSEP
	4. Review ODF status	ODF status reviewed				K250,000	MWDSEP CPs NGOs Civil Society

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
							Organization MoCTA MCDSS MoH
	5. Re-plan	Re-plan for ODF done				K250,000	MWDSEP CPs NGOs Civil Society Organization MoCTA MCDSS MoH MoGE
Measure 4.4 Promote provision of adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities and materials	1. Ascertain adequacy of current facilities	Adequacy of current facilities ascertained	K500,000	K500,000			MWDSEP
	2. Conduct research on special needs facilities	Research special needs facilities conducted	K500,000	K500,000			MWDSEP MCDSS
	3. Develop standards for adequate facilities	Standards for adequate facilities developed		K1,000,000	K1,000,000		MWDSEP MoMM NWASCO ZEMA WARMA
	4. Develop and implement facility deployment strategy	Facility deployment strategy developed and implemented	K750,000	K750,000	K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP
	5. Monitor deployment	Deployment monitored		K250,000	K250,000	K250,000	MWDSEP MCDSS

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)			Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	
	6. Review deployment rate 7. Re-plan	Deployment rate reviewed Re-planning done				MWDSEP MCDSS MWDSEP MCDSS
Measure 4.5 Establish linkages with institutions for technology developments and scaling up	1. Identify possible institutions	Possible institutions identified	K250,000			MWDSEP MoHE
	2. Develop MoUs with identified institutions	MoUs with identified institutions developed		K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP MoJ
	3. Review linkages	Linkages reviewed			K500,000	MWDSEP
	4. Update linkage modalities	Linkage modalities updated			K500,000	MWDSEP
Objective 5: To provide a framework for improved resource planning, mobilization, utilization and reporting for sustainable and equitable WSS service delivery						
Measure 5.1 Establish and implement a Water Sector wide financing mechanism	1. Review draft financing mechanism	Implementation status of draft financing mechanism reviewed	K500,000			MWDSEP, MOF CPs
	2. Update implementation plan	Implementation plan updated	K100,000			MWDSEP
	3. Undertake development of water sector	Financing strategy developed	K1,000,000			MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
	financing strategy						
	4. Stakeholder engagement on proposed strategy	Stakeholder engagement report produced	K1,000,000				MWDSEP
Measure 5.2 Develop WSS Public-Private partnership mechanism	1. Analyse PPP legal & policy frameworks	PPP legal & policy frameworks reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP PPP Unit MoCTI MoF
	2. Develop sector specific guidelines	Sector specific guidelines developed	K250,000	K250,000			MWDSEP MoF MNDP
	3. Package trial PPP proposals	Trial PPP proposals packaged		K1,500,000	K1,500,000		MWDSEP MoF MNDP
	4. Market trial proposals	Trial proposals Marketed			K250,000		MWDSEP MoF
	5. Review and restructure PPP packaging &	PPP packaging & marketing approaches				K250,000	MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
	marketing approaches	reviewed and restructured					MoF MoCTI
Objective 6: To improve public awareness and stakeholder participation on WSS matters and on hygiene promotion and sustainable use of natural resources							
Measure 6.1 Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy	1 Review current communication and advocacy strategy	Current communication and advocacy strategy reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP The Media MCDSS MoCTA CPs
	2 Update strategy if required	Communication and advocacy strategy updated	K500,000				MWDSEP The Media MCDSS MoCTA CPs
	3 Update and package communication messages and advocacy messages	Communications and advocacy messages updated and packaged		K250,000			MWDSEP The Media MCDSS

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
							MoCTA CPs
	4 Deploy communications and advocacy strategy	Communications and advocacy strategy deploy		K750,000	K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP The Media MCDSS MoCTA CPs
	5 Review strategy implementation	Strategy implementation Review				K250,000	MWDSEP
	6 Sanitation infrastructure development sensitization	Sanitation infrastructure development sensitization undertaken	K250,000	K250,000	K250,000	K250,000	MWDSEP Civil Society Organizations Media MoCTA MCDSS MoH

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
							MoGE
Objective 7: To mainstream issues of governance, HIV/AIDS, gender, disability, special groups, nutrition, environment, and climate change, water security and disaster risk management in order to ensure equity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability of all WSS activities							
Measure 7.1 Develop a mechanism for aligning activities with national guidelines	1. Identify all cross-cutting and emerging issues	Communication and advocacy strategy reviewed	K100,000				MWDSEP MoG
	2. Review national guidelines for cross-cutting and emerging issues	National guidelines for cross-cutting and emerging issues reviewed	K250,000				MWDSEP MoG
	3. Assess sector alignment to national guidelines	Sector alignment to national guidelines assessed	K100,000				MWDSEP MNDP
	4. Develop mechanisms for alignment	Mechanisms for alignment to national guidelines developed	K250,000	K250,000			MWDSEP MNDP MoG
	5. Implement mechanisms for alignment	Mechanisms for alignment implemented		K500,000	K500,000		MWDSEP

Measures	Activities	Output Indicator	Expenditure Estimate (ZMW)				Responsible Unit
			2019	2020	2021	2022	
Measure 7.2 Monitor and evaluate the alignment activities with National guidelines	7.2.1 Develop M&E framework	M&E framework developed	K500,000				MWDSEP MNDP MoG
	7.2.2 Deploy M&E framework activities	M&E framework activities deployed		K750,000	K750,000	K750,000	MWDSEP MNDP MoG
	7.2.3 Review and evaluate alignment to national guidelines	Alignment to national guidelines reviewed and evaluated				K250,000	MWDSEP
TOTAL			2,016,350,000	2,015,200,000	2,021,300,000	2,017,150,000	

