

The Water Voice

Volume 11, Issue 1 January - March 2017 Newsletter



Finally, a Water Ministry:
**The Ministry of Water Development,
Sanitation and Environmental
Protection.**



Editor - Rose Tembo

Message From The Editor

Turning over a new leaf!

Happy 2017! A new year, new aspirations and a brand new attitude. For us in the business of water, we are now operating under a new ministry- The Ministry of Water Development , Sanitation and Environmental Protection.

Our hopes are raised that the sector will now holistically plan for all the facets of the sector for a desired output. We look forward to seeing coordinated and intergrated planning interlinking water resources management, water supply and sanitation and environmental protection.

At the end of the day, what everyone wants to see is an improved access to water supply, sanitation and a friendly environment. This can only be achieved if the water value chain adresses issues of investments, infrastructure, capacities, cooperation and coordination.

Definitely expectations are high! Eyes with hope are on the new ministry to meet the aspirations of the people where access to water supply and sanitation services is concerned. Much of this will be achieved by increased budget allocation.

Water for a long time has been camouflaged in comparison with other competing national needs. That is why this edition of the Water Voice brings to the fore the birth of the new Water Ministry. We sat down with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry to hear him out on a number of issues. Enjoy the interview and get his candid responses.

We also zoom in our lenses on wastewater management which is the theme for this year's World Water Day.

We further make reflections on what transpired on World Toilet Day and Global Hand Washing Day. It is an interesting package.

Enjoy the read and Happy New Year

Editorial Team



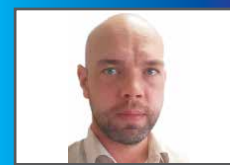
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LOOK OUT FOR THESE UPCOMING EVENTS/ACTIVITIES

Date	Event/activity	Responsible Institution
9-13 January	Inspection of Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company	NWASCO
23-27 January	Inspection of Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company	NWASCO
8 th March	International Women's Day	Ministry of Gender
15 th March	World Consumer Rights Day	Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
22 nd March	World Water Day	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
7 th April	Launch of the Urban and Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Report 2016	NWASCO

Director's Foreword

The pronouncement by his Excellency the Zambian Republican President, Mr Edgar Chagwa Lungu, on the creation of a Water Ministry among others and its final ratification by Parliament, offered the sector the much needed opportunity to establish its influence on the national strategic direction of the water sector. This is what the sector had advocated for in the last five years.

The sector leaders must now ensure that adequate resources are sourced both from Government and Cooperating Partners in line with the strategic resolution to create water security for this country in the wake of increased demand and climate change.

In October 2015, the **Water Voice** carried out an article titled **Creation of a Water Ministry. "Is the current institutional setup alive to the demands of the sector? The creation of the water ministry may significantly increase budget allocation to the water sector which currently on average receives about 1.5% of the total national budget. Increased investment is one of the many ways the country could achieve its sustainable development and management of the Nation's water security for its industrial, economic and social development for our mother Zambia."**



Kelvin Chitumbo - CEO

There are two main challenges related to water: the lack of access to safe water and sanitation, and increasing water-related disasters such as floods and droughts. These problems have enormous consequences on human health and well-being, safety, the environment, economic growth and development. The lack of adequate and sustainable water resources leads to challenges like in the energy sector which is very much linked to availability of water.

Cities cannot be sustainable without ensuring reliable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. Coping with the growing needs of water and sanitation services in Zambia is one of the most pressing issues of this century. Sustainable, efficient and equitable management of water resources has never been as important as it is today.

Let us make this genuine policy decision **FRUITFUL AND A REALITY.**



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Finally, a Water Ministry:

The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection.

One of the pronouncements made by the Republican President His Excellency Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu, upon his election in 2016 was the creation of a new Ministry of Water. This has come into being and we took time to sit down with the Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, Bishop Dr. ED. Chomba and this is how it went.

QUESTION: We know you as a Bishop but what really is your profession?

ANSWER: I am a lawyer, an immigration lawyer, specialising in constitutional law and immigration. I do practice law in the United Kingdom and all its British isles except Scotland. And I also practice in seventeen states along the east coast and in the mid-west of the United States of America.

QUESTION: First of all, congratulations on being appointed as PS. What does the creation of a ministry specifically for water, sanitation and environmental protection mean for the sector?

ANSWER: I would like to begin by first thanking the President whose compendium goes beyond the 2030 SDG's, by thinking of creating a stand-alone and one stop shop ministry, with water being the lead.

For too long the sector has been porous and hence others took advantage of it. When others



**Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
Permanent Secretary (PS), Dr. Bishop Ed. Chomba**

were dying with no access to water, others were making a lot of money out of it. But the creation itself simply means that 50% of all the water matters that we have, are already solved because commercial utilities, the regulators and all the other engineers will be sitting under one roof, under one minister and under one permanent secretary. So, it will solve all those problems of sporadic funding and isolated work plans because we will be able to do a normal Gantt chart for all of us and make sure we know where we are and what we are doing. So, it is a prayer answered, if you want.

QUESTION: Investments for the water sector have been far below the sector needs for a long time. What does the future look like in terms of investments now that we have a Water Ministry?

ANSWER: What is very interesting overall is that water has not been

paid attention to by previous Governments. Last year, allocation to the Water Sector in the National Budget was about 1%. The crisis we were having in Zambia on the water-energy nexus was not load-shedding, it was not an energy crisis but we were having a water crisis because we never paid attention to it. Now that there is a Ministry of Water, we are hoping the funding will not only focus on sanitation and domestic water but also infrastructure. We shall aim at having project proposals that are bankable and therefore we are going to construct dams and canals to harvest the water. We shall focus on resource mobilization. The Devolution Trust Fund was a very good development except that it is limited and it is very small. Now under the Water Resource Management Act No. 20 of 2011, we are empowered to create a Water Development Trust Fund which is big. The desire for the

Government is to combine the two, DTF and Water Development Trust Fund to become one basket for rural, peri-urban and even urban areas.

QUESTION: You have mentioned one key priority area, we would like to hear more. What are your key strategic priorities for the ministry?

ANSWER: One among the many is job creation. The president when addressing the National Assembly, talked about him creating one million jobs for the next five years. Out of the one million, we would like to have about 200, 000 jobs if not more in the water sector. The second priority for us is to exhibit responsibility that as we spend the first year into the first term of office for the PF Government we will come out with zero audit queries on commercial utilities, the Government as a whole and also the regulators.

The other priority is that before we reach the midterm of mandate that the president has been given to rule the Zambian people, access not only to clean water, but also adequate sanitation would have been realized.

QUESTION: Let us now zero in to water. Water has two faces. There is a social and a business aspect. How will the ministry reconcile the two?

ANSWER: Very interesting question. Let's begin with sensitizing our people. We need to sensitize our people on the importance of water. This is deemed directly with the social good. The social good is what all people know. They think we have been endowed with this right to water because water is

rain, but actually rain and water are two different things. Number two, under the social good, water does not come from the taps, it comes from somewhere else. So, we need to embark on making sure we create a platform for every water user despite their background and education. Humble background, no education or well educated, we need to create room on the table for them to say something about water. Then number three, we have got to let our people know that there is economic good in water. Would you imagine for a moment what would happen if we never gave Nakambala Sugar Estate water? They produce cane sugar. It is the best sugar amongst all the sugars that are there. Now if we never gave them water, it means there would be no production of sugar, meaning Zambia would have to depend on importing sugar. So, we need to protect the water. Hence, we need to sensitize our people. The business people know that when they invest in water, it is a bankable investment and they will never lose because water is used everywhere, not only by humans but also in the environment and by animals.

QUESTION: Let us now focus on sanitation. Usually sanitation is ignored and yet poor sanitation hinders economic growth. What is the future of sanitation for this country?

ANSWER: Again in terms of sanitation, our people have got to know one of the reasons why sanitation has been received the way it has. It is because when you mention the word sanitation, people think it is a toilet. But sanitation is more than a toilet.

It is bigger than that and our people have to know. When you know that sanitation is more than a toilet, then you will begin to understand that sanitation is dignity. And if it is dignity, people need to have access to safe sanitation. In other words we need to look at onsite sanitation and make sure we think of a better way of how the effluent is going to be discharged. Then of course the sewage treatment plants: we have got to embark on modern ones that benefit the environment and the industry. I think that will be one of the beautiful things of sanitation. Also when we talk about sanitation, we should make sure that the construction of new houses or dwellings will be part of the regulation, so that those homes have running water and the bathrooms are inside other than outside the house.

QUESTION: Moving on, let us now talk about the new ministry. How is it structured?

ANSWER: Very interesting question for me, because the structure of the new ministry has already been in existence. The way it sits is this; nothing is being introduced or abolished. There was a department called Department of Water Affairs that transitioned to the Department of Water Resources Development. We have other departments that must have belonged to the Ministry of Water but have been sitting with other ministries such as sanitation and domestic water at Local Government and Housing. Now it has come in its entirety and with its own budget. Further, from agriculture, environmental protection department has come with its full structure and we are

hoping irrigation will also come to the new ministry because it is about water. Additionally we do have an able Government that operates on what we call autocephalous, semi-independent such as the regulators NWASCO, WARMA and ZEMA have come along. The structure that is there supports job creation so that we no longer work in silos but with one another.

QUESTION: On a lighter note, we would like to find out how you balance the responsibility of being PS and at the same time family man.

ANSWER: Well, I am from the church. I am a bishop from the church. Government knows I started from the church and I did not begin with politics. There is no English word called politics, it is borrowed from the Latin word which they call **Politeia** and it means the process by which you govern the interests of the people. When you respect people in their roles, you simply work as a compass. So, if you are a hands-on manager you are a servant leader and you work with consultation.

I wake up at five o'clock every single day, iron my clothes. Because I am a bishop they do not touch my clothes. I do not eat breakfast and I am in the office by 07:15 hours. I have quiet time in my office and it is for seven minutes. It is in these seven minutes that I read the Scriptures and make Bishop's notes. I later read the newspapers after which I start to work on any pending files from the previous day. In between, I see people who are coming in. Some come for



Water is Life, Conserve it!

prayer and others simply come for alms. I have to make sure I meet all the objectives and the day is done. And by six o'clock I leave the office. When I am home I watch the news, pray, eat, sleep and wake up the next day.

QUESTION: What would you like to emphasize to the consumers?

ANSWER: The president would like to see remote places have piped water. He would like to see sacrificial commitment from all the lieutenants working in the

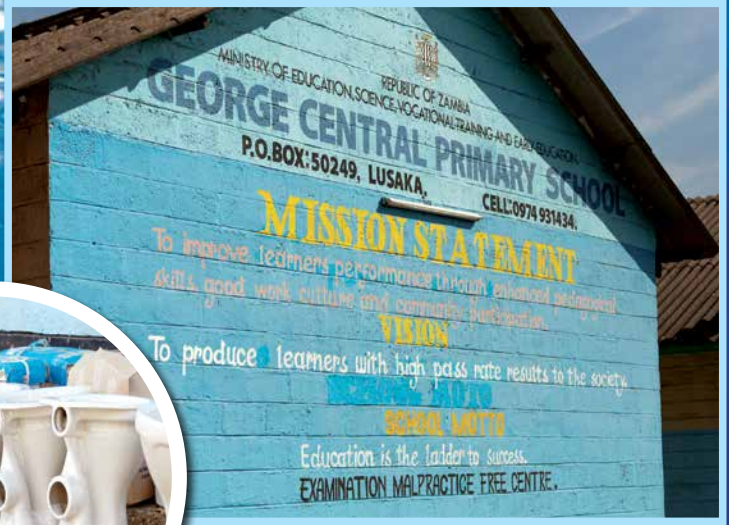
QUESTION: Is there anything you would like to emphasize that we have not really talked about?

ANSWER: I would like to send an appeal to all water users that in this ministry and through the Permanent Secretary's Office, everybody has got a space on the table for contribution. People should feel free to come here and they do not need to make an appointment. Everybody needs to contribute and know how to manage, protect and develop water.



NWASCO Technical Advisory Committee members inspecting the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company Modular Plant in Chongwe.

WORLD TOILET DAY: BETTER TOILETS FOR ALL SCHOOLS



“ A day all about toilets does sound funny. But for many millions of people around the world toilets are no laughing matter ”

Today, 2.4 billion people are struggling to stay well, keep their children alive and work their way to a better future, all for the want of a toilet.

World Toilet Day takes place every year on 19th November and in 2016 the theme was ‘toilets and jobs’ aimed at raising awareness and contributing to reach the 2.4 billion people living without a toilet.

As a contribution to this cause, National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) and Devolution Trust Fund (DTF) rehabilitated a male ablution block at George Central Basic School Lusaka and donated toilet sets and associated fittings. The school has a population of 2,742 with 1,332 boys and 1,410 girls.

The school has two toilet blocks for boys and two blocks for the

girls. Each block has six closets, but one block for the boys is not usable and therefore all the 1,300 boys use only one block.

Investing in good toilets in workplaces, homes and schools improves health and hygiene. Particularly for women and girls who need specialized and functional facilities during their menstrual periods.

Though the capital investment in sanitation may be high, the benefits became a potential economic value. Literature has shown that every K1 invested in sanitation gives back K9 worth of outcomes. This translates in improved health and livelihood.



Making Hand Washing a Habit!

Chongwe Cultural group showcasing their skills during the commemoration of Global Hand Washing Day at Chakwela Makumbi in Chongwe District.

By Theresa Mutale-UNZA Masscom Student

Mahatma Gandhi once said “Your beliefs become your thoughts, your thoughts become your words, your words become your actions, your actions become your habits, and your habits become your values.”

Making hand washing a habit was the theme for the 2016 Global Hand Washing Day commemorated on 15th October at Chakwela Makumbi in Chongwe district which has earned an open defecation free status.

The theme emphasized the importance of making hand washing with soap a habitual behavior for long-term sustainability. Hand washing may seem simple and avoidable but it is significant in preventing diseases.



To many, the practice of hand washing with soap is hindered by the fact that they can neither afford soap nor a decent toilet making the practice of hand washing to seem impossible. In such a case, the use of ash from the brazier can be used in place of washing soap, and a well-kept pit latrine can facilitate for a decent toilet.

To achieve making hand washing a habit, everyone needs to be involved. Every individual should take it upon themselves to create an environment where good hygiene practices thrive. Teachers should help instil good hygiene behaviour in school children in order for Zambia to have an older citizenry with a good culture on hygiene. It is also important to note

that good hygiene begins with having a decent toilet and a hand washing facility. The media on the other hand should be a platform of promoting good hygiene practices to the larger society as this would help in making hand washing with soap and good hygiene an everyday practice.

In today’s society, habit formation becomes an important component of behavioral change, but these habits are best learnt when the individual has increased exposure to an environment promoting good hygiene practices. Therefore, for Zambia to realise an open defecation free status by 2020, it needs the cooperation of civil society organisations and the population at large.

CRY OF THE SECTOR

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Is the country on the right course?

Effective wastewater management is everyone's concern, both at household and national level. Every form of water use results in production of wastewater. The wastewater is characterised by a number of substances which are usually added to it during the process of use. These substances may need to be removed from the water before returning it back to the environment. The pathogenic and chemical nature of wastewater demands that it should be adequately treated and disposed off so that it does not become an environmental and public health hazard.

By 2030, Zambia's urban population will double in size, particularly in cities along the line of rail. This growth has, however, not been matched with significant improvements in the management of wastewater. Most municipal and industrial treatment plants are old and with a load above their design capacities and in some cases obsolete.

Major Sources of Wastewater Pollution in Zambia

On-site sanitation facilities

On-site sanitation systems such as pit latrines and septic tanks are now widely in use in Zambia. However, the maintenance and management of these facilities is very poor and is largely contributing to the deteriorating groundwater quality through discharge of untreated wastewater thereby increasing pollutant loads. This to a large extent is the source for waterborne diseases that have increased the disease burden on our population.

Municipal Wastewater treatment facilities

Domestic wastewater is a major source of water pollution and much of this function is the responsibility of Government through Local Authorities (LAs) with delegated management to Commercial Utilities. Much of the wastewater infrastructure is entirely unable to keep pace with the rising urban populations. Pollution from wastewater depreciates land value. In the absence of a strict *"Polluter Pays"* system for pollution control, large volumes of contaminated industrial wastewater ends up in municipal sewage treatment plants making it expensive to manage and dispose off. Lack of investments and financial commitments from Government in municipal infrastructure severely undermine effective operation and maintenance of these facilities. The investment required cannot be dealt with solely by LAs or single ministries but require strategic national planning and organization at national level.

Industrial and agriculture facilities



More than 70% of industrial waste is dumped untreated into water sources where they pollute the usable water supply. Some of the biggest generators of industrial waste include among others mining, pulp mills, tanneries, sugar refineries and pharmaceutical companies. Wastewater from industries not only drains directly into rivers

and lakes, but also seeps into the ground contaminating aquifers and wells. This type of pollution often goes undetected, as monitoring is expensive for agencies like Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) and Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS).

Wastewater and health

Over half of Zambia's hospitals beds are occupied with people suffering from illnesses linked with contaminated water and polluted environment. More people die as a result of polluted water than are killed by all forms of violence. How we use and reuse water is critical to successfully meeting the water requirements of our growing urban population.

Poor hygiene and unsafe water is responsible for around 88% of all diarrheal incidents. Practical action is needed to create a healthier future for our country. **IT'S TODAY OR NEVER.**

What should Zambia do to overcome wastewater mismanagement?

A more integrated, sustainable, and flexible approach should be introduced, which takes into account the total chain of water use. Invest in wastewater infrastructure, monitoring systems and effective wastewater control policies.

Let us create cleaner towns for a better mother Zambia.





INSPECTION HIGHLIGHTS

In September 2016, NWASCO conducted an inspection on Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC). Some of the salient issues unveiled included the following:

- The Water Company had adhered to NWASCO's directive to suspend the sanitation surcharge as it was not reflecting on the customer's bill. The suspension of the charge which was effected in April, was due to failure to account for the collected money.
- The rate at which prepaid meters were malfunctioning was very high resulting in high cost of operation and maintenance. Sales for non-domestic customers could not be reconciled with the volumes, as most meters had no provision for manual meter reading while for domestic customers the Automatic Meter Reading System was not able to pick all customers.
- The tariff embargo (temporal suspension of a tariff adjustment) in parts of Chelston, Avondale and Woodlands Extension was still being applied using the 2005 approved tariff. LWSC had not completed metering the affected customers which was one of the preconditions for lifting the embargo; only 583 out of 842 were metered.
- The water levels in Chongwe Dam Reservoir were lower than the previous years. This prompted the company to drill boreholes through support from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH). The drilled boreholes were over 25 km away from the treatment plant as opposed to the earlier estimate of the 11 km. In this regard, the Utility had to source for extra money for the addition of 14 km of network.



KNOW YOUR SECTOR PLAYERS

GIZ - Reform of the Water Sector Programme



GIZ is a German company, specialized in international development, with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development as the main commissioning party. GIZ operates in more than 130 countries. In Zambia, apart from issues of good governance, water is one of the focus areas, in line with the National Development Plan. The activities to support water programs are anchored under the GIZ **Reform of the Water Sector Programme (RWS)** whose objective is to support the effective implementation of institutional and organizational reforms in the water sector in the context of climate change.

The RWS Programme, which currently has a timeframe up to 2019, has a broad range of activities and works with partners from the entire sector. Five components, all focused on technical assistance, make up the portfolio. The cross-cutting topics of gender and HIV/AIDS find themselves in all of the work areas outlined below.

One of the components looks at **integrating climate friendly on-site sanitation and faecal sludge management** in peri-urban areas of Lusaka. Part of the activities involves developing procedures and building capacity, together with Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company and the Lusaka City Council.

The second component, **Water Supply and Sanitation**, focusses on supporting institutional and organizational reforms in the sector. In close collaboration with the commercial utilities (CUs), local authorities (LAs), NWASCO and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, a number of activities are being undertaken. Some of these are

the development of sanitation plans, strengthening the CU-LA relationships, as well as policy development and promoting up-scalable water supply and sanitation services for rural areas.

Thirdly, institutional and organizational reforms in **climate-sensitive water resources management** are promoted within the scope of another RWS component. With its key partners, the ministries responsible for water and agriculture and the Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA), a number of measures are being implemented, including advisory services, establishing of catchment management structures and development of local action plans for water distribution.

Closely related to the above, is the **Integrating climate change in Water Resources Management** component. The development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Information System (IWRMIS), guidelines for the processing of water permits and implementation of data transmission between the IWRMIS and existing information systems are the main activities in this module.

Last but not least is the **International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP)** which aims at improving water security especially for vulnerable groups through engaging and enabling collaborations between the public sector, private sector and civil society stakeholders. These efforts are put into effect in four projects, namely the Itawa Springs Protection Project in Ndola, the Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI), the Lusaka Wellfield Protection Project and the Chambeshi Water Security Partnership.

DTF BUSINESS PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING PERI URBAN ESTABLISHING A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

With the growing population in the peri-urban areas and the Government's resolve to meet Goal No. 6 of the SDGs "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", it is of paramount importance for the Water Utility companies to improve service delivery.



Despite the DTF making significant financial support to the Commercial Utilities and developing infrastructure reaching up to one million people with access to water supply, efficient management of the service has been a challenge. The DTF has developed a concept called Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR) for improved service management in low income areas.



This concept aims at establishing a center of excellence at a Commercial Utility that shall foster the following;

- Create the center for knowledge management on the best practices in the sustainable operation and management of water supply systems in peri-urban areas.
 - Develop optimization techniques for business and corporate management principles in the realm of a low income area for water supply schemes.
 - Create an optimal environment to apply the DTF peri-urban water supply toolkit for effective and efficient service provision and document best practices in the operation and management of the completed water schemes.
 - To create a unit that shall be an integral part of the business of the utility at large and yet providing service to the low income areas were in the past service provision to such areas were regarded as a social service.
 - To provide quality water and sanitation service worthy of any other area within the jurisdiction of the commercial utility.
 - To operate with a business mind and generate revenue just like any other department or section under the commercial services directorate based on the volume of water supplied.
- To be proactive in dealing with customer complaints rather than reactive through development of software tools for monitoring system performance and function.

JOB DESCRIPTION OUTLINE FOR STAFF MEMBERS

1. Job Identification
2. Overall Purpose of the Job
3. Duties and Responsibilities
4. Outputs
5. Qualification and Experience
6. Competencies and Qualities Required
7. Decision Making Discretion
8. Problem Solving
9. Consequences of Error
10. Resources
11. Health and Safety of Others
12. Working Environment
13. Contacts

The Job Description has been discussed and understood.

Outputs

The final objective shall be creating a cost-effective and efficient service, whether water is plentiful or in short supply. The concept will ensure retention of knowledge and skills to operationalise these and other water supply strategies critical to the success of the water business. The programme will ensure that the operation efficiency measures shall endure; producing benefits for many years after the initial investment is committed unlike the previous cases where schemes were only profitable and efficient for a short period immediately after commissioning.

The center will also extend focus on households' efficient use of water which may reduce their costs. Water wise use is essential for businesses which may result in significant water savings which will provide incentives for the Utility and the customers.

2017 Focus of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

The water utility companies in the country are constantly working on improving water supply and sanitation coverage and quality. Here are some of the 2017 activities and projects planned in your province.

Kafubu Water and Sewerage Company plans to install and rehabilitate water and sewage treatment plants; water supply and sewer networks in the three towns of Ndola, Luanshya and Masaiti. The Kafulafuta Water Supply System is aiming at improving raw water quality and quantity for the water treatment works in these towns.

Nkana Water and Sewerage Company continues the Nkana Water Supply and Sanitation projects to improve water supply and sanitation service delivery in Kalulushi, Chambishi and Kitwe. New development areas are planned to be serviced, such as Chamboli, Ndeke Presidential, Mukuba Natwange and Kitwe West in Kitwe.

Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company shall install a 16 km water supply network and 19 km sewer network in Chililabombwe (Kasumbalesa Water and Sanitation Augmentation Project) and improve access to sanitation in Riverside Extension in Chingola.

North Western Water Supply and Sewerage Company upgrades the water treatment plant in Solwezi and extends the network in Solwezi's Mushitala area. Within the Mufumbwe Water Supply Project, drilling of boreholes, installation of an overhead tank and installation of 650 new water connections are planned.

Western Water and Sewerage Company continues to work on the water supply schemes in Mandanga, Sichili, Mwandi and Muoyo.

Southern Water and Sewerage Company has plans to improve and expand its infrastructure within the Choma Water & Sanitation Improvement Project and works on providing water and sanitation services for Chikankata, one of the newly created districts.

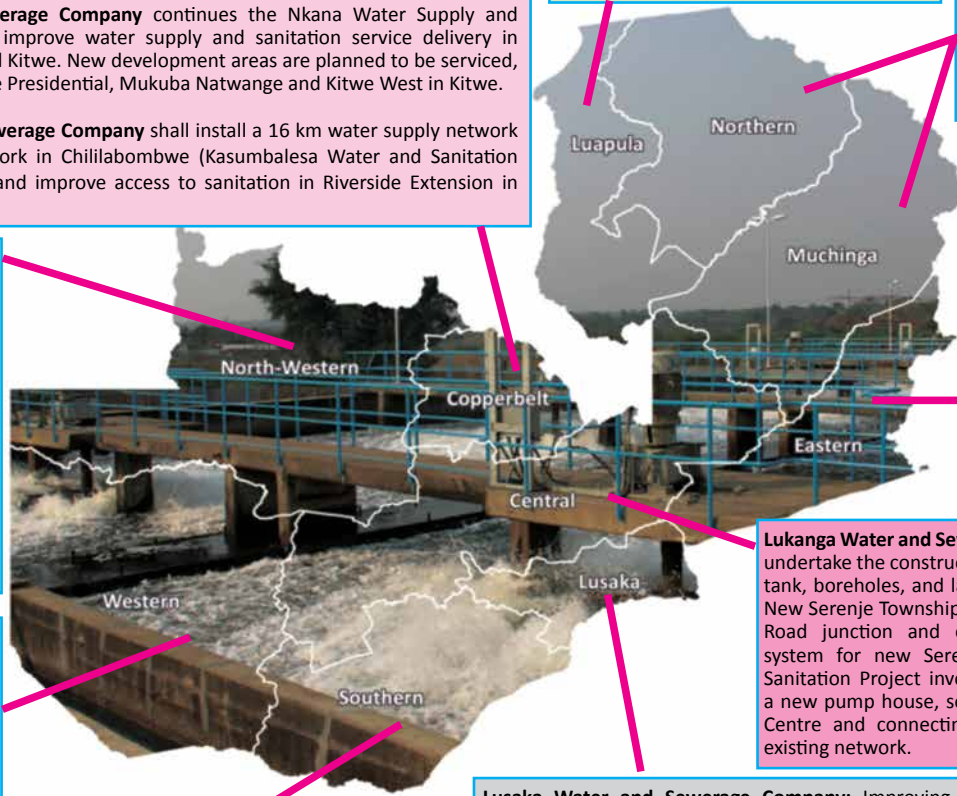
Luapula Water and Sewerage Company aims at increasing its customer base to 7000 through extending the water network system to areas which are close to the existing network.

Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company aims at the finalization of the water and sanitation projects in Nakonde and Chinsali. Ongoing projects in Kaputa, Mpulungu and Mungwi districts will be continued.

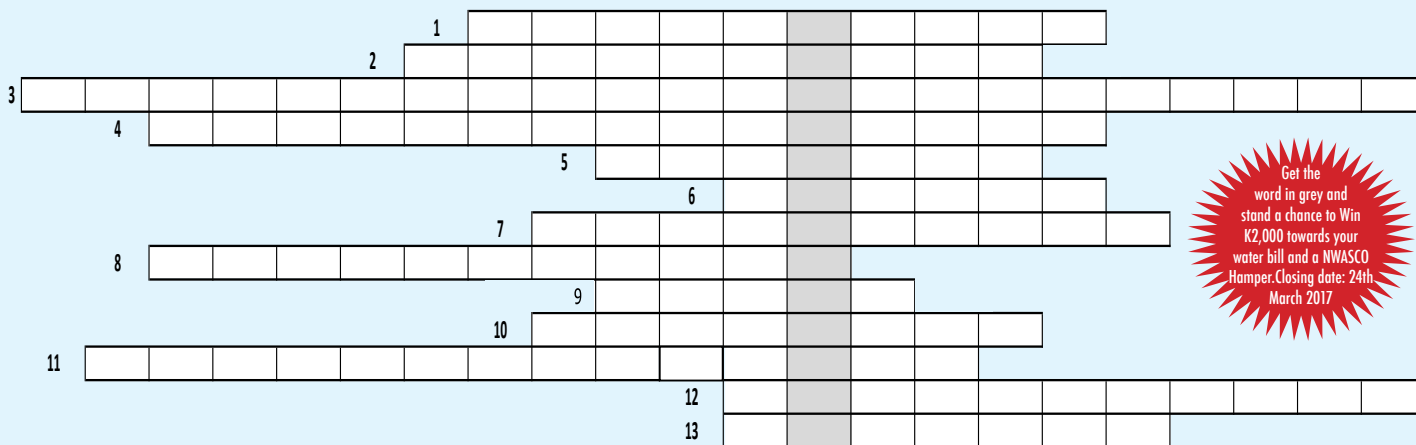
Eastern Water and Sewerage Company plans to supply potable water to the border towns of Chanida, Mwami and Mchinji. Improving energy efficiency in Chipata and Nyimba will result in increased hours of supply and reduced costs for the utility company.

Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company plans to undertake the construction of an elevated water tank, boreholes, and laying of new networks at New Serenje Township and Serenje Great North Road junction and establishing a sewerage system for new Serenje. The Kapiri Mposhi Sanitation Project involves the construction of a new pump house, sewerage system for Town Centre and connecting 383 properties to an existing network.

Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company: Improving sewerage systems, solid waste management and drainage in Lusaka, promote health and hygiene are the targets of the Lusaka Water Supply, Sanitation and Drainage Project. Through the Lusaka Sanitation Project the aim is to increase access to sanitation services in selected areas of Lusaka through sewerage improvements, improvement of on-site sanitation and institutional strengthening. In the Kafue Bulk Water Project a new treatment plant to supply more water to Lusaka City is being built.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Get the word in grey and stand a chance to Win K2,000 towards your water bill and a NWASCO Hamper. Closing date: 24th March 2017

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Industrial or domestic effluent</p> <p>2 A NWASCO Publication that carried out an article under the main titled "Creation of a Water Ministry"</p> <p>3 An event that takes place on 15th March annually</p> <p>4 Sludge that can be extended with aeration</p> <p>5 Activity identified as a poor culture in most Zambians</p> <p>6 A statutory body mandated, among other things, to disseminate information on water supply and sanitation</p> | <p>7 One of the on-site sanitation systems</p> <p>8 Apart from improved water supply and sanitation services, people would love to see a friendly</p> <p>9 Abbreviation for the new ministry for the sector</p> <p>10 International Water Stewardship Programme (IWSA) aims at improving water.....</p> <p>11 An event that takes place on 19th November annually</p> <p>12 Providers of water supply in peri urban areas, monitored by Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company</p> <p>13 Apart from unsafe water, poor is responsible for around 88% of all diarrheal incidents</p> |
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