

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL WATER RESOURCES

Community participation in local water resources has been on two (02) levels, namely:

1. Lusaka City Council (LCC), in collaboration with CARE International, LWSC and the Communities in the Peri-Urban areas has been implementing Community Water Systems.
2. ICLEI Water Campaign, aimed at strengthening and building capacity for all involved in water supply for purposes of conservation.

Community participation cont'

✓ In both cases, this participation is based on:

- Community participation (Involvement),
- Cost recovery, and
- Partnerships

Background information:

❖ Government of the Republic of Zambia started water reform programme in 1993,

❖ Policy programme was aimed at:

✓ Addressing the gaps in the water policy,

✓ Legal frame work

Background cont'

- ✓ Institutional arrangement,
- ✓ Inadequate cost recovery for sustainability,
- ✓ Lack of financial viability,
- ✓ Improved water provision through the participation of the Private Sector, and
- ✓ Social aspects,
- ✓ Resulted in the enactment of the Water Supply and Sanitation ACT in 1997.

- ✓ The Policies did not address water problems in Peri-Urban areas (Semi and unplanned settlements)
- ✓ This presented a big challenge on how to provide a sustainable solution to the Peri-Urban population, which caters for more than 70% (for Lusaka),
- ✓ Resulted in the formation of a Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (PUWSS)

Objectives of the PUWSS:

- ✓ Carry out a situational analysis of the Peri-Urban water supply and sanitation services,
- ✓ Formulate a strategy paper and an action plan for the implementation of the strategy,

ICLEI water campaign initiative:

- ✓ Started with the visit to Zambia by Officials from ICLEI, Toronto Office in the first quarter of 2005,
- ✓ Identification of participating Local Authorities, namely Lusaka City Council, Chililabombwe Municipal Council, Chongwe and Chibombo District Councils.

ICLEI water campaign – Community participation model:

- ✓ Two (02) Training Sessions have since been conducted in the four (04) Zambian Councils by ICLEI, Africa Office.
- ✓ Topics covered include:
 - o Water conservation,
 - o Water Quality,
 - o Community participation, and
 - o Partnerships

- ✓ **Water conservation:** For the Lusaka case involves the protection of the underground water (50% of water is sourced from underground)
- ✓ **Water Quality:** To monitor the water quality that is being provided to the Community through quality control – **LWSC** is used to test the quality of water,
- ✓ **Community participation:** Locally elected Leaders (Councillors) were involved in the training programmes, including some residents from the Communities and Management staff

- ✓ **Partnerships:** Involvement of other stakeholders in the management of Local water sources. This is in line with what the GRZ has encouraged through the enactment of the Water Supply and Sanitation ACT in 1997.

ICLEI tools used:

- ✓ Required data for water conservation campaign:
 - Name of the facility,
 - Address,
 - Type of the facility

- o Volume of water consumed,
 - o Annual cost of water,
 - o Number of employees,
 - o Number of family members (in case of house hold).
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- ✓ In supporting LCC, ICLEI has since signed an MOU and transferred an amount of US \$ 2, 615 to LCC to assist in data collection.

What has been done:

- ✓ Data collection is going on from:
 - ✓ Community households,
 - ✓ Commercial entities,
 - ✓ Lusaka City Council and all its municipal buildings and other facilities,
- ✓ Two (02) Questionnaires were developed
- ✓ The Councillors and Community leaders are involved in data collection,

WHY THE WATER TRUST MODEL? BACKGROUND

- ✓ Past situation:
- ✓ Kanyama, one of the Peri-Urban areas lacked adequate water services for many years,
- ✓ This created a lot of hardships for the women/ girls who walked long distances in search of water,
- ✓ Residents resorted to using unsafe water from shallow wells
- ✓ Communities experienced water borne disease outbreaks
- ✓ Local Authority lacked financial resources to resolve the water problem

Past situation cont'

- ✓ The GRZ provided an enabling policy environment – allowed for innovation in Urban water services provision,
- ✓ NGOs, such as CARE International took up the challenges to address the poverty situation,
- ✓ CARE International provided financial resources for the Trust Kanyama, in 2001.

THE TRUST MODEL

CLOSING THE GAP FOR WATER

Water the Water Trust Model is:

- ✓ It is a two-tier structure consisting of a Board of Trustees and Management Team,
- ✓ Registered with the Ministry of Lands under perpetual Succession Act Cap 186 of the Laws of Zambia.

The Board Consists: Has Nine (9) Trustees from LCC (1 Accountant + 1 Community Development Officer) LWSC (1 Engineer),¹⁵

MCDSS (1 Sociologist), RDC (3 elected Community leaders) and CBOs (2 non-elected members of Community Based Organization).

-In the initial stages, the Programme Manager for CARE PROSPECT was a member on a temporal basis as part of capacity building,

The Management Team: Has 26 local skilled staff employed by the Trust within the area

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES/ CONSTRAINTS

Achievements:

- ✓ The Trust has managed to increase the asset base and provide water to the Community,
- ✓ Developed a computer based financial and technical monitoring systems,
- ✓ Project is self sustaining with participation of the Community,

Achievements cont'

- ✓ Gained recognition of the Ministry of Local Govt. and housing as a potential service provider.

Engagement in advocacy initiatives:

- presentation of the Trust Model at National and Regional Conferences.

Challenges:

- ✓ Limited qualified human resource capacity to run the water systems,
- ✓ Inadequate and/ or lack water resource and sanitation data,
- ✓ Inadequate stakeholder participation in water resource management,
- ✓ Unpredictable funding and relatively low budgetary allocation to the sector,
- ✓ Lack of access to clean and safe water by a large population,

Challenges cont'

- ✓ Large population without water and sanitation services in Low income settlements,
- ✓ Rapid growth in population without corresponding expansion in water infrastructure provision,
- ✓ Poor operation and maintenance of water supply facilities,

Possible solutions:

- ✓ Developing local solutions to the challenges,
- ✓ Encouraging Community managed systems for sustainability,
- ✓ Promote water conservation,
- ✓ Improved management through quick response to leakage problems
- ✓ Make adequate use of ICLEI's involvement in water conservation campaign