



MALAWI GOVERNMENT

**CHIRADZULU DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

**DISTRICT WATER AND SANITATION
STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN**

(2018-2023)

NOVEMBER, 2018

DISTRICT STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT PLAN
DSIP
2018 – 2023
CHIRADZULU DISTRICT

**A plan and strategy to mobilise sufficient resources for the WASH sector in order to attain
Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals on Water and Sanitation
for Chiradzulu District**

Prepared by:
District Coordination Team
Chiradzulu District

FOREWORD

Chiradzulu District Council has developed a Water and Sanitation District Wide Strategic Investment Plan with a goal to reach everyone with water and sanitation services in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 6, which states: 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'.

Currently, accessibility to safe water in the district is at 73% of the population. However, there are lots of inequities and exclusion in provision of safe water. The analysis shows that TA Mpama, TA Nkalo and STA Onga have highest access whereas TA Likoswe has the lowest access to safe water. The plan notes that in certain areas, there are more water points (coverage) whereas in others, there are inadequate or no available safe water sources. In order to ensure that everyone has access to safe water, the plan has taken a deeper analysis of the situation by going beyond the analysis of access at district level as a whole to a village by village analysis. This approach has its own difficulties such as: the population of some villages is much lower than the recommended number for new waterpoint (250 people per Borehole); certain villages have households that belong to different villages but physically located in one village with an existing water point. The plan recommends a process of triangulation and verification on the physical location of villages against available water points before additional water points are constructed.

In terms of sanitation, Chiradzulu district has low population with access to improved sanitation. The district efforts are focused on increasing number of people using toilets and attain open defecation free status at village level. The district is promoting Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The district records indicate that 440 villages out of 831 villages are ODF representing 53%. However, only 49 villages were certified ODF by National ODF Task Force. The Investment Plan therefore seeks to increase the access to sanitation by achieving 100% ODF which would mean all the 831 villages declared and certified ODF.

The development of this Plan was led by the District Coordinating Team (DCT). The process involved several stakeholder Workshops attended by district officials including DC, DPD, DEHO, DEM, DADO, DWO, M&E and other Line Departments with interest in water and sanitation. There were also consultations with key offices to obtain and verify accuracy of data and information gathered. The District Coordinating Team rigorously analyzed available data on demographics against current water and sanitation situation. The main limitation to this analysis related to population data since the process was commissioned before the release of NSO Population Census Data for 2018. As such, data from the District Health Office which is collected on regular basis through a team of HSAs was relied upon when different sets of data was available. Within the available limitations, this District Investment Plan presents the best reliable option for decision making on water and sanitation in the district. The DCT retains the responsibility of ensuring that the Plan remains a living document with updates done as necessary.

Chiradzulu District Council is appealing to all well-wishers including NGOs, Development Partners, Faith Based Organizations and the Private Sector to support the district to realize its vision of reaching everyone with water and sanitation.

District Commissioner
Chiradzulu District Council

November 2018

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chiradzulu District Council would like to sincerely express its gratitude to Water for People for providing technical and financial support for the development of this important Strategic Plan. Thank you very much for the decision to work with the Council at a time when it was noted that the district had a planning and strategic gap in water and sanitation.

Chiradzulu District Council is greatly indebted to members of the District Coordination Team for their timeless efforts during the development of this plan. The process was initiated and supported by the District Commissioner, Ms Malango Botomani. Some of the key officers involved included the following members: Kelvin Harawa, Director of Planning and Development; Pearson Mphangwe Principal Nutrition and HIV&AIDS Officer (Planning Unit); Moses Ngwira from DHO; Mr. Malugwaga from Education; Madam Julia from Irrigation Department; Mc Pherson Nankhumwa from Ministry of Trade; Mr. Kayira- Community Development officer; Mr. Pilima - World Vision Malawi; and Yamikani Makwinja from Environment Department.

The Council would also wish to thank all individuals and organizations that were involved during the consultation process.

Editorial Team

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADC	Area Development Committee
AEC	Area Executive Committee
AEHO	Assistant Environmental Health Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BH	Borehole
CBM	Community Based Management
CDF	Community Development Fund
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
DC	District Council
DC	District Commissioner
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DCT	District Coordinating Team
DDF	District Development Fund
DDP	Director of Development and Planning
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEHO	District Environmental Health Office
DEM	District Education Manager
DHO	District Health Office
DIP	District Implementation Plan
DSIP	District Strategic Investment Plan
DWO	District Water Officer
EHO	Environmental Health Office
EP	Elephant Pump
F	Functional
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GFS	Gravity Fed System
GoM	Government of Malawi
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
LEA	Local education Authority
LDF	Local Development Fund
MACOHA	Malawi Council for the Handcapped
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MLD	Mulder Hand pump
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIWD	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NRMC	Natural Resources Management Committee
NSO	National Statistical Office
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OD	Open Defecation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PEA	Primary Education Adviser
PIM	Providence Industrial Mission
PSW	Protected Shallow Well
PTS	Piped Tap System
Pop	Population
RWP	Rope Water Pump
STA	Sub Traditional Authority
TA	Traditional Authority
TIMMS	Tikonze Mijigo Maintenance System
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHWC	Village Health and Water Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrines
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WC	Water Closet
WMA	Water Monitoring Assistants
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water Users Association
WVI	World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Malawi Government has been implementing the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) which outlines water as one of the key sectors for development. As a signatory to the Paris Declaration (2005), Malawi adopted its guidelines and approaches which have informed the development of this document. This Water and Sanitation Investment and Strategy has been developed as an approach and instrument to be used to improve the effectiveness of development assistance and the efficient delivery of public sector services in Chiradzulu district. The district plan adopted key norms guiding the Paris Declaration and Governments in the world, which include: i) district ownership of development programmes; ii) efforts to align and harmonize stakeholder programmes; iii) mutual accountability; and iv) managing for results.

The District Strategy and Investment Plan has also been designed in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the National Water Policy, the National Sanitation Policy, the National Rural Water and Sanitation Strategic and Investment Plan and the National Decentralization Policy. The Plan has been designed to be demand-responsive and participatory, to use schools and health centres as entry points, to gradually move from CLTS to incorporate a sanitation marketing approach, to promote hygiene improvements and to monitor progress against results.

Its overall goal is to reach everyone with water and sanitation services that are sustainable. Currently the district's access to safe water stands at 73% of the population. However, there are lots of inequities and exclusion in provision of safe water to some communities within the district. For the district to reach everyone with potable water, the strategy recommends employing multi-faceted efforts including maintenance and rehabilitation of existing safe water points and construction of new water points in some areas.

In terms of sanitation, Chiradzulu district has low population with access to improved sanitation. The district efforts are focused on increasing number of people using toilets and attaining open defecation free status at village level. The district is promoting Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The district records indicate that 440 villages out of 831 villages are ODF representing 53%. However, only 49 villages were certified ODF by National ODF Task Force. The Investment Plan therefore seeks to increase the access to sanitation by achieving 100% ODF which would mean all the 831 villages declared and certified ODF. The district strategy recommends a phased approach where each TA will be targeted and reached with CLTS and then declaring its ODF upon certification by the National ODF Task Force.

The plan was developed in a consultative manner with members of the District Coordination Team that is responsible for water and sanitation issues in the district. In line with Decentralization policy, Chiradzulu district Council will lead the implementation process whereas the Sector Ministries will provide support in terms of policy guidance, maintaining national standards and coherence. Development partners including NGOs will plan their interventions based on this plan and complement efforts employed by the Council in improving water and sanitation services.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 Geography of the district

1.1.1 Location and Size

Chiradzulu district is one of the 28 Districts in Malawi and is located in the Southern Region. It shares boundaries with the following districts: Phalombe to the Northeast, Mulanje to the East, Zomba to the North, Thyolo to the South and Blantyre to the West (Map 1). It is approximately 25 Km from Blantyre District Headquarters, the major commercial and industrial centre for the country and administrative headquarters for the Southern Region. The district covers a total area of 767 km². According to National Statics Office (NSO) projections, the population of the district is estimated at 331,497. The district data collected through the District Health Office (DHO) indicates that the population is at 391,084. In this document, the DHO population figures will be used because it is more recent and detailed with data available at village and household level.

Table 1: Population per Traditional Authority

Traditional Authority	Population
Sub Traditional Authority (STA) Mpunga	40,216
Traditional Authority (TA) Ntchema	23,145
Traditional Authority Kadewere	60,177
Traditional Authority Chitera	28,592
Sub Traditional Authority Sandrack	22,190
Traditional Authority Maone	24,240
Traditional Authority Nkalo	40,177
Traditional Authority Mpama	54,270
Traditional Authority Likoswe	76,289
Sub Traditional Authority Onga	21,788
Total	391,084

Source: Chiradzulu DHO, October 2018

It should be noted that Chiradzulu district has 6 Traditional Authorities and 4 Sub Traditional Authorities. The available map of the district currently demarcates the district into the 6 TA distinct areas and not STA areas. This means that STAs are embedded within the TAs although they have specific villages under their authority. It should be noted that the number of villages vary among these TAs and STAs, and some STAs have more villages than certain TAs. However, for district administration, only 6 TAs are members of the Full Council which is a decision making body for Chiradzulu district.

Figure 1: Map of Malawi showing Location of Chiradzulu

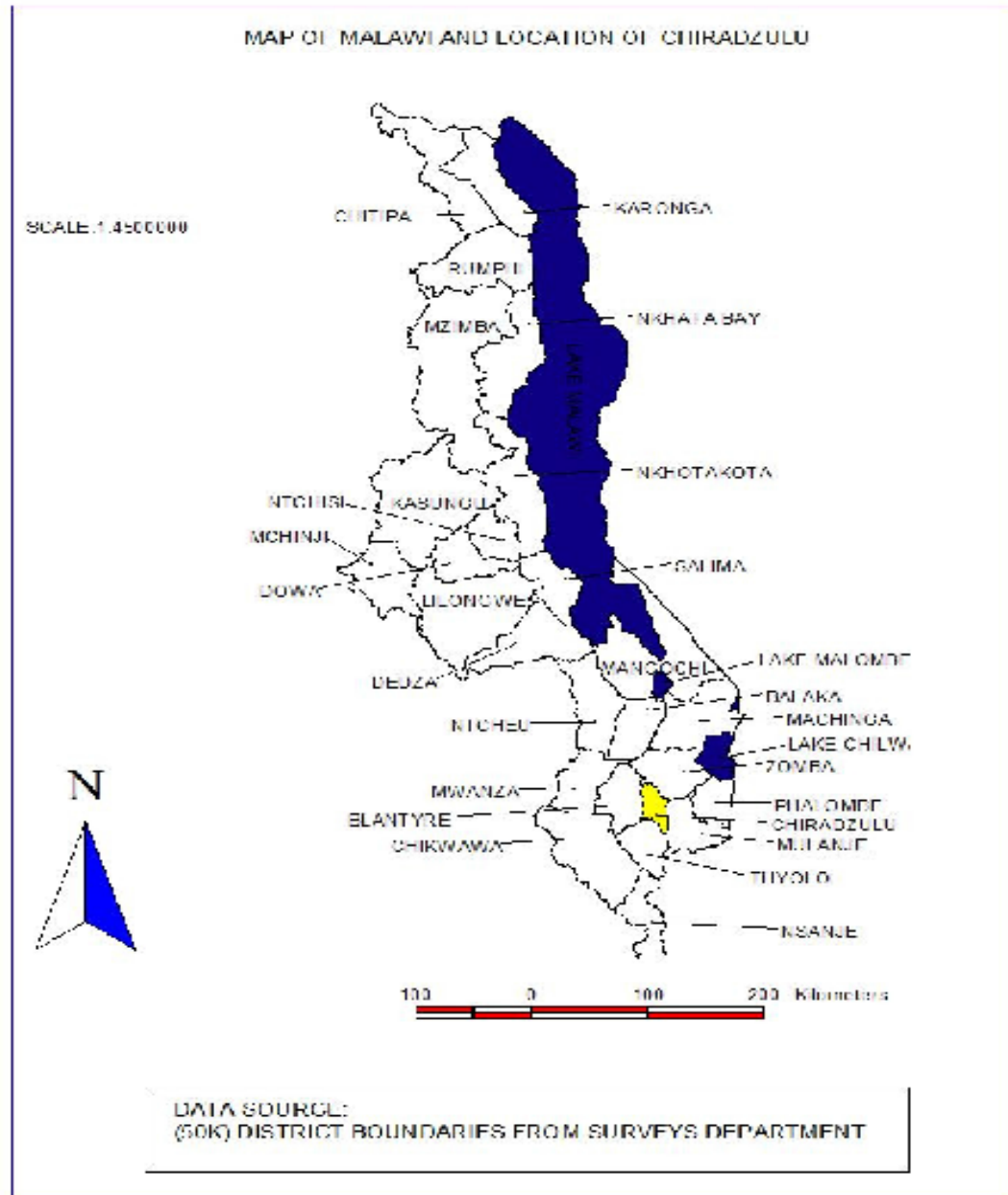
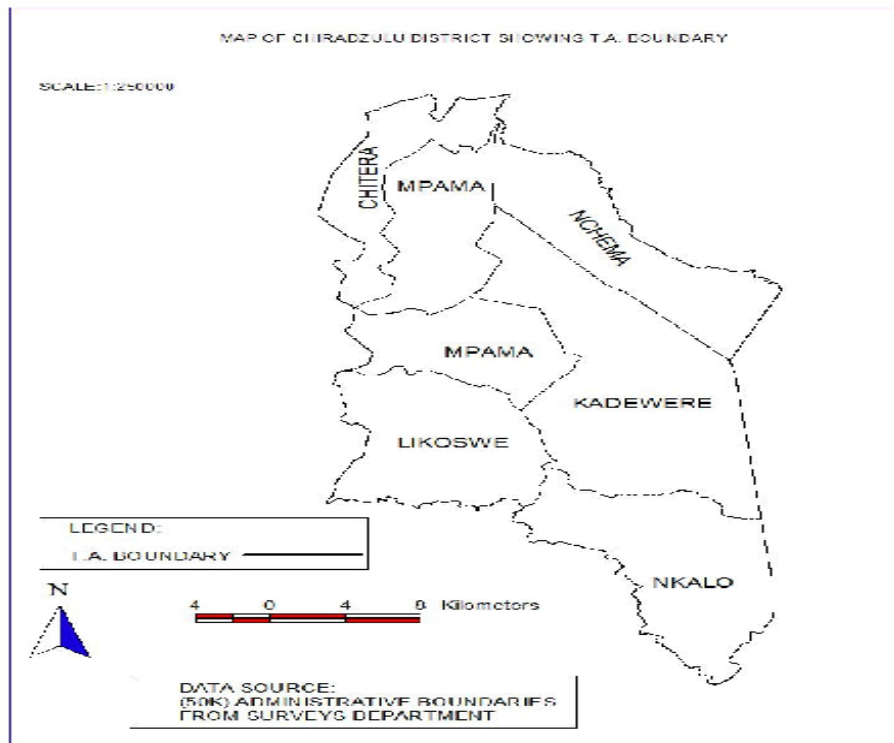


Figure 2: Map of Chiradzulu showing Traditional Authorities



1.1.2 Topography

Chiradzulu District lies partly on the Phalombe – Thuchira plain to the East. The rest of the district is punctuated by highlands and hills. The topography of Chiradzulu can be divided into two distinct categories namely Phalombe – Thuchira plain and the Shire Highlands. The plain is found to the East of the district covering Milepa, Namitambo and Nkalo. The Highlands and hills are found in the Northern part of the district (either isolated or as a chain of hills) including Chiradzulu Mountain, Tsangano, Malavi, Choda, Midima and Nsoni hills.

1.1.3 Climate

The District experiences a warm tropical climate with mean temperatures ranging from 16-28 degrees Celsius. In exceptional instances, temperatures rise as high as 32 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperatures are experienced in June and July while the highest temperatures are registered between the months of October and November.

Two climate conditions may be distinguished in Chiradzulu as hot and cool conditions. The District has two pronounced seasons: dry and wet season. The rainy season starts in November and ends in April.

Highest rain falls during the months of January and February. The earliest dates for the start of rainfall are the first 10 days of November. The average annual rainfall ranges from 800 mm along the plains to around 1,000 mm over the highlands. The variation in rainfall is largely influenced by the topography of the District.

1.1.4 Geology of the District

The geology of Chiradzulu district as regards aquifer types existing or occurring in the district is varied. There is a crystalline basement geology essentially of metamorphic rocks of gneiss, schist, quartzite, and granulites and igneous rocks of dolerites, basalts, and gabbro stretching from the hilly areas of Blantyre and Chiradzulu Boma. The rocks are of the Pre-Cambrian and Late Palaeozoic Era and make up the weathered and fractured basement aquifers. Water yield in this geological formation is usually low at a single borehole and the risk of a dry hole is high.

There is also the quaternary alluvium and colluvium as we get close to the Lake Chilwa. Here the aquifer are Quaternary Alluvium, Colluvium and lacustrine deposits made up of strata of clays, silts, sands and gravels. Sands and gravels mostly give high water yields but clay sediments tend to have poor potential of groundwater yields.

Groundwater quality is generally acceptable for domestic use. However, there are some localised areas where salinity and low yields are problems. In some areas in the district especially at the Boma area, availability of groundwater is a problem as dry holes are common and existing boreholes dry up.

1.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1.2.1 Access to the community

People in Chiradzulu depend on roads as opposed to other means of transport. The district is served with a network of roads that are classified into main, secondary, tertiary, and district and undesignated.

Table 2: Classes of Roads

Type of road	Name of road	Km	Accessibility
Main road	Blantyre city Boundary to Namadzi (M3)	24	Tarmac-Passable all year round
	Robert Mugabe Highway (M4) from Banana to Losa	15	Tarmac-Passable all year round
Secondary Roads	Magomero -Khonjeni (S42)	9	Passable all year round
	Yasin –Chiradzulu Boma (S145B)	10	Tarmac-Passable all year round
	ChiradzuluBoma-Milepa(S145)	17	Tarmac-Passable all year round
	Chandimbo –Mbulumbuzi (S146)	9	Passable during summer season

Type of road	Name of road	Km	Accessibility
Tertiary Roads	T411 Mayinala to Nguludi turnoff	18.6	Tarmac-Passable all year round
	T412 Mikolongwe Vertinery to Namulenga	18	Passable all year round but sometimes it is difficult during rains
	T400 Namadzi Police- Mijiga to Phwandaphwanda.	18.3	Passable all year round
	T 406 Chitera- Tembo to Nankwawa.	9.2	Passable all year round
	Malowa to Nansadi	10	Tarmac-Passable all year round
District Roads	D250 Losa to Thuchira	10	Passable all year round
	D336 Nyungwe to Chiloza	12	Passable all year round but it is difficult during rains
	D338 Njuli to Mpotola	20	Passable all year round
	D340 Thomasi to Njuli	6	Passable all year round
	D341 Thawani to Ndunde	10	Passable during summer season
	D342 PIM - Mafe to Khwalala	17	Passable all year round
	D343 PIM to Junction T412	17	Passable all year round
	D344 Tchoda to Namitambo	5.8	Passable all year round
	D345 Makande - Chimwawa to Luchenza	16	Passable all year round

Source: Chiradzulu Social Economic Profile, 2018-2023

All main, secondary, tertiary and district roads are all weather roads. However only main roads and S145B road are bituminized but the rest are earth roads.

The district is also covered with feeder roads that connect to main, secondary, district and tertiary roads which makes inter village communication easier.

1.2.2 School Facilities

Chiradzulu District has 91 public primary schools, which are subdivided, into 8 Zones. These zones are located in 8 respective Teacher Development Centres (TDCs). One Primary Education Advisor (PEA) supervises each TDC and there is also a Coordinating PEA, making a total of 9 PEAs. In addition, the district has 3 private primary schools. The total enrolment in Public Primary Schools in the district is 108,304 (54,214 males and 54,090 Females). The district has 1,502 (Males- 881 and Females – 621) teachers in Public Primary Schools.

The district has a total of 26 public Secondary Schools comprising of 24 CDSS and 2 District Boarding schools. The total enrolment of pupils in Secondary Schools is 10,358 of which 5,286 are male and 5,072 Females. There are 295 teachers in Secondary Schools of which 240 are male and 55 are female.

The following Colleges are found in Chiradzulu district:

- 1) St Joseph School of Nursing
- 2) Magomero Community Technical College
- 3) Namitambo Community Technical College
- 4) DAPP Technical College
- 5) Mikolongwe Veterinary College
- 6) MACOHA Vocational Training College
- 7) Montfort Special Needs College

1.2.3 Health Facilities

Chiradzulu district has 22 Health facilities: 2 hospitals (CHAM- St Joseph and one Government District Hospital). There are 13 Health Centres (1 MAM/ 1 CHAM at PIM/ Government 11); Private Clinics; and other health service providers e.g. traditional doctor (sing'anga); TBA, traditional initiators.

1.2.4 Sanitation

Most of the Health centres (15) have Sanitary Facilities, and 90% have at least minimum requirement (water, waste management, toilets). The district has registered **53% ODF** at Community level. Most of the Markets and Churches have low levels of Sanitation.

The main disease burden include:

- Diarrhoea (Thumbwe, Likoswe, Kadewere, Chitera, Namadzi)
- Malaria (Almost all TAs)
- Birharzia (NTD) – Nkalo, Thumbwe, Mauwa, PIM, Namitambo

1.3 Economic Activities

The major economic activities for the people of Chiradzulu include the following:

- a) Small scale farming i.e. tomatoes, vegetables, pigeon peas
- b) Small scale businesses e.g. hawkers, carpentry
- c) Molding bricks (despite its effect on the environment)
- d) Small scale mining e.g. Njuli Quarry
- e) Charcoal burning and selling
- f) Employment in Factories such as Sable farming, Speedys and civil service
- g) Bicycle and motorcycle operations
- h) Other economic services e.g. banks; loans; cooperations etc

1.4 The People

The main ethnic groups in the district are Lomwe and Yao. However, there are more Lomwe's than Yao's. These ethnic groups are found in all parts of the district. Other tribes in the district are the Ngoni's, Nyanja's and Chewa's who are sporadically distributed in the district.

Table 3: Showing areas where each tribe is situated/based

NO	TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY	PREVALENT TRIBE
1	Chitera	Yao
2	Kadewere	Yao
3	Likoswe	Yao
4	Nkalo	Yao, Lomwe
5	Ntchema	Lomwe
6	Mpama	Yao, Ngoni

1.5 Language

Chichewa is the main languages spoken by people in Chiradzulu District. Yao and Lomwe are second most spoken languages. English is main mode of communication especially in learning institutions and offices.

1.6 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

1.6.1 Formal Administrative Structures

As a district, Chiradzulu comprises of both formal and informal administrative structures. On one hand, there are Non- Governmental Organizations, Political Parties and Traditional Authorities that are regarded as formal structures. On the other hand, there are Community based Organizations (CBOs), Faith based Organisations, Association of young people living with HIV/AIDS and all other small committees.

1.6.2 Traditional Administration

The district has 6 TAs and 4 STAs. The T/A's ,Mpama, Likoswe, Kadewere, Mkalo, Ntchema, Chitere. On the other hand, STAs are, Onga, Sandrak, Mpunga, Maone

1.6.3 District Executive Committee (DEC)

The DEC is the technical advisory body to the District Council. Its main function is to draw district development plans and submit them to the District Council for discussion and approval. Membership of the DEC includes heads of all government line ministries and departments, Statutory Corporations and heads of NGOs.

1.7 DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS

1.7.1 District Level Planning

Chiradzulu District Council was established under the Local Government Act (1998) Chapter 22.02 of the Laws of Malawi. The District Commissioner heads the Secretariat and is supported by professional heads of government departments. The Council comprises of 10 elected Ward Councillors, 6 Traditional Authorities, 6 Special interest groups and 5 Members of Parliament.

The Council is headed by the chairperson. The Council is the highest policy-making body at the district level responsible for promoting infrastructural and economic development in the local government area through the approval and execution of the DDPF and the DDP.

1.7.2 Community Level Planning

1.7.2.1 Area Development committee (ADC)

The ADC is a committee representing all Village Development Committees (VDCs) under a TA. There are 10 ADCs in the six TAs and four Sub Traditional Authorities (STAs). The ADCs have members ranging from fifteen to twenty five depending on the number of group village headperson in that particular TA. The main function of the ADC is to mobilise community resources and prioritise project submitted by Village Development Committees (VDCs). The ADCs submit projects to the Council through Traditional Authorities and elected members of the Assembly.

1.7.2.2 Area Executive committee (AECs)

The AECs consist of all extension workers at traditional authority area level whose responsibility is to give technical advice to the ADC in the planning and implementation of development work. There are 10 AECs in the district. This corresponds to the 10 ADCs that are available in the district. The chair of AEC is also the Secretary to the ADC.

1.7.2.3 Village Development Committee (VDCs)

The VDCs are the lowest levels of development planning in the district. A VDC is made up of a group of villagers with ten elected members. The function of a VDC is to develop project proposals from the community and refer them to the ADCs.

1.7.3 Service Committees

Local Government Act 1998 mandates the council to have Service Committees as follows: Planning and Development; Finance and Audit; Human resource; Health and Environment; and Education.

The District Council is mandated to pass Bylaws to govern its operations as well as to raise funds for carrying out its development work. The following are some of the functions of the Council:

- Making policies and decisions on local government and development.
- Consolidating and promoting local democratic institutions and participation.

- Formulation, approval and execution of a District Development plan.
- Mobilising resources for development.
- Maintaining peace and security in conjunction with the police.
- Passing by-laws for good governance.
- Register births & death.
- Distribute deceased estates under delegated powers.
- Manage and maintain postal and social services, markets, Buildings, rest houses, roads and bridges.
- Disposal and treatment of wastes.

In addition, the Act allows Councils to borrow or lend money, levy rates on land or property, collect taxes and fees.

1.8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The goal of environment policy is to promote sustainable management of environment and natural resources. The source of many important sectors of economy relies on environmental and natural resources to enhance their productivity. Environmental degradation rate in chiradzulu is estimated at 6% with high levels of deforestation, poor agriculture practices, burning of kilns among other factors as the main causes. However, the district environmental office is working towards Establishment and maintenance of various environmental committees, i.e., Village, Area and District Environmental Committees, in order to ensure co-ordination at the local level and effective public participation in environmental decision-making processes and implementation. The table below explains major environmental issues and mitigation measures in Chiradzulu.

The main environmental issues with impact on water and sanitation include: Charcoal production; brick burning, Quarry mining; Encroachment; and Land degradation.

Table 1. Environmental issues and proposed mitigation measures

Issues	Hot spots	Causes	Mitigation strategies
Land degradation	T/A mpama, Onga and Likoswe	-Burning kilns -Deforestation -Over population -poor agricultural practices	-Promote environmental education and awareness campaigns -Promoting afforestation programs and awareness campaigns -Enhancing sensitisation and awareness campaigns -Promoting conservation agriculture
Air pollution	T/A Mpama	-Quarry mining	-Strengthen compliance on pollution control and waste management

			-Enforcing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Poor water quality	T/A mpama and Kadewere	-Deforestation -Improper waste disposal	- Promoting afforestation programs and awareness campaigns. -Promoting Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) -strengthen compliance on pollution and waste management
Deforestation	T/A Mpama, Likoswe and Mtchema	-Illegal tree felling -Over population -Burning of kilns	-Promoting afforestation programs and awareness campaigns. -Promoting Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) -Enhancing sensitisation and awareness campaigns -Enhancing sensitisation and awareness campaigns

Source: Chiradzulu EDO 2017

CLIMATE CHANGE

The National Climate Change Management Policy(2016) seeks to guide programming of interventions for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, as well as adapting to the adverse effects of climate change and climate variability. The development of this policy is in tandem with Chiradzulu district council aspirations and indeed national development agenda. The policy will guide and coordinate implementation of relevant provisions enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)and its Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement and Marrakash accord.

In Malawi Climate change impacts cut across many sectors of economy. The Government of Malawi recognises the implications,ie Floods &droughts. Responses should be encompassing and piecemeal approaches to development are no longer relevant.

Chiradzulu district subscribes to the National institutional frame work in Climate change

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION

In Chiradzulu, waste management is a big challenge particularly solid wastes disposal.The most common wastes management for the district consists of toilets, refuse pits. However, it is important to note that the district has big problems in managing solid wastes in all markets. The status of wastesin Chiradzulu is adverse as evidenced through notable classes such as solid waste, liquid waste and plastics wastes.

The table below highlights classes of waste and some waste collection measures practised in Chiradzulu.

STATUS OF WASTES AND MANAGEMENT

CLASS	EXAMPLES	Sources of waste	Disposal methods
Solid waste	Vegetable wastes, Kitchen waste, Household waste, human excreta	-Markets, homes, schools and hospitals	- Pit dumping - Open dumping - Pit latrines
Liquid waste	Water used in different industries,	Houses, Markets Schools, Companies,	-Apply appropriate treatment -Provide treatment at nearest possible point
Plastic waste	Plastic bags,bottles,buckets etc	-Markets, schools, hospitals, homes and roads	-Recycling plastic bags -Reusing plastic bags

Looking at the waste disposal methods above, the district has no sewage system and refuse disposal sites.

1.9 Trends of HIV Prevalence in Chiradzulu

HIV and AIDS prevalence in the country has consistently been reducing over years. There is a drastic drop in the number of people who gets infected each and every year. In spite of that, according to the 2015/2016 MDHS, Chiradzulu District has an HIV and AIDS prevalence of 9.2%, which is higher than the national average of 8.8% (*MDHS 2015*), with a total number of 49,348 sexually active population who have ever been tested for HIV and received results. This translates into 3,586 people (15-49 years old) being infected with HIV in Chiradzulu district.

2015/16	NATIONAL	CHIRADZULU	DEVIATION
MALE	6.4	4.7	1.7
FEMALE	10.8	12.9	-2.1
AVERAGE	8.8	9.2	-0.4

From the table above, it can clearly be observed that HIV prevalence is still higher in women as compared to men. This has led into the rise in prevalence district wide.

The main causes for the current HIV and AIDS prevalence in the district are;

- unprotected sex
- sexual intercourse at a very early age
- existence of high risk groups in the district
- mother to child transmission of HIV
- cases of sexual exploitation
- increasing number of commercial sex workers
- Increase in Multiple Concurrent sexual Partners

Notwithstanding the high prevalence rate, a number of initiatives are undertaken by the council in order to further reduce the prevalence rate. Chiradzulu district council has both internal and external structures that have been put in place to help curb the pandemic.

CHAPTER 2: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

2.1 CURRENT WATER SITUATION

Chiradzulu district has approximately 73% of the entire population (estimated at 391,084) currently accessing safe drinking water. This estimate was arrived at taking into account the analysis from DHO data and 2017 mapping exercise in which various technologies were scrutinized and categorized. The analysis shows that TA Mpama, TA Nkalo and STA Onga have highest access whereas TA Likoswe has the lowest access to safe water.

Table 4: Functionality of Water Points Compared to Density

Traditional Authority	Population	Population with Access	Percentage with Access
Mpunga	40,216	27,000	67
Ntchema	23,145	16,500	71
Kadewere	60,177	47,250	79
Chitera	28,592	20,500	72
Sandrack	22,190	15,750	71
Maone	24,240	16,500	68
Nkalo	40,177	35,000	87
Mpama	54,270	47,750	88
Likoswe	76,289	40,500	53
Onga	21,788	19,000	87
Total	391,084	285,750	73

2.2 WATER SUPPLY SITUATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

2.2.1 Community Access to Safe Water

As stated above, 73% of the population in Chiradzulu has access to improved drinking water sources. The improved drinking water sources mostly refer to boreholes; part of the population with access to piped water through Blantyre and Southern Region Waterboard and Gravity Fed System that extends to 2 TAs; and lastly some use protected wells and other technologies such as Mulder pumps. While district headquarters residents are more likely to have access to improved drinking water, the piped water system is unreliable such that they also depend on boreholes.

Table 5: Functionality of Water points by Traditional Authority and Technology

Traditional Authority	No. of HHs	Population	Functional Borehole	Population with Access	Percentage with Access
Mpunga	10,437	40,216	108	27,000	67
Ntchema	5,347	23,145	66	16,500	71
Kadewere	15,991	60,177	189	47,250	79
Chitera	7,023	28,592	82	20,500	72
Sandrack	5,302	22,190	63	15,750	71
Maone	5,494	24,240	66	16,500	68
Nkalo	9450	40,177	140	35,000	87
Mpama	12,566	54,270	191	47,750	88

Likoswe	19,091	76,289	162	40,500	53
Onga	6,065	21,788	76	19,000	87
Total	96,766	391,084	1,143	285,750	73

From Table 7 above, it shows that TA Mpama has highest percentage access with 88% whereas TA Likoswe has the lowest access rate of 53%. The 3 top performing TAs include Mpama, Nkalo and Onga.

Table 6: Population Per water point per TA in Chiradzulu

TA/STA	HHs	Pop	Functional BH	Non Func BH	Total No. of BHs	Access Pop per Water point	Coverage Pop per Waterpoint
Mpunga	10,437	40,216	108	42	150	372	268
Ntchema	5,347	23,145	66	7	73	351	317
Kadewere	15,991	60,177	189	27	216	318	279
Chitera	7,023	28,592	82	9	91	349	314
Sandrack	5,302	22,190	63	7	70	352	317
Maone	5,494	24,240	66	15	81	367	299
Nkalo	9450	40,177	140	37	177	287	227
Mpama	12,566	54,270	191	19	210	284	258
Likoswe	19,091	76,289	162	19	181	471	421
Onga	6,065	21,788	76	0	76	287	287
Total	96,766	391,084	1143	182	1325	342	295

To find the number of people with access per water point, the population of an area is divided by number of functional water points only. The coverage is calculated by dividing population by the number of all waterpoints in the area which includes both functional and non functional. In the table above, TA Likoswe has highest density which means that there are less water points and more people are using the few available water points.

Table 7: Summary of Pop with and without access to Safe Water

Traditional Authority	No. of HHs	Population	Population with Access	Pop Without Access
Mpunga	10,437	40,216	27,000	13,216
Ntchema	5,347	23,145	16,500	6,645
Kadewere	15,991	60,177	47,250	12,927
Chitera	7,023	28,592	20,500	8,092
Sandrack	5,302	22,190	15,750	6,440
Maone	5,494	24,240	16,500	7,740
Nkalo	9450	40,177	35,000	5,177
Mpama	12,566	54,270	47,750	6,520
Likoswe	19,091	76,289	40,500	35,789
Onga	6,065	21,788	19,000	2,788
Total	96,766	391,084	285,750	105,334

Table 9 provides a summary of people with access and those without access in the district. This means that if all 105,334 people were provided with water in 2018, the district will reach everyone with safe water. However, the population will keep on increasing in the next 5 years hence the need for projections to take into account the annual increase.

Table 8: Other Non- Functional Water Facility Technologies and their Functionality

TA	PPST	HP	PTS	ML D	RWP	C H	EP	GFS	PP	PSW	MH P
Mpama	2	1									
Kadewere			4	1	1	1					
Ntchema			2								
Chitera							5				
Nkalo								21			
Maoni											
Onga											
Mpunga			9						1	1	
Sandrack			1								1
Likoswe											
Total	2	1	16	1	1	1	5	21	1	1	1

Source: Water points Mapping from M-Water 2017

It should be noted that Table 10 presents non functional water facilities other than boreholes. These water sources were not captured under DHO but M-Water points mapping exercise in 2017. These will need to be further verified considering that they were identified a year before the development of this plan.

2.2.2 Gravity Fed Schemes:

There is one main Gravity Fed System in Chiradzulu in TA Nkalo and extends to TA Kadewere. The intake for this GFS is in Mulanje and this affects management issues. There is a total of 87 GFS taps in both Nkalo and Kadewere. A detailed assessment will need to be undertaken to understand the full extent of functionality, management, and potential for expansion.

2.2.3 Water Pollution

Some boreholes are so close to the some latrines making them susceptible to the pollution as some contractors by pass the normal channel. The M-Water has identified this scenario and in some protected shallow well, there is pollution threats as there is no sanitary seal

2.2.4 Human Resources

Ideally, 1 Water Monitoring Assistant is responsible for 1 T/A but currently there are 3 WMA for the whole district.

2.2.5 Backup of Spare Parts

Chiradzulu district has spare part outlets, that are partly being supported by TIMMS and other private traders. Under TIMMS, there are 6 of them, located in the following areas, Namitambo, Ntchema, Milepa, Namadzi, Mbulumbudzi, and Chiradzulu Boma. Other private traders have easy access to Limbe Market and the district benefits from its close proximity to Blantyre City which is only 20 KM away. On the

other hand, theft and vandalism are exacerbated by the same proximity since there are readily available buyers of any spare part.

There are also 25 Area Mechanics that are being supported by TIMMS. The allocation of these Area Mechanics is as follows: T/A Nkalo 3, Maone 1, Mpunga 1, Likoswe 3, Onga 1, Kadewere 8, Sandrack 1, Ntchema 2, Chitera 1, and Mpama 4.

2.2.6 Water Quality Testing

The district is expected to undertake Water Quality Testing during and after the installation of a borehole. However, in Chiradzulu district, water quality testing is done during the installation of new boreholes only. There is no monitoring after the installation of new boreholes and the Lab results are not traced after the tests due to various factors including capacity and lack of resources.

2.3 WATER SUPPLY SITUATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL IN CHIRADZULU DISTRICT

2.3.1 Current Situation in Schools

The current status of safe water for schools has been categorized into two with the first section focusing on Primary Schools and the other on Secondary Schools.

2.3.1.1 Water Supply in Primary Schools

The general water situation for most schools is good. Out of 91 primary schools, 77 have at least a borehole each, whereas one has a nonfunctional borehole and 13 have no water points. This means that 84.6% of schools in Chiradzulu district have access to safe water. Unlike community access, the school enrolment is not considered in calculating access levels. The assumption is that, once a school has a borehole, water for pupils in each class will be supplied through Tap Buckets. The only water technology applicable and preferred for primary schools in the district is the borehole.

Table 9: Water Supply in Primary Schools

No	School Zone	Number of schools per zone	# of Schools with Boreholes	% of Schools with Protected Water Source
1	PIM	12	10	83.3
2	St. Michaels	9	6	66.7
3	Nyungwe	10	9	90.0
4	Nkhande	13	9	69.2
5	Malavi	13	12	92.3
6	Namitambo	11	10	90.9
7	Ndunde	11	10	90.9
8	Litchenza	12	11	91.7
	TOTAL	91	77	84.6

Table 10: Functionality of Boreholes in Primary Schools

NAME OF SCHOOL ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Litchenza	7,374	7,240	14,614	11	-
2	Malavi	7,185	6,986	14,171	12	-
3	Namitambo	6,371	6,637	13,008	10	-
4	Ndunde	7,252	7,161	14,413	10	-
5	Nkhande	5,600	5,693	11,293	9	-
6	Nyungwe	6,761	6,767	13,528	9	-
7	PIM	6,777	7,081	13,858	10	1
8	St Michaels	6,885	7,080	13,965	6	-
Total		54,205	54,645	108,850	77	1

From the table, out of 91 schools, 77 have functional boreholes and only one school has a nonfunctional borehole. Below are tables depicting the situation per zone.

Table 11: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Litchenza Zone

SCHOOLS LITCHENZA ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Choda School	853	832	1685	1	0
2	Khoromana School	478	449	927	1	0
3	Litchenza FP School	1027	1023	2050	1	0
4	Malire School	661	612	1273	1	0
5	Mapesi FP School	585	572	1157	1	0
6	Mombo Primary School	452	412	864	1	0
7	Mulirankwali School	642	587	1229	1	0
8	Namachete School	495	447	942	1	0
9	Namadidi School	752	871	1623	1	0
10	Namipingo School	347	322	669	1	0
11	Namitembe School	495	472	967	1	0
12	Thuchila School	587	641	1228	0	0
		7374	7240	14614	11	0

Number of Primary Schools in Litchenza Zone: 12

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 11

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 12: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Malavi Zone

SCHOOLS IN MALAVI ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chanza School	567	502	1069	1	0
2	Chawe Primary School	992	885	1877	1	0
3	Gomani School	490	415	905	1	0
4	Kanje School	320	320	640	1	0
5	Malavi FP School	621	650	1271	1	0
6	Maryview School For Deaf Children	77	77	154	1	0
7	Montfort Demonstration School	494	465	959	1	0
8	Nguludi Boys School	1192	0	1192	1	0
9	Chirimankhwanje	131	129	260	0	0
10	Nguludi Girls School	0	1379	1379	1	0
11	Nzati School	436	433	869	1	0
12	St Theresa School	844	833	1677	1	0
13	Zaone School	1021	898	1919	1	0
		7185	6986	14171	12	0

Number of Primary Schools in Malavi Zone: 13

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 12

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 13: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Namitambo Zone

SCHOOLS IN NAMITAMBO ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chigoti School	658	657	1315	1	0
2	Chikangulu Primary School	628	695	1323	1	0
3	Chikwirila School	567	589	1156	1	0
4	Chingoma Primary School	468	512	980	1	0
5	Maera LEA School	700	724	1424	1	0
6	Chisitu	589	591	1180	1	0
7	Malowa School	532	500	1032	1	0
8	Masenjere School	652	668	1320	0	0
9	Mulinde School	506	516	1022	1	0
10	Namitambo LEA School	511	537	1048	1	0
11	Nsoni School	560	648	1208	1	0
		6371	6637	13008	10	0

Number of Primary Schools in Namitambo Zone: 11

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 10

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 14: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Ndunde Zone

SCHOOLS IN NDUNDE ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chikuli LEA School	730	777	1507	1	0
2	Chimwankhunda School	782	830	1612	1	0
3	Makuwa Primary School	935	841	1776	0	0
4	Mombezi School	627	626	1253	1	0
5	Nalanda School	703	695	1398	1	0
6	Nankhundi School	791	847	1638	1	0
7	Nasulu School	432	302	734	1	0
8	Ndata School	890	973	1863	1	0
9	Ndunde CCAP School	735	691	1426	1	0
10	Ndunde LEA School	433	391	824	1	0
11	St. Lawrence	194	188	382	1	0
		7252	7161	14413	10	0

Number of Primary Schools in Ndunde Zone: 11

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 10

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 15: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Nkhande Zone

SCHOOLS IN NKHANDE ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chikanga School	228	245	473	1	0
2	Kabwato School	360	419	779	1	0
3	Lirangwe School	521	461	982	1	0
4	Makiliyere School	498	506	1004	1	0
5	Midule School	199	198	397	1	0
6	Namadzi School	1033	944	1977	1	0
7	Namaka School	597	637	1234	1	0
8	Namapale	223	242	465	1	0
9	Namikate School	447	439	886	0	0
10	Namwithi Community Primary School	212	219	431	1	0
11	Naziwale	265	275	540	0	0
12	Nkhande FP School	470	451	921	0	0
13	Phinda School	547	657	1204	0	0
		5600	5693	11293	9	0

Number of Primary Schools in Ndunde Zone: 13

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 9

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 4

Table 16: Water Supply in Primary Schools - Nyungwe Zone

SCHOOLS IN NYUNGWE ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chiperere School	824	751	1575	0	0
2	Chiweni School	240	307	547	1	0
3	Gologota School	608	600	1208	1	0
4	Malimba School	909	930	1839	1	0
5	Mbulumbuzi School	663	567	1230	1	0
6	Muluma School	843	941	1784	1	0
7	Mwanje School	891	859	1750	1	0
8	Njuli FP School	492	490	982	1	0
9	Nyungwe School	494	538	1032	1	0
10	Samikwa LEA School	797	784	1581	1	0
		6761	6767	13528	9	0

Number of Primary Schools in Nyungwe Zone: 10

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 9

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 17: Water Supply in Primary Schools - PIM Zone

SCHOOLS IN PIM ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chizungulire School	216	215	431	1	0
2	Kalimachoka School	709	839	1548	1	0
3	MAFE School	661	917	1578	1	0
4	MAIWA School	474	458	932	1	0
5	MASALANI School	673	634	1307	0	1
6	Mbombwe School	772	696	1468	1	0
7	Mkuyu School	95	105	200	1	0
8	Mwanga	213	216	429	1	0
9	PIM School	722	840	1562	0	0
10	PIRIMITI School	789	745	1534	1	0
11	Thombowe FP School	642	641	1283	1	0
12	Thumbwe School	811	775	1586	1	0
		6777	7081	13858	10	1

Number of Primary Schools in PIM Zone: 12

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 10

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: 1

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 1

Table 18: Water Supply in Primary Schools – St Michaels Zone

SCHOOLS IN ST MICHAELS ZONE		ENROLMENT			BOREHOLE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	F	NF
1	Chikowa School	749	711	1460	1	0
2	Chingala School	302	276	578	1	0
3	Chiradzulu Urban School	1159	1309	2468	0	0
4	Goleka School	1169	1175	2344	1	0
5	Lisawo School	747	759	1506	1	0
6	Matenjere School	705	767	1472	0	0
7	Mbombwe CCAP JP	264	241	505	1	0
8	Mzedi School	883	968	1851	1	0
9	St Michaels	907	874	1781	0	0
		6885	7080	13965	6	0

Number of Primary Schools in St Michaels Zone: 9

Number of Primary Schools with at least 1 functional Borehole: 6

Number of Primary Schools with nonfunctional Boreholes: None

Number of Primary Schools with no Borehole: 3

2.3.2.1 Water Supply in Secondary Schools

ZONE	NO	SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	Boreholes	Piped water	Comment
PIM	1	PIM CDSS	176	1	0	Masalani has no borehole
	2	Masalani CDSS	200	0	0	
	3	Chiperere CDSS	161	1	0	
NYUNGWE	4	Njuli CDSS	205	0	0	Njuli, no borehole
	5	Malimba CDSS	398	1	0	
NDUNDE	6	Namalamba CDSS	166	1	0	
	7	Makuwa CDSS	159	1	0	
	8	Nankhundi CDSS	172	1	0	
MALAVI	9	Malavi CDSS	128	0	0	Malavi and Chigodi no borehole
	10	Nguludi Sec. Sch	335	1	0	
	11	Chigodi CDSS	126	0	0	
NAMITAMBO	12	Nsoni CDSS	337	0	0	Nsoni, Chikangulu, no boreholes
	13	Muhasuwa CDSS	353	1	0	
LITCHENZA	14	Namadidi CDSS	166	1	0	Mapesi, no borehole
	15	Litchenza CDSS	185	1	0	
	16	Namipingo CDSS	145	1	0	
	17	Mapesi CDSS	225	0	0	
NKHANDE	18	Namaka CDSS	166	0	0	Namaka , Namadzi, Nkhande no boreholes
	19	Namadzi CDSS	306	0	0	
	20	Nkhande CDSS	170	0	0	

ST MICHAELS	21	Chiradzulu Sec. Sch	511	2	1	one BH needs rehabilitation at CZ SS
	22	Chiradzulu CDSS	212	1	0	
	23	St. Louise Mzedi	177	1	0	
TOTALS			5179	15	1	

2.4 CURRENT WATER SUPPLY IN MARKET CENTRES

There are about 20 market centres in Chiradzulu district. Some of these markets are seasonal while others operate only on specific days.

Table 19: State of water supply for market centres in Chiradzulu district

No	NAME OF MARKET	TA/STA	STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY	Available system
1	Yasini	Likoswe	None	NA
2	Khonjeni	Ntchema	None	NA
3	Kanje	Likoswe	None	NA
4	Chimwawa	Maone	None	NA
5	Chitawo	Kadewere	None	NA
6	Muyere	Kadewere	None	NA
7	Chikaonda	Mpunga	None	NA
8	Walala	Mpama	None	NA
9	Namara	Nkalo	None	NA
10	Boma	Onga	Available	handpump
11	Thomasi	Mpama	Available	handpump
12	Njuli	Mpama	Available	handpump
13	Namadzi	Chitera	Available	handpump
14	PIM	Onga	None	NA
15	Namitambo	Mpunga	None	NA
16	Chitembere	Mpunga	Available	handpump
17	Ndunde	Kadewere	None	NA
18	Milepa	Kadewere	None	NA
19	Masanjala	Kadewere	None	NA
20	Mbulumbudzi	Mpama	Available	Mechanized borehole

2.5 WATER IN HEALTH FACILITIES

2.5.1.1 Health Posts

Table 20: Distribution of Health Posts by TA

Name of Health Post	TA	Sponsor	Boreholes	Protected Wells	Comment
Mwanje	Ntchema	Govt	None	None	Uses next vge BH
Njuli	Mpama	Govt	None	None	Uses next Vge BH

Source: Chiradzulu DHO

2.5.1.2 Hospitals

Name of Health facilities	TA/STA	Sponsor (ownership)	No. of beds	Source of water	Population served
Chiradzulu DHO	Mpama	Govt	350	BWB & Reticulation system	29,890
St. Joseph hospital	Likoswe	CHAM	229	BWB & Reticulation system	27,092

2.5.1.3 Dispensaries

Table 21: Distribution of dispensaries by TA and source of water

Name of Health Dispensaries	TA/STA	Sponsor (ownership)	No. of beds	Source of water	Population served
Akasale	Mpama	Individual		Blantyre Water board	
Banana	Likoswe	Individual			
Mbulumbuzi	Mpama	Individual			
Namadzi	Ntchema	Individual			
Valley	Ntchema	Individual			
LMJ clinic	Nkalo	LMJ			

2.5.1.4: Health Centres

Table 22: Distribution of Health Centres by TA and State of Water Supply

TA/STA	Health Centre	No. of Beds	Source of Water	Av. Distance to Health Facility (km)	Estimated population Served
Kadewere	Thumbwe	10	BH Reticulated System		21,672
Chitera	Chitera	10	Reticulation		16,595
Mpama	Bilal	N/A	Reticulation		20,881

Mpama	Mbulumbuzi	7	Reticulation		18,169
Sandracki	Mauwa	6	Reticulation though intermittent		22,767
Onga	PIM	15	Reticulation		24,971
Ntchema	Namadzi	8	SRWB though it needs back up		19,154
Likoswe	Malavi	N/A	Borehole		29,352
Kadewere	Ndunde	10	Reticulation though functioning properly not		17,325
Nkalo	Nkalo	8	Reticulation		26,890
Maone	Chimwawa	20	Reticulation		28,803
Ntchema	Milepa	17	Reticulation		19,765
Mpunga	Namitambo	7	Reticulation		38,474

Table 23: Health facilities by type and ownership

FACILITY TYPE	Total	MOH	CHAM/MAM	PRIVATE
Dispensary	6	0		6
Rural Hospital	0	0	0	0
Main Hospitals	2	1	1	0
Health Centers	13	13	1	0
Grand total	21	14	2	6

The next table shows the status of water supply in the health facilities mentioned above.

Table 24: Current sources of water in health facilities

Health Centre	Boreholes	Functionality		Piped Water
		F	Non F	
Chiradzulu DHO	1		1	1
St. Joseph hospital	2	2	0	1
Thumbwe	1	1	0	1
Chitera	1	1	0	1
Bilal	0	0	0	1
Mbulumbuzi	0	0	0	1
Mauwa	0	0	0	1
PIM	1	1	0	1
Namadzi	0	0	0	1
Malavi	1	1	0	0
Ndunde	0	0	0	1
Nkalo	0	0	0	1
Chimwawa	0	0	0	1
Milepa	0	0	0	1
Namitambo	0	0	0	1
Thumbwe	1	1	0	1

Table 25: Distribution of Health Facilities, Staff, Water Sources by TA

Name of Health Facility	TA	Ownership	Staffing Levels		Source of Water	Population Served
			No. of HSAs	No. of WMA		
Chiradzulu DHO	Mpama	Govt	26		BWB & Reticulation system	29,890
St. Joseph hospital	Likoswe	CHAM	12		BWB & Reticulation system	27,092
Thumbwe	Kadewere	Govt	17		Reticulation	21,672
Chitera	Chitera	Govt	10		Reticulation	16,595
Bilal	Mpama	MAM	10		Reticulation	20,881
Mbulumbuzi	Mpama	Govt	11		Reticulation	18,169
Mauwa	Sandracki	Govt	10		Reticulation though intermittent	22,767
PIM	Onga	CHAM	14		Reticulation	24,971
Namadzi	Ntchema	Govt	13		SRWB though it needs back up	19,154
Malavi	Likoswe	Govt	16		B.hole	29,352
Ndunde	Kadewere	Govt	10		Reticulation though not functioning properly	17,325
Nkalo	Nkalo	Govt	12		Reticulation	26,890
Chimwawa	Maone	Govt	9		Reticulation	28,803
Milepa	Ntchema	Govt	9		Reticulation	19,765
Namitambo	Mpunga	Govt	16		Reticulation	38,474

2.7 STATUS OF SANITATION IN CHIRADZULU DISTRICT

Chiradzulu district has low population with access to improved sanitation. The district efforts are focused on increasing number of people using toilets and attain open defecation free status at village level. The district records indicate that 440 villages out of 831 villages are ODF representing 53%. However, only 49 villages were certified ODF by National ODF Task Force.

Table 26: Population with access to improved latrines

Year	# of Villages	Total population	Open defecation	% Pop ODF	Population access to san plat latrines
2018	831	381,084	440 Villages	53%	Data not available
2023	831		831	100%	

2.7.1 Sanitation at Community Level

TA/STA	No. of HHs	Number of villages	Total population	STATUS			
				Triggered	Not triggered	ODF	NOT ODF
Likoswe	19091	142	76,289	73	69	55	87
Kadewere	15991	150	60,177	93	57	85	65
Ntchema	5347	37	23,145	27	10	10	27
Nkalo	9450	69	40,177	20	49	20	49
Chitera	7023	59	28,592	29	30	29	30
Mpama	12566	140	54,270	120	20	100	40
Maone	5494	44	24,240	0	44	0	44
Mpunga	10437	102	40,216	82	20	74	28
Sandracki	5302	39	22,190	27	12	18	21
Onga	6065	49	21,788	49	0	49	0
Total		831	391,084	520	311	440	391

Trig: 520

Not Triggered: 311

ODF certification by NOTF: 49 villages (STA Onga)

DCT ODF certification is 391(440-49). These are across all TAs, and attained the ODF status from 2014-17, however some might have revoked their status

Table 27: Extension Workers in the District

Extension Workers	Number in the District in 2018	Number in the District by 2023
HSA's	250	Policy Standard of 1 HSA/ 1000 people
CDA's		
AEHO's	6	Policy 1 AEHO/ 10,000 people
EHO's	5	Policy 1 EHO /25,000
WMA's	4	10
Forest Guards		

Hydrology Assistants		
PEA's	11	11
Forestry Assistants		
Child Protection Workers		
TOTAL		

2.8.1 Status of Sanitation in Market Centres

The sanitation situation in market centres indicates huge gaps requiring attention. Although most markets have toilets, the latrines are in the status of disrepair and not functional.

Table 28: Situation in Market Centres

	MARKET NAME	TYPE OF SANITATION				Functionality (Toilets)
		DUSTBIN	REFUSE PIT	Drainage	TOILET	
1	Boma	Not available	1		1	Non functional
2	thomasi	Not available	1		1	Non functional
3	Yasini	Not available	1		1	Non functional
4	Njuli	Not available	1		1	Non functional
5	Mbulumbuzi	Not available	1		1	Functional
6	Namadzi	Not available	1		1	Non functional
7	Khonjeni	Not available	1		1	Non functional
8	Kanje	Not available	1		0	Non functional
9	Chimwawa	Not available	1		1	Non functional
10	Chitawo	Not available	1		1	Non functional
11	Muyere	Not available	1		1	Non functional

12	Chikaonda	Not available	1		1	Non functional
13	PIM	Not available	1		1	Non functional
14	Namitambo	Not available	1		1	Non functional
15	Chitembere	Not available	1		1	Non functional
16	Walala	Not available	1		1	Non functional
17	Ndunde	Not available	1		0	Non functional
18	Milepa	Not available	1		1	Non functional
19	Masanjala	Not available	1		1	Non functional
20	Namara	Not available	1		1	Non functional

2.9.1 SANITATION IN HEALTH FACILITIES

Most of the health facilities in Chiradzulu district have sanitation facilities including latrines, refuse pits, placenta pits, and incinerators. The two main hospitals i.e. Chiradzulu district hospital and St Joseph hospital, have Water Closet toilets. However, the erratic supply of water necessitates that they also maintain pit latrines. In order to meet the policy standard of having running water in health facilities, the district has adopted the use of reticulated water system from borehole sources. There is also need for the district to have at least one skip to manage garbage collection. Currently the district relies on private owners to hire skips which demands payments even with minimal use.

Table 29: Sanitation Facilities available in Hospitals and Health Centres

HEALTH FACILITY	Latrine/WCs	REFUSE PIT	PLACENTA PIT	INCINERATOR	SKIP
Chiradzulu DHO	2/88	1	1	1	0
St. Joseph hospital	12/32	1	1	1	NA
Thumbwe	4/4	1	1	1	NA
Chitera	4/2	1	1	1	NA
Bilal	2/4	1	N/A	1	NA
Mbulumbuzi	4/0	1	1	1	NA
Mauwa	3/8	1	1	1	NA
PIM	2/3	1	1	1	NA
Namadzi	3/2	1	1	1	NA

Malavi	3/0	1	1	1	NA
Ndunde	2/3	1	1	1	NA
Nkalo	2/3	1	1	1	NA
Chimwawa	2/15	1	1	1	NA
Milepa	10/6	1	1	1	NA
Namitambo	11/16	1	1	1	NA

Table below indicates the requirements for toilets for the district

Table 30: Status and Recommendation for Latrines

	Name of facility	Latrines	Gap	Recommendation
1	Chiradzulu DHO	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
2	St. Joseph Mission hospital	12	0	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
3	Thumbwe Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
4	Chitera Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
5	Bilal Health center	2	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
6	Mbulumbuzi Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
7	Mauwa Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
8	PIM Health center	2	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
9	Namadzi Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
10	Malavi Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
11	Ndunde Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
12	Nkalo Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
13	Chimwawa Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
14	Milepa Health center	10	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
15	Namitambo Health center	11	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
16	Mwanje Health post	1	1	Construction of addition latrines

Table 31: Status and Recommendation for Water Closet Facilities

	Name of facility	WCs	Recommendation
1	Chiradzulu DHO	88	Rehab of the leaking pipes
2	St. Joseph Mission hospital	32	Rehab of the leaking pipes
3	Thumbwe Health center	4	Rehab of the leaking pipes
4	Chitera Health center	2	Rehab of the leaking pipes
5	Bilal Health center	4	Rehab of the leaking pipes
6	Mbulumbuzi Health center	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
7	Mauwa Health center	8	Rehab of the leaking pipes
8	PIM Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
9	Namadzi Health center	2	Rehab of the leaking pipes
10	Malavi Health center	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
11	Ndunde Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
12	Nkalo Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
13	Chimwawa Health center	15	Rehab of the leaking pipes
14	Milepa Health center	6	Rehab of the leaking pipes
15	Namitambo Health center	16	Rehab of the leaking pipes
16	Mwanje Health post	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
17	Njuli Health Post	0	

2.10 SANITATION SITUATION AT SCHOOL LEVEL

The status of sanitation is also categorized into two: primary school level and Secondary school level. The policy requirement is that 60 pupils should have one toilet.

Table 32: Sanitation situation at school level

STATUS OF PIT LATRINES FOR CHIRADZULU SCHOOLS PER ZONE								
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines			GAP	
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number	M	F
Litchenza	7,374	7,240	14,614	134	162	296	18	2
Malavi	7,185	6,986	14,171	154	192	346	10	0
Namitambo	6,371	6,637	13,008	142	151	293	13	11
Ndunde	7,252	7,161	14,413	141	149	290	17	20
Nkhande	5,600	5,693	11,293	106	112	218	17	20
Nyungwe	6,761	6,767	13,528	122	133	255	29	18

PIM	6,777	7,081	13,858	150	166	316	11	17
St Michaels	6,777	7,081	13,858	150	166	316	32	28
	54,097	54,646	108,743	1,099	1,231	2,330	147	116

LITCHENZA ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Choda School	853	832	1685	9	12	21
Khoromana School	478	449	927	10	10	20
Litchenza FP School	1027	1023	2050	24	28	52
Malire School	661	612	1273	18	20	38
Mapesi FP School	585	572	1157	6	12	18
Mombo Primary School	452	412	864	5	8	13
Mulirankhwali School	642	587	1229	8	10	18
Namachete School	495	447	942	6	9	15
Namadidi School	752	871	1623	19	16	35
Namipingo School	347	322	669	5	7	12
Namitembe School	495	472	967	10	14	24
Thuchila School	587	641	1228	14	16	30
	7374	7240	14614	134	162	296

MALAVI ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chanza School	567	502	1069	16	20	36
Chawe Primary School	992	885	1877	20	20	40
Gomani School	490	415	905	6	7	13
Kanje School	320	320	640	6	6	12
Malavi FP School	621	650	1271	13	13	26
Maryview School For Deaf Children	77	77	154	4	4	8
Montford Demonstration School	494	465	959	16	16	32
Nguludi Boys School	1192	0	1192	11	0	11
Chirimankhwanje	131	129	260	2	2	4
Nguludi Girls School	0	1379	1379	0	40	40

Nzati School	436	433	869	8	8	16
StTheresa School	844	833	1677	20	24	44
Zaone School	1021	898	1919	32	32	64
	7185	6986	14171	154	192	346

NAMITAMBO ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chigoti School	658	657	1315	8	8	16
Chikangulu Primary School	628	695	1323	20	20	40
Chikwirila School	567	589	1156	10	14	24
Chingoma Primary School	468	512	980	6	6	12
Maera LEA School	700	724	1424	20	20	40
Chisitu	589	591	1180	4	4	8
Malowa School	532	500	1032	21	22	43
Masenjere School	652	668	1320	24	24	48
Mulinde School	506	516	1022	10	11	21
Namitambo LEA School	511	537	1048	13	14	27
Nsoni School	560	648	1208	6	8	14
	6371	6637	13008	142	151	293

NDUNDE ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chikuli LEA School	730	777	1507	16	20	36
Chimwankhunda School	782	830	1612	12	16	28
Makuwa Primary School	935	841	1776	17	21	38
Mombezi School	627	626	1253	8	8	16
Nalanda School	703	695	1398	6	8	14
Nankhundi School	791	847	1638	6	4	10
Nasulu School	432	302	734	4	4	8
Ndata School	890	973	1863	24	20	44
Ndunde CCAP School	735	691	1426	34	34	68
Ndunde LEA School	433	391	824	12	12	24
St. Lawrence	194	188	382	2	2	4
	7252	7161	14413	141	149	290

NKHANDE ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chikanga School	228	245	473	10	10	20
Kabwato School	360	419	779	6	6	12
Lirangwe School	521	461	982	12	12	24
Makiliyere School	498	506	1004	5	5	10
Midule School	199	198	397	6	8	14
Namadzi School	1033	944	1977	13	14	27
Namaka School	597	637	1234	5	5	10
Namapale	223	242	465	4	5	9
Namikate School	447	439	886	11	13	24
Namwithi Community Primary School	212	219	431	8	8	16
Naziwale	265	275	540	4	4	8
Nkhande FP School	470	451	921	16	16	32
Phinda School	547	657	1204	6	6	12
	5600	5693	11293	106	112	218

NYUNGWE ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chiperere School	824	751	1575	5	5	10
Chiweni School	240	307	547	6	6	12
Gologota School	608	600	1208	7	9	16
Malimba School	909	930	1839	13	14	27
Mbulumbuzi School	663	567	1230	5	10	15
Muluma School	843	941	1784	22	20	42
Mwanje School	891	859	1750	25	27	52
Njuli FP School	492	490	982	25	26	51
Nyungwe School	494	538	1032	10	10	20
Samikwa LEA School	797	784	1581	4	6	10
	6761	6767	13528	122	133	255

PIM ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chizungulire School	216	215	431	5	5	10
Kalimachoka School	709	839	1548	10	12	22
MAFE School	661	917	1578	6	6	12
MAIWA School	474	458	932	15	19	34
MASALANI School	673	634	1307	18	22	40
Mbombwe School	772	696	1468	13	14	27
Mkuyu School	95	105	200	3	3	6
Mwanga	213	216	429	9	10	19
PIM School	722	840	1562	8	8	16
PIRIMITI School	789	745	1534	20	23	43
Thombowe FP School	642	641	1283	28	28	56
Thumbwe School	811	775	1586	15	16	31
	6777	7081	13858	150	166	316

ST MICHAELS ZONE STATUS OF PIT LATRINES						
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number
Chikowa School	749	711	1460	20	20	40
Chingala School	302	276	578	12	12	24
Chiradzulu Urban School	1159	1309	2468	8	14	22
Goleka School	1169	1175	2344	28	24	52
Lisawo School	747	759	1506	16	20	36
Matenjere School	705	767	1472	6	8	14
Mbombwe CCAP JP	264	241	505	2	2	4
Mzedi School	883	968	1851	7	7	14
St Michaels	907	874	1781	11	11	22
	6885	7080	13965	110	118	228

2.11 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Chiradzulu district has very few NGOs and partners working on water and sanitation.

Table 33: Partner Interventions in Water and Sanitation

No	PARTNER	AREA OF FOCUS	CATCHMENT AREA
1	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	All TAs
2	WATER FOR PEOPLE	Water and Sanitation	-
3	WORLD VISION	Water and Sanitation	STA Onga and TA Mpama
4	TIMMS(Tikonze Mijigo Maintenance System)	Water supply(Operation and maintenance of water points)	All TAs
5	BaseFlow	Water and Sanitation	All TAs

2.11 DISTRICT SWOT ANALYSIS IN RELATION TO WASH

Table 34: SWOT Analysis for Chiradzulu WASH Sector

SWOT Analysis - Chiradzulu District WASH Sector	
<p><i>Strengths</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant coordinating structure(DCT) • Availability of ADCs and VDCs • Availability of Area Mechanics • Availability of transport/motorecycles • Availability of SHN teachers • Availability of staff with expertise in CLTS etc • Availability of WASH data 	<p><i>Weakness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer WASH partners and no networking/collaboration • Inadequate staff on the ground • Unavailability of investment plan/DDP • Inadequate WMAs(Water Monitoring Assistants) • Inadequate transport for extension workers • Policy guide lines not properly followed • WASH issues not given priority • Poor management of sanitation facilities(markets) • Minimal Funding for WASH • Failure to priorities due to capacity/self interests
<p><i>Opportunities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of National Water Policy • Availability of Sanitation Policy. • Availability of WASH partners 	<p><i>Threats</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft and vandalism • Climate change and environmental degradation • Illiteracy and mixed cultures • Political interferences

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funding windows at the council • Availability of policies and guidelines • Political will • Good road networks • Closiliness to commercial city-replenishing the supply chain • Flourishing of private sector in WASH • Availability of Councillors • Availability of ground water in some area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Lack of harmonized platform for information sharing • Prevalence of water related diseases • Low yielding water aquifers in some areas leading to dry holes • Inadequate financing for WASH
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CHAPTER 3: KEY OBSTACLES TO PEOPLE’S ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Achieving success in the implementation of this District Sector Investment Plan is dependent on dealing with certain obstacles currently or potentially in existence. The sector players need to be aware and conscious of these obstacles in order to strategise for them effectively. Such obstacles exist at two main levels identified as community level and district level.

3.1 COMMUNITY LEVEL OBSTACLES

The following have been identified as **community level** obstacles in Chiradzulu District:

1. GENDER PERCEPTIONS

It is perceived that men are the ones to make sure that a household has a basic toilet. This affects availability of some WASH facilities. In households without men, women are also reluctant to construct rubbish pits which are perceived as mens responsibility. Men are also excluded from decision making for WASH facilities as demand for sanitation mostly come from women. This affects resource allocation since men do not value WASH facilities.

2. Lack of Ownership

There are many factors that can lead to lack of ownership of WAS facilities. Spme projects are not demand driven; over-dependency on political leadership or religious leaders for provision or maintenance of facilities; inadequate capacity building to support operation and maintenance; lack of involvement in project cycle; and communities not being properly sensitized on upcoming projects. As a result, some water points committees do not function; communities do not have income generating ideas such as permaculture; and this leads to increased cases of vandalism.

3. Cultural beliefs and myths

The district is dominated by Lhomwes and Yaos with mixed cultural beliefs and myths. Most of the Yaos are moslems where a man is praised as head of family and women as subjects which also affect roles in WASH. The tribes also have toilet practices which affect the selection of the sanitation technology. In addition, the beliefs discourage the sharing of latrines by household members such as fathers and daughters or in-laws leading others to practice open defecation.

4. Unequal distribution of water points

There is unequal distribution of water points because some areas do not have adequate yields of water. As such, when project come they are diverted to other areas as long as the water point is in the name of the village. In some cases, people do not have a voice such that projects go areas where they are not needed.

5. Vandalism

Vandalism and theft in Chiradzulu is very high as this happens in nearly all TAs. The problem is aggravated because some boreholes are located away from vilages. There is also a ready market for spare parts since the district is closer to Limbe where stolen part easily find market. Communities lack of security locks means that they do not have adequate mechanism to stop the practice. Hence instead of progressing in provision of WASH, the district and communities spend resources on maintenance and rehabilitation of vandalized facilities.

6. Disability

People living with disabilities can hardly access boreholes that are far from their homes. They may also have difficulties in pumping or using boreholes since most of them are not disability friendly. Similarly, some latrines are constructed in communities and public places which cannot be easily accessed by people living with disabilities.

7. Poor water quality

When the water is saline people may opt to access water from unprotected sources like rivers and open wells which are perceived as cool and fresh hence contracting WASH related diseases.

8. Laziness

Some people are naturally lazy and want someone to do work for them including drawing water or digging a pit latrine. As this involves individual effort, others are not willing to go an extra mile to find resources for WASH facilities.

9. DEFORESTATION

Depletion of water resources affects both quality and quantity of ground water sources. The main drivers include charcoal production and molding of bricks. Deforestation will cause most of the run off to go down to the river and allowing little or no water to infiltrate the ground for replenishment. It also causes the runoff to carry along a lot of debris and top soil to the river or streams and cause siltation. All these will result in low or dry water sources leading to unsustainable water points.

3.2 DISTRICT LEVEL OBSTACLES

The following are some of the key factors that can make Chiradzulu district fail to achieve its goal/objectives of making potable/safe water accessible to everyone by the year 2023.

1. TRANSPORT CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS

At the district level, the committee that coordinates water and sanitation related issues is the District Coordinating Team (DCT). For proper execution of its functions to cover all the areas in the district, there has to be reliable transport. However, the district council does not have enough vehicles let alone the Water department. Currently the council is handicap in terms of running vehicles. For example, the council has five (5) running vehicles. One vehicle from Water Department is often assigned when the WASH facility is broken down and due for repair. Sometimes the council also fails to meet the cost of vehicle repairs and maintenance.

2. INADEQUATE HUMAN RESOURCE

Key to the attainment of our goal of reaching everyone with portable water is the availability of not only human resources but adequate human resources. The current required staff establishment for Water sector is not adhered to when assigning staff to the district. This will make it difficult to achieve the goal of providing potable water to everyone by the year 2023. This is also true with most of the key sectors in WASH interventions.

3. CAPACITY GAPS FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

The district coordinating team has to be kept abreast with the new interventions, knowledge and ideas that are trending in WASH. Considering that the team is composed of members from various disciplines, not all are very much conversant with WASH activities. They need capacity building to acquire some basic knowledge and have a common understanding of the sector.

4. LOW FUNDING

The government funding toward Water Department at the council is very low. Last year, water sector received less funding against the budgeted annual funding of about five million kwacha. This makes it difficult to adequately implement all the planned activities for the year in the district. This funding is mainly used for recurrent transactions such as maintenance of vehicles, support services such as computer expenses, fuel, training, communication, meal allowances amongst others. So inadequacy in funding make it difficult to attain the desired targets and thereby jeopardizing the council's efforts of reaching 100 percent coverage.

5. POOR COORDINATION AMONGST WASH STAKEHOLDERS

An ambitious plan like this one cannot be realized if there is no unity among all players doing WASH interventions. Information sharing and combined effort when doing interventions still remains a challenge in the district. Other WASH players are not even known at district level by the DCT. If this arrangement is not corrected it will be difficult to make everyone access portable water by the year 2023.

6. LACK OF POLITICAL WILL (POLITICIANS) IN ARTICULATING WASH ACTIVITIES

With the current political and administrative set up, which is promoting decentralization, councillors and members of parliament play a key role in making decisions at local authority level. They decide types of projects to be implemented and even the distribution of these projects. WASH activities are given less priority. For example from 2014 to 2018 less boreholes were constructed despite the district benefiting financially from LDF, CDF and DDF funding windows. This will pose a challenge to the district's target of reaching everyone with potable water.

7. UNAVAILABILITY OF GUIDING DOCUMENTS SUCH AS DDP/ INVESTMENT PLAN, DIPS

These documents contain development plans for the district. It lists all the activities to be implemented for a specific period which most often is five years. So the unavailability of these documents means that the council will be implementing interventions haphazardly thereby increasing chances of discriminating WASH activities. The projects to be undertaken in these documents are normally prioritized. So lobbying for WASH activities can only be done during the formulation of village level action plans which later feed into district development plans. If WASH issues are not taken into consideration at these stages, they will in turn not be given priority.

8. POOR TERRAIN AND POOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Some areas in the district are hardly accessible by vehicles due to poor terrain and road infrastructure, a good example being some areas in TA Chitera. This will pose a challenge during execution of WASH activities in those areas especially where the service providers and/ or drilling vehicles are required to travel to the places.

9. INSTITUTIONAL GAPS DUE TO TRANSFERS, DEATHS, RETIREMENTS

Transfers involve movement of people from one district to the other, such that if this involves skilled personnel in WASH activities definitely gaps are created. This is also true with deaths and retirements by staff who are well conversant with WASH activities. Most of the times it takes time to fill those vacancies thereby reducing the human resource capacity.

10. LACK OF MOTIVATION AND COMMITMENT AMONG STAFF

Sometimes staff are not motivated to work extra hard if the work or activity at hand is too involving but there are little or no incentives. The incentives can either be money in form of allowances or materials. The activities can either be not properly done, late submitted or worse still not done at all. Probably the most important resource for seeing to it that this plan actually achieve its intended objective is the human resource.

CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, AIMS & OBJECTIVES

4.0 POLICY DIRECTION

The goal is to achieve universal access to WASH by 2030. It should be recognized that access to sustainable WASH services is a fundamental human right, as recognised by the United Nations. It is expected that to achieve universal access to sustainable WASH services by 2030 all agencies must focus and harmonise their efforts on building effective WASH systems, changing practice from simply delivering hardware focused projects. It should be understood that to achieve lasting universal access by 2030, it will require new partnerships, better use of existing finances coupled with new funding sources, and a serious commitment to monitoring for improvement. The Government of Malawi and in particular, Chiradzulu district Council, have the mandate to lead efforts; external agencies must support and build government capacity to lead and succeed.

At the global level, WHO and UNICEF provides some guidance on WASH targets and corresponding indicators. Some of the Fundamental considerations include:

Reducing inequalities: Targets should call for progressive reduction in inequalities between rich and poor, urban and rural, slums and formal urban settlements, and disadvantaged groups and the general population. Inequalities related to individual status based on gender, disability and age should also be reduced.

Levels of service: Households should not simply gain basic access but move upwards through a “ladder” of service levels, specified by multiple criteria and related to service thresholds derived from the normative criteria of the human right to water and sanitation.

Settings beyond the household: Schools and health centres should be the top priority for provision of access to drinking-water and sanitation, with a specific focus on universal handwashing and menstrual hygiene management.

Sustainability: Key parameters include affordability, accountability, and financial and environmental sustainability.

4.1 OVERARCHING GLOBAL PRINCIPLES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Chiradzulu District will be guided by the following global guidelines for district led WASH:

1. The success of WASH interventions means that every household and public institution (e.g. schools and clinics) has access to water and sanitation services that last. While this is an ambitious target to be achieved, this is measurable and should be the cornerstone of district efforts, with a focus on nobody being left behind.
2. Success at district level requires new alliances and working relationships between local government, local communities and the local private sector, with governments taking the lead. External agencies should work with all these players to ensure success.
3. The outcome being sought is that water flows and sanitation and hygiene services are guaranteed for all, permanently. Different management arrangements should be constructed to achieve this: public, private, community or in combination.
4. Achievement of district -wide access requires planning, including comprehensive investment plans. External agents must respect the primacy of local government in leading district -level planning.
5. District- based models of universal service provision should ultimately inform national and global policy, programming, finance, systems and practice priorities. It is important to invest in documentation and learning from work at the local level, and to be disseminating this to higher levels through learning mechanisms.
6. All WASH agencies should aim to strengthen local and national monitoring systems, and to use these systems for their own monitoring when available and sufficiently robust.
7. Community empowerment and engagement is a fundamental part of ensuring that the rights of all to WASH services are realised. This approach should be supported including supporting governments and service providers to establish and strongly support mechanisms through which they can be held to account.

4.2 TARGETS

4.2.1 Water Supply

Table 35: SDG targets for access to safe water in Chiradzulu District

Year	Total population	% with access to safe water	Total population with access
2018	391,084	73%	285,750
2023	411,033	100%	411,033
Population yet to be served			125,283
Average annual increase in served population over next 5 years:			25,056

Note: This assumes annual population growth of 1%.

4.2.1.1 Water supply at community-level

Traditional Authority	Total number of water points	Technology to be used	Planned Number for Maintenance/ Rehabilitation
STA Onga	28	BH	1
TA Likoswe	166	BH	17
TA Mpama	88	BH	3
TA Nkalo	34	BH	16
STA Maone	34	BH	11
STA Mpunga	91	BH	22
STA Sandrack	30	BH	4
TA Kadewere	84	BH	17
TA Ntchema	32	BH	7
TA Chitera	52	BH	5
	639		103

4.2.1.2 Water Supply in Schools

Water Supply in Primary Schools

Water Source	Construction	Rehabilitation/Maintenance
Boreholes	13	1
Stand Pipes		

Water Supply in Secondary Schools

Water Source	Construction	Rehabilitation/Maintenance
Boreholes	8	1
Stand Pipes		

4.2.1.3 Water Supply in Health Centres

Water Source	Construction	Rehabilitation/Maintenance
Boreholes	11	10
Stand Pipes		

4.2.1.4 Water Supply in Public Markets

Water Source	Construction	Rehabilitation/Maintenance
Borehole	14	0
Mechanized System	7	0

4.2.2 Water Resource Management

4.2.3 Water Supply Management and Technical Capacity

Activities	items required
Community mobilisation	sensitisation costs
Pre construction training	11 participants per water point
post construction training	11 participants per water point
BH drilling supervision	fuel and lunch
Capacity building	training and orientation of community, extension workers , area mechanics and shop owners
Facility Security	provision of security locks
Spare parts network	provision starter pack to spare parts shop owners
Water Quality Testing	provision of water quality test kits
Office IT	District Office Computers and Printers
Transport	Motor vehicle
	Motorcycle
Water equipment	GPS
	Water level meter
Catchment Protection	mapping of hot spot areas
	Seedlings
	Training of NRMC
WUA	Revamping WUA
	Operational Costs of WUA
GFS	GFS Technical assessments

4.3 SANITATION

Table 36: Population with access to improved latrines

Year	Total population	Open defecation	Population access to san plat latrines
2018	391,084	53%	
2023	411,033	0%	
Total increase in served population over the next 5 years:			
Average annual increase in served population over next 5 years:			

Assumes annual population increase of 1%

4.3.1 Community Sanitation

- Trigger 311 Villages on ODF
- 391 Villages to attain ODF Status

TA/STA	Technology	No. of HHs	Number of villages	Total population	STATUS			
					Triggered	Not triggered	ODF	NOT ODF
Likoswe	CLTS	19091	142	76,289	73	69	55	87
Kadewere	CLTS	15991	150	60,177	93	57	85	65
Ntchema	CLTS	5347	37	23,145	27	10	10	27
Nkalo	CLTS	9450	69	40,177	20	49	20	49
Chitera	CLTS	7023	59	28,592	29	30	29	30
Mpama	CLTS	12566	140	54,270	120	20	100	40
Maone	CLTS	5494	44	24,240	0	44	0	44
Mpunga	CLTS	10437	102	40,216	82	20	74	28
Sandracki	CLTS	5302	39	22,190	27	12	18	21
Onga	CLTS	6065	49	21,788	49	0	49	0
Total			831	391,084	520	311	440	391

Traditional Authority	No. of HHs	Population	Population with Access	Pop Without Access
Mpunga	10,437	40,216	27,000	13,216
Ntchema	5,347	23,145	16,500	6,645
Kadewere	15,991	60,177	47,250	12,927
Chitera	7,023	28,592	20,500	8,092
Sandrack	5,302	22,190	15,750	6,440
Maone	5,494	24,240	16,500	7,740
Nkalo	9450	40,177	35,000	5,177
Mpama	12,566	54,270	47,750	6,520

Likoswe	19,091	76,289	40,500	35,789
Onga	6,065	21,788	19,000	2,788
Total	96,766	391,084	285,750	105,334

4.3.2 Sanitation in Schools

Targets for sanitation in Primary schools

STATUS OF PIT LATRINES FOR CHIRADZULU SCHOOLS PER ZONE								
SCHOOL	ENROLMENT			No of Pupil Latrines			GAP	
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	M	F	Total Number	M	F
Litchenza	7,374	7,240	14,614	134	162	296	18	2
Malavi	7,185	6,986	14,171	154	192	346	10	0
Namitambo	6,371	6,637	13,008	142	151	293	13	11
Ndunde	7,252	7,161	14,413	141	149	290	17	20
Nkhande	5,600	5,693	11,293	106	112	218	17	20
Nyungwe	6,761	6,767	13,528	122	133	255	29	18
PIM	6,777	7,081	13,858	150	166	316	11	17
St Michaels	6,777	7,081	13,858	150	166	316	32	28
	54,097	54,646	108,743	1,099	1,231	2,330	147	116

4.3.3 Sanitation in Health Centres

Targets for sanitation in health facilities

	Name of facility	Latrines	Gap	Recommendation
1	Chiradzulu DHO	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
2	St. Joseph Mission hospital	12	0	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
3	Thumbwe Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
4	Chitera Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
5	Bilal Health center	2	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
6	Mbulumbuzi Health center	4	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
7	Mauwa Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
8	PIM Health center	2	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
9	Namadzi Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
10	Malavi Health center	3	2	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
11	Ndunde Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
12	Nkalo Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
13	Chimwawa Health center	2	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
14	Milepa Health center	10	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
15	Namitambo Health center	11	4	Construction of additional 6 hole latrines
16	Mwanje Health post	1	1	Construction of addition latrines
17	Njuli Health Post	1	1	Construction of addition latrines
		68	42	

Targets for rehabilitation of Water Closet Toilets in Health Facilities

Name of facility	WCs	Recommendation
Chiradzulu DHO	88	Rehab of the leaking pipes
St. Joseph Mission hospital	32	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Thumbwe Health center	4	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Chitera Health center	2	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Bilal Health center	4	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Mbulumbuzi Health center	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Mauwa Health center	8	Rehab of the leaking pipes
PIM Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Namadzi Health center	2	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Malavi Health center	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Ndunde Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Nkalo Health center	3	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Chimwawa Health center	15	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Milepa Health center	6	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Namitambo Health center	16	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Mwanje Health post	0	Rehab of the leaking pipes
Njuli Health Post	0	

Targets for Incinerators in Health Centres

Name of facility	Incinerator	Gap	Recommendation
Chiradzulu DHO	2	1	Rehabilitation of the heavy duty un functional incinerator
St. Joseph Mission hospital	1		Minor rehabs
Thumbwe Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Chitera Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Bilal Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Mbulumbuzi Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Mauwa Health center	1		Minor rehabs
PIM Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Namadzi Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Malavi Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Ndunde Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Nkalo Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Chimwawa Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Milepa Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Namitambo Health center	1		Minor rehabs
Mwanje Health post	N/A		
Njuli Health Post	N/A		

Targets for Refuse pits in Health Centres

Name of facility	Refuse pit	Gap
Chiradzulu DHO	N/A	
St. Joseph Mission hospital	N/A	N/A
Thumbwe Health center	0	1
Chitera Health center	0	1
Bilal Health center	1	1
Mbulumbuzi Health center	1	1
Mauwa Health center	0	N/A
PIM Health center	1	1
Namadzi Health center	0	1
Malavi Health center	0	1
Ndunde Health center	0	1
Nkalo Health center	1	N/A
Chimwawa Health center	0	1
Milepa Health center	0	1
Namitambo Health center	0	1
Mwanje Health post	1	N/A
Njuli Health Post	1	N/A

Targets for Garbage Bins

Name of facility	Garbage bin	Gap
Chiradzulu DHO	6	48
St. Joseph Mission hospital	4	8
Thumbwe Health center	0	4
Chitera Health center	0	4
Bilal Health center	0	2
Mbulumbuzi Health center	0	4
Mauwa Health center	0	4
PIM Health center	0	4
Namadzi Health center	0	4
Malavi Health center	0	2
Ndunde Health center	0	4
Nkalo Health center	0	4
Chimwawa Health center	0	4
Milepa Health center	0	8
Namitambo Health center	0	8
Mwanje Health post	0	1
Njuli Health Post	0	1
		114

4.3.4 Sanitation in Markets

TYPE OF SANITATION FOR CONSTRUCTION	
REFUSE PIT	TOILET
20	18

CHAPTER 5: PLANNED INTERVENTIONS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

5.1 UNDERLYING PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

With regard to water supply the consideration is that a borehole serves an average of 250 people while a protected shallow well and a stand pipe tap can ably serve an average of 120 people. Geographically, households should be able to access safe water within a radius of 500 metres. A health centre serves an average of 10,000 people. Within schools, each classroom of 60 pupils ought to have two latrines, one for boys and one for girls. Each school and trading centre should have at least one safe water point.

5.2 WATER SUPPLY

5.2.1 Water Supply in communities

Table 37: Schedule of Water Point Construction and Rehabilitation

Traditional Authority	# of WPTs	Technology to be used	Planned Number for Maintenance/Rehabilitation	Number of waterpoints to be constructed /year					Number of water points to be rehabilitated /year					
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Onga	28	BH	1	6	6	6	5	5	28	1				1
Likoswe	166	BH	17	34	33	33	33	33	166	5	5	5	2	17
Mpama	88	BH	3	25	25	25	13		88	3				3
Nkalo	34	BH	16	10	10	10	4		34	5	5	5	1	16
Maone	34	BH	11	10	10	10	4		34	5	5	1		11
Mpunga	91	BH	22	20	18	18	18	17	91	6	6	5	5	22
Sandrack	30	BH	4	6	6	6	6	6	30	4				4
Kadewere	84	BH	17	20	20	20	20	4	84	5	5	5	2	17
Ntchema	32	BH	7	7	7	6	6	6	32	5	2			7
Chitera	52	BH	5	11	11	10	10	10	52	5				5
	639		103	149	146	144	119	81	639	44	28	2	1	103

5.2.2 Water Supply in schools

Table 38: Construction of Safe Water Points in Primary Schools

No	Zone				

		Total Number of Water points	Technology to be used	Number of Constructions/Year					Number of Rehabilitations/Year				
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	PIM	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	St. Michaels	3	BH	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nyungwe	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Nkhande	4	BH	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Malavi	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Namitambo	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Ndunde	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Litchenza	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13		8	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 39: Construction of Safe Water Points in Secondary Schools

No	Zone	Total Number of Water points	Technology to be used	Number of Constructions/Year					Number of Rehabilitations/Year				
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	PIM	2	BH	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nyungwe	1	BH	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ndunde	3	BH	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Malavi	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Namitambo	1	BH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Litchenza	3	BH	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Nkhande	0	BH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	St Michaels	4	BH	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	15		7	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

5.2.3 Water Supply in Health Facilities

Table 40: Availability of Water in Health Facilities

Health Centre Catchment Area	Technologies to be used	Target for six years	New	Rehab	Schedule of constructions for New and Rehabilitated BHs				
					1	2	3	4	5
Chiradzulu DHO	BH	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph Mission hospital	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thumbwe Health center	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chitera Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bilal Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mbulumbuzi Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mauwa Health center	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PIM Health center	BH Reticulation	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Namadzi Health center	Piped	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malavi Health center	BH	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ndunde Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nkalo Health center	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chimwawa Health center	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milepa Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Namitambo Health center	BH Reticulation	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mwanje Health post	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Njuli Health Post	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Akasale Dispensary	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Banana Dispensary	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Madalitso pvt clinic-Mbulumbuzi	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chilungamo Pvt clinic-Mbulumbuzi	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Namadzi pvt Dispensary	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Valley Dispensary	BH Reticulation	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
LMJ clinic		19	10	10	20				

5.2.4 Water Supply in Trading Centres

In recognition of need for provision of safe water in the district's trading and market centres the DSIP has provided for the construction and maintenance of water points in 13 trading and market centres in Chiradzulu district within the period 2018 and 2023 as tabulated in table 5.4 below.

Table 41: Provision of Safe Water in Trading Centres

Trading Centre	TA	Technology to be used	New Construction	Number of constructions/Year					
				1	2	3	4	5	
1	Yasini	Likoswe	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	Khonjeni	Ntchema	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kanje	Likoswe	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
4	Chimwawa	Maone	Mechanized system	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	Chitawo	Kadewere	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	Muyere	Kadewere	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	Chikaonda	Mpunga	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Walala	Mpama	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	Namara	Nkalo	Handpump	1	1	0	0	0	0
10	Boma	Onga	Mechanized system	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Thomasi	Mpama	Mechanized system	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Njuli	Mpama	Handpump	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Namadzi	Chitera	Mechanized system	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	PIM	Onga	Handpump	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	Namitambo	Mpunga	Mechanized system	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	Chitembere	Mpunga	Handpump	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Ndunde	Kadewere	Handpump	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	Milepa	Kadewere	Handpump	1	0	1	0	0	0
19	Masanjala	Kadewere	Handpump	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Mbulumbudzi	Mpama	Mechanized system	0	0	0	0	0	0
			14	9	5	0	0	0	0

Table 42: Water Supply Management and Technical Capacity

Main Interventions	items required	Targeted Numbers
Community mobilization	Sensitisation costs	1
Pre construction training	11 participants per water point	11
Post construction training	11 participants per water point	11
BH drilling supervision	fuel and lunch	3
Capacity building	Training and orientation of community, extension workers , area mechanics and shop owners	5
Facility Security	provision of security locks	1
Spare parts network	provision starter pack to spare parts shop owners	9

Water Quality Testing	provision of water quality test kits	2
Office IT	District Office Computers and Printers	5
Transport	Motor vehicle	1
	Motorcycle	3
Water equipment	GPS	4
	Water level meter	1
Catchment Protection	mapping of hot spot areas	1
	Seedlings	5000
	Training of NRMC	500
WUA	Revamping WUA	200
	Operational Costs of WUA	200
GFS	GFS Technical assessments	10

5.5 SANITATION AND HYGIENE

5.5.1 Sanitation and Hygiene in Communities

Table 43: Planned Targets for Sanitation within Communities

TA/STA	Technologies to be used	Not triggered	Planned target per year					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Likoswe	CLTS	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
Kadewere	CLTS	57	57	0	0	0	0	0
Ntchema	CLTS	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Nkalo	CLTS	49	0	49	0	0	0	0
Chitera	CLTS	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
Mpama	CLTS	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
Maone	CLTS	44	0	0	0	44	0	0
Mpunga	CLTS	20	0	0	0	20	0	0
Sandracki	CLTS	12	0	0	0	0	12	0
Onga	CLTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		311	126	59	50	64	12	0

5.5.1.1 Hygiene Promotion and Education

5.5.2 Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools

Table 44: Planned Latrine Constructions in Schools

STATUS OF PIT LATRINES FOR CHIRADZULU SCHOOLS PER ZONE												
SCHOOL ZONE	# of Schools	No of Pupil Latrines			Latrine GAP			Construction Per year				
		M	F	Total Number	M	F	Total	1	2	3	4	5
Litchenza	12	134	162	296	18	2	20					
Malavi	13	154	192	346	10	0	10					
Namitambo	11	142	151	293	13	11	24					
Ndunde	11	141	149	290	17	20	37					
Nkhande	13	106	112	218	17	20	37					
Nyungwe	10	122	133	255	29	18	47					
PIM	12	150	166	316	11	17	28					
St Michaels	9	150	166	316	32	28	60					
		1,099	1,231	2,330	147	116	263	63	50	50	50	50

5.5.3 Sanitation and Hygiene in Health Centres

Table 45: Targets for Sanitation in Health Centres

Health Centre Catchment Area		Technologies to be used	Target for six years	Planned target per year				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Chiradzulu DHO	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
2	St. Joseph Mission hospital	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
3	Thumbwe Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
4	Chitera Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
5	Bilal Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
6	Mbulumbuzi Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
7	Mauwa Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
8	PIM Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
9	Namadzi Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
10	Malavi Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
11	Ndunde Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0

12	Nkalo Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
13	Chimwawa Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
14	Milepa Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
15	Namitambo Health center	Pit Latrine	6	2	2	1	1	0
16	Mwanje Health post	Pit Latrine	1	1	0	0	0	0
17	Njuli Health Post	Pit Latrine	1	1	0	0	0	0
				32	30	15	15	0

5.5.4 Sanitation and Hygiene in Market Centres

Table 46: Planned Sanitation Interventions in Market Centres

	Market Centre	Technology to be used	Number of latrines	Number of constructions/Year				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Boma	Latrine	1					
2	Thomasi	Latrine	1					
3	Yasini	Latrine	1					
4	Njuli	Latrine	1					
5	Mbulumbuzi	Latrine	1					
6	Namadzi	Latrine	1					
7	Khonjeni	Latrine	1					
8	Kanje	Latrine	0					
9	Chimwawa	Latrine	1					
10	Chitawo	Latrine	1					
11	Muyere	Latrine	1					
12	Chikaonda	Latrine	1					
13	PIM	Latrine	1					
14	Namitambo	Latrine	1					
15	Chitembere	Latrine	1					
16	Walala	Latrine	1					
17	Ndunde	Latrine	0					
18	Milepa	Latrine	1					
19	Masanjala	Latrine	1					
20	Namara	Latrine	1					
		Total	18	5	5	5	3	

5.5.5 Sanitation Management and Technical Capacity

5.6 EXPECTED RESULTS

The planned interventions proposed in the previous sections are expected to lead to the results outlined in the table below.

Component/ Intervention	Expected Outcomes	Beneficiary (user) Population
Water Supply		
Water supply in communities	639 new waterpoints	159,750 people
	Rehabilitate 103 water points	12,360
Water Supply in Schools	13 new waterpoints in primary schools Rehabilitate 1 Waterpoint in Secondary School	14 schools
Water Supply in Health Centres	10 new waterpoints Rehabilitate 10 water points	17 Health facilities
Water Supply in Trading Centres	14 new waterpoints 7 new mechanized waterpoints	18 Market Centres
Water supply Management and Technical Capacity		
WMA recruitment	241 HSAs	Whole district
CBM institutions	639 Water points Committees	Whole district
Capacity building	Sanitation Marketing	Whole district
Facility Security	Community Policing / Security locks	Whole district
Spare parts network	9 Spare parts starter packs	Whole district
Water Quality Testing	Water Quality Testing kits	
Catchment Protection	Mapping Hotspot areas and procurement of 5000 seedlings	
District office capacity building	DCT Trainings	
	Revamping of 200 Water Users Associations 10 GFS Technical Assessments	200 WUAs
Sanitation and Hygiene		
Community Sanitation	Trigger 311 villages in ODF	311 Villages
School Sanitation	263 new latrines	13 Primary Schools and 15 Sec Schools
Health Centre sanitation	92 pit latrine Holes	17 Health Facilities
Trading Centre sanitation	18 latrines	18 Trading Centres
Management and technical capacity building	Sector Coordination meetings	
Institutional Development and Support		
Sector management and coordination	District Office Computers and Printers Motor vehicle Motorcycle GPS	District Water Office

	Water level meter	
Monitoring and evaluation	Updated Water point mapping database GFS Technical Assessments District WASH indicators feed into District Wide MIS	Whole district
Reporting and reviews	Review DSIP Implementation regularly	Whole district

CHAPTER 6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

As indicated earlier in 4.1, the success of WASH interventions in Chiradzulu district will be measured by looking at lasting access to water and sanitation services by every household and public institution. Monitoring and Evaluation is important in ensuring that the targets are measured on a continuous basis and results are sustainable in the long term.

6.2 Progress against Results

The focus will be on monitoring of key indicators at community and household level as well as implementation process monitoring. These include:

- Total number of water points by type;
- Number of operational water points by type;
- Number of new users from newly constructed water points;
- Number of new users from rehabilitated water facilities;
- Number of schools with improved water facilities;
- Number of health centers with improved water facilities;
- Number of VHWCs buying spare parts from local shops;
- Number of organized and trained management committees;
- Number of new users of newly constructed improved latrines;
- Number of schools with improved latrines, urinal blocks, and hand washing facilities;
- Number of markets with clean water supply
- Number of improved toilets per market
- Enrolment of boys and girls in primary and secondary schools

These key indicators will be monitored on a continuous basis in order to feed an annual district reviews to determine progress being made towards attaining results. The District Coordination Team (DCT) has overall responsibility to guide data collection and analysis as well as endorsing progress reports. The district monitoring and evaluation officer will be responsible for the coordination of various data providers to produce a consolidated district performance as per indicator. The district level information and reports can be used to feed into the national database (MASEDA) to contribute to national progress outlook and comparison with other districts.

6.3 Sustainability of Project Results

Sustainability checks will involve annual audits of cumulative new water and sanitation users and random sample surveys such as MICS or household surveys. The district will use the MICS data and the updated water point inventory data as a baseline. Through its community-based extension workers, the district will record new users and new facilities constructed and rehabilitated using new and existing monitoring tools such as the village register. The district will use a standard checklist, based on national standards and specifications for that particular technology, to certify all new constructions and rehabilitations before payments are made to contractors. Over the course of the DSIP, the district will build capacities and empower village or school committees to assume this function.

The district, together with its implementing partners, will undertake annual audits that include facility audits and household surveys. Annual sustainability checks will determine: whether the routine monitoring system is correctly recording new users of facilities; to what extent the plan is reaching the planned annual targets; who is using the facilities; whether the facilities conform to national norms; the effectiveness of hygiene promotion; and the quality, functionality and sustainability of the facilities for sustained long-term use.

Sustainability checks will also help the district to: ensure that all facilities and systems put into place through DSIP resources continue to be used by target populations; improve project sustainability measures (including community-based management of systems with service providers and supply chains at local levels); and determine the necessity of revisiting systems for repair or replacement in the event of permanent breakdowns.

6.4 Data Management

Chiradzulu District has an inventory on all water points available in the district that was updated in 2017. Therefore the district will be regularly updating information on existing water facilities. The exercise will also include checking the functionality of those water points. This exercise will be the benchmark for the Monitoring and Evaluation system and it will be carried out by community extension workers – Health Surveillance Assistants and Water Monitoring Assistants. Thereafter there will be a need for a quarterly update on functionality of facilities which will be done by Village Health Committees and Extension workers. This information will be fed into a district database which is housed in the district monitoring and evaluation office to produce reports on water and sanitation coverage. Updated water point inventory data will be used for planning, decision-making, and resource mobilization. The information generated will help to ensure that new services are provided to the areas with lowest coverage. Non-functioning water points will be referred to the area level mechanics. Information on served and un-served villages will also be freely available to local communities, empowering them to express their right to access to water. CBOs and other groups within the district will oversee the annual process of updating the water point data.

CHAPTER 7 FINANCIAL INPUTS

7.1 Estimated Costs by Output

The budget for the DSIP to be implemented to achieve the intended objectives follows:

Estimated Costs by Output for Chiradzulu DSIP					
Component 1: Improved access to and sustained use of safe water supply up to 100%					
No.	Outputs	Total units	Unit cost	Total cost (MK)	Notes/ Explanations
1.1	Water Supply in Communities				
1.1.1	Access to safe water from newly constructed boreholes	639	4,500,000	2,875,500,000	Unit cost is for one borehole based on recent market tenders.
1.1.2	Access to safe water from existing rehabilitated water points	103	2,500,000	257,500,000	Estimated cost for rehabilitation
1.1.3	Access to safe water from existing BHs upgraded to mechanised system	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	Unit cost is for one borehole based on recent market tenders.
1.2	Water Supply in Schools				
1.2.1	Access to safe water from new constructed boreholes in Primary schools	13	4,500,000	58,500,000	One borehole per school. Unit cost is based on recent market tenders
1.2.2	Access to safe water from new constructed boreholes in Secondary Schools	14	4,500,000	63,000,000	One borehole per school. Unit cost is based on recent market tenders
1.2.3	Access to safe water from rehabilitated constructed boreholes in Secondary schools	1	2,500,000	2,500,000	One borehole per school. Unit cost is based on recent market tenders
1.2.4.	Schools provided with classroom water storage containers and pair of drinking cups	359	5,500	1,974,500	One covered container per classroom, Unit cost based on market price
1.3	Water Supply in Health Centres				
1.3.1	Health Centres access safe running water from new constructed supply points	11	7,500,000	82,500,000	Unit cost is for one borehole articulated system
1.3.2	Health centres access safe running water from rehabilitated supply points	10	2,500,000	25,000,000	Unit cost is for one rehabilitated water point at market price
1.4	Water Supply in Market Centres				
1.4.1	Market centres access safe water from constructed boreholes	13	4,500,000	58,500,000	Unit cost is for one borehole based on recent market tenders.
1.4.2	Market centres access safe water from Mechanised system	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	Unit cost is for one mechanised BH
1.5	Water Resource Management				
1.5.1	Water quality testing equipment procured	4	250,000	1,000,000	item cost based on market price
1.5.2	Water quality monitored	639	100,000	63,900,000	Unit cost includes transportation and testing kits
1.5.3	Land resources conservation measures promoted	25	500,000	12,500,000	Cost includes training and material provision
1.5.4	Environmental management trainings conducted	25	500,000	12,500,000	Cost includes fuel, stationery and facilitation costs
1.5.5	Catchment protection Hotspots mapping	100	50,000	5,000,000	Cost includes fuel and facilitation

1.5.6	Catchment protection committees formed	20	50,000	1,000,000	Cost includes fuel and facilitation
1.5.7	Revamping WUAs	200	50,000	10,000,000	Cost includes fuel and facilitation
1.5.8	Operational Costs of WUA	200	50,000	10,000,000	
1.5.9	Trees planted in catchment areas	50	250000	12,500,000	Cost is assumed cost for raising and planting one seedling
1.5.10	GFS Technical assessments	4	5,000,000	20,000,000	Consultancy costs
1.6	Water Supply Management and Technical Capacity Building				
1.6.1	Community mobilisation sensitization	639	50,000	31,950,000	costs per new waterpoint
1.6.2	Pre construction trainings for Village Health and Water Committees (VHWC)	639	50,000	31,950,000	Unit cost is per committee trained
1.6.3	Post construction trainings for Village Health and Water Committees (VHWC)	639	20,000	12,780,000	Unit cost is per committee trained
1.6.4	Borehole drilling supervision	639	20,000	12,780,000	Cost includes travel and meals
1.6.5	Training and orientation of community extension workers and area mechanics	639	50,000	31,950,000	Cost includes travel and meals
1.6.6	Provision of security locks	639	40,000	25,560,000	Based o market price
1.6.7	Provision of starter packs for spare parts shop owners	9	500,000	4,500,000	Based o market price
1.6.8	District Water Office Equipment (Computers, printers, GPS, meter levels)	10	500,000	5,000,000	Based o market price
1.6.9	Transport - motor vehicle	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	Based o market price
1.6.10	Transport - motor cycle	3	700,000	2,100,000	Based o market price
Component 2: Increased access to and sustained use of sanitation facilities leading to 0% Open defecation cases					
No.		Total units	Unit cost	Total cost (MK)	Notes on unit costs
2.1	Community Sanitation and Hygiene				
2.1.1	Triggering, follow up and verification	391	50000	19,550,000	Cost include fuel and facilitation
2.1.2	CLTS and CAG Trainings	391	40,000	15,640,000	Cost include fuel and facilitation
2.1.3	Revamping ODF Status	391	40000	15,640,000	Cost include fuel and facilitation
2.1.4	Social behaviour change interventions	25	50000	1,250,000	Cost include fuel and facilitation
2.1.5	Post ODF activities: upgrading latrines, sanitation marketing	500	50000	25,000,000	Cost include fuel and facilitation
2.2	School Sanitation and Hygiene				
2.2.1	SLTS Triggering, follow up and verification	114	150,000	17,100,000	91 primary schools and 23 CDSS transport and facilitation costs
2.2.2	SLTS Trainings	114	150,000	17,100,000	91 primary schools and 23 CDSS transport and facilitation costs
2.2.3	Training Sanitation Clubs	114	50000	5,700,000	91 primary schools and 23 CDSS transport and facilitation costs
2.3	Health Centre Sanitation and Hygiene				
2.3.1	Construction of 6 hole latrines in 17 health facilities	42	6500000	273,000,000	Unit cost includes the construction of 6 hole latrines per health facility.
2.3.2	Rehabilitation of leaking pipes in 17 health facilities	200	350000	70,000,000	Pipes and labour costs
2.3.3	Rehabilitation of placenta pits	13	7200000	93,600,000	Construction materials and labour

2.3.4	Rehabilitation of Incinerators	16	5000000	80,000,000	Construction materials and labour
2.3.5	Construction of Refuse Pit and Garbage bins	125	150000	18,750,000	Materials and labour
2.3.6	Procurement of Skip for Chiradzulu District hospital	2	3500000	7,000,000	Cost of skip
2.4	Market Centre Sanitation and Hygiene				
2.4.1	Market based sanitation and hygiene trainings	20	3000000	60,000,000	promotional materials and facilitation
2.4.2	Hygiene promotion in markets	20	500000	10,000,000	apromotional materials and facilitation
2.4.3	Construction of latrines	20	12500000	250,000,000	Construction materials and labour
2.4.4	Construction of Garbage bins and refuse pits	20	400000	8,000,000	Construction materials and labour
2.4	Management and Technical Capacity for Sanitation and Hygiene				
2.4.1	Sector extension staff acquire the knowledge and skills to promote sanitation and hygiene.	400	50,000	20,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
2.4.2	Supply chains established and functional in order to provide households, schools and health centres with sanitation commodities and services	20	500000	10,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
2.4.3	Inspections for schools, health centres and trading centres done.	20	500000	10,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
2.5	Sector Management and Coordination				
	WASH sector coordinated, collaboration and partners established through regular planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting meetings	20	500000	10,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
2.6	Monitoring and Evaluation				
2.6.1	Management Information System established, periodically updated and functional (data processed, reports produced and disseminated for decision making and coordination).	5	1000000	5,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
2.6.2	Waterpoint database regularly updated	5	1000000	5,000,000	Fuel, meals and facilitation
	TOTAL BUDGET			4,889,274,500	

7.2 Budget Summary

BUDGET SUMMARY FOR CHIRADZULU DSIP		
Component 1: Improved access to and sustained use of safe water supply up to 100%		
No.	Outputs	Total cost (MK)
1.1	Water Supply in Communities	3,183,000,000
1.2	Water Supply in Schools	125,974,500
1.3	Water Supply in Health Centres	107,500,000
1.4	Water Supply in Market Centres	98,500,000
1.5	Water Resource Management	148,400,000
1.6	Water Supply Management and Technical Capacity Building	178,570,000
Sub Total Component 1		3,841,944,500
Component 2: Increased access to and sustained use of sanitation facilities leading to 0% Open defecation cases		
2.1	Community Sanitation and Hygiene	77,080,000
2.2	School Sanitation and Hygiene	39,900,000
2.3	Health Centre Sanitation and Hygiene	542,350,000
2.4	Market Centre Sanitation and Hygiene	328,000,000
2.4	Management and Technical Capacity for Sanitation and Hygiene	40,000,000
2.5	Sector Management and Coordination	10,000,000
2.6	Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000,000
Sub Total Component 2		1,047,330,000
GRAND TOTAL BUDGET		4,889,274,500

7.3 Community Investment

To ensure sustainability of interventions in water supply and sanitation sector ownership by the communities will be emphasized. In this regard, the DSIP will operate on the principle of cost-sharing, in which communities will be expected to contribute a percentage of the capital costs. The contribution may take various forms. It may be made in cash, or more likely, in kind through material and labour. Payments will only be solicited once the facilities have been satisfactorily tested for capacity and quality. Community contributions towards capital costs are expected to reach at least 5% of the total costs of the basic facility. The communities will also be responsible for all recurrent costs of operation and maintenance of boreholes, hand pumps, taps, and other relevant facilities. Communities will be sensitized on different fund raising activities.

7.4 Partner Contributions

It is expected that the various interventions in this DSIP will be implemented by Government of Malawi, District councils and partners such as NGOs, Faith based organisations and individuals. The contributions from partners in WASH will complement the resources mobilised by Councils from other internal sources. A detailed resource mobilisation plan will be developed as part of monitoring and evaluation of this plan.