



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL SANITATION SUMMIT

Theme: “Collective Action towards Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene Services for All”

Summit Dates: Monday, 19 November 2018 – Wednesday, 21 November 2018, Lusaka

CONCEPT NOTE (Final Document)

1. Background and Introduction

In Zambia, and according to the recent UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)¹, access to basic water supply stands at 61 percent (rural at 44 percent and urban at 86 percent). Similarly, access to basic sanitation stands at 31 percent (rural at 19 percent and urban at 49 percent). It is noted that 15 percent (rural at 25 percent and urban at one percent) of the population practice open defecation. The presence of handwashing facilities with soap and water was reported in 14 percent of the households (rural at five percent and urban at 26 percent).

Poor access to water, sanitation and hygiene services coupled with a rapidly expanding population, poor urban planning, poor health seeking behaviour and impacts of climate change presents challenges for both public and environmental health. Cholera remains endemic in Zambia, and the country has, in the recent past, witnessed cholera outbreaks in 2009, 2010, 2012, 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 7,200; 7,300; 350; 1,348; 103 and 5,775 cases reported, respectively. Diarrhoea (non – bloody) remains among the top three causes of morbidity among children under five². At 17.9 percent, the prevalence of diarrhoea is higher among children under five living in urban areas, as compared to 15.1 percent among children in rural areas³.

Zambia is burdened by child stunting - the reduction rate of stunting prevalence among children under five years of age is less than one percentage point per year (from 45 percent in 2007 to 40 percent in 2014). Available evidence indicates that improved sanitation alone can decrease the risk of stunting by 13 percent, and the risk of severe stunting by 26percent.⁴ Stunting and child morbidity and mortality can be reduced through low-cost, high-impact interventions which improve hygiene and sanitation in the most vulnerable communities of Zambia. In this regard, sanitation is one of the best investments a government and partners can make, with cost-benefit analyses showing global rate of return of \$5.5 for every \$1 spent, ranging from \$2.8 to \$8.0 between developing regions⁵.

¹ UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme, Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Update and SDG baseline, 2017

² MoH Annual Statistical Bulletin (2012, released in August 2014)

³ Zambia Demographic Health Survey, Central Statistics Office (2013/14)

⁴ Impact assessment, rural sanitation programme in Mali, Stanford Laval, CEDLAS, & UNICEF

⁵ Global Costs and Benefits of Drinking-Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions to Reach the MDG Target and Universal Coverage, WHO, 2012

In recognition of the above, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has set forth vision geared towards the attainment of universal access to clean and safe water supply and adequate sanitation for all by 2030. To actualise this vision, and of significance, was the creation of the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP) in late 2016 as the lead ministry mandated with the responsibility for national water supply and sanitation (WSS). Under MWDSEP, the Vision for the Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) sector is “A Zambia where all users have access to water and sanitation and utilize them in an efficient and sustainable manner for wealth creation and improved livelihoods by 2030”.

In recognition of the challenges faced by the sanitation sub-sector and in pursuit of the above vision, the MWDSEP, sister ministries and its partners, is planning to hold a national sanitation summit to galvanise political and multi-stakeholder will, and existing commitments, into accelerated action aimed at ending open defecation in Zambia, and improved sanitation and hygiene services for all. The summit will be held from Monday, 19th November to Wednesday, 21st November 2018 in Lusaka.

2.0 The Sanitation Summit Objectives

2.1 Summit Objective:

To translate the demonstrated increase in political and multi-stakeholder will and commitment to sanitation and hygiene priorities into tangible measurable multi-sectoral actions for accelerated national development.

2.1.1 Specific Objective:

- (i) To increase political engagement on Sanitation at all levels in Zambia.
- (ii) To raise awareness among stakeholders (e.g. faith based and traditional leadership) on changes required to improve the sanitation and hygiene situation in the country.
- (iii) To identify solutions to challenges affecting adoption and prioritisation of evidence-based, cost effective, sustainable sanitation and hygiene interventions.
- (iv) To raise awareness among high-level policy-makers on the importance of investing more in the fight against the practice of open defecation in Zambia.
- (v) To generate recommendations for strengthening the policy and regulatory environment for scaling up sanitation and hygiene interventions.

2.1.2 Expected Output

The main highlight of the Summit will be the formal launch of the Zambia ODF Strategy 2030. Accordingly, and within the framework of the recently developed Zambia Open Defecation Free 2030 Strategy, the key output of this summit will be a Consensus Statement of the commitments and actions for multi-sector scaling up of sanitation and hygiene programmes at all levels with a view to ending open defecation in Zambia, and provision of sanitation and hygiene services for all.

2.2 Summit Theme

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

- i. Improve access to appropriate, environmental friendly sanitation by all Zambians;
- ii. Attainment of access to clean water supply and sanitation to all by 2030.

The SDG Sanitation target aims for universal access to sanitation (and hygiene) services. In view of the above, the following is the agreed Theme for the Summit:

“Collective Action towards Sustainable Sanitation Services for All”

2.3 Summit slogan

In line with the Summit Theme, and GRZ policy and strategic direction, the Summit Slogan is:

“Clean, green and healthy Zambia”

2.4 Rationale for the Summit Theme and Slogan

Guided by available evidence, there is a recognition on the need to renew our collective commitment towards ending open defecation within GRZ and sector partners. In this regard, the planned summit the first of its kind in Zambia - will bring to the fore a topical subject i.e. open defecation that is not only of public and environmental health concern but is equally at the centre of human dignity. It is being organised against backdrop of change for wider social good to actualize the aspirations of the 7NDP, the Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the recently finalised GRZ led Zambia Open Defecation Free 2030 Strategy

Therefore, the above informs the selection of the summit theme and slogan, both of which are articulated articulated in the GRZ led Zambia Open Defecation Free Strategy 2030 that will be launched during the Sanitation Summit.

3.0 The Sanitation Summit Thematic Areas

The GRZ has, and in 2018, finalised the ODF Zambia 2030 Strategy which provides the direction to be taken to end open defecation for all while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition by the year 2030.

In line with Strategy, the Summit is tailored around the systems approach, focussing on four thematic areas (or Components) of the Strategy (see also in Annex I). These are:

Theme 1: Strengthening Enabling Environment and National System

- i. *Pillar 1: Share lessons on Good Governance focusing on Institutional frameworks, Planning and Financing, Sector Coordination, Legal Enforcement, Monitoring and Regulation, and Traditional Leadership.*
- ii. *Pillar 2: As part of Knowledge Management & Accountability present findings on research (formative, operational etc.) undertaken in the areas of behaviour change communication, and capacity development.*

Theme 2: Participatory Demand Creation

- iii. *Pillar 3: Inclusive Participation. Share lessons and findings (formative research, operational research, best practices, and useful learnings) on interventions undertaken in the area of community and private sector participation in sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water development.*
- iv. *Pillar 4: School Health and Nutrition: share lessons and findings (operational research, best practices, and useful learnings) on interventions undertaken in the area of sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Learning Institutions including Group Handwashing and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), Inclusion, School Health & Nutrition, Operation and Maintenance (O&M)*

Theme 3: Sustaining Demand

- v. *Pillar 5: Sanitation Marketing: share lessons and findings (operational research, best practices, useful learnings) on interventions undertaken in the area Supply Chain Development and Markets, Affordable Sanitation Products, Sustainable Business Model, Low Cost Financing Options and Partnerships (Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Public Private People Partnerships (PPPP)).*

Theme 4: Achieving Safely Managed Sanitation

- vi. *Pillar 6: Environmental Protection: Present research, best practices and or useful learnings on Faecal Sludge and Solid Waste Management, Drainage and Water Quality Monitoring and Management.*

4.0 Preparation for the Summit: Committee and Sub - Committees:

In order to coordinate and facilitate the organisation of the Sanitation Summit, a National Level Organising Committee (NLOC) with sub-committees, under the leadership of MWDSEP will be established. Membership to the NLOC will be drawn from other key-line Ministries and stakeholders. To actualise its mandate, the NLOC will be supported by four sub-committees which will report and give feed back to NLOC. Below is the list of sub-committees with their roles and responsibilities:

4.1 Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (Chair: UNZA, Co – chair: UNICEF)

- i. Prepare the Summit Concept Note
- ii. Prepare budget for the Scientific and Technical Committee
- iii. Call for abstracts based on the four key thematic areas of the summit
- iv. Prepare keynote speech (for the Honourable Minister, MWDSEP and ODF Strategy Launch Statement by H.E. the President - TBC)
- v. Identify main speakers to be invited by MWDSEP
- vi. Formulate the Summit programme for review and endorsement by the Committee
- vii. Review abstracts
- viii. Select presenters for various categories (ministerial, legal, technological, organizational, financial, House of Chiefs, press, housing cooperatives, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure builders/ masons, sanitation and hygiene materials suppliers, etc.).
- ix. Produce a consensus statement of commitments
- x. Put up/ upload content for the many components of the Sanitation Summit
- xi. Generate summit proceedings report

4.2 Resource Mobilization Subcommittee (Chair: MWDSEP, Co-chair: TBD)

- i. Ensure the required resources are put in place
- ii. Contact different potential organisations to support
- iii. Fundraise for the event
- iv. Prepare and submit financial reports to sponsors
- v. Publicity and Communication Subcommittee
- vi. Collate the various budgets of the Sanitation Summit sub groups for ease of management
- vii. Lead the fundraising drive for the Sanitation Summit

4.3 Publicize the event (Chair: NWASCO, Co – chair: WaterAid)

- i. Prepare budget requirements for the committee
- ii. Produce and Print all the summit materials
- iii. Work with logistics committee
- iv. Identify exhibitors, prepare guideline for exhibitions
- v. Document event (video, audio, still photo's and social media)

4.4 Protocol and Events Subcommittee (Chair: MWDSEP, Co – chair: TBD)

- i. Organize the venue and arrange advance bookings for delegates
- ii. Draw up overall Gantt Chart for the events leading to summit in collaboration with other committees
- iii. Organize and facilitate delegates accommodations and transportation
- iv. Facilitate in collaboration with Publicity committee for field trips
- v. Prepare budget requirements for the committee
- vi. Finalise the list of participants and booth displayers for the different categories (booths will attract sponsorship or cost at the venue based on the size)
- vii. Draft and finalise invitation

Each sub committee has a chairperson, co-chair and secretary (from secretarite-MWDSEP) and report at least once a month to the NLOC.

5.0 Summit Mode

The summit will take the form of time bound, oral presentations, interactive discussions and exhibitions. These will be delivered at Plenary Sessions open to all; break away Parallel Sessions in accordance to respective themes and pillars for deeper sector-specific discussions; and Exhibitions by various sanitation and hygiene stakeholders (including the private sector and academia) open to all.

All submissions / presentations must be in line with the thematic areas and respective pillars as outlined under Section 3 above. (See also Annex 1)

6.0 Summit participants:

The summit will target high-level policymakers and decision-makers from relevant government ministries and statutory bodies, commercial water and sanitation utilities, local authorities, the United Nations and its Agencies , cooperating partners/bilateral agencies and development organisations, the academia and research institutions, non-governmental organizations (including Faith Based Organizations , Community Based Organizations and Civil Society), Private sector, Consulting groups, Information/News and Citizen Representative Groups.

7.0 Summit Venue, date and number of participants

Venue: Mulungushi International Conference Centre

Date: 19 November – 21 November, 2018

Number of delegates: 350

ANNEX 1: The Systems Approach

By 2030, to end open defecation for ALL paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by creating a sustained **Social Norm of Open Defecation FREE environment** at household level, in learning institutions, health care facilities and public spaces fostering public health and nutrition.

STRENGTHENING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL SYSTEM		PARTICIPATORY DEMAND CREATION		SUSTAINING DEMAND	ACHIEVING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION
<p>Good Governance Institutional Framework, Planning & Financing, Sector Coordination, Legal Enforcement, Monitoring & Regulation, and Traditional Leadership</p>	<p>Knowledge Management & Accountability, Communication, & Advocacy, Formative Research, Capacity Development</p>	<p>Community Approaches to Sanitation & Hygiene Sanitation, Hygiene Promotion and Safe Water in Communities, including Hand Washing and MHM, Water Safety Planning, Targeted Subsidies</p>	<p>School Health and Nutrition Sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Learning Institutions including Group Handwashing and MHM, Inclusion, School Health & Nutrition, O&M</p>	<p>Sanitation Marketing Supply Chain Development and Markets, Affordable Sanitation Products, Sustainable Business Model, Low Cost Financing Options, PPP/PPPP</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Faecal Sludge and Solid Waste Management, Drainage, Water Quality Monitoring</p>