

## **1. OPENING SESSION**

The Director of Water of Affairs, Mr. A Hussen, chaired the opening session. He welcomed the Guest of Honour and all participants. He then requested the main facilitator, Mr. A Chipeleme, who is the Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Zambia Water Partnership to deliver a welcome address and to introduce the workshop.

### **1.1 Welcome Remarks and Introduction of Workshop**

Mr. Chipeleme, welcomed the Guest of Honour, all invited guests and workshop participants to the meeting and wished everyone a successful workshop during the 2 day Framework For Action stakeholders consultative session. He delivered his welcoming remarks and explained the purpose, objectives and expected outputs of the workshop. He requested the chairperson of the opening session, Mr. Adam Hussen to introduce the Guest of Honour and invite him to deliver the Keynote address.

### **1.2 Key Note Address**

Mr. Hussen, the Director of Water Affairs introduced the Deputy Minister of Energy and Water Development, Honorable Alex Musanya, M.P. to deliver the keynote address on behalf of the Minister of Energy and Water Development who was unable to open the Meeting due to other National commitments.

In his keynote speech, the Minister underscored the following:

- The MDG's formulated at the WSSD have to be incorporated into the SADC Water Vision and Framework for Action.
- In order for the implementation of the National Water Policy to be achieved, there was need to address the inadequate legal and institutional framework, water pollution, competition for limited water resources, over-abstractions in some sub-basin and development of the water resources.
- National Water Policy has been progressively implemented – 1st phase focused on the creation of legal and institutional arrangements to regulate the domestic water supply and sanitation services. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, which was on going, was to facilitate the utilization and management of Zambia's water resources.
- FFA for Zambia should produce initiatives that can be practically transformed into actions.
- Government of Zambia was in full support of the GWP/SADC FFA Process.

### **1.3 Introductions**

After the keynote address, the chairperson of the opening session, Mr. Hussen requested invited guests and workshop participants to introduce themselves after which he invited them for refreshment and a group photographs with the Guest of Honor.

## 2. WORKSHOP AGENDA AND PROGRAMME

The facilitator of the workshop presented the workshop agenda and programme to the participants as follows:

### Day 1

0900-0930	Registration
<b>0930-1020</b>	<b>Opening Session (Chairperson: Director of Water Affairs)</b>
0930-0940	Welcome Remarks and Introduction of Workshop- Albert Chipeleme
0940-1010	Key note address: Minister of Energy and Water Development
1010-1020	Introductions
<b>1020-1300</b>	<b>Session 1: (Chairperson: A Chipeleme) Water Resources Management in Zambia-Current Status and Activities.</b>
10:30-1130	<b>Presentation 1:</b> Water Management Issues In Zambia –Peter Chola, Assistant Director, Department of Water Affairs
11:30-1200	<b>Presentation 2:</b> Water Resources Action Programme – Dr. Phiri, WRAP Programme Manager
1200-1300	Question and Answer
<b>1300-1400</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
1400-1430	<b>Session 2: (Chairpersons: A Chipeleme / J Shakupwanya) Vision for Water, Life and Environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.</b> <b>Presentation 1:</b> Integrated Water Resources Management, the Southern African Water Vision and the FFA Process: Jean Boroto, GWP Water Resources Expert and Jefta Shakupwanya
1430-1530	<b>Presentation 2:</b> The Vision and its Sub-Vision Statements - Video <b>Presentation 3:</b> Understanding the Vision in the Zambian Context - Albert Chipeleme <b>Presentation 4:</b> The FFA Process (Regional and National) and its target dates: Albert Chipeleme
1530-1630	<b>Session 3: (Chairperson: A Chipeleme)</b> Consultative Process Group Work on Sub-visions

### Day Two

0900-0930	<b>Session 4: (Chairperson: A Chipeleme) Plenary and Report back.</b> <b>Presentation 1:</b> Summary of Previous Day:Jefta Shakupwanya
0930-1030	<b>Presentation 2:</b> Report Back and Plenary
1030-1100	Tea Break
1100 – 1300	<b>Session 5: (Chairperson: A Chipeleme)</b> Group work on FFA for Zambia
1300-1400	Lunch
1400-1530	<b>Session 6: (Chairperson: A Chipeleme)</b> Report Back and Plenary
1530-1600	Tea
1600-1630	<b>Session 7: (Chairperson: A C Chipeleme)</b> <b>Conclusions</b> <b>Presentation 1:</b> Workshop Achievements

	<b>Presentation 2: Way Forward</b>
1630-1645	<b>Presentation 3: Closing Remarks</b>

### **3. SESSION 1: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN ZAMBIA**

#### **3.1 Water Management Issues in Zambia**

Mr. Peter Chola, Assistant Director of Water Affairs made his presentation on water resources management in Zambia outlining the main issues, the current water sector reform process, the reorganization of the water supply and sanitation sector and current initiatives and programmes in the ministry.

He indicated that the main water uses were as follows: Industry (0.6), Domestic (0.4), Agricultural (11.6) (423 000 ha potential irrigable land).

He noted that the main actors in the water sector were: The Disaster Management Unit at the Office of the Vice President, Department of Water Affairs, Water Board, National Water Supply and Sanitation Council, Ministry of Energy and Water Development, ZESCO, Local Councils, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Water Utilities – (10) including Northern Water, Southern Water Companies, Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, Ministry of Works and Supply (provides water supply services to Government institutions), Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines and other private Mines, Zambezi River Authority, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Environmental Council of Zambia, Forest Department Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource, Ministry of Finance and National Planning- Finance & National Planning, Community Based Organisations and the Private Sector.

He outlined the main issues as being the weak legal framework; the Water Act dates back to 1949 and is therefore outdated. Of particular concern was:

- The Act was silent on international waters,
- It does not include management of groundwater resources,
- It does not provide for Community Based Organisations to be involved in the management of the resources
- The Water Supply and Sanitation Act was silent on the supply of services to the rural areas and that;
- The Water utilities that have been formed only service urban areas.
- Enforcement was inadequate
- Lack of capacity, exacerbated by brain drain.
- Inappropriate technology
- Community involvement limited as it was time consuming
- Information system was not integrated in planning and management (data scattered all over).
- Gender mainstreaming was weak the coming of the gender policy was an opportunity to address this issue.
- IWRM not widely embraced

On the Water Sector Reforms Mr. Chola informed the workshop that there was a National Water Policy and strategies in place. He however observed that institutional arrangements were very unclear and often conflicted or overlapped with each other.

He further stated that Zambia had recognised water as an economic and social good and its importance in the socio-economic development and environmental protection.

He indicated that the reforms were conducted in two phases with Phase I involved in restructuring of water supply and sanitation sector (1993-1997), formulation of a Water policy (1994) and developing sector principles

Phase II involved the development and implementation of a Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP) within the Ministry of Energy and Water Development. Other developments include the review of water sector since 1997, dwindling finances for the sector, high human resources turnover, sanitation infrastructure deterioration and sector institutional rivalry.

He concluded with a recommendation for a study to be commissioned to review and assess the performance of the National Water Policy from 1994 to date.

### **Discussions**

- Workshop participants expressed concern on the delay in revising the Water Act
- The subjective manner in issuing water rights and the eventual over abstractions by some users,
- Weak enforcement and monitoring of water abstractions.
- Unless we can enforce compliance and effective monitoring, whatever method of water allocation is put in place cannot overcome the problem of over abstraction.
- The existence of policy on irrigation to guide the sector.

Mr. Chola and Mr.Mondoka provided reactions to the above concerns as follows:

- The new Water Act was expected in 2005
- Crop water requirement method as opposed to lump sum water allocation, was being introduced to allocate water for irrigation purposes because it was a more efficient system of allocating water.
- Some water user associations were now in place to help monitor water use.
- National irrigation policy expected before the end of the year before the new Water Act is in place.

### **3.2 Water Resources Action Programme (WRAP) in Zambia.**

Dr. Z Phiri, Programme Manager of WRAP, presented an overview of the Water Resources Action Programme. It was a water resources management reform programme under the Ministry of Energy and Water Development. He outlined the critical areas of intervention being addressed with respect to water governance in Zambia.

Dr. Phiri said the objective of WRAP was to ensure that Zambia's water resources are managed and utilized for maximum economic benefit in an equitable and sustainable manner with strong stakeholder participation.

He said WRAP was translating water resources principles (IWRM, shared watercourse, Dublin principles) into action and the overriding criteria were equity and sustainability. It recognised and was also addressing the role of water in overall socio-economic development.

He pointed out that WRAP was concerned with the existing legal and institutional framework and as such the WRAP framework was focussed towards integrated water resources management. He further explained that the key principles of WRAP were derived from the Water Policy. In addition, principles of International Law and the Dublin-Rio Principles were recognised and taken into consideration in developing strategies for recommendation.

The WRAP programme also aimed at making contributions to reduced poverty, increased food security and enhanced social and economic development. He explained that the WRAP was a process of change involving a 4-step process of inventing strategies and options. It had 8 Strategic areas of intervention, which are:

- Institutional and legal framework
- Water resources information
- Institutional and human resources development
- Water resources demand supply and infrastructure
- Economics and financing
- Water and the environment
- International water issues
- Public awareness, involvement and stakeholder participation

The other interventions include baseline studies and pilot activities in the Kafue Basin, a sub-basin of the Zambezi Basin.

Dr. Phiri outlined the governance of the WRAP, its challenges and achievements that included;

- Resolution of contentious issues and building consensus,
- Reassurances to anxieties associated with change to the proposed legal and institutional framework,
- Lobbying for necessary political support and commitment,
- Administrative and political processes for implementing recommendations and ensuring that the arrangements proposed were sustainable (Strategic management processes).

Achievements of the WRAP included;

- Raising the profile of water resources management and awareness of key issues through countrywide consultations, radio, publicity materials discussions, etc.
- Contributed to capacity building in international water issues through training workshops and active participation in shared water resource issues and negotiations.

- The WRAP was involved in successfully designed pilot interventions in the economically important Kafue basin. It has partnership arrangements with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for the pilot implementation of community-based wise management of water resources in the Kafue basin.
- Key draft discussion documents for a comprehensive framework for management of water resources in a sustainable manner have been developed.

Dr. Phiri, stated that by the end of the reform process, Zambia would have in place a modern, comprehensive framework for the use, development and management of water resources in a sustainable manner. The deliberate effort by the Government of Zambia to reform water sector governance through WRAP has provided a much needed window of opportunity for action and implementation.

### **Discussions**

Workshop participants expressed concerns regarding;

- The sustainability of funding for the WRAP process,
- Management of water resources in a sustainable manner after the WRAP Process
- The delay in the revision of the Water Act to address the shortcomings.
- WRAP may not be much different from previous initiatives.
- Whether or not the WRAP had drawn any lessons from neighbouring Countries.
- The inadequate actions or strategies to address disaster preparedness and management.

### **Response from Dr.Phiri**

- The workshop was informed that recommendations coming from the WRAP included new proposals on institutional arrangements, on catchment based management for viable catchments like the Kafue, on catchment authorities and sub-catchment authorities and on water user associations. WRAP has drawn on experience from the region and beyond.
- Legal framework for groundwater abstraction would be under the ambit of the Water Act; a licence to drill would be required.
- Domesticating international protocols, cross-referencing with other environmental Acts was being done.
- The issue of granting water rights or water permits was being addressed together with the issue of priority of allocation e.g. between domestic and the environment.
- The workshop further learnt that WRAP was different from previous initiatives because it had a mandate to produce a new Water Act in place and had strong political support. It would now be possible for water resources to be managed in a sustainable manner because the legal and institutional framework being developed would address the weaknesses in the Water Act.
- Although no specific actions were in WRAP on disaster preparedness and management, early warning systems for disaster preparedness would be addressed.

The workshop agreed that there was need to involve decision makers and politicians in the WRAP or reform process to ensure sustainable implementation of recommendations.

#### **4. SESSION 2: SOUTHERN AFRICAN VISION FOR WATER, LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

##### **4.1 Background on Global Water Partnership (GWP)**

Mr. Jean Boroto, GWP Water Expert from GWP-SA presented a brief explanation of what GWP was, its mandate, objectives and its vision and programmes. He stressed that in any country the key stakeholder was the Government and GWP complements Government efforts. GWP was an association of water resources professional institutions, organizations public and private institutions and it had no political agenda.

##### **4.2 History of Vision Formulation**

Dr. Jefta Shakupwanya briefly explained and gave a background on the history of the formulation of GWP and GWP Southern Africa water vision.

##### **4.3 Framework for Action (FFA)**

Mr. Jean Boroto, GWP Water Expert from GWP-SA introduced the SADC/GWP Southern Africa Water Vision and presented 8 sub-vision statements for the vision to be transformed into actions. He explained the FFA process and outlined activities to date which included vision dissemination, synthesis and strategy formulation, country coordinators workshop and country consultations (proposed piloting in Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania).

In his presentation, Mr. J Boroto identified issues for the FFA as being policy and institutional arrangements, effective stakeholder participation, effective and reliable information system, understanding economic value of water, regional strategy to recognize ecological and social issues, regional cooperation & management of shared watercourses. He also emphasized the need to link up with other initiatives such as Millennium Development Goals, WSSD resolutions, NEPAD and current initiatives within SADC Water sector.

As a way forward, he explained that guidelines for the development of the country FFA were in place and pilot areas were being selected.

##### **4.4 Understanding the Vision in the Zambian context**

Mr. Albert Chipeleme, Chairperson of Zambia Water Partnership (ZWP) and Workshop Facilitator presented an understanding of the Water Vision in the Zambian context.

He gave an overview of Zambia's water vision and how it supported and complemented the Southern African Water Vision. He made an assessment of how Zambia's water resources management issues and initiatives support and/or complement the Southern Africa sub-vision statements.

He suggested possible Zambian actions and commitments which once implemented in the FFA would support and promote the Southern Africa Vision for water, life and environment.

In his assessment, of the 8 sub-vision statements, two were found to be too broad in the Zambian context :

- Equitable and sustainable social and economic development in Southern Africa.
- Security from natural disasters

Zambia supported and would contribute towards realizing the other sub-visions but massive effort, finances and political would be required.

#### **4.5 The FFA Process**

Mr. A Chipeleme, gave a background, structure and process of the FFA. He explained that the FFA was intended to provide a roadmap or strategy on how Zambia and the SADC region intend implementing actions to meet the goals of the water vision in the long term. These goals are encapsulated in the Water Vision's eight sub-visions.

He emphasized that the process to develop the FFA needed to be understood. A planning cycle for development of the FFA process once adopted by Zambia would ensure that ownership of the FFA development process was homegrown and this would ensure its success.

There was need in the formulation of any strategy to fully understand the environment within which the strategy must play out. The Water Vision and its eight sub-visions were what Zambia would like to aspire to in the longer term.

There was also need to have a common approach in the FFA although Zambia may have its set of unique, legal, institutional, economic, social, physical and environmental conditions that would influence its water management policies and strategy.

It was therefore clear that to develop the FFA requires:

- Undertaking an assessment including a review of the objectives and policies at national level,
- Preparation of an inventory of information on institutional and human resources arrangements,
- Stakeholder participation, information systems, economic aspects, environmental and health aspects, and international arrangements.

Secondly, it involved strategy formulation by identifying and evaluating the options and choices available to achieve objectives set in the Southern Africa Vision for Water, Life and Environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Workshop participants were urged to come up with current information on all sub-visions relevant to Zambia, and with strategies and specific and implementable actions in order to develop a National FFA, which could eventually fit into the regional FFA.

## **5. SESSION 3: GROUP DISCUSSION ON ISSUES OF SUB VISIONS FOR FFA**

Three consultative and discussion groups were formed to come with the status quo on each sub-vision and most importantly the key issues. The three groups discussed: -

Group 1: Equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality and proper Sanitation for all and safe disposal (Sub-visions 2 & 3)

Group 2: Food security for all households (Sub-vision 4)

Group 3: A sustainable environment and energy security for all (Sub-visions 5 & 6)

All groups were required to discuss a vision of Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (IWRM) as this was a cross cutting issue.

## **6. SESSION 4: REPORT BACK AND PLENARY DISCUSSION ON ISSUES OF SUB VISIONS FOR A NATIONAL FFA**

Groups made presentations during the report back and plenary session as follows: -

### **6.1 Group 1: Issues on Equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality and proper sanitation for all and safe disposal (Sub-visions 2 & 3).**

The following key issues were identified and presented to the workshop for discussion;

- Pollution of surface rainwater
- Reoccurrences of droughts and floods
- Spatial and temporal variability in resource endowment and non-coincidence of resource availability and population settlement patterns.
- Lack of legal framework for ground water abstractions
- Lack of comprehensive standards to regulate borehole construction
- Uncoordinated development and management of pit latrines and other water facilities
- Lack of guidelines and monitoring of solid waste management
- Community attitudes towards sanitation come as an after thought and need to raise sanitation as a priority issue.

### **6.2 Group 2: Issues on Food Security for all Households (Sub-vision 4)**

The following key issues were identified and presented to the workshop for discussion;

- Strengthen cooperation and linkages between programmes, initiatives and interventions.
- Efficient and sustainable funding mechanisms
- Efficient land title allocation (tenure) system
- Funding for irrigation development
- Environmental impact assessments for agricultural development projects.

### 6.3 Group 3: Issues on a sustainable environment and energy security for all (Sub-Visions 5 & 6).

The following key issues were identified and presented to the workshop for discussion;

- Comprehensive assessment and categorization of energy potential
- Mechanisms for equitable sharing of energy development benefits
- Low accessibility to electricity
- Efficient and sustainable mechanisms and management arrangements for rural electrification programme
- Inadequate data to support integrated decision-making
- Effective stakeholder participation.
- Lack of a clear policy that recognizes the environment as a legitimate user of water.
- Timely quantification of water required sustaining a healthy environment.
- Lack of categorization of the type of environmental zones according to water needs and vulnerability to water disturbances
- Mandatory EIA for water development projects.
- Lack of consolidated baseline data for social indicators.

As a result of report back and plenary discussions that took place the workshop agreed that there was need during the FFA process to do an inventory (desk study) to:

- **Establish accurate status quo information on all sub-visions relevant to Zambia in order to establish the key issues from which strategies, options and specific and implementable actions could be formulated. Once this was completed a comprehensive National FFA to feed into the Southern Africa Vision for Water, Life and Environment would be finalised for implementation.**
- It was agreed that more stakeholder consultations were necessary, followed by effective feedback mechanisms to enhance strategy formulation by identifying and evaluating options and choices available to achieve objectives set in the SA Vision for Water, Life and Environment for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## 7. SESSION 5: GROUP DISCUSSION ON REQUIRED ACTIONS ON ISSUES OF SUB VISIONS FOR A NATIONAL FFA

The same three consultative and discussion groups continued discussions on required actions on issues raised in the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) session on each sub- vision and considered priority actions.

Group 1: Equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality and proper Sanitation for all and Safe disposal (Sub-visions 2 & 3)

Group 2: Food Security for all Households (Sub-vision 4)

Group 3: A Sustainable Environment and Energy Security for all (Sub-visions 5 & 6)

## **8. SESSION 6: REPORT BACK AND PLENARY DISCUSSION ON SUGGESTED ACTIONS FOR FFA**

### **8.1 Equitable access to water of an acceptable quantity and quality and proper sanitation for all and safe disposal (Sub-visions 2 & 3)**

In order for these sub-visions to be realized the group suggested that strategic actions be undertaken which would include the following:

- Planning and management of accessibility to safe water was to be carried out with improved access to baseline data.
- Promote protection of water resources through conservation, maintenance and integrated management
- Create new institutional arrangements and harmonize legislation (water and environmental Acts)
- Build and enhance capacity of various stakeholders through training, education programmes and mobilising financial resources
- Promote integrated education programmes (schools, colleges etc).

### **8.2 Food security for all households (Sub-vision 4)**

In order for these sub-visions to be realized the group suggested that strategic actions be carried which would include the following:

- Promoting cooperation through strengthening existing initiatives or the creation of an inter-ministerial committee at various scales
- Creation and implement regulatory framework – after SADC approved FFA (this would be led by MACO)
- Development of a regulatory framework (with the involvement of MACO, ECZ, MEWD) after approval of FFA by SADC
- Creation of an implementing institution (with the involvement of MACO, ECZ, MEWD) after regulatory framework is in place.
- Development of required social change by capacity building, public awareness, marketing (with the involvement of MACO, MEWD) after approval of FFA by SADC
- Development of sustainable, appropriate infrastructure and technology (establish Irrigation fund through Ministry of National Planning).
- Mitigate the negative impacts of inappropriate technology and infrastructure

**Workshop participants wanted to know whether or not countries could start implementing FFA without mandate from SADC.**

### **8.3 A Sustainable Environment and Energy Security for all (Sub-visions 5 & 6)**

In order for these sub-visions to be realized the group suggested that strategic actions be carried out which would include the following:

- Establishing a database on water resource management information
- Strengthening Rural Electrification Fund within MEWD
- Establishing Rural Electrification Master Plan- ZESCO, MFNP, MEWD
- Reviewing current power master plan (rank potential sites) MEWD
- Market potential sites
- Initiate sensitisation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- Make EIA mandatory.
- Develop Water Sector EIA guidelines
- Reviewing current statutory review fees
- Incorporation in the Water Policy the fact that the environment is a legitimate water user.
- Initiating awareness campaigns on inclusions in the National Water Policy.
- Review water rights allocation by Water Board (in view of environment being water user).
- Categorize environmental zones in terms of CV's, MAR etc
- Evaluate and monitor continuously.

## **9. SESSION 7: CONCLUSIONS**

### **9.1 Workshop achievements**

After two days of consultations and discussions, the workshop achieved the goals and objectives set.

- Consultations were very useful but participants felt that the workshop touched on the surface of the problems, issues and required strategic and implementable actions. It was felt that there was need to go on the ground and initiate local actions that would facilitate development of a comprehensive National FFA and adequately address the eight sub-vision statements.
- Details and information of the current situation on sub-visions and current initiatives in Zambia was not adequate this was seen as a serious shortcoming.
- Over and above 80% of invited stakeholder participants attended the workshop and this was a great achievement.
- The attendance of female participants was twenty percent (20%), this was an encouraging sign.

### **9.2 Way Forward**

The way forward with regard to complete the development of a National FFA within the next two months was discussed and agreed to as follows;

- Produce and circulate workshop proceedings and quickly get feedback from participants.
- Participants to consult within their organizations and obtain feed back to the Zambian Contact.

- FFA Zambian Contact (A. Mondoka) to attend core group meeting and present outputs and proceedings of the FFA workshop.
- FFA Zambian Contact present justification and request for additional funding to hold a second workshop on the Copperbelt, to initiate actions on the ground and to carry out information inventories, desk studies and more consultations with communities, farmers and water use associations and relevant GRZ institutions.
- Set up a National FFA Committee with a mandate to finalize the FFA report after all the stakeholder consultations have been made and based on the proposed format (Appendix 1).
- FFA National Committee to ensure that actions proposed must support and complement on-going initiatives i.e. poverty reduction (now changed to wealth creation)
- FFA National Committee ensures that summaries of National FFA are fed into Regional FFA.
- FFA National Committee ensure gender/youth representation

### **9.3 Closing Remarks**

The workshop facilitator, Mr. A Chipeleme summarized the achievements of the workshop, the way forward and thanked the participants for their maximum attendance and valued input. He invited the FFA Zambian Contact, Mr. Mondoka to invite the Assistant Director of Water Affairs Department, Mr. Peter Chola to officially close the workshop.

Mr. Chola thanked all participants for their time, contributions and commitment to the FFA process. He also thanked management and staff of the Holliday Inn for the wonderful reception and hospitality.

He stressed that IWRM and the FFA process start with various stakeholders convening to seek solutions to challenges and that all stakeholders needed each other to achieve results.

He further thanked the facilitators for the organisation of the workshop and facilitation throughout the workshop. He wished all participants well as they returned to their organisation.

The workshop closed at 17.20 hrs on Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> September 2003.

## **APPENDIX I**

### **PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF ZAMBIA'S FRAMEWORK OF ACTION FOR THE SOUTHERN AFRICA VISION FOR WATER, LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT REPORT.**

#### **Executive Summary**

#### **1. GENERAL BACKGROUND**

##### **1.1 Introduction**

This is to give a brief review of water in Zambia, a background to the vision and the FFA in Zambia and outline the structure of the report.

##### **1.2 Rationale**

##### **1.3 Objectives of FFA process**

##### **1.4 Approach and methodology**

#### **2. SOUTHERN AFRICA VISION FOR WATER, LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT**

##### **2.1 Mission Statement**

##### **2.2 Vision**

##### **2.3 Development Objectives and Policies**

#### **3. NATIONAL SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT**

##### **3.1 An overview of the External Environment**

##### **3.2 Water Sector**

##### **3.3 Status of the WRAP and other initiatives**

This is address political, institutional, and legal and human resources aspects. Other aspects will include information systems, economic and financial aspects, social, environmental and health aspects, stakeholder participations, international issues, shared watercourses and inter-sectoral co-operation.

#### **4. STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

##### **4.1 Identification and evaluation of options**

This is to include review and updating the WRAP and other initiatives and programmes.

#### **5. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION**

##### **5.1 Emerging issues and strategic actions**

##### **5.2 Integrated Strategy for implementation**

##### **5.3 Ownership process**

#### **6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING**

7. REVIEW PROCESS

8. CONCLUSION

APPENDIX II

**LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS AND INVITED QUESTS**

**Participant**

**19<sup>th</sup> September 2003**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ministry/Company</b>	<b>Town</b>
1.	Hon.Alex Musanya	Hon. Deputy Minister-Ministry of Energy and Water Development	Lusaka
2.	E. M. Mwelwa	ZESCO limited	Lusaka
3.	L. S. Simwanda	Environmental Conservation Association of Zambia	Lusaka
4.	Z. Phiri	WRAP	Lusaka
5.	J. Sakupwaya	SADC ZACPRO 6.2 Project	Lusaka
6.	M. Mulasikwanda	Department of Energy	Lusaka
7.	R. Chisanga	Chipata Water & Sewerage co.	Chipata
8.	D. Kanshamba	CSPN	Lusaka
9.	D. Mwango	Environmental Council of Zambia	Lusaka
10.	M. Maimbo	Planning and Information Department-Ministry of Energy and Water Development	Lusaka
11.	C. M. Mutale	Planning and Information Department Ministry of Tourism,	Lusaka
12.	K. Nyalugwe	Environmental Council of Zambia	Lusaka
13.	K. Nyundu	Department of Water Affairs	Lusaka
14.	H. Chibuye	Water Board of Zambia	Lusaka
15.	P. Shawa	WECSZ	Lusaka
16.	N. B. Mwansa	National Institute of Industrial and Scientific Research	Lusaka
17.	M. Muleya	Zambia Sugar Co.	Mazabuka
18.	G. W. Sikuleka	Department of Agriculture	Lusaka
19.	M. Zeggeti	Information Centre-Ministry of Education	Lusaka
20.	O. M Changa	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council	Lusaka
21.	A. Hussen	Department of Water Affairs	Lusaka
22.	M. Muyaba	Ministry of Legal Affairs	Lusaka
23.	P. Sanyikosa	Zambia National Farmers Union	Lusaka
24.	C. F. G. Mukosa	Zambezi River Authority	Lusaka
25.	A. Mondoka	WRAP	Lusaka
26.	A.Chipeleme	Zambia Water Partnership	Lusaka

20<sup>th</sup> September 2003

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Ministry/Company</b>	<b>Town</b>
1.	M. Zeggetti	Information Centre MOE	Lusaka
2.	D. Kajoba	WASAZA	Lusaka
3.	D. Mwango	ECZ	Lusaka
4.	M. Mulasikwanda	Department of Energy	Lusaka
5.	L. Simwanda	ECAZ	Lusaka
6.	M. Muleya	Zambia Sugar PLC	Mazabuka
7.	N B Mwansa	NISIR	Lusaka
8.	P. Shawa	WECSZ	Lusaka
9.	M L Mbeba	WESCSZ	Lusaka
10.	M. Malindima	Daily Mail	Lusaka
11.	T. Mumba	ATM	Lusaka
12.	T. Ng'andwe	SADC NCZ	Lusaka
13.	S. Kata	ZIMA	Lusaka
14.	K. Nyalugwe	ECZ	Lusaka
15.	K. Nyundu	DWA	Lusaka
16.	H. Chibuye	WDB	Lusaka
17.	E. M. Mwelwa	ZESCO	Lusaka
18.	M. Maimbo	MEWD – DPI	Lusaka
19.	Z. Phiri	WRAP	Lusaka
20.	O. Chanda	NWASCO	Lusaka
21.	A. Hussen	DWA	Lusaka
22.	C. M. Mutale	Ministry of Tourism, En.	Lusaka
23.	P. Chola	DWA	Lusaka
24.	J. Shakupwaya	ZRA	Lusaka
25.	A. Mondoka	WRAP	Lusaka
26.	A. Chipeleme	Zambia Water Partnership	Lusaka
27.	J. Kampata	WRAP	Lusaka
28.	G. Sikuleka	MACO/TSB	Lusaka
29.	Reuben Chisanga	Chipata Water & Sewerage	Chipata
30.	P. Sanyikosa	Zambia National Farmers Union	Lusaka
31	E.C.Katai	Planning and Information Department-MEWD	