



KAZA Zambia Final Feasibility Report

**KAZA Water Infrastructure for Livelihoods Intervention - Phase III
(Zambia), FP20**

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Quality Assurance Checklist

In preparing this document CRIDF can confirm that it has followed CRIDF's internal general procedures, including appropriate CRIDF generic scope of work and that it has undergone appropriate quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) procedures as detailed in CRIDF's QA manual. Furthermore, CRIDF can confirm the applicable specific internal process and procedures have been followed including:

- CRIDF's Cost Benefit Assessments (CBAs) guideline have been applied as appropriate;
- CRIDF's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) guidelines have been applied as appropriate;
- CRIDF's Climate vulnerability mapping methodology has been applied as appropriate;
- CRIDF's Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) protocol have been applied as appropriate;
- CRIDF's Procurement guidelines have been followed as appropriate;
- CRIDF's Screens as appropriate.

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Contents

List of acronyms	6
Executive Summary	12
1 Introduction and Background	15
1.1 The KAZA TFCA	15
1.2 CRIDF and the KAZA TFCA	16
1.3 CRIDF Activity FP20	16
1.4 The Mulobezi GMA	17
1.5 Sites	18
1.6 Consultations	20
1.7 Technical issues	20
2 Settlements, population and water demand	22
2.1 Settlements	22
2.2 Population and water demand	28
3 Socio-economic context	31
3.1 Livelihoods	31
3.2 Gender	33
3.3 Social services	35
3.4 Water and sanitation	36
3.5 Administrative, commercial and other services	39
4 Water resources	40
4.1 Introduction	40
4.2 Geology of the project area	40
4.3 Groundwater potential at the project sites	40
4.4 Implementation options and costs	43
4.5 Borehole permit application	44
4.6 Considerations for solar pumping	44
4.7 Conclusions and recommendations	44
5 Provision and maintenance of water supply infrastructure	45
5.1 Lyoni	45

5.2 Silangi	46
5.3 Munengo	46
5.4 Chinyama	47
5.5 Kamwi	47
5.6 Mudobo	48
5.7 Preliminary cost estimates.....	48
5.8 Operation and maintenance	49
6 Sanitation.....	51
6.1 Introduction	51
6.2 Approach	51
6.3 Costs	52
7 Crop and livestock production.....	53
7.1 Introduction	53
7.2 Current cropping	53
7.3 Increased agricultural potential.....	56
7.4 Proposed cropping programme	59
7.5 Irrigation water demands	60
7.6 Outline costing for economic assessment.....	61
7.7 Irrigation plan	62
7.8 Provision of agricultural support services.....	62
8 Institutional assessment.....	64
8.1 Local authorities.....	64
8.2 Government and other institutions.....	66
8.3 Community commitment and engagement.....	69
9 Environmental assessment	72
9.1 Introduction	72
9.2 Scope of project.....	72
9.3 Legislative context	73
9.4 Assessment of potential impacts	74
9.5 Overall assessment of impacts.....	76

10	Financial and Economic Appraisal	79
10.1	Introduction	79
10.2	Options appraisal	80
10.3	CBA assumptions	81
10.4	Financial appraisal	83
10.5	Economic appraisal	94
10.6	Risk analysis	106
10.7	Conclusions and recommendations	108
11	Climate vulnerability and risk assessment	110
11.1	Introduction	110
11.2	Scope of Review	110
11.3	Climate vulnerability mapping	111
11.4	Climate projections	112
11.5	Climate Trends Overview	112
11.6	Review results	115
11.7	Recommendations and Next Steps	120
12	Procurement Options	121
13	Stakeholder Endorsement	123
13.1	National Parks and Wildlife Engagement	123
13.2	Mulobezi Endorsement Event	124
13.3	Kazungula District Council Meeting	129
14	Risk Register	131
	Annex 1: Climate data	134
	Annex 2: Gender equality and social inclusion	139
	Annex 3: Ministry of Local Government and Housing – RWSS Community Application Form	141
	Annex 4: Livestock	151
	Annex 5: Financial and economic results	152
	Annex 6: CRIDF Climate Vulnerability Tool Risk Indicators	155
	Annex 7: Meeting Minutes from Mabwe borehole siting discussion	159
	References	162

List of acronyms

Acronym	Long-Form
AEO	Agricultural Extension Officer
AEW	Agricultural Extension Worker
APM	Area Pump Minder
BCR	benefit cost ratio
CA	conservation agriculture
CBA	cost-benefit analysis
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management
CBO	community-based organisation
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRB	Community Resource Board
CRIDF	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility
CWR	Crop Water Requirements
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
D-WASHE	District Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Education
ECZ	Environmental Council of Zambia
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ENPV	economic net present value
EPCCA	Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
ET_{Crop}	Crop Evapotranspiration
ET_o	Reference Evapotranspiration
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FNPV	financial net present value
GBP	British Pound
GESI	gender equality and social inclusion
GM	gross margin

GMA	Game Management Area
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
ha	hectare
HBC	Hygiene Behaviour Change
HRH	His Royal Highness
HWC	human-wildlife conflict
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IP	Implementing Partner
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KAZA TFCA	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
KII	key informant interviews
KLO	KAZA Liaison Officer
km	kilometre
MLGH	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
nd	not dated
no	number
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NTFP	non-timber forest products
O&M	operation and maintenance
ODF	open defecation free
RCT	randomised control trial
RWSS	rural water supply and sanitation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDR	social discount rate
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
TFCA	Trans-Frontier Conservation Area
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USDA (SCS)	United States Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service
VAG	Village Action Group
VHW	Village Health Worker
V-WASHE	Village Water, Sanitation and Health Education

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN	water and sanitation
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZEMA	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
ZMW	Zambian Kwacha

List of Figures

Figure 1	Broad Outline of the KAZA TFCA area in SADC	15
Figure 2	Location of Mulobezi GMA	18
Figure 3	Location and distribution of project sites	19
Figure 4	Location of sites	22
Figure 5	Lyoni settlement pattern.....	23
Figure 6	Silangi settlement pattern	24
Figure 7	Munengo settlement pattern	25
Figure 8	Chinyama settlement pattern.....	26
Figure 9	Kamwi settlement pattern	27
Figure 10	Mudobo settlement pattern	28
Figure 11	Water and domestic chores	37
Figure 12	A woman from Munengo Village drawing water from an unprotected hand dug well	38
Figure 13	Water samples	42
Figure 14	Water point, Lyoni	43
Figure 15	Dry season gardens.....	54
Figure 16	Collecting water from unprotected shallow well.....	54
Figure 17	Field being ploughed with oxen	56
Figure 18	Conservation agriculture	57
Figure 19	Three principles of conservation agriculture	59
Figure 20	Traditional Authority decision-making structure.....	64
Figure 21	Community Resource Boards Structure	65
Figure 25	Climatic Zones in SADC	112
Figure 26	Meeting at the Moomba Palace	128
Figure 27	Female attendees at the Endorsement Event	128
Figure 28	Sioma irrigation feasibility study: ETo for three weather stations.....	137
Figure 29	Sioma irrigation feasibility study: ETc for three weather stations	138

List of Tables

Table 1	Proposed sites in Mulobezi GMA	19
Table 2	Population in the project area	28
Table 3	Estimated number of cattle in the project area	29
Table 4	Human and Livestock water demand.....	29
Table 5	Irrigation water demand	30
Table 6	Total water demand	30
Table 7	Indicative borehole drilling costs	43
Table 8	Cost estimates per site.....	48
Table 9	Operation and maintenance budget for water infrastructure: all sites: two years.....	49
Table 10	Expected maize production for the 2012/2013 agricultural season.....	55
Table 11	Possible crops for irrigated gardens at project sites	60
Table 12	Irrigation Requirements.....	61
Table 13	Outline costing of irrigated production for financial assessment	61
Table 14	Extension service support	63
Table 15	Active institutions, roles and responsibilities and relevance to the KAZA Project	68
Table 16	Overview of characteristics of potential impacts.....	78
Table 17	Key assumptions	82
Table 18	Total O&M costs, all project sites over two years (GBP)	84
Table 19	Cost of agriculture extension support services, all project sites (GBP)	86
Table 20	Summary of project costs, per project site (GBP).....	87
Table 21	Financial analysis results (GBP, 2016 prices)	90
Table 22	Project funding scenarios (GBP).....	91
Table 23	Sensitivity analysis – cost parameters	92
Table 24	Sensitivity analysis – revenue parameters.....	92
Table 25	Annual estimated health benefits (GBP).....	96
Table 26	Annual estimated annual domestic time savings (GBP).....	98
Table 27	Annual economic benefits derived from improved livestock (GBP).....	100
Table 28	Economic appraisal results summary (GBP)	102

Table 29	Economic Sensitivity Analysis	103
Table 30	Key risks and proposed mitigation measures	107
Table 31	Climate vulnerability indicators	111
Table 32	Climate projections for project area (Region 3)	113
Table 33	Project components and climate threats	115
Table 34	Climate Risk Matrix	116
Table 35	Project outcomes and resilience benefits	117
Table 36	Climate Resilience Benefits Matrix	118
Table 37	Livingstone weather station data	134
Table 38	Sesheke weather station data	135
Table 39	Mongu weather station data	136
Table 40	Estimated number of cattle in the project area	151
Table 41	Summary results from appraisal	152
Table 42	Snapshot of financial and economic appraisal	153

Executive Summary

Since 2013, CRIDF has worked closely with the KAZA Secretariat to address one of their primary objectives ‘...to develop and implement programmes that enhance the Sustainable Use of Natural and Cultural Heritage Resources to improve the livelihoods of Local Communities within and around the KAZA TFCA and thus contribute towards poverty reduction’. Specifically, the Project aims to establish permanent water provision for communities whose livelihoods are stressed by unreliable, inadequate water supplies and by human-wildlife conflict, which is exacerbated by the need to move livestock long distances to water. In addition to this, the Project will also improve the livelihoods of members of the community through a range of benefits which include health improvements, crop and livestock gains, climate resilience and time savings. Time savings and health impacts have a concentrated impact on the livelihoods of women and children, thus having a strong impact on gender equality in these vulnerable communities.

This potential has so far been explored in selected areas of the TFCA in Namibia (Phase I), Zimbabwe (Phase II) and Zambia (Phase III). This report details all aspects of the feasibility study carried out for Phase III – six settlements (265hh) that are situated in the Mulobezi Game Management Area (GMA) of Zambia. All six settlements were identified and prioritised due to their urgent need for improved water supply and sanitation, and were selected in close consultation with his Royal Highness Chief Moomba, village Headmen and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), an international NGO active in the area that has a small field office in Mulobezi. Communities, through their village heads from each village, sited the preferred locations for the proposed boreholes at central locations with respect to the distribution of homesteads in the respective villages.

Design recommendations

A selection of infrastructure options were assessed against a range of criteria (including investment costs, O&M requirements, environmental issues, need for social and institutional support etc.), where the final designs per site comprised of:

- New borehole with solar pump;
- Limited water reticulation infrastructure from the water source to storage and then to delivery points for domestic use, livestock watering and irrigated gardens;
- 1 ha fenced garden; and
- Support services to improve agricultural production, and hygiene and sanitation practices.

Institutional and Stakeholder Assessment

Findings from the socio-economic study identified several key water-related issues that greatly impact the lives of those living in the Mulobezi GMA. These issues include: insufficient water for both domestic and productive use; poor quality water; inability to secure farming implements and inputs; long distances to social services and commercial centres; human wildlife conflicts; and lack of women development activities. Provision of water for livelihoods would greatly alleviate the current water deficits that are constraining communities from engaging in productive activities, and health and hygiene practices.

As the primary users and managers of water and water-related livelihood activities, women and girls are most affected by these challenges.

The proposed interventions would largely become a responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) through the Kazungula District Council (KDC), and would benefit from technical support from Ministry of Agriculture (MA) district officials. The Project should be anchored within the current coordination and management structures for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) at the district and community levels – with ongoing support provided by the KDC, TNC and community leadership. While there are several trained Area Pump Minders amongst the beneficiary communities, a critical part of the long term sustainability of the intervention will be the provision of training on how to manage and operate the infrastructure.

Environmental Assessment

Having considered the proposed development in the context of the criteria for determining impacts set out in the Zambian EIA regulations, the Environmental Expert concluded that the proposed developments will not have a significant effect on the environment and does not consequently require an EIA. That is, the proposed works are located in degraded rural lands and will not impinge on any current land uses. The proposed works are also not located within any designated national protected site or archaeological sites, and, the construction works will be short-term. The temporary impacts associated with the construction phase can be managed and mitigation measures can be incorporated into the construction plan for the works. The permanent impacts of the proposed scheme are both positive and long-term.

Economic and Financial Analysis

Although the Project is not commercially viable on a standalone basis, the revenue generated by the beneficiary communities is sufficient to cover the on-going costs. External grant financing will therefore be required to cover the capital investment to make the Project viable. Should this be secured, the CBA indicates that the project is operationally sustainable. Grant funding of the CapEx requirement of GBP 265,137 should be secured for the successful implementation of the project, which includes provision for a significant training component.

The economic appraisal component of the CBA assessed a wider spectrum of costs and benefits relative to the financial appraisal, including quantitative and qualitative costs and benefits. The results of the quantitative economic appraisal show that the Project is economically viable and beneficial. At a 10% discount rate, the Project's ENPV is GBP 355,517 and the BCR 2.15; at a 3.5% discount rate, the ENPV is GBP 876,907 and the BCR is 3.55. The ERR at both discount rates is 24%. Including other non-quantifiable benefits (such as tourism benefits, positive gender impacts and climate resilience) bolsters these results and provides a robust justification for the project from a socio-economic perspective.

Climate Change Risk Assessment

The Track 1 CCRA showed that the Project brings a number of high resilience benefits to the Project recipients – including *improved health and nutrition, livelihoods and safety* (against wildlife). The Assessment also identified a number of climate risks (namely, prolonged drought and fires) in relation to the associated

infrastructure. In response to this, the following risk mitigating actions are proposed: explore sustainable borehole yields depending on precipitation levels under different climate scenarios, and ensure regular vegetation clearing near wooden fences to avoid damage and spread of fires.

Stakeholder Endorsement

Prior to finalising the Feasibility Study, the proposed Project designs were presented, discussed and ultimately endorsed by the His Royal Highness Prince Moomba, as well as each of the beneficiary village Headmen. Kazungula District Council also pledged their endorsement and support of the intervention.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife are responsible for dealing with KAZA affairs in Zambia, and were very positive about CRIDF's proposed activities in the Mulobezi GMA, and endorsed the feasibility study.

Next Steps

This report provides an overview of each element of the detailed feasibility design study undertaken by CRIDF, and endorsed by ministerial and local level Zambian stakeholders. Before proceeding with the Financial Closure and Implementation stages, CRIDF must determine the most appropriate finance route for the Project: whether it is a project suited for direct CRIDF-funding of the works, or one where an external funder may be better placed to take the project forward. Discussions on this are currently underway.

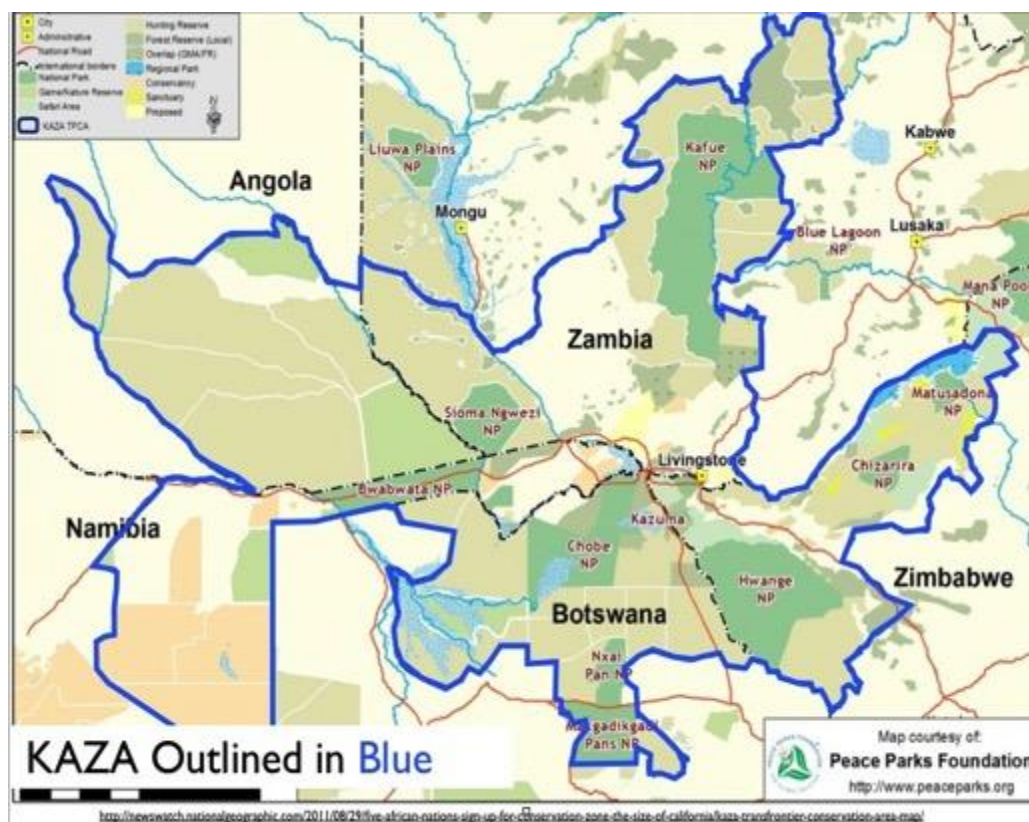
1 Introduction and Background

1.1 The KAZA TFCA

The Kavango Zambezi Trans Frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) was formalised by the Heads of State of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe who signed its Treaty on 18 August 2011. The process of establishing this TFCA, however, dates as far back as 2003 when the Tourism Ministers of the five countries agreed in principle to establish a major new TFCA (with emphasis on conservation and tourism development) in the Okavango and Upper Zambezi River Basins. In 2006, the Ministers of Environment, Tourism, Natural Resources and Wildlife of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a Memorandum of Understanding, agreeing to establish the KAZA TFCA. The KAZA Secretariat is in Kasane, Botswana.

Covering approximately 444,000 km², the KAZA TFCA (Figure 1 below) is set to become the world's biggest conservation area, encompassing 36 formally proclaimed protected areas, comprising national parks, game reserves and game/wildlife management areas as well as conservancies and communal areas. It is also home to an estimated three million people, many of whom live in poverty and most of whom are dependent on agriculture and other natural resource use for their livelihoods. A recent socio-economic baseline survey of the KAZA pilot area found that human-wildlife conflict is a major livelihood problem, causing overall losses of 32% of crops, 18% of cattle and 50% of goats.

Figure 1 Broad Outline of the KAZA TFCA area in SADC



KAZA is therefore committed to enhancing the livelihoods of those who live in the area, with particular emphasis on those most directly affected by wildlife. In some areas, KAZA is working to facilitate biodiversity conservation

through the enhancement of wildlife movements in dispersal zones between protected areas in the various countries. Those living in or near these areas are often badly affected by wild animals attacking people, eating their crops and killing their livestock. Many communities in the water-stressed Mulobezi Game Management Area (GMA) of Zambia – part of the KAZA TFCA – face these problems (sections 1.4 and 3.2.4 below).

Part of the hardship that many KAZA residents face is lack of water for domestic and livestock use. People and their livestock must often travel great distances to obtain water, especially in the dry season. If they adjust their residence patterns to move away from wildlife dispersal areas, they must find new, permanent water sources.

1.2 CRIDF and the KAZA TFCA

CRIDF is a UK-funded southern African regional programme that is being implemented in 11 countries. At community level, it aims to improve the resilience of communities in mitigating the impacts of climate change. To this end, the key objectives of CRIDF are:

- to deliver climate change resilience to communities in a pro-poor manner and to improve the livelihoods and food security of these communities;
- to provide environmentally sustainable engineering solutions; and to ensure that any identified negative environmental impacts are mitigated for, both in the construction and operation phase of the projects at reasonable cost; and
- to ensure that the projects are financially and economically viable.

It will be noted that the key objectives of CRIDF are rooted in a pursuit of judicious management and protection of the environment, as well as full consideration of potential negative environmental impacts in the design, construction and operation of the Project.

For CRIDF, the KAZA TFCA offers an excellent opportunity for a strategic partnership. Most of the TFCA is located in a semi-arid area that is vulnerable to the impact of climate change. The pursuit of sustainable water and natural resources utilisation by communities in the TFCA dovetails well with the core objectives of CRIDF. CRIDF therefore entered into discussions with the KAZA TFCA to explore areas of co-operation. In these discussions, the two programmes identified the opportunity for joint efforts to enhance rural water and sanitation facilities in selected TFCA communities that are strongly affected by wildlife and nature conservation activities.

1.3 CRIDF Activity FP20

As part of its efforts to secure more sustainable livelihoods for area residents, the KAZA project has thus negotiated the potential for funding through CRIDF, either directly or through alternative funding identified by CRIDF. This potential has so far been explored in selected areas of the TFCA in Namibia (Phase I), Zimbabwe (Phase II) and Zambia (Phase III). It focuses on the provision of safe domestic water supplies and improved household sanitation facilities for residents in selected communities within these areas; livestock watering points and small irrigated garden development may be associated with the new water sources that would be developed. Planning for CRIDF-facilitated KAZA water and sanitation interventions in these areas is at different stages of development. In each country, the plan is for an initial scoping visit to be followed by more detailed field assessments by technical teams, leading to a series of deliverables that set out technical design,

environmental and economic assessment and design of support services such as sanitation and horticultural extension programmes. These series of activities and tasks are incorporated into the CRIDF project FP20 - KAZA 'Water Infrastructure for Livelihoods Intervention'.

Within this programme, Activity FP20-011 – “KAZA Zambia Bankability” - comprises the second, detailed stage of planning for the proposed infrastructure in the Mulobezi GMA, Zambia. It comprises four outputs:

- i. Preliminary technical report (D01a), including detailed analysis of water resources, settlements, population and water demand; recommendations and specifications for provision and maintenance of water supply infrastructure; proposals for ensuring appropriate sanitation measures to accompany the improved domestic water supply; and analysis and recommendations regarding crop and livestock production and related support systems.
- ii. Final technical report – this report (D02) – which includes the technical material originally presented in D01a as well as institutional, social, environmental, financial and economic and climate vulnerability and risk assessments, together with procurement recommendations.
- iii. Stakeholder engagement report (D03), to be prepared after the stakeholder endorsement events scheduled for 22 – 24 March 2016.
- iv. Final bankability report (D04).

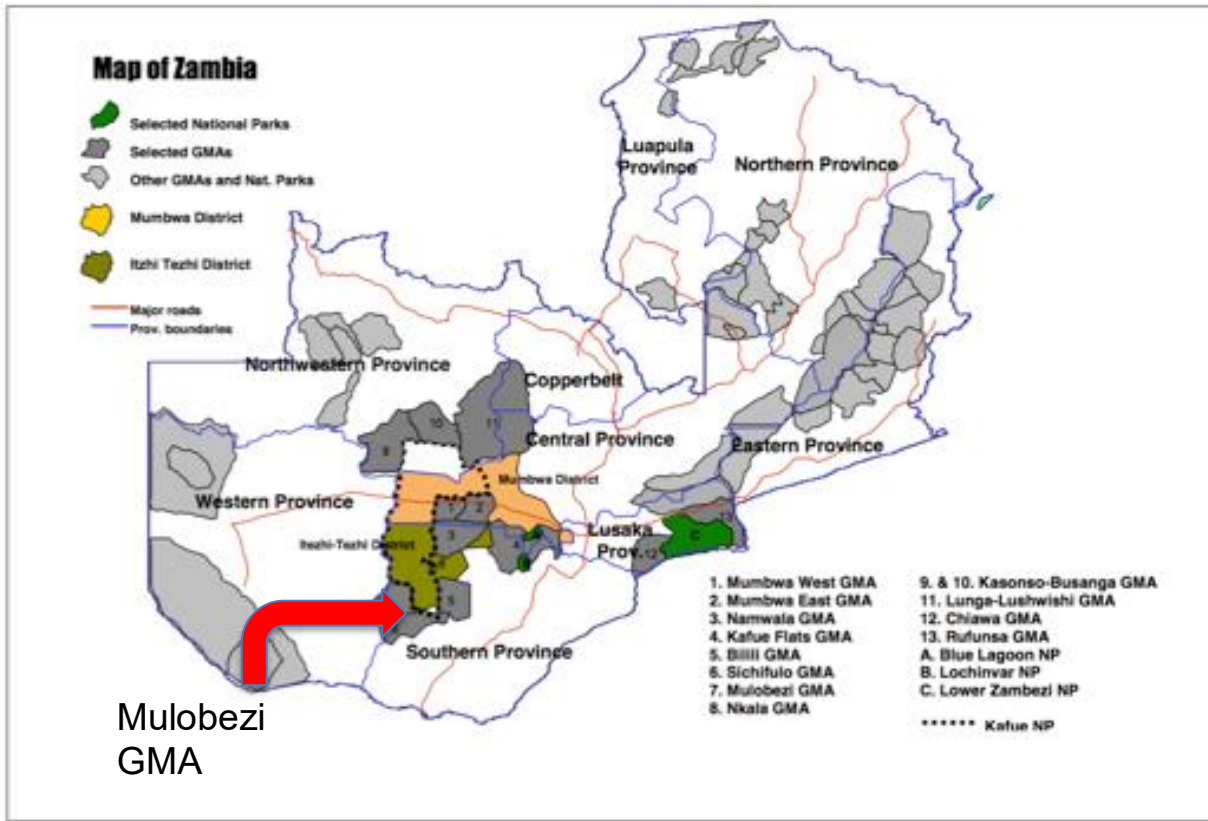
In addition to the four outputs identified above, CRIDF has prepared an outline business case for the proposed intervention in the Mulobezi GMA (FP20-011 D01b).

1.4 The Mulobezi GMA

Mulobezi GMA, lying south west of Kafue National Park, is experiencing a rapid degradation of its natural resources, as well as high levels of rural poverty. It is the fifth largest buffer zone in the Kafue ecosystem, with an area of approximately 3,430 square kilometres (TNC, 2012). Since 2000, the area has experienced rapid decline in its natural resources, in particular its wildlife and teak forests, caused primarily by poaching and poverty. These challenges are common across the KAZA TFCA. The high dependence on agriculture, coupled with the relatively high prevalence of poverty, has resulted in significantly vulnerable communities within the region. Climate change and water scarcity are exacerbating factors in this vulnerability. The area is also prone to human-wildlife conflict (HWC). While KAZA is committed to enhancing the livelihoods of those who live in the area, with particular emphasis on those most directly affected by wildlife, resources for such activities are limited.

HWC results in a loss of crops, livestock and sometimes even human life. A recent socio-economic baseline survey of the KAZA pilot area found that HWC is a major livelihood problem, causing annual overall losses of 32% of crops, 18% of cattle and 50% of goats (Mosimane *et al.*, 2014). HWC is especially a concern in the dry winter and early summer months; during these times, some of the communities must share water supplies with wildlife, leading to higher HWC. It is during this period when communities living in the KAZA area move their livestock towards water bodies (e.g. rivers and dams) when water closer to them dries up.

Figure 2 Location of Mulobezi GMA



The area is largely poor, with the population within the GMA surviving off subsistence agriculture, as well as some other low-income generating activities, such as the brewing and selling of traditional beer, the collection and sale of munkoyo roots, craft production and carpentry (Chemonics, 2011). In the household survey carried out as part of a situational and livelihoods analysis of the area, nearly all households in the Mulobezi GMA faced challenges in meeting their obligatory expenses, and almost none generated any cash surpluses. A lack of funds was also found to be the main determinant of a lack of farming inputs used by local farmers, including fertilizer, improved seed, tools and equipment. In many cases some children were unable to attend school because of cash shortages (Chemonics, 2011). The study reports that while poaching of wildlife is illegal and consequently severely under-reported, there is clear evidence that poaching wild meat is a common occurrence and serves as a means of generating food or cash for struggling households.

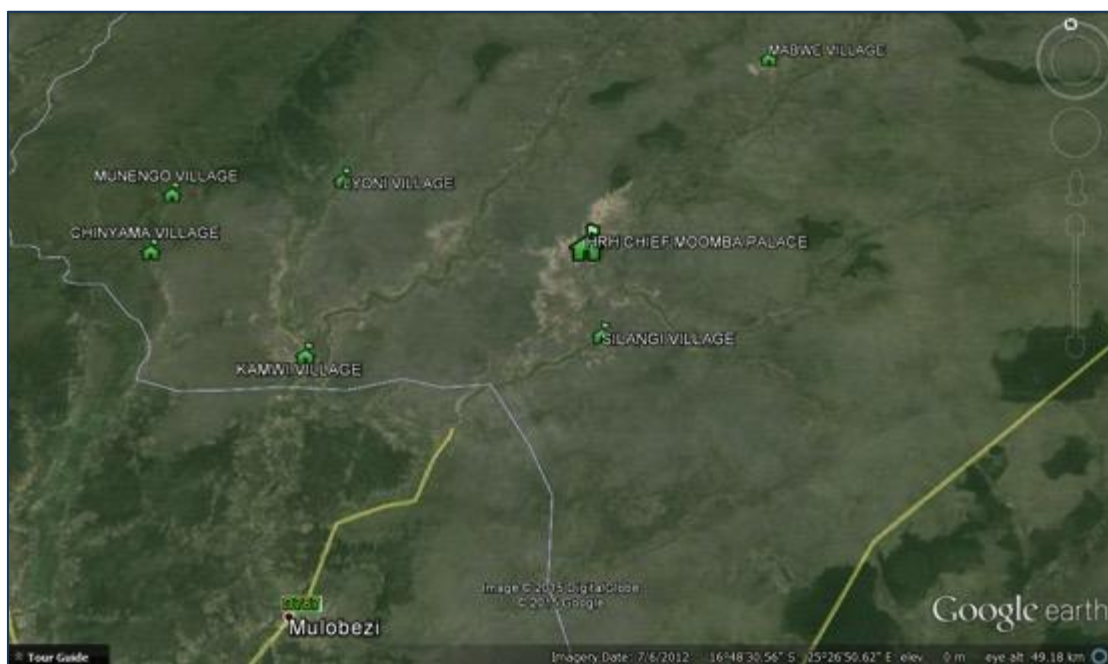
1.5 Sites

The project aims to improve livelihoods through the provision of domestic and livestock water supply, as well as small garden irrigation facilities in the following village locations in the Moomba chiefdom, which is coterminous with the Mulobezi GMA, Southern Province.

Table 1 **Proposed sites in Mulobezi GMA**

Village Community	Geographic Reference	Ward Name
Silangi	16°40'21.10"S 25°19'41.97"E	Moomba
Munengo	16°34'02.47"S 25°06'41.61"E	Moomba
Chinyama	16°35'56.31"S 25°06'02.55"E	Moomba
Lyoni	16°34'12.22"S 25°12'10.69"E	Moomba
Mudobo	16°33'37.76"S 25°26'13.49"E	Moomba
Kamwi	16°39'53.27S 25°10'45.24"E	Moomba

Figure 3 Location and distribution of project sites



The distribution of project sites is shown in the excerpt from Google Earth imagery in Figure 3 above. Due to lack of surface water bodies, the source of water for all the selected sites will be groundwater through the provision of boreholes. Communities through their village heads from each village sited the preferred locations for the proposed boreholes at central locations with respect to the distribution of homesteads in the respective villages. The final locations of the boreholes will depend on the results of a detailed geophysical survey. CRIDF consultants undertook two separate visits in March¹ and December 2015 to inspect the sites and carry out technical and environmental technical assessments. After the field visits, preliminary evaluation of groundwater

¹ FP20-007 D01.

availability was undertaken for each site based on ground observations of the respective dominant geologies and results from previous studies. In particular, reference was made to the Zambia National Water Resources Master Plan of 1995. The findings on general groundwater potential in the project areas are discussed in chapter 4.

1.6 Consultations

As explained in the March 2015 scoping report, consultations in the Mulobezi GMA have been facilitated by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), an international NGO active in the area that has a small field office in Mulobezi. A meeting with community representatives at the palace of His Royal Highness Chief Moomba on 17 March 2015 led to identification of the sites presented in that report. During the December site visit, a senior official from the palace was deputed to accompany the CRIDF team, having alerted communities in advance about the planned visits. At each community, meetings were held with local headmen and community members. A further meeting was also held at the palace to inform Chief Moomba about the progress and plans.

During the December 2015 site visit and community consultations, a number of adjustments were made to the site identification set out in the March 2015 scoping visit report. These were based on further investigation in the affected communities and areas, and will lead to a more effective water supply programme for the Mulobezi GMA, taking into account likely available resources. The changes made are set out in the discussion of each site in Chapter 2 below.

1.7 Technical issues

The Mulobezi GMA is remote from engineering and extension services. Road access is poor. The population have very little disposable income. Borehole pumps should therefore offer maximum reliability combined with minimum operating costs and maintenance requirements. In addition these boreholes should be drilled to an appropriate depth that will ensure climate resilience. This requires deeper boreholes than the existing ones and should be at least 80 meters, but will depend on the hydrogeological surveys. Solar pumps are therefore recommended for this initiative. Zambia has less experience than some other countries in the KAZA area with solar technology for water supply, but it is feasible to install and operate such pumps. Hand pumps have proved unreliable in the area (due also to poor borehole installation). Diesel pumps would not be affordable and could not be maintained. Electricity is unavailable.

Livestock production is an important element of local livelihoods, and livestock watering is a major challenge – not least because of potential predation by wildlife. It is therefore important to include livestock watering capacity and simple facilities in the scheme.

Beneficiaries' livelihoods can be significantly enhanced and made more climate resilient by increased production of garden vegetables. Irrigation from borehole water can facilitate this. Costs must be kept low, however, and only the simplest technology is likely to be feasible and sustainable. Large-scale irrigated production and sophisticated irrigation systems are not practicable.

Global good practice requires that no rural water supply scheme should be developed without appropriate attention to enhanced sanitation and hygiene.

The proposed initiative in the Mulobezi GMA therefore consists of the following:

- drilling of new boreholes to a depth of at least 80 meters and fitting them with solar pumps;
- provision of limited water reticulation infrastructure from the water source to delivery points for domestic use, livestock watering and irrigated gardens;
- provision of small (1 ha) fenced community vegetable gardens that will derive water from the developed water sources;
- promotion of appropriate latrines to improve the sanitation of the communities;
- promotion of and improving the understanding of the need for improved hygiene; and
- support services to improve agricultural production from the irrigated plots and to improve the communities' understanding and use of sanitation and hygiene.

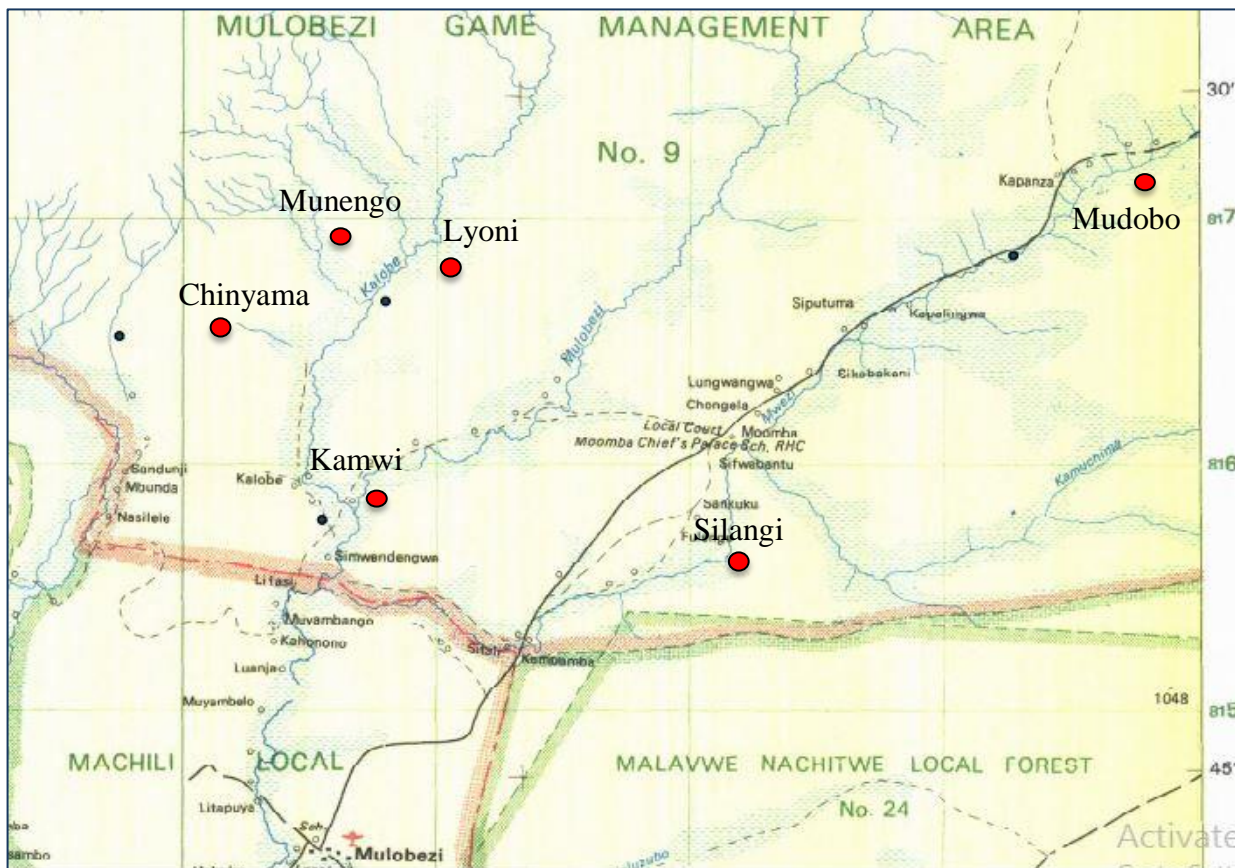
2 Settlements, population and water demand

2.1 Settlements

In general, settlements in all the project areas are rural in nature and characterised by scattered homesteads that exhibit a high level of unplanned development. The existing villages are expanding into the forests to create fields for subsistence agriculture, resulting in substantial deforestation. This settlement pattern, which is typical of rural settlements in Mulobezi District, is not conducive for the cost-effective provision of piped water supply infrastructure. Other villages are also being opened very far from existing hand pumped boreholes.

A description of settlements at each project site is given in the following subsections with the aid of Google Earth imagery dated 2012. Due to the passage of four years since the Google earth imagery was taken, the photographs do not depict actual conditions on the ground. Project area population has been based on household sizes published in the 2010 National Census Report projected to the current period, while livestock have been estimated from average ownership per household as advised by the villagers. The excerpt from the 1:250,000 Surveyor General Map in Figure 4 below shows the general project area within which the proposed beneficiary villages of Lyoni, Silangi, Munengo, Chinyama, Mudobo and Kamwi are located.

Figure 4 Location of sites



2.1.1 Lyoni village

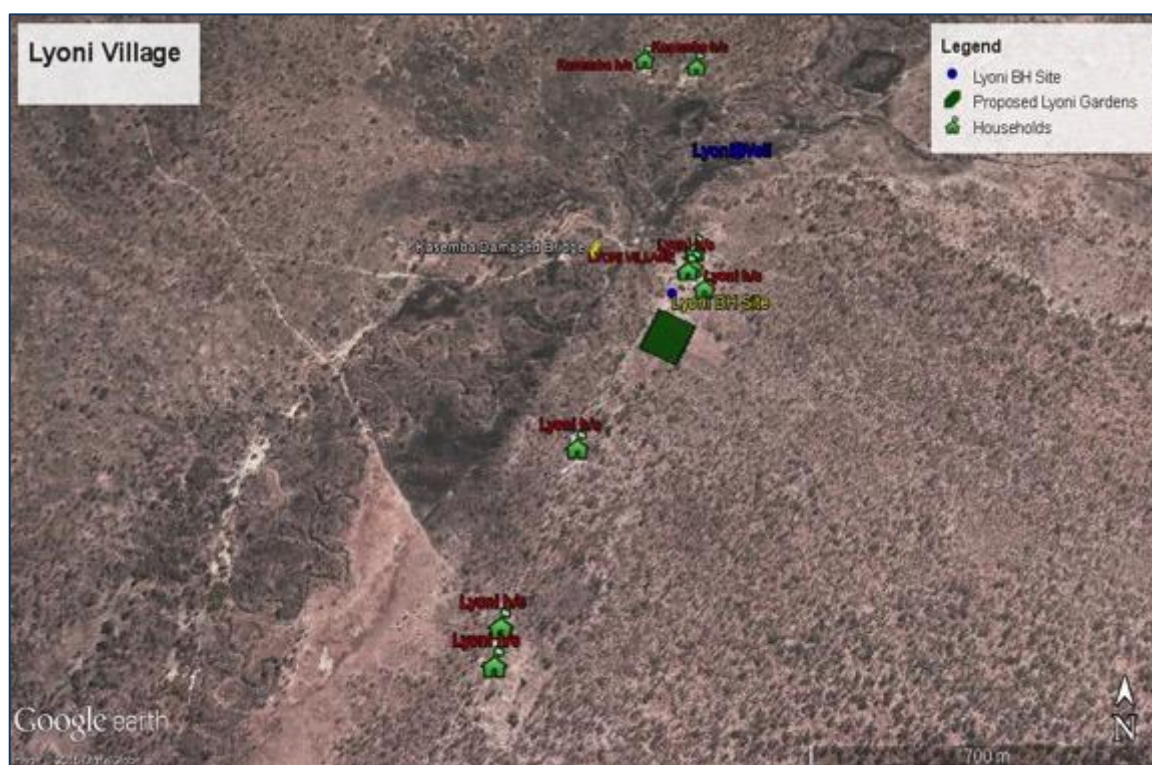
The project area is located approximately 15 km to the north-west of His Royal Highness (HRH) Chief Moomba's palace. Access to the site is by unsurfaced and poorly maintained narrow tracks through deep sand, making it very difficult and arduous.

The distribution of settlements is shown in the 2012 Google Earth imagery in Figure 5 below, and does not include all existing households in the area. The scattered settlement pattern is evident, with the majority of households situated along the road. It is proposed to site the new boreholes at the location shown in the Google Earth image around which the majority of the household are situated.

The proposed project will benefit a total of 44 households from Lyoni, Kasempa, Silangi, Mudenda and Chipangole villages. The maximum walking distance to the borehole site is approximately 2.5 km for homesteads to the south-west of the proposed water source. Currently villagers fetch water from Kalobe River, which Kasempa villagers would have to cross to reach the borehole – potentially causing difficulties in the rainy season.

Land around the borehole site that can be utilised for the development of irrigated gardens has been identified. However, the final site for the garden will be selected in consultation with the traditional leadership.

Figure 5 Lyoni settlement pattern



2.1.2 Silangi village

The Silangi Village project area is located approximately 6 km to the south of HRH Chief Moomba's palace. The 2012 Google Earth image given in Figure 6 below illustrates the general distribution of households in the project

area. Isolated homesteads straddle a river, forming two main clusters situated to the north-west and south-east of the waterway. A few households are located outside the two main village clusters to the north and south. The absence of a bridge across the main waterway makes it difficult to cross from one village to the other during the rainy season.

General access to the site is by poorly maintained unsurfaced tracks. The selected location for the proposed new borehole is shown in Figure 6. The site is located reasonably centrally to the majority of households. However, villagers to the west of the waterway have difficulty in accessing water during the rainy season due to the absence of a bridge across the river. The outdated 2012 Google Earth imagery indicates the general settlement pattern but does not show the exact number of households. The headman confirmed that the number of households in the area is 23. The maximum walking distance to the borehole site is approximately 1.5 km for homesteads to the west of the proposed source of water.

Land around the borehole site that can be used for the development of irrigated gardens has been identified. However, the site will be finalised after consultations with the traditional leadership.

Figure 6 Silangi settlement pattern



2.1.3 Munengo village

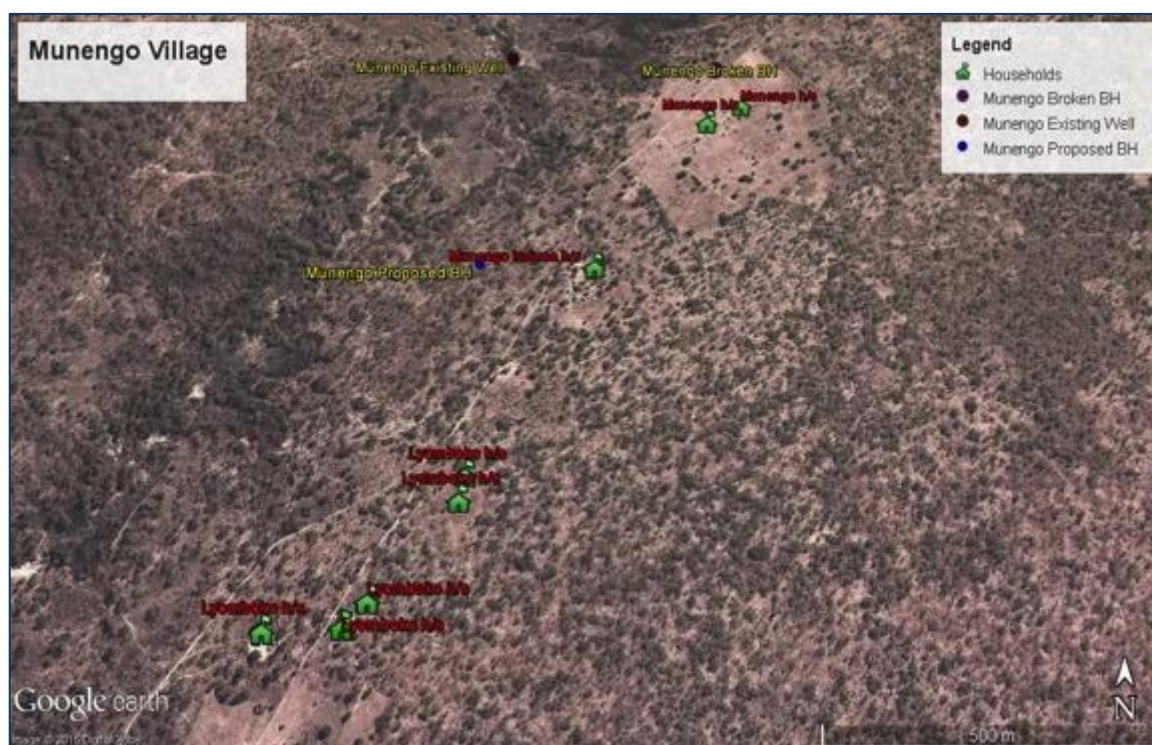
Munengo project area (referred to as Namuse in the March 2015 scoping report) consists of two separate villages, Munengo and Lyomboko. The area is located approximately 10 km to the west of Lyoni village. Similar to Silangi and Lyoni villages, access to the area is served by a poorly maintained track.

The 2012 Google Earth imagery in Figure 7 below illustrates the distribution of settlements, with the majority of households located along the main road. The majority of the households are located to the north-east of the

proposed borehole site. The project area has a total of 65 households comprising 40 from Munengo village in the north-east and 25 from Lyomboko village in the south east. The maximum walking distance to the borehole site is approximately 2.5 km for a few homesteads to the north-east of the proposed borehole site and gardens, while the majority of homesteads are within 1 km of the borehole site. Currently the villagers fetch water from hand dug wells along Namuse River.

Land around the borehole site that can be used for the development of irrigated gardens has been identified. However, the site will be finalised after consultations with the traditional leadership.

Figure 7 Munengo settlement pattern



2.1.4 Chinyama village

Chinyama village project area is located just south of Munengo village and approximately 10 km to the west of Lyoni village. The area is served by a poorly maintained access road. It was added during the December 2015 site visit, having been identified as in severe need of an accessible safe water supply and too far from the proposed Munengo supply to be served by it.

The 2012 Google Earth imagery in Figure 8 below illustrates the settlement pattern in the project area, which is very sparse, with most households located along the road. A few isolated households are found in the north-east of the village. The proposed new borehole will serve approximately 39 households, with the furthest villagers travelling about 2.5 km to the proposed water source.

Land has been identified close to the proposed borehole site for the development of irrigated gardens, subject to consultations with the traditional leadership and affected land owners.

Figure 8 Chinyama settlement pattern



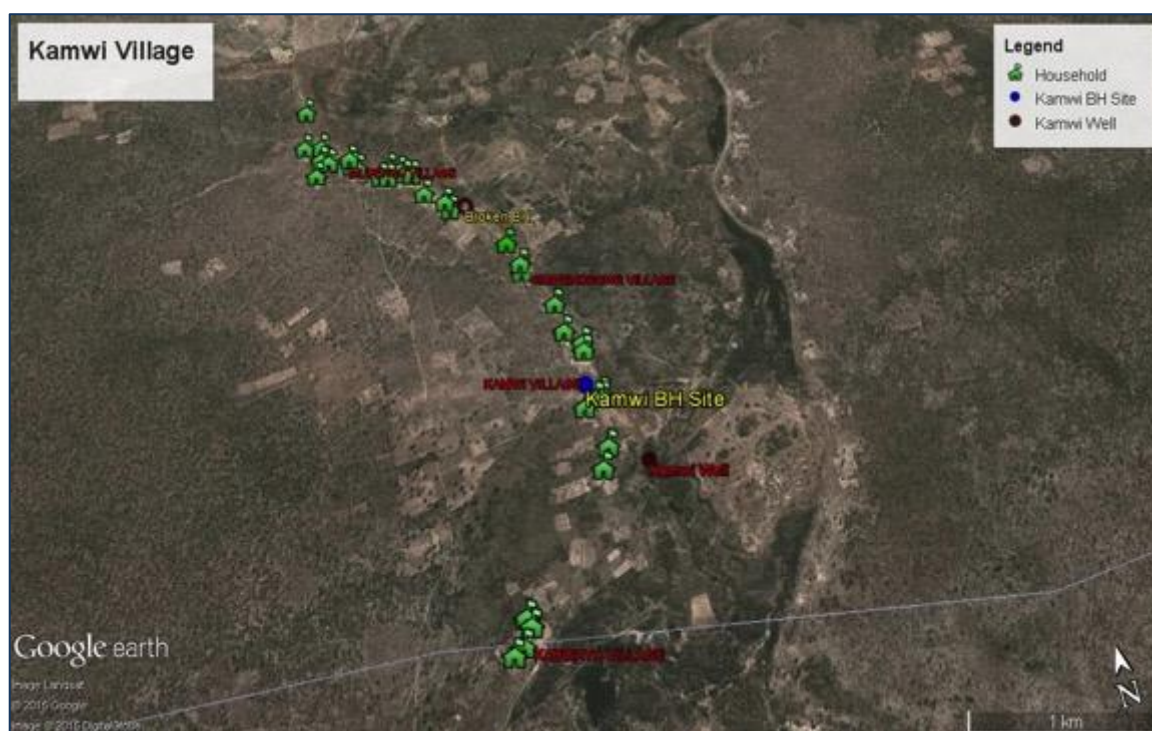
2.1.5 Kamwi project area

Kamwi project area spans the villages of Mupengu, Simwendengwe, Kabwaya and Kamwi villages, located 10 km south of Lyoni village. The area has approximately 60 households, most of which are located along the main road as shown in the 2012 Google Earth imagery in Figure 9 below.

A hand pumped borehole was installed in 2005 but collapsed after a week’s utilisation. Reports were made to the District Council but no investigations were done to find the cause of the collapse. Currently the villagers are fetching water from shallow wells along the Kalobe and Mulobezi rivers.

The site of the proposed borehole, shown in the Google Earth image in Figure 9 below, has been agreed between heads from all the four villages as being the most central to allow reasonable access by most of the villagers. It is not the site shown to the March 2015 scoping mission, which was at Mupengu and had reportedly been identified in earlier discussions between the local VAG and the District Council. However, consultations during the December 2015 site visit confirmed the community preference for the site now identified.

Land has been identified near the proposed borehole site for the development of irrigated gardens, subject to consultations with traditional leadership and affected land owners.

Figure 9 Kamwi settlement pattern

2.1.6 Mudobo project area

During the March 2015 scoping visit, community representatives identified a proposed borehole site in undeveloped bush at a point where a proposed new community school was to be constructed. The main village of Mabwe is located some 4 km north of this site and has an operational borehole and community school. There has reportedly been discussion about moving the Mabwe community school from there to the new site, which is some 750 m from Mudobo village. This seems impractical. Meanwhile, there is no clarity as to when a school might actually be constructed at the new site.

Mudobo village was identified as a suitable site for a borehole to serve that community, Chijumba (ten minutes' walk to the north) and Munchindu (15 minutes' walk to the south). The borehole would currently serve 34 households in these three communities, although new homesteads are reportedly being developed in the area. The 2012 Google Earth imagery in Figure 10 below shows the general location of the three project area villages, as well as the main village of Mabwe to the north. Due to the long distance of the three villages to the nearest boreholes (Mabwe to the north and Mungambwa 4 km to the south), residents have to rely on untreated water from the nearby Mwezi River,

During the site visit, village heads from the area endorsed the positioning of a new borehole at at Mudobo, with the concurrence of the local area induna (based at Mungambwa). It is proposed to develop a small irrigated garden in a suitable area near the borehole.

Figure 10 Mudobo settlement pattern



2.2 Population and water demand

2.2.1 Population estimates

Population estimates for all the project sites have been undertaken based on the reported number of households in the vicinity of the proposed sources of water in combination with the household sizes given in the 2010 census report. According to the 2010 National Census Report, the average household size in the Southern province is 5.4, with an average rural population growth rate for the Southern Province for the period 2000-2010 estimated at 2.8%. This growth rate has been used for the projection of population at all the project sites over 20 years to 2035.

Table 2 below gives a summary of the current and projected population at each site.

Table 2 Population in the project area

Village	Household size	No .of households		Population	
		2015	2035	2015	2035
Lyoni	5.4	44	69	238	373
Silangi	5.4	23	36	125	195
Munengo	5.4	65	102	351	551
Chinyama	5.4	39	61	211	330
Kamwi	5.4	60	94	324	508
Mudobo	5.4	34	53	184	287

The estimation of livestock population in the project areas has been based on the average number of cattle per household in the Moomba area. Information from the District Situation Analysis Report of 2005 indicates that there are 1,400 cattle in Moomba area, which gives an estimated average of 4 cattle per household based on a total of 360 households in the area. The population of other domestic animals is insignificant compared to cattle. Table 3 below gives the population of livestock cattle for each of the project areas.

Table 3 Estimated number of cattle in the project area

Project area	Household (2035)	No of cattle (2035)
Lyoni	69	276
Silangi	36	144
Munengo	102	408
Chinyama	61	244
Kamwi	94	376
Mudobo	53	212

2.2.2 Domestic and livestock water demand

The estimated domestic and livestock water demand in the project areas, has been based on the 2035 projected human and livestock populations and per capita consumption of 20 l/d/person and 30 l/unit respectively, and is summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Human and Livestock water demand

Project area	Water demand (2035) in m ³ /day		
	Human	Livestock	Total
Lyoni	7.5	8.3	15.8
Silangi	3.9	4.3	8.2
Munengo	11.0	12.2	23.2
Chinyama	6.6	7.3	13.9
Kamwi	10.2	11.3	21.5
Mudobo	5.7	6.4	12.1

2.2.3 Garden irrigation water demand

Irrigation water demand analysis has been carried out based on a variety of crops and water application systems. A review of the situation indicates that sprinkler irrigation, although preferable, would not be ideal for the small irrigation plots, for the following reasons.

- The allotments per household will be too small to allow for individual operation of sprinklers, which normally have a wetted perimeter of about 15 m on average. Cropping preferences and variability by irrigators would create numerous operational problems.
- The proposed configuration of the water supply system will consist of pumping from a borehole into an elevated tank with a maximum height of 7 m using solar power. Sprinkler irrigation would require an

additional booster pump to generate the 30 m of head required to operate the nozzle. The use of wind power for pumping has been discounted due to reported low wind speeds in the region.

Appropriate types of irrigation systems for the small gardens could be either simple hosepipes connected to stand pipes, or drip irrigation systems. The former will be simpler and cheaper to implement for the small gardens, with far fewer operational problems. Thus a simple drag hose system is recommended.

Notwithstanding the above observations, garden irrigation water demand has been based conservatively on that computed for sprinkler irrigation systems. To simplify planning, and recognising that the primary function of the schemes is domestic and livestock water supply, an irrigated garden area of 1 ha per scheme is proposed.

Irrigation water demand for each area based on the analyses undertaken for the Agronomy component is summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5 **Irrigation water demand**

Village	Water demand m ³ /hr	Water Demand m ³ /day
Lyoni	10	80
Silangi	10	80
Munengo	10	80
Chinyama	10	80
Kamwi	10	80
Mudobo	10	80

2.2.4 Total water demand

Total water demand includes domestic, livestock and irrigation water demand and is summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6 **Total water demand**

Project area	Water demand in m ³ /day			
	Human	Livestock	Irrigation	Total
Lyoni	7.5	8.3	80	95.8
Silangi	3.9	4.3	80	88.2
Munengo	11.0	12.2	80	103.2
Chinyama	6.6	7.3	80	93.9
Kamwi	10.2	11.3	80	101.5
Mudobo	5.7	6.4	80	92.1

3 Socio-economic context

3.1 Livelihoods

The project area is classified under the Mulobezi Woodlands livelihood Zone 9 (Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee, 2004). This zone is characterised by rainfall of 600 – 700 mm per annum, and Kalahari sands, which are infertile soils. Infertile soils and low rainfall are some of the constraining factors that affect the livelihoods of the people in the project area. Further, the zone is an ecological landscape dominated by miombo woodlands interspersed with dambos, grassy plains and teak forests. This was the main pull factor for the establishment of the Mulobezi Saw Mill Company, a parastatal that was privatised in the early 1990s. Prior to 1990, the GMA had a high wildlife population and teak forests, which have been in decline due partly to the restructuring of the National Parks and Wildlife Services to the Zambia Wildlife Authority. The other reason for deforestation is the rapid migration of farmers from other parts of the province in search of agricultural land.

Given that most livelihood assets and activities are dependent on the climatic conditions, communities of Moomba chiefdom (the Mulobezi GMA) have striven to combine their capabilities, skills and knowledge to survive. Some of the main livelihood activities include the following.

3.1.1 Agricultural production

Food security for residents in the Mulobezi GMA is a major socio economic challenge. As in most rural areas of Zambia, project site beneficiaries are smallholder farmers depending on rain-fed crop production. Their agricultural activities revolve around crop and animal husbandry. Common field crops grown include maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and beans. Some households own seasonal gardens cultivated from March/April to August/September. Some of the crops grown include rape, okra, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes and green maize.

Although the project area is within a GMA where tsetse flies are a possibility, livestock rearing is important due to abundant pastures in wetland areas. The main animals kept are cattle - usually raised for milk, draught power and transportation of agricultural products, timber and people. A number of households keep donkeys for the purpose of transportation of goods to far away markets. Cattle and donkeys are an essential means of transportation as the project area is located far from the main centres. Women reported that chickens were mainly reared for sale and as a source of protein in the household. Other small animals reared include ducks and pigeons.

3.1.2 Trading ventures

Trading has emerged as one of the major sources of income for many households. Given the project sites' location in a GMA, natural resource base incomes are derived from sale of timber, high value non-timber forest products (NTFP) and agricultural produce. Timber and firewood are sold to Zambezi Sawmills in Mulobezi and households respectively. The NTFP sold include: i) wild roots, tubers, and fruits ii) seasonal mushrooms; iii)

mopane worms; vi) honey, and v) thatch and palm fronds for basket and mat making. Of interest is the munkoyo wild root that is a major source of income for many women at the project sites. Agricultural produce sold includes vegetables, seasonal fruits (mangoes), cow milk, small animals, maize and sorghum. Other foodstuffs sold are fish and local opaque beer. Although the area is far from commercial centres, items mentioned above are sold in Mulobezi, Sesheke, other Southern Province districts and as far as Lusaka.

3.1.3 Skills

The educational level attained is one of the key determinants of the availability of skills in the project area. The level of education attained by household members as revealed by the 2014 baseline study (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014) indicated that 38% had no education and 44% had some primary education. Further, 6% and 5% had completed primary and secondary education respectively. This illustrates that there are low literacy levels among community members in the Mulobezi GMA. The low literacy levels have to be taken in to account in the selection of technology and level of operation and maintenance of water systems under the proposed project.

Nevertheless, some skilled community members available include technicians such as Area Pump Minders (APMs), carpenters (some highly skilled in wood carving), weavers (reed mats), and saw millers. Some community members have knowledge of agriculture (due to long term experience), fishing and timber preserving, while others are retirees with assorted skills and knowledge. Availability of APMs is critical to rural water supply projects, as they have basic training on the operation and maintenance of borehole pumps.

3.1.4 Wage employment

One major livelihood strategy employed in times of crisis is wage employment, which attracts men, women and the youth. Most adult household members obtain short-term wage employment in farms, either locally or in neighbouring districts. Payment is usually in the form of cash or maize.

Among community members met during the December 2015 site visit, none were in formal employment. The baseline study (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014) indicated that 61% of the respondents in Mulobezi GMA were farmers, 26% of the labour force was unemployed and only 4% were in full time employment. The rest are engaged in part time wage employment and trading.

3.1.5 Assets

According to the baseline study report (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014), physical capital assessed includes housing, farming implements and other household items. As regards housing, it was reported that 85% of the people live in traditional thatch and grass buildings. The report revealed that 45% of respondents own a plough (essential for cultivation), 26% own bicycles and another 26% own ox drawn carts useful for transporting goods, people and water supplies. Other high ranking assets included radios (31%), television (11%) and sledge (11%) used for hauling timber and other heavy items. Other assets owned by few households included vehicles (5 households), canoes (3 households), hammer mills (3 households), and tractors (2 households).

3.1.6 Energy

The project sites are not connected to the national grid. Institutions such as the school, clinics and the Chief's palace use a combination of solar power and diesel or petrol generators. Households also use small solar power systems (a panel connected to a battery) and candles for lighting, and firewood for cooking purposes.

3.2 Gender

The general background to gender issues at the national level has not changed much since the adoption of the National Gender Policy in 2000. It is well understood that socio economic development can only be attained when there is equal participation of both men and women in the development process. With this realisation the Government of Zambia's vision on gender is contained in the "Vision 2030". The National Gender Policy addresses the need to build and strengthen national capacity for advocating and mainstreaming gender in the developmental process. Under the guidance of the Ministry of Gender and Child Development, all government ministries have appointed and trained gender focal persons from headquarters through to the provincial and district levels.

The Kazungula District Development Strategic Plan 2015-2019 presents a number of gender-specific programmes aimed at advancing gender mainstreaming in all district plans and programmes. The current status of rural water and sanitation in the Mulobezi GMA, however, presents serious challenges to gender equity through the burdens and risks that they impose on women and girls (sections 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 below). Other livelihood challenges for women are presented in the sections below.

3.2.1 Inability to secure farming implements and inputs

Women interviewed during the December 2015 site visit reported that they frequently use maize, groundnuts, sorghum and pumpkins seeds from the previous season. This is a traditional system, which is perpetuated by the lack of money to buy certified seeds. This has led to low production, reduced incomes and wasted effort.

Women in the Munengo area revealed that households that engage in horticulture use certified seeds purchased from Mulobezi and Kasima, where they sell their produce. However, they were not able to buy certified maize seed as it was expensive at ZMW 250 for a 10kg bag. This in comparison to large quantities of vegetable seeds purchased at a lower price of less than ZMW 20.

3.2.2 Dependence on non-timber forest products

The sale of NTFP is one of the key sources of income. All the women interviewed revealed that a wild root (munkoyo) was a lucrative product that most households relied upon. It was revealed that a three year ban (starting 2016) has been placed on the extraction of this product. This is in an effort to replenish the depleted root that is also a source of food for wild animals. This was a great source of concern for women whose major source of income has been curtailed.

The Forestry Department is implementing a project on the domestication of wild tubers and roots. If possible, the domestication of munkoyo should be a major target for this project, due to its income generating potential for local women.

3.2.3 Distance to social services and commercial centres

Most project sites are located far away from the health, education and commercial facilities (sections 3.3 and 3.5 below). This makes it difficult for community members to access services in good time. For instance it takes three hours for women of Lyoni site to walk to Moomba for health and educational services. This is a significant opportunity cost for household livelihoods.

Trading as a major source of income for most households is also negatively affected, as it can only flourish if there is easy access to commercial centres. In all focus group discussions, women complained of the long distances to the main commercial centres. These long distances are not favourable for hauling perishables, and the trend has been to start off around 4 a.m. The problem of distance is exacerbated by the lack of vehicular transport; community members largely travel by bicycles, carts and/or walking.

Given the challenge of long distances and lack of vehicular transport, most community members sell their products locally at lower prices. The implication for the project is that households would have to factor in the form of transport and markets available.

3.2.4 Human-wildlife conflicts

Women in Silangi, which is located at the edge of the GMA, complained of frequent animal raids, which exacerbated food insecurity and reduced household incomes. Notorious animals mentioned are elephants that raided maize fields, and duikers and wild pigs that are problematic in bean fields. In certain instances animals even broke through the fencing. Adult household members, including women, were reported to be spending considerable time trying to ward off these wild animals.

3.2.5 Lack of women's development activities

During focus group discussions, all women complained of inactivity and lack of community development activities. Although the Department of Social Welfare was implementing the Social Cash Transfer scheme in the area, their interaction was limited to beneficiaries of the programme. The absence of the Department of Community Development (probably due to the remoteness of the area and budget constraints) has deprived the area of community development activities such as formation of groups, clubs and associations. These structures are opportune entry points for women's empowerment and training in different developmental activities.

3.2.6 Gender roles and responsibilities

It was evident from the discussions on site that both male and female household members have specific activities within household livelihoods. For example, among the Tonga and Toka leya ethnic group certain crops grown and revenues generated by either a woman or man are kept by that respective woman or man. Food

crops such as groundnuts, beans, okra, pumpkins and other domestic crops are largely grown by women, and earnings from these crops are retained by them. Cultivation and earnings from cash crops such as maize, sunflower, cotton and so on are the responsibility of males. Despite this divide, there is interdependence in some tasks such as land preparation, weeding and harvesting.

While gardening is mainly a female venture, field cultivation requires both male and female participation due to the tasks involved. As regards trading, male members predominantly harvest, make and sell thatch, reed mats, and harvest honey, whilst women sell wild roots and fruits, mushrooms and caterpillars.

The implication of this division of responsibilities to the proposed project is that there would be two main tasks namely i) technical maintenance of infrastructure that might be assigned to male members; and ii) drawing water and cultivation which would be the responsibility of women, girls and younger boys. However in order to promote gender equity, both male and female members should participate to ensure that activities proceed even in the absence of the other gender for any reason. Gender equity should also be promoted in the membership of committees that are formed.

3.3 Social services

3.3.1 Education

The majority of pupils in the project sites attend Moomba primary school, which is located within a 7 km radius of the sites. Other schools included Kasima primary school, located in Mulobezi district, and one community school. Moomba primary school is not easy for pupils from Kalobe VAG area to reach, as they have to walk long distances. This is particularly difficult for younger pupils in lower grades. The 1 x 3 and 1 x 2 classroom block school has about 300 pupils from grades 1 to 7. The headmaster reported that the school had a record of good performance with a number of pupils qualifying for enrolment into secondary schools. The school has seven male teachers. This gender imbalance is largely due to remoteness of the area, which tends to be unattractive to female teachers.

Some of the problems revealed at the school were absenteeism, as pupils cover long distances to go to school. Other problems included inadequate textbooks and insufficient toilets for pupils. During 2015, three cases of teenage pregnancies were recorded. The school headmaster stated that teenage pregnancies at the school were not common.

3.3.2 Health

The project sites lie within the catchment of the Moomba Clinic. The clinic is located next to Moomba primary school; therefore it is the same distance from the proposed project sites. Community members access the clinic either by bicycles, ox drawn carts or by walking. The clinic consists of an outpatient section and one delivery bed. Patients with serious ailments are referred to Sichili mission hospital in Sesheke district. The baseline study report (Muyengwa *et al.* 2014) revealed that major diseases in Mulobezi GMA, in order of high to low

incidence, include malaria, diarrhoea, HIV infections, tuberculosis, pink eyes and malnutrition. It was observed that these diseases were related to poverty and lack of access to primary health care, hygiene and clean water.

3.4 Water and sanitation

3.4.1 Domestic water supply

The 2014 baseline study (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014) showed that 58.4% of respondents in Mulobezi access water from a well, compared to 39.7% who draw water from streams and rivers. These results confirm the CRIDF team's findings during the December 2015 site visit, where during the transect drive five functional boreholes (three community and two school boreholes) and two dysfunctional boreholes were spotted. Further, the baseline study showed that 71% of respondents in Kalobe VAG were reported to not have clean water supplies. These results match the expressed needs to which this project would respond, with three of the project sites (group of villages) falling within Kalobe VAG.

In sites without borehole water, the current water sources were certainly unfit for human consumption. These domestic water supply issues are a major challenge, making these project sites high priorities in the GMA. Similarly, provision of water for productive use is also an urgent need as women complained of limited agricultural activities in the dry season.

Villages are located along streams and wetlands where the land is fertile and water sources are relatively close. The major complaint was the insufficient quantities and poor quality of water. The quality of water is not suitable for human and, in some cases, animal consumption. As regards quantities, women often have to wait more than 30 minutes to draw a 20 litre container of water. A household of six members would require about 5 x 20 litres of water per day, which means that one has to wait for 2 hours 30 minutes. This has an effect on the other daytime chores that women need to carry out, so in order to gain on time women either draw water early in the morning (around 5 a.m.) or reduce on the quantities of water drawn. Insufficient water supplies lead to poor hygiene. This situation has forced women to walk longer distances in search of sufficient water supplies, as is the case of the woman in the photograph below.

The photo illustrates the multiple activities that have to be performed away from home, with impacts on time and effort that cause a strain on family life. This woman and her daughter, from Sialwindi village in the Munengo area, were on the way to Machila River where she was going to wash clothes, bathe and draw water. The load on her head is a bag of maize grain that she would drop at a grinding mill on her way to the river. On her back is a bundle of clothes that she would wash while at the river. She would use the green bucket to wash clothes, bathe and draw water. Walking to and from the river would take about 3.5 hours. This excludes the time she would take to perform other activities at the river.

Figure 11 Water and domestic chores



Women complained of the high incidence of gastric and diarrhoea cases, particularly in the Kalobe VAG where the water supplies are a source of great concern. Suggestions to boil the water before use were challenged, with women claiming that the water evaporated off, leaving sludge. In the absence of home filtering systems, households have no option but to drink the murky water.

Figure 12 A woman from Munengo Village drawing water from an unprotected hand dug well



3.4.2 Sanitation

Results of the 2014 baseline survey (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014) showed that 45.8% of respondents had access to a pit latrine and the remaining 54.2% used the bush. Analysis of availability of sanitation facilities within the Village Action Groups (VAG) showed that, out of the five VAGs, Moomba Central VAG had the highest number of households with pit latrines (49%) and Mulanga VAG had the lowest number of households with pit latrines (22%). The number of those without latrines is very high. Improved water supplies will not achieve their full potential benefits for users' health if sanitation remains so inadequate.

3.5 Administrative, commercial and other services

3.5.1 Administrative and commercial services

The main trading centre is Moomba Central, where the Chief's Palace, Moomba primary school, Moomba clinic and a small market are located. There are a number of stores and market stalls owned by local community members, mainly from Moomba Central villages. It also hosts the Moomba Central VAG office where Moomba chiefdom development issues are discussed.

Other trading areas accessed by residents of the Mulobezi GMA include the Mulobezi centre, which is 26 km from Moomba and is a slightly more urban centre. This centre hosts a number of government and parastatal facilities such as the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Zambezi Sawmills, a primary and secondary school and a railway service. The other centre utilised by residents of project sites like Lyoni and Kamwi villages is Kasima, which is 4 km from Kamwi village. Kasima centre, located in Mulobezi district, is a built up area with stores and market stalls and a primary school.

3.5.2 Other services

A gravel road that extends from the Livingstone – Sesheke road junction via Mulobezi centre is used to access the Mulobezi GMA. The area can also be accessed by rail (an affordable means of transport) from Livingstone to Mulobezi centre. There is no private bus service between Mulobezi centre and Moomba Central and a few community members rely on utility vehicles owned by Moomba teachers and the Chief. The majority of community members use bicycles, ox drawn carts, and donkeys for transportation and others walk to the administrative and commercial centres. There is some cell phone coverage, although reception is quite difficult in most places.

4 Water resources

4.1 Introduction

The project area lies in the southern part of Zambia and falls under Climatic Region IV where the climate is generally hot and dry. The area is characterised by rainfall in the range of 600 – 700 mm per annum. Topography is generally flat, resulting in a poor river network. The main drainage network consists of the small rivers of Kalobe and Mwezi, which are tributaries of the Mulobezi River. These smaller rivers generally dry up soon after the rainfall season whose duration in recent years has been shortening, most likely due to the effects of climate change. Water holes that remain are usually shared between humans and wild animals resulting in conflict. Communities largely depend on groundwater for their domestic water requirements. A few boreholes have been drilled in the area but due to the scattered and sparse distribution of settlements, many villagers walk long distances to the nearest sources of potable water supplies.

4.2 Geology of the project area

The geology of the area falls under the Tertiary Kalahari group, where the Barotse formation comprises fine sands, sandstone with clay, chert and quartzite. The sands comprise deep, unconsolidated and well-drained tertiary sands of Aeolian origin. Generally these soils, in combination with a flat terrain, result in high permeability rates with poor runoff. This, in combination with low seasonal rainfall, largely explains the ephemeral nature of river flows in the area.

Observations on the ground and examination of the hydrogeological map of Zambia indicate that the Moomba area lies in the Kalahari sands and sandstone belts. Typical groundwater yields in the two geological formations are discussed in the following subsection.

4.3 Groundwater potential at the project sites

The groundwater potential in Zambia was studied as part of the National Water Resources Master Plan in Zambia project by Yachiyo Engineering in 1995. A review of the hydrogeology section of the Master Plan was carried out for the Kalahari sand hydrological unit. It indicated the following groundwater scenario.

4.3.1 Groundwater potential and water quality in Kalahari Sand Aquifer

Groundwater Potential

The unit comprises a thick sequence of fine to medium-grained Aeolian sands that become consolidated at depth to form pipe sandstone. The sequence is indicated as saturated. The aquifer is unconfined with water tables generally at a depth of about 10-20 m below ground level.

Drilling in the formation is difficult due to unconsolidated sand and requires special drilling techniques as well as the screening and gravel packing of boreholes. Experience and reports from locals also indicate the tendency for casings to collapse during drilling where the unconsolidated sands are too deep (see below). Locals in

Kamwi village advised that a borehole in the village collapsed one week after installation due to suspected poor casing.

Key aquifer characteristics are summarised below:

Productivity	medium to high
Transmissivity	5 to 50 m ² /day
Specific Capacity	10 – 100 m ³ /day
Average sustainable borehole output	4 – 40 m ³ /hr from boreholes 70m to 100 m deep

Experience in drilling in the formation indicates that yields can reach up to about 20 m³/hr for borehole depths in the range of about 50 m to 80 m. Recommended drilling is by means of mud rotary techniques. Boreholes may be sited anywhere provided there is adequate sand depth. The potential for groundwater development is high, with water resources suitable for primary piped water supply and irrigation schemes.

Collapse of borehole casings due to abnormal conditions during drilling

Conditions that are encountered in the Kalahari sand formation coupled with inappropriate drilling practices and inadequate casing thickness often lead to the collapse of boreholes during drilling or operation of water supply boreholes. This phenomenon has been experienced on a number of occasions when drilling in the Kalahari Sands in and around the project area. A common cause of casing collapse is the rapid bailing of fluid from the borehole during drilling, which results in a high net hydrostatic pressure on the casing wall. To avoid this, bailing should be undertaken at a controlled rate that limits the level of the pressure differential on the casing wall.

The drilling contractor will need to compute the minimum net hydrostatic pressure required to cause casing collapse for a given material thickness, and ensure that this is not exceeded. This collapse pressure will also depend on the thickness of the casing wall. Structural analysis for casing buckling will be required to ensure the selection of adequate casing thickness for the most severe draw down likely to be experienced in the borehole, both during its drilling and operation.

Water Quality

Currently, many of the villagers in the project areas source their water from shallow wells, which they share with domestic animals such as cattle and donkeys. The wells are vulnerable to contamination by both humans and animals. At some of the well sites, water turns muddy during withdrawal due to churning, with users having to wait for hours before improvement in turbidity. Figure 13 below gives visual comparisons of the turbidity of water fetched from five village water point sites. Picture 1 shows a sample of water used for domestic purposes at Lyoni village sourced from an unprotected shallow well. Picture 2 shows rust coloured water from a domestic water supply borehole at Siyamwanja village (4 kilometres to the north-west of Silangi village). The water is initially clear when fetched from the borehole, with the rusty colour gradually developing after standing due to the oxidation of iron salts. Samples from water points at Mabwe village and Kamwi village are shown in Picture 3 and Picture 4 respectively.

Due to time limits and logistical constraints during the course of the site visit, no water samples were taken for testing in a water quality laboratory.

Figure 13 **Water samples**



Picture 1: Lyoni village water sample



Picture 2: Siyamwanja village water sample



Picture 3: Mabwe village water sample



Picture 4: Kamwi village water sample



Figure 14 Water point, Lyoni

The domestic water supply and cattle watering point at Lyoni village are shown side by side in Figure 14 above. The risk of contamination of the unprotected hand dug domestic water supply well is evident.

4.4 Implementation options and costs

Table 7 Indicative borehole drilling costs

Activity	Unit Cost (GBP)	Units
Siting	420	Per borehole
Drilling	70	Per metre
Capacity testing	350	Per hour
Plain casing	60	Per metre
Mileage for siting	1.05	Per km
Mileage for drilling	1.05	Per km

4.5 Borehole permit application

Applications for borehole drilling permits must be made to the Kazungula District Council, through the Community Resource Board (or water point committee, if the structure exists). TNC has committed to assisting the beneficiary communities with this paperwork. Information will be drawn from this report to inform the application – including recommended borehole locations, required yield to support proposed livelihoods activities etc.

Prior to applying for the permit, the community needs to raise ZMW 1,500 to cover future O&M costs.

4.6 Considerations for solar pumping

Solar pumping for water supply in rural communities is a technology that is making inroads in most Sub-Saharan countries including Zambia. However, information on implemented projects in Zambia is difficult to obtain. In Zimbabwe, various projects for pumping water in rural areas have been implemented and commissioned to date. CRIDF is implementing two projects in Zimbabwe with one of them consisting of a 63kW submersible pump delivering 1,400 m³/day. Zambian suppliers have the capability to install solar pumping units for water supply in the Mulobezi GMA projects

If the solar pumping option is adopted, the costs for equipping with hand pumps will be replaced by the solar installation costs. Solar panels generally come with a minimum of 20 year life.

4.7 Conclusions and recommendations

- a. Boreholes can be drilled in the targeted villages with average expected safe yields of approximately 20 m³/hr. However, the fragile geological formation of Kalahari sands and Karoo sandstones calls for expert drilling companies.
- b. Combined contracts for siting are recommended. While only a few organisations offer such services, the liability of failed holes moves to the contractor as the client only pays for successful work.
- c. The minimum depth of good boreholes in the area is 50m. Given that water tables are receding (possibly due to climate change), it is recommended that the boreholes be drilled to deeper depths.
- d. Solar powered boreholes are recommended as they are more environmentally sustainable and cheaper to operate in the long term. They also use 'smart energy', which is in line with CRIDF objectives.
- e. There is need to take water samples for water quality tests before final commissioning.

5 Provision and maintenance of water supply infrastructure

It is proposed to drill boreholes at all the six sites to provide water for small-scale garden irrigation, domestic and livestock consumption. Estimated total water demand at each site is summarised in Table 6 above. Analysis of groundwater potential at each of the sites based on the occurrence of a Kalahari sand aquifer at the six sites, against estimated water demand at each site, indicates that in general boreholes of up to 80 m deep will be adequate to supply the required yield.

All boreholes in the Kalahari sand aquifer will be gravel packed, with a diameter of 500 mm. A 150 mm diameter internal casing will be provided to house the pump, and a Johnson type stainless steel well screen fitted to the bottom of the casing over a distance of approximately 12 m. Graded gravel and coarse sand will be filled into the annulus between the outside and inside casings. The grading of the gravel and sand will be designed to prevent fines from being washed from the Kalahari layer into the borehole. The procedure for drilling boreholes in Kalahari aquifers to avoid the collapse of casing is as outlined in sub-section 4.3.1 above.

At each site, water will be pumped from the borehole using a solar powered submersible pump and delivered to elevated storage. The water will gravitate from the elevated storage to supply small irrigation gardens, standpipes for domestic water consumption and livestock watering troughs for cattle and other small domestic animals. Fencing will be provided around each garden.

Due to the limited garden areas and small individual plot allotments, coupled with low installed gravity head from the overhead tank, the operation of sprinkler irrigation system may not be feasible. It is proposed to install ordinary garden taps for the delivery of water to the crops. The latter would be equipped for connecting to hosepipes.

The number of standpipes provided for domestic water supplies will be based on 1 standpipe per 25 households. Cattle trough storage has been based on 1/3 the total herd daily requirement.

A description of infrastructure at each site is briefly outlined in the following sub-sections.

5.1 Lyoni

Lyoni project area consists of 44 households. There is no potable water supply serving the project area and villagers fetch water from the wells along Kalobe River.

Lyoni is located in Kalahari sands. Based on the estimated total water demand of 13.686 m³/hr, a minimum borehole depth of about 70 m will provide the required yield. It is proposed to drill an 80 m deep, gravel packed borehole at Lyoni at a site to be confirmed by a geophysical survey. Water will be pumped from the borehole to an elevated tank from where it will gravitate to a fenced garden, public standpipes and a cattle trough.

The project will consist of the following components:

- 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed borehole
- 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 95.8 m³/day.
- 1 No 10 m³ elevated tank on a 7 m structural steel tank stand
- 1.0 ha fenced garden.

5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha
6. 2 No standpipes for domestic water supplies
7. 2 No cattle 1 m³ cattle trough

5.2 Silangi

There are 23 households around the Silangi project area. At present, villagers fetch water for domestic use from shallow wells dug in the river. The proposed borehole site was identified by all the beneficiaries and the exact site will be confirmed by a geophysical survey.

Silangi is located in Kalahari sands. Based on the estimated total water demand of 12.600 m³/hr, a minimum borehole depth of about 70 m will provide the required yield. It is proposed to drill an 80 m deep, gravel packed borehole at Silangi at a site to be confirmed by a geophysical survey. Water will be pumped from the borehole to an elevated tank from where it will gravitate to a fenced garden, public standpipes and cattle troughs.

The project will consist of the following main components:

1. 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed borehole
2. 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 88.2 m³/day.
3. 1 No 10 m³ elevated tank
4. 1.0 ha fenced garden.
5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha
6. 1 No standpipes for domestic water supplies
7. 1 No 1 m³ cattle trough

5.3 Munengo

Munengo project area has 65 households. The existing borehole, which initially had a good yield, collapsed leading to a drastic reduction in yield. There is an existing excavated pan that is used for the irrigation of a small patch of gardens. It dries out around September.

Munengo is located in Kalahari sands. Based on the estimated total water demand of 14.743m³/hr, a minimum borehole depth of about 70 m will provide the required yield. It is proposed to drill an 80 m deep, gravel packed borehole at a site to be confirmed by a geophysical survey. Water will be pumped from the borehole to an elevated tank from where it will gravitate to a fenced garden, public standpipes and cattle troughs.

The project will consist of the following main components:

1. 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed borehole
2. 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 103.2 m³/day.
3. 1 No 10 m³ elevated tank
4. 1.0 ha fenced garden.
5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha
6. 2 No standpipes for domestic water supplies
7. 2 No 1 m³ cattle troughs

5.4 Chinyama

The Chinyama project area is located just south of Munengo Village.

The area is situated in Kalahari sands. Total water demand for the area is estimated at 13.414 m³/hr, including small garden irrigation and livestock.

The project will consist of an 80 m deep gravel packed borehole at a centrally located site. Water will be pumped from the borehole to elevated tanks from where it will gravitate to fenced gardens, public standpipes and cattle troughs.

The project will consist of the following main components:

1. 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed boreholes
2. 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 93.9 m³/day.
3. 1 No 10 m³ elevated tanks per site
4. 1.0 ha fenced garden
5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha of garden
6. 2 No standpipes for domestic water supplies
7. 2 No 1 m³ cattle troughs

5.5 Kamwi

There are 60 households around the Kamwi project area. At present, villagers fetch water for domestic use from shallow wells dug in the river. The proposed borehole site was identified by all the beneficiaries and the exact site will be confirmed by a geophysical survey.

Kamwi is located in Kalahari sands. Based on the estimated total water demand of 14.500 m³/hr, a minimum borehole depth of about 70 m will provide the required yield. It is proposed to drill an 80 m deep, gravel packed borehole at Kamwi at a site to be confirmed by a geophysical survey.

Water will be pumped from each borehole to elevated tanks from where it will gravitate to the fenced gardens, public standpipes and cattle troughs.

The project will consist of the following main components:

1. 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed boreholes
2. 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 101.5 m³/day.
3. 1 No 10 m³ elevated tank
4. 1.0 ha fenced garden.
5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha garden
6. 2 No standpipes for domestic water supplies located at each borehole
7. 2 No 1 m³ cattle troughs located at each borehole

5.6 Mudobo

There are 34 households around the Mudobo project area. At present, residents of the three villages of Munjindu, Mudombo and Chijumba fetch water for domestic use from shallow wells dug in the river. The proposed borehole site was identified by all the beneficiaries and the exact site will be confirmed by a geophysical survey.

The project area is located in Kalahari sands. Based on the estimated total water demand of 13.157 m³/hr, a minimum borehole depth of about 70 m will provide the required yield. It is proposed to drill an 80 m deep, gravel packed borehole at a site central to the three villages to be confirmed by a geophysical survey.

Water will be pumped from each borehole to elevated tanks from where it will gravitate to the fenced gardens, public standpipes and cattle troughs. The project will consist of the following main components:

1. 1 No 500 mm diameter, 80 m deep gravel packed boreholes
2. 1 No solar powered submersible pump rated at 92.1 m³/day.
3. 1 No 10 m³ elevated tank
4. 1 .0 ha fenced garden
5. Standpipes to irrigate 1.0 ha
6. 2 No standpipes for domestic water supplies.
7. 2 No 1 m³ cattle troughs

5.7 Preliminary cost estimates

Preliminary cost estimates have been based on the drilling of large diameter gravel packed boreholes at the six sites occurring in Kalahari sand. Equipment costs for all sites have been based on the installation of solar powered pumps and drip irrigation systems (the latter is a conservative approach, given that hosepipe irrigation is actually planned). These high level cost estimates have been developed in the absence of surveys and detailed design of components of the scheme.

It is estimated that the KAZA project in Zambia, exclusive of the provision for irrigation start-up (Table 13 on page 61), will cost **GBP 206,726** broken down as summarised below.

Table 8 **Cost estimates per site**

Project Area	Cost GBP
Lyoni	34,316
Silangi	33,280
Munengo	35,491
Chinyama	34,316
Kamwi	35,007
Mudobo	34,316
Total	206,726

5.8 Operation and maintenance

In Zambia in theory the maintenance of all rural water points in communal areas is the responsibility of District Councils. The District Councils are meant to hold and control maintenance budgets for all water points in communal areas. However, according to reports in the Moomba area, the area is marginalised and few services are provided in the area. For example, a broken down hand pump in Kamwi has never been repaired since 2005 despite efforts by the community to report the matter to the Council. A technical team from the Council is reported to have visited the borehole in 2013 to assess but never came back to repair. The communities are encouraged to establish water management committees whose responsibility is to collect and save maintenance funds that the users contribute. During interviews with the communities, they showed commitment to pay funds for general maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

The solar systems proposed for this CRIDF intervention are virtually maintenance free if properly installed and fitted with a lightning arrester and surge protector. Considering that the solar system will not have batteries (which generally cost large sums of money), no funds will be required for replacements. The only maintenance required is cleaning of solar panels at regular intervals of say one month. A worst-case scenario is damage to the pump controller, which would be very rare if the pump unit is properly protected. The pump itself is very robust and is unlikely to suffer damage provided the boreholes are sand free. Gravel packing the boreholes in Kalahari sands and their adequate development before pump installation should ensure sand free operation.

Infield equipment for drip systems would be likely to require regular maintenance due to the accidental damage of plastic pipe fittings during land preparation, weeding etc.

Table 9 below presents a conservative estimate of the likely maintenance costs for the entire scheme over two years. It includes the cost of an average one site visit per month by a fitter from the District Council to carry out any necessary repairs. The maintenance budget would only be required once the retention period on the installation contracts has expired.

It is proposed that the project will fund the first two years' potential maintenance costs while the sanitation and agricultural extension programme works with user communities to establish local structures that can take over responsibility for collecting and managing maintenance funds.

Table 9 **Operation and maintenance budget for water infrastructure: all sites: two years**

Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate GBP	Cost GBP
Borehole pump				
Spare pump controller	1	no	771	771
Total for	6	units		4,626
Hose pipe irrigation				
Connectors	265	no	1.05	278
20 mm dia hose pipe	300	m	0.84	252
Sub total				530
Total for	6	ha		3,181

Domestic water supply				
25 mm brass tap	44	no	14.02	617
Ball valve for trough	6	no	84.10	505
Ball valve for reservoir	6	no	84.10	505
Total for	6	systems		1,627
Visits by RDC fitter				
Visit to a site	24	visits	140	3,360
Total				12,793

6 Sanitation

6.1 Introduction

The 2014 livelihoods study of the Mulobezi GMA found that 54% of respondent households in the sample survey relieved themselves in the bush, while 46% had access to a pit latrine. Within the GMA, access to a pit latrine was lowest in the Mulanga Village Action Group (VAG) at 23%, and highest in the Central VAG area (66%; Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014: 30). The project will therefore require a substantial level of effort to achieve access to latrines of an appropriate standard for all those benefiting from the new water supplies – without which the benefits of those water supplies are significantly impaired.

6.2 Approach

The foundations for improved sanitation efforts have already been laid by the Kazungula District Council. It is one of the many local authorities in Zambia that have now adopted the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, which was first introduced in the country through a successful pilot in Choma in 2007 (Mwanza, 2012: 2; UNICEF, nd²). CLTS is a low-cost social mobilisation process that uses direct and sometimes shocking methods to encourage all households to cease open defecation, build latrines with simple hand washing facilities and achieve open defecation free (ODF) status for their communities. It has now been adopted as national policy, with 2020 as the target date for an ODF Zambia (IDS, 2015). The Kazungula District Council has already identified and trained four ‘champions’ to drive CLTS campaigns in the Moomba chiefdom, and provided them with bicycles. However, the campaigns have not yet started in earnest, and it will be necessary to provide local stimulation, co-ordination and support to the ‘champions’ and their target communities if these communities are to achieve ODF status and transfer fully to the use of appropriate latrines and ‘tippy-tap’ or similar hand washing facilities.

CLTS involves no subsidy to households for latrine construction. However, a local co-ordinator would be required in the Moomba chiefdom to support the ‘champions’ in a 12 month campaign to achieve ODF status in the target communities.

It is important to note that even though CLTS involves zero hardware subsidy, significant investment is still required for training, follow-up, data management, progress monitoring and evaluation.

Zulu *et al.*, 2010: 138.

It is proposed that TNC, which has some of the required local infrastructure, employ this individual, to work in close technical consultation with the Kazungula District Council. The campaigning, advocacy and triggering processes will follow the standard approach of CLTS in Zambia.

² nd: not dated

6.3 Costs

Because of the lack of existing support frameworks, the remoteness of the District Council and the comparatively small number of target households, the cost of this necessary intervention will be significantly higher than the GBP 2.00 per household that was estimated for the Community Health Club approach proposed for the CRIDF rural water and sanitation intervention in Hwange district, Zimbabwe. (The Community Health Club approach is not practised in Zambia). The estimated total cost of the programme is GBP 30,000 for all six sites (section 10.4.1 below).

7 Crop and livestock production

7.1 Introduction

The communities in the Mulobezi Game Management Area, as has been mentioned, are in a remote part of Zambia with poor access to markets and services.

In many of the communities production is limited as few inputs are available; and if they were available, most households could not afford them. For these reasons the majority of the households interviewed used seed that they had saved themselves and did not apply any chemical fertilisers to boost their yields.

Production of maize is rain fed on fields that will be cultivated for up to three years before new fields will have to be cleared which are more fertile and not burdened by weeds. This form of shifting agriculture has however changed over the years due to the shortage of new land around the villages and so old fields are being re-cultivated after being fallowed for around ten years instead of the traditional 18+ years.

There is, however, a perception by outsiders that there are still large tracts of land available for cultivation, and in recent years there have been a number of farmers arriving from other parts of Southern Province, looking for – and in some cases obtaining – land to farm.

7.2 Current cropping

7.2.1 Crops

Crops grown in Mulobezi GMA are mostly under rain-fed conditions. Maize is the major crop, but as this is prone to drought stress, small quantities of sorghum and millet are also grown. Intercropping is common, as a drought risk mitigation strategy common in subsistence farming.

Along some of the river banks and dambos (flat areas that are inundated with water in the wet season) a very limited amount of cropping is undertaken especially in the drier months from April through to November. Water is drawn from shallow wells or seepage areas to water these crops (see photos below). As such the areas grown are small and are usually used to augment household food sources. The crops grown in these small gardens include green maize, pumpkins, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and chillies. These gardens are generally small measuring from 10m x 10m to around twice that size. As they are some of the only green crops around during the dry season they have to be protected from wildlife and domestic animals by forming a fence from brush and sticks (see Figure 15 below).

The area of land cultivated depends on whether the farmer has access to oxen to cultivate the land or it has to be done by hand. If a farmer has oxen then she or he will cultivate approximately 2 ha of land, but if the cultivation is done by hand this will be limited to about 0.5 ha (2 limas).

Figure 15 Dry season gardens**Figure 16** Collecting water from unprotected shallow well

As mentioned above, yields are constrained by poor rainfall, very sandy soils, poor seed quality and the difficulty of gaining access to fertiliser. These problems are exacerbated the further the villages are away from Mulobezi town (see Figure 3 on page 19). Yields were difficult to assess as there are many determinants, but in Western Province in 2013 yields of maize were only about 860kgs / ha. In very dry years this could be far less and could even be complete failures. In 2013 average maize yields in Zambia were 1.93 metric tonnes/hectare. Crop yields in the area are generally low due to the low and erratic rainfall and poor soils in the area, since it is Agro-Ecological region 1. Should water supplies be improved, one risk factor could be partially mitigated against.

Table 10 Expected maize production for the 2012/2013 agricultural season

Province	Area planted (ha)			Area expected to be harvested (ha)			Expected production (MT)			Yield (MT)		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	% Change	2011/2012	2012/2013	% Change	2011/2012	2012/2013	% Change	2011/2012	2012/2013	% Change
Zambia	1,274,983	1,312,402	2.9	1,074,658	997,880	(7.1)	2,852,687	2,532,800	(11.2)	2.24	1.93	(13.7)
Central	184,048	217,001	17.9	156,386	159,371	1.9	494,215	478,734	(3.1)	2.69	2.21	(17.8)
Copperbelt	95,215	80,196	(15.8)	85,065	71,070	(16.5)	248,624	208,544	(16.1)	2.61	2.60	(0.4)
Eastern	277,625	297,394	7.1	246,611	267,227	8.4	577,525	572,289	(0.9)	2.08	1.92	(7.5)
Luapula	46,827	37,116	(20.7)	43,090	32,927	(23.6)	128,776	94,033	(27.0)	2.75	2.53	(7.9)
Lusaka	36,936	43,667	18.2	33,123	36,334	9.7	96,823	96,907	0.1	2.62	2.22	(15.3)
Muchinga	70,144	71,066	1.3	65,659	64,356	(2.0)	226,989	205,412	(9.5)	3.24	2.89	(10.7)
Northern	98,576	80,429	(18.4)	94,165	72,038	(23.5)	271,380	210,479	(22.4)	2.75	2.62	(4.9)
North-Western	64,305	59,198	(7.9)	60,311	51,052	(15.4)	156,077	132,527	(15.1)	2.43	2.24	(7.8)
Southern	309,557	330,234	6.7	232,584	195,587	(15.9)	573,176	453,532	(20.9)	1.85	1.37	(25.8)
Western	91,751	96,101	4.7	57,664	47,918	(16.9)	79,103	80,343	1.6	0.86	0.84	(3.0)

Figure 17 Field being ploughed with oxen



7.3 Increased agricultural potential

7.3.1 Expansion in productive area

There is an expansion in area under agriculture within the Mulobezi GMA, with the recent influx of farmers from other areas of Southern Province. This has been done using oxen. However, despite the increase in area, if no steps are made to use a farming system that mitigates against poor rainfall, there may not be significant increases in production.

Existing households are unlikely to increase their areas as they are constrained by the availability of oxen for ploughing. They are also risk adverse and do not apply fertiliser or use improved seed. This is not just due to being risk adverse, but also due to the availability of the inputs and the availability of credit to purchase the inputs. The existing householders tend to be poorer than the migrants who are moving in.

Due to the remoteness of the area and the difficulty of travel, extension services are very limited. An officer has recently been assigned to Mulobezi to support conservation agriculture, but his activities have been limited due to the late delivery of inputs and some transport difficulties.

Therefore, without advice in how to increase production, it is unlikely that the farmers will be able to improve production to ensure that they have adequate food.

7.3.2 Irrigation potential

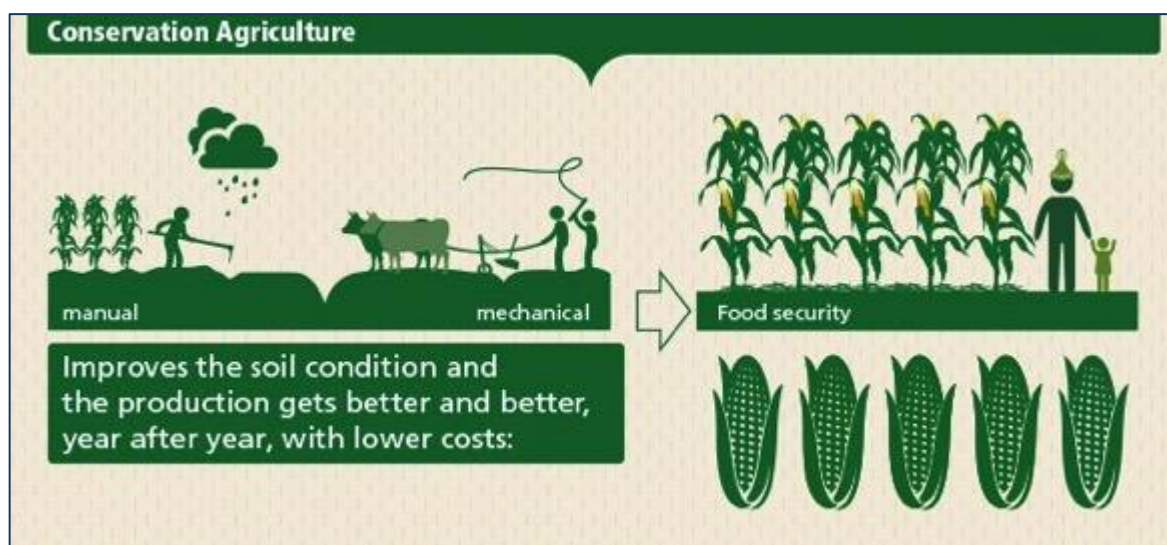
The irrigation potential in this area is very limited. There are a few rivers but most of these dry up as soon as the rains cease. The land is undulating, but there were no places seen where effective dams could be constructed that would hold enough water for major irrigation.

As with the other KAZA sites visited as part of CRIDF's support, the main option for irrigation for these communities would be through water drawn from new boreholes that would be developed and would not only supply the potable needs of the community, but also supply enough to irrigate 1 ha around the borehole. This water would be used to supplement rain in the wet season, but would be the only source of water during the dry season. This would be a welcome boost to nutrition, but will not provide enough food for the families' requirements if the main crops fail.

7.3.3 Conservation agriculture

Conservation agriculture (CA) has only recently been introduced into the area and has the potential to improve production. The results of applying CA in the Mulobezi area could be substantial. In some instances where CA has been trialled, the yield is up to ten times more than the average (when compared to conventional methods), and during drier seasons local communities are still able to harvest (whereas those using conventional methods are unable to do so). The estimated yield increase in this part of the world is around three times the average yield.

Figure 18 Conservation agriculture



CA is an approach to managing agro-ecosystems for improved and sustained productivity, increased profits and food security while preserving and enhancing the resource base and the environment. CA is characterized by three linked principles, namely:

1. Continuous minimum mechanical soil disturbance.
2. Permanent organic soil cover.
3. Diversification of crop species grown in sequences and/or associations.

CA principles are universally applicable to all agricultural landscapes and land uses with locally adapted practices. CA enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface. Soil interventions such as mechanical soil disturbance are reduced to an absolute minimum or avoided, and external inputs such as agrochemicals and plant nutrients of mineral or organic origin are applied optimally and in ways and quantities that do not interfere with, or disrupt, the biological processes.

CA facilitates good agronomy, such as timely operations, and improves overall land husbandry for rain fed and irrigated production. Complemented by other known good practices, including the use of quality seeds, and integrated pest, nutrient, weed and water management, etc., CA is a base for sustainable agricultural production intensification. It opens increased options for integration of production sectors, such as crop-livestock integration and the integration of trees and pastures into agricultural landscapes (FAO, 2015).

CA, understood in this way, provides a number of advantages on global, regional, local and farm level.

- It provides a truly sustainable production system, not only conserving but also enhancing the natural resources and increasing the variety of soil biota, fauna and flora (including wild life) in agricultural production systems without sacrificing yields on high production levels. As CA depends on biological processes to work, it enhances the biodiversity in an agricultural production system on a micro as well as macro level.
- No-till fields act as a sink for CO₂. CA applied on a global scale could provide a major contribution to control air pollution in general and global warming in particular. Farmers applying this practice could eventually be rewarded with carbon credits.
- Soils under CA have very high water infiltration capacities, reducing surface runoff and thus soil erosion significantly. This improves the quality of surface water, reducing pollution from soil erosion, and enhances groundwater resources. In many areas it has been observed after some years of conservation farming that natural springs that had dried up many years ago started to flow again. The potential effect of a massive adoption of CA on global water balances is not yet fully recognised.
- CA is by no means a low output agriculture and allows yields comparable with modern intensive agriculture, but in a sustainable way. Yields tend to increase over the years, with yield variations decreasing.
- For the farmer, CA is mostly attractive because it allows a reduction of the production costs and reduction of time and labour, particularly at times of peak demand such as land preparation and planting.

However, for this to have a major impact in Mulobezi GMA, support would have to be given to ensure that the methodologies and inputs required for CA are available. The existing one extension officer should be augmented and supported and support for travel also offered.

Figure 19 Three principles of conservation agriculture



7.3.4 Livestock

Cattle are found in most of the communities visited, though the numbers vary substantially. In some areas, the numbers have declined substantially in recent years through diseases and shortages of water. It was reported in one village that several cattle had died after drinking water that had large quantities of algae. Cattle are vital to the area as they provide most of the power for cultivation and for transporting goods. They also are one of the main signs of wealth. Any reduction in their number is likely to have a profound impact on the levels of poverty found in this area.

Chickens are also fairly common, but they are left to fend for themselves with no housing provided or additional feed. Occasionally laying boxes were seen which were raised off the ground, offering some protection from predators.

No goats or pigs were seen in any of the villages.

There is potential to increase the numbers of cattle and for goats to be introduced. This would, however, require support from outside including veterinary services, which are not found in the GMA.

7.4 Proposed cropping programme

In line with the main focus of the study the potential for agriculture production will focus on crops that can be produced from the proposed small-scale irrigation. This is likely to be an area of about 1 hectare that will be divided to accommodate as many of the community members as possible, but limited to workable plots so a size of around 0.1ha /household is anticipated.

The potential for cropping in the small irrigation plots that would be covered from the borehole water is limited. The primary use for all that is produced will be to support the local nutritional requirements, as there is already a food deficit in the area. Small quantities of goods may be traded within the villages or to neighbouring villages. However, access to larger markets would be limited due to transportation problems and could only be for more durable, high value crops.

Access to seed will also limit what crops can be grown unless a trade can be established that will bring in seed from the commercial centres.

The potential list of crops that could be grown includes:

- i. green maize for home consumption and as a cash crop. There is likely to be a high demand and the crop has a low risk in production;
- ii. horticultural crops, primarily edible crops including leaf crops, are important for local consumption;
- iii. groundnuts and sugar beans are nitrogen fixers, which can be sold fresh or be dried should markets not be forthcoming;
- iv. fruit crops, including bananas, citrus, pawpaw and guavas. There is a risk of frost in winter, so mangoes may not be suitable.

As these crops will be used to supplement the main rain fed crops they will grow as appropriate to the season i.e. cauliflowers can only be grown in the cooler months. Farmers however should be trained in some basics such as the need for crop rotations to control disease and pests.

Table 11 **Possible crops for irrigated gardens at project sites**

Crop family	Preferred crops for irrigation	Cultivation scenario/purpose
Cereals/ grasses	Green maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotation crop in summer and winter
Legumes	Beans, groundnuts, soya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legumes for rotation and fertility build up
Solanum	Potatoes, tomatoes, okra, egg plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household use and local markets
Leaf vegetables and other fresh vegetables crops,	Cabbage, kale, cauliflower, spinach, carrots, onions, pumpkin, sweet potato	
Citrus	Oranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planted on boundaries of gardens
Tropical fruits	Banana, pawpaw, guavas	

7.5 Irrigation water demands

7.5.1 Irrigation water requirements

According to CROPWAT calculations, in an average year the amount of water needed to irrigate 0.2 ha (50m x 40m) would be 0.58 m³/hour (equivalent to 7 mm/day). This would generally apply when day temperatures do not exceed 33°C and minimum temperatures do not exceed 15°C. (Climate data from stations in Western and Southern Provinces are presented at Annex 1.)

In extremely hot and dry weather, however, water requirements for production could increase to as much as 1.53 m³/h (equivalent to 18.4 mm/day). These conditions could occur, for example, in September (39°C day and 22°C night temperatures).

Normal practice in the area is to design irrigation systems with a potential to irrigate 8 mm/day or more. A cropping pattern of maize and wheat would generally have a higher water usage than most other cropping patterns, thus an irrigation design that suits a wheat and maize pattern will normally be sufficient for other cropping patterns.

For the villages in the Mulobezi region, it is recommended that water application be between 6 and 8 mm/day.

Table 12 **Irrigation Requirements**

Irrigation	Requirements/day/ha	Requirements/hr for 8hr solar activity
8mm/day/ha	80 m ³ /day	10m ³ /hr

These volumes to irrigate a full 1.0 ha would go up to 3.3 m³ per hour for 24 hour irrigation or 10 m³ per 8 hour period if using solar. These volumes would be in addition to water required for drinking and animal watering.

These volumes will be less in the rainy season, when the irrigation water would only be used to augment the rainfall, and slightly less in the cooler months when water requirements will be less. However the design capacity of the solar pump should take in the peak water requirements.

7.6 Outline costing for economic assessment

The project's outline costs based on the proposed crops are given in Table 13.

Table 13 **Outline costing of irrigated production for financial assessment**

Crop	Land allocation %	Yield	Unit	Unit price GBP	Gross income GBP	Variable costs GBP	Gross margin/ha GBP	Proportional GM GBP
Green maize	33%	25,000	cobs	0.08	1,941.36	543.58	1,397.78	460.99
Sugar beans	33%	1,800	kg	0.60	953.03	235.08	717.95	236.49
Groundnuts	33%	1,500	kg	0.71	1,058.93	235.08	645.94	213.20
Leaf vegetables/ Cabbage	33%	10,000	kg	0.28	2,823.80	1,678.04	1,851.71	610.65
Carrots/ Peppers/ onions	33%	8,000	kg	0.35	2,823.80	1,678.04	1,145.76	285.91
Tomatoes/ Potatoes	33%	20,000	kg	0.14	2,823.80	1,678.04	1,145.76	285.91
	200%							
Total income per hectare based on proportionate allocations								2,093.14
Income per household (based on each household gaining access to 0.10ha)								208.96

7.7 Irrigation plan

7.7.1 Layout

Depending on the land allocated for the irrigation plot, about 1 ha should be made available by each borehole. Water from the borehole will be pumped into a header tank and from there reticulated to taps for potable water, livestock troughs and irrigation.

In the irrigated area, several taps will be established in a grid to enable all of the land to be irrigated. As there will be little pressure except for the head height of the storage tank, the irrigation will be through hosepipes. It is unlikely that there will sufficient pressure to run sprinklers.

Drippers are not considered suitable for irrigation in these conditions as they may get blocked or damaged and replacements will be difficult to obtain. They would also require more support to manage the scheme.

The layout of the area will be divided in 10 plots of 0.1 ha each. In some instances smaller plots may be supported enabling more households to benefit, but this will be up to the committee that is established to manage the plots.

7.7.2 Water distribution and rotations

As the soils are very sandy, a rotation system of ensuring water is available every 3 days should be established. This will need to be managed by the committee to ensure there is an equitable distribution of water.

7.7.3 Infield structures

The infield structures for the scheme comprise off-takes, taps, control valves and gates.

7.8 Provision of agricultural support services

7.8.1 Extension services

In Mulobezi GMA, support provided by the Ministry of Agriculture is very limited. At the initial site meeting with The Nature Conservancy, one extension agent was introduced. He was newly appointed to boost conservation agriculture. This new officer is based in Mulobezi, which is still a distance from the GMA.

In discussion with various communities it was reported that most had not been visited by extension officers and were not provided with advice or access to inputs including improved seed.

If the communities are to benefit from the additional water from the boreholes, improved extension advice is important.

The responsibility for providing this service would fall under the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. However, as is generally the case in remote areas, it may be difficult to get staff to take up their postings in Mulobezi, especially if they are not adequately supported with transportation and materials to enable them to undertake their field activities.

The Nature Conservancy is the main non-governmental organisation working in the area. They provide support on various aspects of development for the GMA, although this is primarily in the field of conservation. The table below shows the cost of employing an extension staff member for 12 months. However, TNC have indicated that their existing staff member in the area could be trained to provide the additional support required by the proposed project, at no incremental cost (section 10.4.1 below).

Table 14 **Extension service support**

Support Required	Units	Unit Cost (GBP)	Total Cost (GBP)
Extension Staff	1 x 12 months	282.38	3,388.56
Supervision	1 x 12 months x 10%	705.95	847.14
Transport –Quad Bikes	2	4,941.65	9,883.30
Quad bike running cost	12	70.60	847.14
Demonstration	10	70.60	705.95
Ripper ploughs (for CA)	10	70.60	705.95
Initial Inputs	10	211.79	2,117.85
Fencing material for each plot	10 x 400 meters	2,824/km	11,295.20
Total			29,791.09

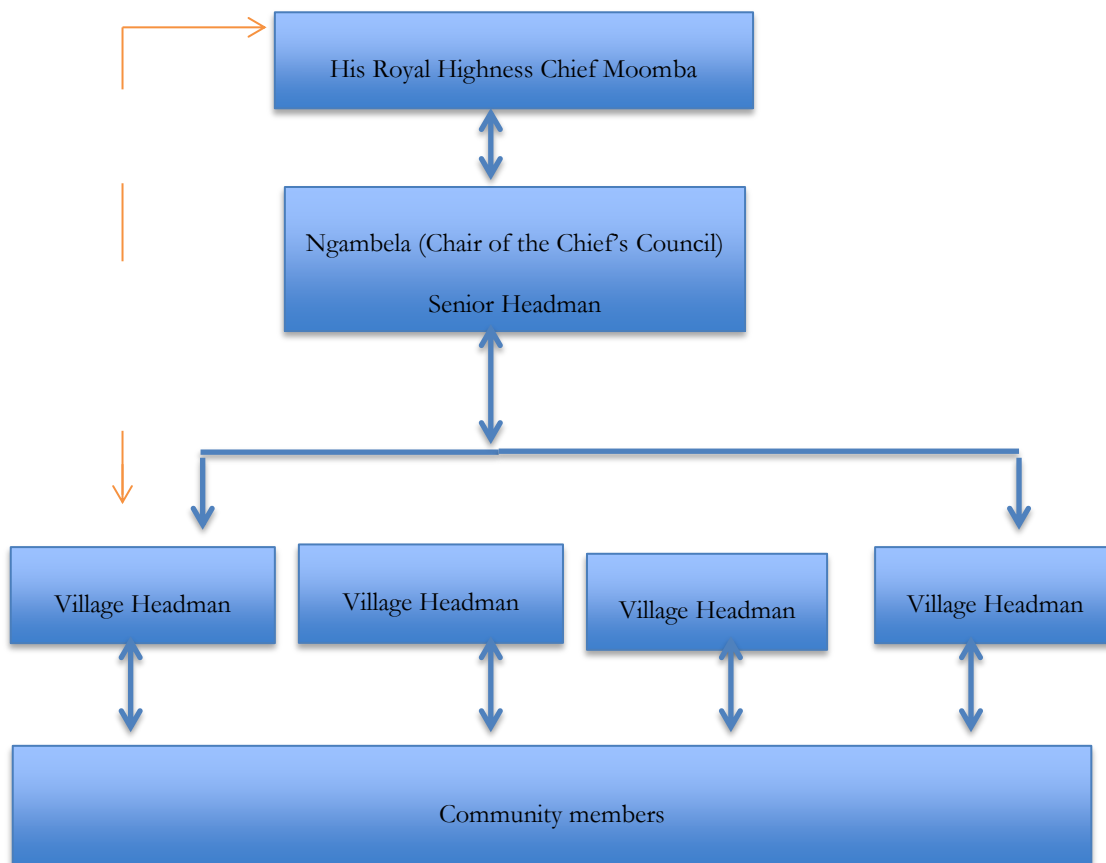
8 Institutional assessment

8.1 Local authorities

8.1.1 Traditional authority

The Mulobezi GMA, which is coterminous with the Moomba chiefdom, is under the leadership of His Royal Highness Chief Moomba who is assisted by senior headmen, one of which is an appointed prime minister (known as Ngambela). A village headman who can also be appointed to the level of a senior headman heads each village regardless of the size. At the lowest level are the community members who channel their developmental issues and grievances through the village headmen. The figure below is an illustration of the Moomba traditional decision-making structure that preserves the local culture, and enhances development in the area.

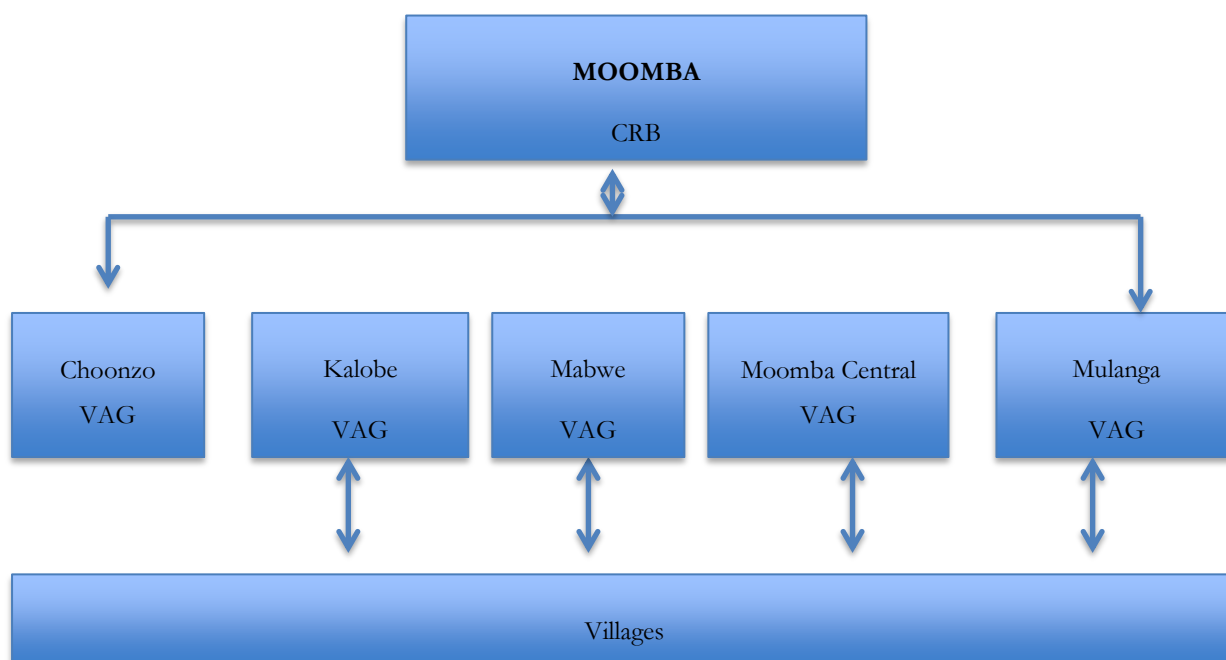
Figure 20 Traditional Authority decision-making structure



8.1.2 Community Resource Boards

As it coincides with the Mulobezi GMA, the Moomba chiefdom has been influenced by the community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) promoted by the National Parks Department (formerly Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) under the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture. Mulobezi GMA consists of a Community Resource Board (CRB) and Village Action Groups (VAGs). Moomba Chiefdom has one CRB headed by HRH Chief Moomba and 5 VAGs led by senior headmen. The 5 VAGs are Moomba Central, Choozo, Kalobe, Mabwe and Mulanga. The beneficiaries of the proposed water and sanitation project are spread over four VAGs: Moomba Central, Kalobe, Mabwe and Mulanga.

Figure 21 Community Resource Boards Structure



Project beneficiaries reside on customary land and therefore fall under the traditional land tenure system. Village headmen, who are representatives of the Chief, are responsible for land allocations. Once land is allocated the headman files a report to the Chief, through the Chief’s Council, for final approval. Under this system, once land has been allocated it is held by the approved recipient who can reallocate it informally to immediate family members only. At the same time, individual family members are free to obtain their own land using the same process. The result of this land tenure system is that although the area is dominated by specific ethnic groups, other tribes from different parts of the country can acquire land and settle in the area. Furthermore, any widowed spouse can remain on the land and live in the community for as long as they intend.

According to TNC’s 2014 baseline study (Muyengwa *et al.*, 2014) 98% of respondents reported that they own their land although they do not possess formal title deeds. It was also reported that headmen allocated small plots of about five hectares, mainly for agricultural production. Newly developed plots were observed during the December 2015 field visit, which is an indication of new settlers.

8.1.3 Project relationship with local authorities

Scoping and planning visits to the Mulobezi GMA have been carried out in full consultation with, and with the approval of, the local authorities in the Moomba chiefdom, secured through formal meetings at the Chief's palace. Further steps in the endorsement and development process will be carried out with the same formal recognition of local authorities, facilitating the provision of the required small areas of land for water and irrigation facilities.

8.2 Government and other institutions

8.2.1 National level

At the national level, all functions for rural water supply and sanitation lie with the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) under the Department of Housing and Infrastructure Development. Within the department, a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Unit was established in 2003 to carry out central level functions as provided for in the National Water Policy and supporting strategies to co-ordinate and promote rural water supply and sanitation in the country.

At present the MLGH has developed a National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme that will be financed through a Basket Financing Mechanism (BFM). Under this financing mechanism all co-operating partners are expected to pool their finances in one basket housed at the MLGH. Consolidated plans for water supply and sanitation submitted from the districts to the MLGH would then be financed through the basket. Districts would be responsible for securing contractors who would be paid directly by the MLGH. However, this mainstream sector budget support mechanism does not preclude smaller-scale, local support arrangements like the proposed intervention that CRIDF would facilitate in the Mulobezi GMA.

8.2.2 District level

In compliance with the RWSS institutional framework of 2004, Local Authorities are responsible for rural water supply and sanitation in each district. The same framework provided for the formation of District Water and Sanitation, Hygiene Education (D-WASHE) committees, which are sub committees under the District Development Coordinating Committees.

A D-WASHE Committee is responsible for initiating, overseeing implementing, co-ordinating and monitoring WASHE Projects and activities. They are also mandated to promote formation of Village Water, Sanitation and Health Education (V-WASHE) committees to oversee coordination and implementation of WASHE programmes at community level. The committee normally consists of representatives of the District Council, Department of Water Affairs, District Medical Office, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare and NGOs involved in water, sanitation and hygiene education in the district.

Therefore in Kazungula district, the Council, through the D-WASHE committee, facilitates RWSS activities in the district. In order to consistently implement the RWSS activities, the council has a dedicated RWSS Co-ordinator reporting to the Director of Planning. Some of the RWSS functions of Kazungula council include the following:

- formulating a RWSS plan arising from WSS district needs;
- receiving and assessing community water supply requests;
- providing an operation and maintenance budget;
- conducting operation and maintenance training for V- WASHE committees, Area Pump Minders and caretakers. Training activities are expected to be financed from the Council budget. At present the council is coordinating the Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Programme, which stocks water facility spare parts and trains communities in O&M.

The proposed CRIDF-facilitated project in the Mulobezi GMA will have to be harmonised with these co-ordination and governance mechanisms, which also provide an opportunity for mobilising technical expertise from other public and development partners for the Project.

Kazungula District, within which the Mulobezi GMA falls, follows a similar governance and administrative structure as other districts in Zambia. The District Commissioner, assisted by the Administrative Officer, heads the district. The District Secretary and other governmental departments co-ordinate the technical services provided by the district. The main public institutions in the GMA are the Ministry of Traditional Affairs through the Chief, Kazungula District Council, the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the Ministry of General Education through the schools in the area and the Ministry of Health through the Moomba clinic. An extension officer from the Ministry of Agriculture had been posted in the area.

It was generally observed during the December 2015 site visit that there was minimal presence of extension officers, particularly from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, and the Department of Forestry. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife, whose engagement is mainly policing wildlife poaching and resolving human-wildlife conflicts, has a more visible presence than other public institutions. This department, with the mandate from the Wildlife Act, has played a central role in forming the CRBs and auxiliary VAGs. The District Council was reported to be active only when implementing donor-funded projects. The functions and responsibilities of these institutions are shown in Table 15 below.

TNC is the only non- state actor available in the area. The organisation has been implementing community-based programmes jointly with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. It has been channelling its activities through the well-established CRBs and VAGs. It is envisaged that TNC will help to facilitate implementation of the proposed project, in consultation and collaboration with the district and local authorities, CRIDF and the KAZA TFCA.

Apart from the CRBs and VAGs, other community-based organisations include village water and sanitation groups formed with facilitation from the District Council. These groups are responsible for water point

management and collecting user fees for maintenance. They are also trained on how to manage water points and promote basic hygiene in the communities.

Table 15 Active institutions, roles and responsibilities and relevance to the KAZA Project

Name of Institution	Entity Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	<p>Development of overall policy, programmes and mobilisation of financial resources for rural water supply and sanitation.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: provide high-level support.</i></p>
Ministry of Traditional Affairs HRH Chief Moomba Senior Headmen Village Headmen	<p>Preserving traditional systems, structures and authority that unite ethnic groups and enhance development through the preservation of rule of law and protection of natural resources.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: the Chief plays an important role of collaborating with government ministries, non-state actors and other development partners in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects in their areas. HRH Chief Moomba is cardinal in mobilizing subjects and land for project activities. Oversee and monitor management of the project to ensure sustainability.</i></p>
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Department of National Parks and Wildlife	<p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: Department of National Parks and Wildlife to continue encouraging CBNRM activities and mobilise more resources for livelihood activities, which will benefit wildlife conservation.</i></p>
District Commissioner's Office	<p>Coordinating developmental activities in the district.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: mobilising public institutions and local leadership support for the project and addressing other developmental needs that might arise.</i></p>
Kazungula District Council	<p>Responsible for initiating and implementing (i) urban municipal activities within their planning jurisdiction, (ii) and coordinating rural water and sanitation and infrastructure services such as roads and markets in the rural areas of Kazungula district. Also responsible for collecting natural resources levies such as sand as specified in the by laws.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: The Council has direct responsibility for supporting the project through provision of technical personnel, procedures and training for operation and maintenance. Further the Area Councillor has a responsibility to assist the community in other developmental needs that might arise.</i></p>
Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial and District Coordinator's Offices	<p>Responsible for initiating, implementing and monitoring all agricultural programmes and projects. Providing agricultural technical extension services.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: responsible for providing technical support for the irrigation system. The local Camp Officer would be responsible for providing training in irrigation management and advise of crop production and entrepreneurship.</i></p>

<p>Ministry of Health Moomba Clinic</p>	<p>Holds central responsibility for medical and preventive care services through its network of public health institutions countrywide. Moomba Clinic is responsible for provision of health of medical care and environmental health education.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: should provide background support to sanitation initiatives.</i></p>
<p>The Nature Conservancy</p>	<p>Supporting holistic community-based conservation programmes.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: Jointly with the District Council, support implementation of the project and provide technical support for sustaining the activities. Mobilising specialised expertise to support implementation and operations. Promote other livelihood activities around the water points with full integration of gender issues and vulnerable groups.</i></p>
<p>CRB and VAGs</p>	<p>Community mobilisation for development activities.</p> <p><i>Relevance to the proposed project: Responsible for providing community members to monitor and assist during construction. Setting up village water and sanitation groups and selecting community members to be trained in skills required by the project. Ensure payment of user fees for operation and maintenance of infrastructure.</i></p>

8.3 Community commitment and engagement

8.3.1 Community commitment

Community willingness to engage with the proposed project has largely been influenced by the severity of domestic water deficits, the poor quality of water and the poor conditions for producing crops for both household consumption and for sale.

As reported by women who are responsible for ensuring that water for domestic use is available in the household, water deficit is critical during the dry season months from May to November. In these times, the villages without functional boreholes draw water from unprotected hand-dug wells. In all the areas visited these water points had murky water drawn after a waiting period of over 30 minutes. In the dry season, the main sources with sufficient and clean water are found at a greater distance from the households. Furthermore, women complained that this deficit results in an inability to engage in horticulture, which is a source of household income in the dry season.

The proposed project has been viewed to have significant positive impacts on the health of the community and the economy of the area. The idea of irrigated gardens is seen as something that can increase household earnings throughout the year. Having gardens near the water point will enable communities to be productive throughout the year as they will be positioned in areas where flooding is unlikely. Water supplies would also be used for livestock watering. An added advantage for women is that the gardens would be nearer the households; therefore other household chores can be conducted at the same time.

As regards their commitment to support and participate in the proposed activities, communities were aware of the expected obligations. This is due to the entrenched delivery practice and experiences of previous water and sanitation programmes implemented through the Kazungula District Council in other areas. Some adjoining villages have formed water point committees and households are paying user fees. Although the proposed project activities will be more extensive, this would not be a problem as each participating village would be required to use the same RWSS application procedure (see application form at Annex 3).

However, depending on the design and sophistication of the technology used, it would be important to inform the community and other project implementers on their roles and responsibilities in full consideration of their capabilities.

Several factors should facilitate the introduction and implementation of the proposed project in the Mulobezi GMA. First, the District Council is aware of the project objectives and intentions, and secondly the project is addressing a critical community need. Thirdly, the project has an added component of providing productive water, which is innovative and will contribute to the food security and incomes of households. Given these benefits, traditional leadership has a responsibility of ensuring that land is provided without reservations. During the December 2015 site visit, community meetings were held at the headmen's homesteads and verification and selection of appropriate sites was conducted in conjunction with the leaders and the community at large. There was no resistance to the intervention at any of the project sites, which is an indication of the need for improved water infrastructure – although at two sites further work will need to be done to finalise endorsement of the positions selected (section 10.6.2 below).

8.3.2 Community engagement

In accordance with the RWSS institutional framework, communities are expected to be consulted and participate in the design, development and operational stages of rural water scheme development. In practice many communities form 'V-WASHE committees' or 'Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) committees', which are responsible for managing the operation and maintenance of community-owned water points. Such committees, which can have up to ten members, are normally elected by the community and are responsible for collection of maintenance funds, monitoring of pump performance, routine preventative maintenance and organisation of repairs and replacements. These community-based organisations (CBOs) are often trained in management and maintenance procedures by the implementing agency, and sometimes by the D-WASHE. Communities are encouraged to ensure that women are sufficiently represented on V- WASHE committees.

In order to ensure community-based operation and maintenance, each V-WASHE is required to facilitate the process of selecting private individuals who work as APMs. Each APM is selected by the community and trained by the D-WASHE in pump maintenance and repairs. He or she is provided with a standard and 'special' toolkit (India Mark II toolkit was widely distributed), and is responsible for a zone in which they live and in which several boreholes and water points are located.

With regard to the proposed project in the Mulobezi GMA, the Kazungula District Council should be given an orientation on the different technologies to be used in the project so that they are able to transfer appropriate knowledge to communities. The operation and maintenance knowledge of existing APMs is limited to the India Mark II pump; therefore the scope of training should be expanded to cover operation and maintenance for all proposed technologies for this project.

In addition, the MOA should participate in training to introduce other topics such as irrigation equipment O&M, entrepreneurship training, crop rotation, water management, marketing, and provide oversight in infrastructure management.

The MLGH, through District Councils, and the Ministry of Health, through their network of health facilities, have been facilitating Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). Some community members at the proposed project sites have been trained as CLTS champions by the District Council. These champions are expected to undertake extensive community awareness activities and ensure that all households possess a functional pit latrine and had washing facilities. The proposed project will embrace these institutional arrangements and integrate components that are not covered in the RWSS agenda. For example, the irrigation aspect is not part of the VWASHE activities. Nevertheless, the mandate of these social structures can be expanded to include all aspects of the water point activities.

8.3.3 Gender equality and social inclusion

A gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) rating matrix is presented at Annex 2. The high 'significance' scoring (10/12) of the proposed project indicates that overall the planning study has i) adequately analysed and assessed GESI issues in the proposed project through a combination of literature review and face-to-face engagements; ii) taken into consideration the need to take advantage of the positive gender opportunities that the project presents.

9 Environmental assessment

9.1 Introduction

According to Zambian environmental law, any proposed infrastructure development must be subjected to environmental impact assessment (EIA) to determine its potential impact on the environment and to devise appropriate mitigation measures for any identified negative impacts. The EIA process begins with an environmental scoping exercise to establish if the scope and nature of the proposed project warrants a full EIA study. This chapter presents findings of a detailed desktop analysis that was carried out on the receiving environment of the Mulobezi GMA water and sanitation project, and further, to document the procedures and outcome of the process undertaken as part of the screening assessment. Ultimately, the purpose of the screening process set out in this chapter is to advise if an EIA would be required under the Zambian law, based on the desktop assessment.

9.2 Scope of project

9.2.1 Location of proposed sites

The proposed borehole sites (section 1.5 above) are areas that are near the community homesteads. Some are close to previous or current water sources. While the communities have proposed preferred sites for sinking of boreholes, the exact sites will be confirmed by geophysical surveys. All sites are in areas underlain by the Kalahari sands geological formation.

The proposed sites are all located in rural residential land and are not located within any designated or protected sites under national legislation. The selection of the sites has also been guided partly by a desire to reduce the distance travelled by community members to fetch water.

9.2.2 Current land use

The current land use in the Mulobezi GMA is mainly communal mixed rainfed crop farming and open lands used for livestock grazing. The sites have been under human occupation for a long time, which has led to extensive clearing of natural tree vegetation cover, leaving most areas with mostly grass cover. All information available to date shows that the habitat is typical of degraded communal lands areas. The sites are not in any way designated for nature conservation, nor do they contain any rare or protected species.

The proposed boreholes, while located within the inhabited villages, are not sited on constructed areas. Thus the boreholes will not displace any houses or infrastructure. As far as can be established from investigations carried out to date, there is no material of cultural heritage or archaeological significance at or near any of the six borehole sites.

9.2.3 Direct utilisation of natural resources

The proposed gardens are only 1 ha each and will require approximately 10m³/hr of irrigation water. The amount of irrigation water and the size are not likely to cause any major waterlogging or to cause excessive leaching. The gardens will be sited on existing arable or cleared land and their establishment will not lead to any clearing of virgin forest, pristine woodland or protected wetlands.

9.3 Legislative context

9.3.1 The Zambian Environmental Management Act

The Zambian Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Act 12 of 2011) is the principal law on integrated environmental management in Zambia. This law was enacted in April 2011 to repeal and replace the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPCCA) (CAP 204) and all amendments thereto.

The EIA Regulations that were defined under this Act provide the framework for conducting and reviewing environmental impact assessments for any project carried out in Zambia. They are specified in the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) (Statutory Instrument No. 28 of 1997). The Regulations enacted under the EPPCA are still in force until the Minister enacts new Regulations under the Zambian EMA (Act No 12 of 2011).

The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) is the umbrella environmental institution in Zambia and the main lead agency on matters pertaining to EIAs. ZEMA falls under the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and was previously known as the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ). It is empowered by the Environmental Management Act (No. 12 of 2011) to determine if a development project or plan requires an EIA and to oversee the adherence of developers to the EIA legislation. The ultimate objective of ZEMA is to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, the protection of the environment, and the control of pollution, as provided under Article 9(1) of the EMA.

The services provided by the ZEMA specifically in relation to EIA studies include:

- Assisting the developer to determine the scope of EIA studies;
- Reviewing project briefs, terms of reference, and environmental impact statements (EIS) and decision-making;
- Disclosure of the EIS to the public through the media;
- Holding public hearing meetings to discuss the EIS with stakeholders;
- Conducting verification surveys of the affected environment;
- Monitoring the project once implemented;
- Conducting compliance audits of the project between 12 and 36 months after implementation; and
- General administration of all the Regulations under the EMA.

The EMA sets down the types of projects that may require an EIA. In examining the list of projects for which, according to the EMA, EIA is mandatory, it was noted that the proposed boreholes and gardens fall outside the scope for EIA. However, while this water and sanitation project falls outside the mandatory scope for EIAs it was

deemed necessary to conduct a screening process, for the purpose of documenting the environmental footprint of the project.

9.4 Assessment of potential impacts

The paragraphs below stipulate the factors and issues that were taken into account in the environmental screening.

9.4.1 Characteristics of potential impacts

Extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)

The land area directly affected by the boreholes and irrigation gardens was demarcated and examined to determine the kinds of environments that will be affected by the proposed project. It was noted that the geographical footprint of the project is very small and confined to the few square metres of borehole area, the location area of the tank and standpipe and water troughs, as well as the 1 ha fenced vegetable garden. In addition, there will be the length of pipeline trenching, although once dug and buried, the pipeline will have no effect on the environment. Since it carries good water, any leaks therefrom will be environmentally innocuous. The overhead structures and fence will not have any marked footprint on the land; neither will the water tanks.

Magnitude, duration and complexity of the project

The size or scale of the identified potential impact was determined. It was noted that most of the primary impacts of the proposed development will occur during the construction phase, and it was noted that with careful management the impacts of these construction activities will be minimal and relate to the disturbance of the soil. In addition, it was noted that the impacts will tend to be short lived and temporary. In this regard, the main potential impacts will be associated with the construction phase and can be summarised as:

- bringing drilling equipment to site and drilling of boreholes;
- construction of troughs, stand pipes and mounting solar panels;
- digging trenches and laying pipes therein and filling up of the same;
- the establishment and fencing of gardens;
- clearing land in the garden and land preparation in the garden.

The construction of the project will take a short time, not estimated to exceed three weeks per site. Thus, the impacts are mainly due to delivery and placing of materials, excavation and filling up of trenches, associated vehicular activity, noise and the presence of a construction team in the area. Ensuring good controls and environmental management by the contractors can easily mitigate these impacts.

The operation of the project throughout its lifetime is deemed a Positive Significant impact, in that the new boreholes and gardens will provide much needed access to safer water and nutritious gardens. The new boreholes will also reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and contribute to better quality of life for the communities.

The impact of the footprint of the structures is a permanent negative slight impact but will not change the land use or ecology of the area. Slight erosion processes may occur due to agricultural practices but the size of

the areas affected will not lead to abnormal or excessive erosion or deposition locally. Further, with good agricultural extension, the erosion can be controlled.

Probability of the impact

In this regard, the probability of an identified impact was determined. Thus, all identified impacts were subjected to a probability of occurrence test.

It was noted that most of the impacts will be short-term in nature. For example, there will be some short-term nuisance due to the presence of contractors along with associated construction traffic during the works.

There will be a positive permanent impact in terms of the provision of potable and irrigation water to the communities.

Frequency and reversibility of the impact

All identified impacts were subjected to a frequency and reversibility test.

It was noted that the proposed boreholes and overhead structures will be semi-permanent structures if not removed, and are to likely have long-term effects. Their effects are reversible, if removed. The gardens can also be removed or relocated at a future stage.

The impacts of the trenching are also reversible.

Cumulative nature of impacts

Impacts that may be considered minor and insignificant can combine with other environmental impacts already present or planned in the project area to create significant and adverse impacts over time. The proposed project was assessed in terms of the 'cumulative' effects.

In this regard, it was noted that impacts caused by the positive impacts of the proposed project in relation to provision of access to water, distances travelled to fetch water, improved health (as people were drinking dirty water) will over time have a positive cumulative effect on the lives of the community and the quality of food and health. The gardens will aid production of fresh vegetables, thus improving nutrition in the villages.

There are no cumulative negative environmental impacts that could be associated with the projects.

The Mulobezi GMA is a rural area with low levels of development. The scattered homesteads exhibit a high level of unplanned rural development. The area surrounding the existing settlements is characterised by isolated settlements that are gradually encroaching into the forests to create fields for subsistence agriculture, resulting in massive deforestation and encroachment into wildlife areas. The proposed developments are on open ground and/or already existing borehole sites. No new areas will be opened up because of this project. There is no planned development known that will affect the current proposed interventions. Consequently there are no cumulative negative impacts here.

The use of natural resources

The natural resources within the study area include the following:

- Plants
- Animals

- Rock resources
- Soils
- Water bodies (streams and groundwater)

Part of the developments includes fencing of land for use as gardens. All fencing materials will be purchased and transported to the area. The processes of drilling for a borehole do not generate any waste but will draw water from the underground resources. Construction of troughs will require very little sand that will be excavated from the nearby rivers. This will not amount to much and pits will be covered by surrounding sand.

There is an abundance of sand in the area and the footprint of the proposed development will not significantly impact on the integrity of the main habitats at these locations.

There is no evidence to suggest that any of the planned activities will be detrimental to natural resources in the area.

- There are no reports, personal or written, that indicate significant loss of protected plant or animal species.
- There will be substantial water abstraction for drinking, livestock and irrigation. The quantities of water required are not huge and should be sustained by the underground resources.
- There will hardly be any removal of soil and subsoil and it is therefore not considered particularly significant given the nature of activities.

Production of waste, pollution and nuisances

There is unlikely to be any significant volume of waste generated by the proposed development.

Vehicles carrying and bringing equipment will open up tracks to the six sites. There are currently existing footpaths and gravel tracks to the sites, although not much used by vehicles. Since the routes are already in use the footprint will be insignificant and short lived.

There is risk of nuisance and pollution by contractors during the works, but this risk can be mitigated by on site controls and good practice, especially for litter disposal.

As such the production of any waste associated with the development would not cause unusual, significant or adverse effects of a type that would, in themselves, require an EIA. The new structures are being provided to provide access to safe water and nutrition.

9.5 Overall assessment of impacts

The proposed works are located in degraded rural lands and will not impinge on any current land uses. The proposed works are not located within any designated national protected site or archaeological sites. The primary geology is the Kalahari sands that are abundant in the area. No rare or protected species were reported, encountered or identified in the project sites.

Accordingly, the development does not fall under projects that require an environmental impact assessment.

The construction works will be short-term and the temporary impacts associated with the construction phase can be managed and mitigation measures can be incorporated into the construction plan for the works.

The permanent impacts of the proposed scheme are both positive and long-term. Table 16 gives an overview of potential environmental impacts and this demonstrates that the proposed project will not have a significant impact on the environment.

In terms of the location of the development and based on the preliminary assessment of the environmental sensitivities of the site, it is considered unlikely that the proposed development will have significant impact on the environment.

Having considered the proposed development in the context of the criteria for determining impacts set out in the EIA regulations we conclude that the proposed development will not have a significant effect on the environment and does not consequently require an EIA. However, it is recommended that contractors incorporate good environmental practice during planning and construction to avoid any unnecessary harm to the environment.

Table 16 Overview of characteristics of potential impacts

Environmental Aspect	Extent of the impact		Duration of impact		Magnitude & complexity of the impact		Probability of the impact		Frequency and reversibility of the impact	
	Borehole structures	Gardens	Borehole structures	Gardens	Borehole structures	Gardens	Borehole structures	Gardens	Borehole structures	Gardens
Human Environment	n/a	localised	n/a	Long-term	n/a	n/a	n/a	Low	Temporary	Semi-permanent
Ecology	Localised	Localised	n/a	Long-term	n/a	Impact with low - severity.	n/a	Slight	n/a	Long-term/reversible
Surface Water Quality	Localised	Localised	n/a	During rainy seasons	n/a	Impact with low severity, can be mitigated	n/a	Low	Semi-permanent	Periodically-temporary
Groundwater Quality/quantity	Localised	Localised	n/a	n/a	n/a	Impact with low severity, can be mitigated a	n/a	Slight	N/a	n/a
Soils and Geology	Localised	Localised	n/a	Low impact	n/a	Impact with low severity	n/a	High	n/a	Temporary
Noise	Localised	Localised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Air Quality	Localised	Localised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Landscape	Localised	Localised	n/a	permanent	Impact severity with low	Impact with low severity	slight	Moderate	Reversible	Reversible
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage	n/a	Localised	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

10 Financial and Economic Appraisal

10.1 Introduction

This appraisal aims to investigate the financial and economic costs and benefits of the proposed infrastructure development in the Mulobezi GMA. If this and other small-scale interventions in various parts of the KAZA TFCA are successful, it may be possible for CRIDF to secure funding for larger-scale support. As such, the project cost-benefit analysis (CBA) presented below is intended to provide an evidence base for the financial, economic and social rationale for the implementation of the project.

10.1.1 Approach to the CBA

The CBA is conducted from the perspective of the local communities. They will become the effective owners of the infrastructure – therefore accruing direct benefits through domestic, agricultural and livestock benefits while also being responsible for its operation and maintenance (O&M) costs. As this is a rural water supply project, the communities will not be charged water tariffs, but will be required to collect user tariffs associated with either domestic or enterprise consumption to cover its ongoing costs. There will, however, be direct, tangible monetary benefits that accrue to the community through enterprise development that will be directly attributable to the enhanced and increased agricultural and livestock activity. Comparing these economic benefits to the capital and O&M costs of the project provides an indication of the financial viability of the project.

It is anticipated that a project of this nature is unlikely to be financially viable due to the relatively large upfront capital costs associated with installing new water supply and its associated infrastructure; however, the broader economic and social benefits that the project will unlock will likely increase the welfare of the population significantly. A CBA provides a framework that allows for both financial and economic project appraisal that enables the comparison of future project costs and benefits in present values, thus providing input into the financial and economic viability of a project, and hence input into the decision-making process.

This appraisal follows the CRIDF CBA Guidance, and consists of the following sections: options appraisal; key assumptions; financial appraisal; economic appraisal; sustainability analysis; risk assessment; and conclusions and recommendations. The options appraisal is discussed in more detail elsewhere in this report and is only briefly summarised in this chapter.

10.1.2 Project Objectives

The primary objective of the project is to establish permanent water provision for communities whose livelihoods are stressed by unreliable, inadequate water supplies in the KAZA Zambia region. In addition, the project will also improve the livelihoods of members of the community through a range of benefits that include reduced HWC, health improvements, climate resilience and time savings. Time savings and health impacts have a concentrated impact on the livelihoods of women and children, thus having a beneficial impact on gender equality in these vulnerable communities.

To this end, the project entails delivering the following to each of the six sites:

- New borehole with solar pump;
- Limited water reticulation infrastructure from the water source to storage and then to delivery points for domestic use, livestock watering and irrigated gardens;
- 1 ha fenced garden; and
- Support services to improve agricultural production and hygiene/sanitation practices.

10.2 Options appraisal

This section outlines the selection of options most appropriate for meeting the project objectives outlined above, given the social, institutional, policy, and biophysical characteristics of the KAZA region.

There are three main technical solution options that need to be assessed in the design of this particular project. These are:

1. Water supply options
2. Pump infrastructure options
3. Irrigation equipment options

10.2.1 Water supply options

Groundwater, surface water and rainwater are three possible alternatives assessed for the water supply source for the project. Climatic conditions in the Mulobezi GMA are characterized by relatively low rainfall and ephemeral rivers (Chemonics, 2011). There are a few rivers (such as the Kalobe and Mwezi Rivers) but these dry up as soon as the rains cease (section 4.1 above). The land is undulating, but there were no sites identified where effective dams could be constructed that would hold enough water for major irrigation. This excludes the potential of using surface water as a source of water supply for this project.

Rainwater harvesting is also not considered a viable option for the proposed intervention due to the inter-seasonal variability in rainfall in the Mulobezi GMA; while there is adequate rainfall in the wet months, rainfall in the dry winter months is extremely limited. Additionally, rainwater harvesting does not present a climate resilient water supply option as climate change is expected to increase the variability of rainfall patterns, reducing the effectiveness of rainwater harvesting further in the project area.

For these reasons, groundwater was identified as the only feasible water supply source for the project design. The selection of this option is further reflected by the fact that groundwater is already being utilised as a preferred water supply source for most of the schools in the area (TNC, 2012). The area (which falls within the Kalahari sands aquifer) has medium to high productivity, with an average yield of 20 m³ for boreholes of approximately 50m deep.

10.2.2 Pump infrastructure options

At present, boreholes in the communities are equipped with hand pumps. Hand pumps do not require additional energy in the form of fuel and/or electricity and are appropriate when yields or recharge rates are low. However, as water levels recede to deeper levels in the dry season, water abstraction by hand becomes a challenge. In

such cases, communities abandon the boreholes and revert to other sources, which may involve greater walking distances and/or compromised water quality. In such cases, motorised pumps would be recommended.

There are various pump types, with varying fuel inputs required. Pumps using electricity/diesel are inappropriate due to the project's remoteness and the community's low ability to pay for operations. The proposed option is to utilise solar pumps due to their energy efficiency, low O&M costs and suitability to the climatic conditions of the country. Solar pumping for water supply in rural communities is a technology that is making inroads in most Sub-Saharan countries including Zambia. However, information on implemented projects in Zambia is difficult to obtain (section 4.6 above). In Zimbabwe, various projects for pumping water in rural areas using solar power have been implemented and commissioned to date. CRIDF is implementing two projects in Zimbabwe with one of them consisting of a 63kW submersible pump delivering 1,400 m³/day. Zambian suppliers have the capability to install solar pumping units for water supply in the Mulobezi GMA projects.

In addition, solar powered pumps provide 'smart energy' to the local communities – energy that is environmentally friendly and with low operational costs - thus representing a climate resilient intervention that is aligned to CRIDF objectives.

10.2.3 Irrigation equipment options

Irrigation solution options analysed in this project include sprinkler, drip and drag-hose systems. While sprinkler irrigation for 1 ha plots indicates the highest crop yields, it is considered inappropriate for the KAZA Zambia sites due to the fact that they would not allow individual farmers autonomy in their crop choices. Instead, farmers would have to operate the full plot as a collaborative venture, something that was flagged multiple times in the community meetings as a risk to successful implementation. In addition, sprinklers would require an additional booster pump to generate enough head to operate a nozzle.

Appropriate types of irrigation systems for the small gardens could be either simple hosepipes connected to stand pipes, or drip irrigation systems. The former will be simpler and cheaper to implement for the small gardens, with far fewer operational problems. Drip irrigation, on the other hand, is prone to blockages through sedimentation, and has high maintenance costs.

10.3 CBA assumptions

The CBA analysis is premised on a number of key input assumptions. The assumptions are drawn from this technical report, observations by the project team in the KAZA Zambia area, and international benchmarks. The tables below provide the detail of the assumptions that form the basis for the CBA analysis.

Table 17 Key assumptions

Assumptions	
Financial Discount Rate	11.5% ³
Exchange Rate	USD 1.00 = GBP 0.69082 ⁴ GBP 1 = ZMW 16 GBP 1 = ZMK 7,398 ⁵
Constant Versus Current Prices	Constant 2016 prices
Project lifespan	20 years
Number of Households (2015)	265 ⁶
Average Household Size	5.4 for all 6 project sites
Population size	1,433
Social Discount Factors	3.5% and 10% ⁷
Average cost of a cow	£356 ⁸
Income per hectare of land under irrigation	£2,093 ⁹

The CBA is carried out on a ‘with and without’ project basis and hence includes only incremental values for the costs and benefit inputs. This is in an effort to include only the incremental costs and benefits of the project, including variables such as time spent collecting water in the current system versus time spent in the new system. In terms of the financial appraisal, the project sites currently do not have any formal operation and

³The financial analysis is conducted using an inflation-adjusted discount rate of 11.5%. This is taken from the AfDB report Strengthening Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Basin (2013). Online: <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Zambia - Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Sub-Marin - Appraisal Report.pdf> and represents the average opportunity cost of capital.

⁴Oanda Currency Converter (2016) Online: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>, accessed 4 February 2016

⁵The old Zambian Kwacha (ZMK) is used to estimate minimum wage as information is only available in 2012 when minimum wage legislation was passed

⁶ Section 2.2.1 above.

⁷ In line with CRIDF CBA Guidelines, IF03-006 (2015) DFID uses a standard rate of 3.5% for climate related projects while the World Bank and European Bank for Research and Development use 10% as a standard conventional cut-off rate for water and power projects in Southern Africa

⁸ Zambia National Farmers Union (2016) Commodity Prices for Beef, Western Province Zambia. Online:

<http://www.farmprices.co.zm/index.php>

⁹ Section 7.6 above.

maintenance costs, although the community is sometimes responsible for the repair of the hand-pumps should they break. Hence, the O&M costs of the new system are included in their entirety.

In terms of agriculture, land on which each of the irrigation systems will be developed is either uncultivated land or under rain-fed agriculture. The entire irrigated agricultural area is included as an incremental benefit, indicating that it should not replace dry-land agricultural gains. This assumption is based on the fact that land is not seen as a constraint to rain-fed agriculture in the area (rather inputs such as seed and labour are perceived to be constraints to communities (key informant interview (KI)). Thus it is assumed that any rain-fed agriculture that is displaced by the small food gardens will move to a new area. Further, the additional economic value derived from having additional livestock due to the availability of water is also taken into account.

10.4 Financial appraisal

The purpose of the appraisal is to identify the financial return to the project infrastructure investment and the operational sustainability of the infrastructure. In the absence of water tariff revenues, the financial appraisal is conducted from the perspective of the local communities, who will be the effective project owners, and will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure in the medium and longer term. The community will also be the direct recipient of the financial benefits that are expected to flow from the infrastructure.

This approach is useful for two reasons. First, the assessment provides a view of the operational sustainability of the project in respect of the local communities by comparing the annual costs of the project with the incremental revenue streams associated with the intervention. By showing that the latter covers the former it is understood that, with the correct institutional design, the community will be able to afford the ongoing costs of the project. Hence if the communities take effective ownership of the water facilities (and, hence, their costs), they should have enough revenue to sustainably operate them, given the estimated recurrent costs. Secondly, the approach shows what amount of grant funding is necessary for the project to be financially sustainable, if it is found not to be.

The costs considered in the financial appraisal include the capital investment for the water supply infrastructure, including domestic, agricultural and livestock use, along with O&M costs and a sanitation and agricultural extension programme run in year 0 of the project. The financial benefits considered include the monetary increase in the value of crops and livestock to the community. Assessing the financial return of the project over its lifespan against the capital and operational costs yields a financial return to the project. The following indicators represent the key outputs of the financial appraisal:

- Financial net present value (FNPV) – the discounted flow of expected investment and operating costs deducted from expected return
- Financial internal rate of return (FIRR) – the financial return on the project. The financial rate of return should be above the cost of capital (discount rate) for the project to be considered financially viable
- Financial net benefit cost ratio (FBCR) – the ratio of the present value of the returns on the project set against the project's costs.

Importantly, should the project not be financially viable on its own, the financial appraisal will set out the amount of subsidy the project will require to make it financially viable. The project's costs and benefits are set out below, before the financial appraisal results are outlined.

10.4.1 Project costs

Capital costs

The project capital expenditure required for all six of the settlements is GBP 206,726 (this excludes further costs of an agricultural and sanitation programme, making the total capital required equal to GBP 265,137). This includes the material, equipment and labour costs for acquisition and installation of:

- 6 boreholes with solar pumps
- 6 water storage tanks
- Fencing for 6 ha of vegetable garden (1 ha per site)
- 6 ha of drag-hose irrigation equipment
- 11 communal standpipes (1 per 25 households), and
- 11 cattle troughs (section 5 above)

The cost of materials and installation for one borehole is approximately GBP 12,020, while the estimated cost of one solar pump is GBP 9,671. Given the similar nature of the irrigation developments, the capital costs are relatively equal across the six sites (see Table 8 above).

Annual O&M costs

O&M costs for the water supply infrastructure comprise the borehole infrastructure, hosepipe irrigation, standpipes and annual visits by District Council fitters. Table 18 gives a detailed indication of the total O&M costs that can be expected over a two year period for all 6 sites. Given the similarity of the intervention designs across the sites, the O&M costs are expected to be the same at each.

Table 18 **Total O&M costs, all project sites over two years (GBP)**

Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost
Borehole pump				
Spare pump controller	1	no	771	771
Total for	6	units		4,626
Hose pipe irrigation				
Connectors	265	no	1.05	278
20 mm dia hose pipe	300	m	0.84	252
Sub total				530
Total for	6	ha		3,181
Domestic water supply				
25 mm brass tap	44	no	14.02	617
Ball valve for trough	6	no	84.10	505
Ball valve for reservoir	6	no	84.10	505
Total for	6	systems		1,627

Visits by RDC fitter				
Visit to a site	24	visits	140	3,360
Total				
				12,793

The initial technical design of the project incorporated drip irrigation. This has since been revised and replaced by hosepipe irrigation at each project site. This was done for the following reasons:

- First, drip irrigation significantly increases the O&M costs for the project, putting pressure on the project's ability to be financially sustainable;
- Second, besides the cost of drip irrigation components, from a practical point of view the rural and remote location of the project sites means that it is difficult for villagers to access these components and any spares required.

In the new design O&M costs are not driven by any one particular cost factor and are kept lower through the use of hose – rather than drip – irrigation.

The legal and policy framework of the development and management of the water and sanitation sector consists of, amongst others, the Local Government Act (1991), which gives local authorities prime responsibility for the provision of water supply and sanitation services.¹⁰ Limited budgets in the Kazungula District mean that management is the responsibility of the local community. It is thus expected that project site communities establish a local water management structure that collects and saves maintenance funds from infrastructure users to cover the O&M costs established above. The institutional structures are discussed in more detail in chapter 8 above.

Sanitation programme

UNICEF reports that at present, more than one third of the Zambian population does not have access to clean water and more than half lacks access to proper sanitation facilities (UNICEF, 2016). Not having access to clean and safe water leads to diseases like diarrhoea and cholera, among others. To this end, a WASH-centred programme is proposed, with an estimated cost of approximately GBP 20 per beneficiary¹¹ over a 12 month period. The total annual cost of such a programme is thus GBP 30,000 for all six sites, which includes the cost of field officer and operational inputs for a year.¹²

Agricultural extension programme

As discussed above (section 7.8.1), communities currently receive minimal support from the MOA relating to agriculture extension services. This is a gap that must be addressed for the scheme to be a success.

¹⁰ AfDB (2006). National Rural Water Supply And Sanitation Program. Online: [http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Zambia - National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program - Appraisal Report.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Zambia_-_National_Rural_Water_Supply_and_Sanitation_Program_-_Appraisal_Report.pdf)

¹¹ There are an estimated 1,431 people living across the six project sites.

¹² KII with TNC, February 2016

In terms of the agricultural component of the project, it is proposed that a once-off training programme is implemented in year 0 of the project while the infrastructure is being developed. The costs of this agriculture extension service support for the project as a whole (all sites) is shown in the table below. The total cost is estimated to be GBP 29,791, working out to approximately GBP 20 per beneficiary¹³. Of importance is that TNC suggested that their existing agriculture officer in the area could be trained to carry out the CRIDF-related agricultural extension work for the proposed irrigated plots, meaning the line item for the employment of agricultural extension staff may not be needed. It is included in this analysis as a 'worst case' cost.

Table 19 **Cost of agriculture extension support services, all project sites (GBP)**

Support Required	Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Extension Staff	1 x 12 months	282.38	3,388.56
Supervision	1 x 12 months x 10% ¹⁴	705.95	847.14
Transport (Quad Bikes)	2	4941.65	9883.3
Quad bike running cost	12	70.6	847.14
Demonstration	10	70.6	705.95
Ripper ploughs (for CA)	10	70.6	705.95
Initial Inputs	10	211.79	2117.85
Fencing material for each plot	10 x 400 meters	2824/km	11295.2
Total			29,791.09

¹³ There are an estimated 1,431 people living across the six project sites.

¹⁴ Assuming 10% of their time is used on this project.

Table 20 Summary of project costs, per project site (GBP)

Project Site	Total capital expenditure	Agricultural extension	Sanitation programme	Annual O&M
Lyoni	34,316	4,965	4,770	1,066
Silangi	33,280	4,965	4,770	1,066
Munengo	35,491	4,965	4,770	1,066
Chinyama	34,316	4,965	4,770	1,066
Kamwi	35,007	4,965	4,770	1,066
Mudobo	34,316	4,965	4,770	1,066
Total	206,726	29,791	28,620	6,397

10.4.2 Financial benefits

Financial benefits to the communities include income generated from agriculture on the newly irrigated land, as well as livestock benefits due to implementation of the project.

Agriculture

Agriculture falls into two main categories: subsistence agriculture and cash crops. The latter, for the purpose of this report, are classified as crops which are not consumed by the household which grows them, but are rather sold or traded. Financial benefits are thus only derived from cash crops, while subsistence agriculture provides a range of economic benefits that are enjoyed by the household.

The irrigation project components are designed to grow cash crops. In order to value the benefits derived from the project, a market value is assigned to these crops. This essentially assumes that all crops can be/are sold in local markets. While this assumption may not be appropriate for this area due to significantly limited access to the project area, even if a household consumes these crops themselves, the most suitable *value* for the crops is assumed to be their market price. In the affordability section, the effects of varying proportions of crops sold versus consumed are investigated on the communities' ability to maintain and operate their infrastructure. All irrigated areas will be fenced, reducing the likelihood that crops will be lost to HWC.

To value the potential monetary gains from irrigated agriculture, costing was done to demonstrate the total income per ha of land under irrigation and using enhanced agricultural practices. A Gross Margin (GM) per hectare was calculated (see section 7.6 above), which takes into account the planned amount of land allocated for growing different crops and costs associated with growing these. An effort was made to design the cropping pattern to account for community preferences (for growing maize and groundnuts) as well as local market needs (leaf vegetables and other horticultural crops). Due to the fact that there is currently no irrigation in the Mulobezi

GMA, a permanent market for small-scale vegetable production was noted.¹⁵ Crops were also chosen to address the need for nutritional diversity in the area.

As per the project technical design, irrigated gardens of 1 ha will be developed at each of the six sites. The potential financial gain (the project's gross margin) at each site is the same. Gross margin is calculated to be GBP 2,093 per ha per annum, with the total potential revenue across the six sites is being GBP 12,559 per annum. If each household participating in the scheme has access to 0.1 ha, average household income is expected to increase by GBP 209 per annum.

Livestock

Cattle are found in most communities in the area, although numbers tend to vary. Some areas are more affected by water quantity and quality available for livestock than others. At present cattle must often travel long distances to reach drinking water, and which is still often not suitable for consumption. This is particularly severe in the dry season when streams and rivers have stopped flowing. In one village it was found that several¹⁶ cattle died after drinking water containing large quantities of algae. Combined with a shortage of water and the prevalence of disease, cattle numbers have decreased over the past few years.

Livestock are negatively affected by poor water quality; cattle that drink poor-quality water will drink less water and have a diminished feed intake. Cattle that drink less water due to poor water quality are also more prone to heat stress and will spend more time in shade rather than grazing. These factors can result in, among others, lower livestock weights and, eventually, low financial returns when the cattle are sold. It can also diminish the ability to use cattle to plough land for agriculture. Over and above the benefits described above, then, more time to graze rather than walk to water, as well as more water of a sufficient quality available to be drunk at more regular intervals by the animal, will lead to increased livestock quality over time and even greater benefits than those captured here.

Part of the project infrastructure design includes the provision of cattle troughs at all six sites.¹⁷ These troughs will provide water that is readily available and of a sufficient quality for cattle. These improvements in water supply to livestock – in effect an increase in the carrying capacity of the land – are expected to result in a larger herd over time, as well as help avoid losses due to wildlife (both in terms of reducing the number of fatalities from interactions, as well as a reduction in disease passed between animals). Improved water supply and a reduction in HWC are expected to provide financial returns to the owners of cattle.

Additional livestock used for farm labour

Cattle are vital to the livelihood of the project's target communities, providing most of the power for cultivation of crops and transportation of goods. A reduction in their number is likely to increase levels of poverty found in the area. Conversely, the presence of more cattle is expected to increase the wellbeing and social status of target communities.

Households in the GMA are unable to increase the area of rain-fed crops under cultivation as they are constrained by the number of oxen available for ploughing (section 7.3.1 above). It was found that the area of

¹⁵ KII, site visit December 2015.

¹⁶ KII with a herdsman suggested that in 2015, 4 of his herd of 8 cattle had died because of consuming poor quality water.

¹⁷ Refer to Annex 4 for current cattle population.

land cultivated depends on whether the farmer has access to oxen to cultivate the land or whether farming is done by hand. In the former situation, a farmer is able to cultivate approximately 2 ha of land, but can only manage 0.5 ha in the latter. ¹⁸ Conservatively it was assumed that only 40% of the *additional*¹⁹ herd would be used for draught power, but that for every one of these animals, an additional 1.5 ha of land could be cultivated as maize. While the area is regarded as food insecure (with communities relying on casual labour and foraging for wild food to supplement their household food production), it was still assumed that only a portion of these crops are sold in the market, generating additional revenue to owners of livestock.

Additional livestock sold

Beyond their use for farming (draught) purposes, some of the additional cattle now supported by the project can also be sold in local markets. It is likely that only a small number of cattle are sold and that rather they act as a means of accumulating wealth. However, even if only a small proportion of additional cattle are sold for meat, this generates additional revenue to owners of livestock. In line with Barrett's work on the value of livestock to rural communities, it was conservatively assumed that only 5% of the *additional* livestock would be sold per year (Barrett, 1991).

Fewer livestock losses

HWC is a problem that occurs in many countries where human and wildlife requirements overlap, as well as regions where there is the potential for direct contact between humans and wildlife. This is particularly the case for communities who live in the KAZA TFCA and who often rely on the same water source as wildlife. Conflicts between people and wildlife are encountered by communities residing in close proximity to protected areas containing large animals such as elephant and hippopotamus. Human-wildlife conflicts are significant because they cause crop losses, livestock losses and a real cost to the residents of these areas. A recent socio-economic baseline survey of the KAZA pilot area found that HWC is a major livelihood challenge, causing overall losses of 32% of crops, 18% of cattle and 50% of goats.

Mulobezi GMA is one of the GMAs around the Kafue National Park that are worst affected by HWC (Chemonics, 2011). This is due to its close proximity to the park and the fact that many of its communities lie within a wildlife migratory corridor.

The proposed scheme aims to provide permanent water supplies to these communities, thus avoiding potential conflict over scarce water. Permanent water supply suggests that communities will no longer have to make movements into wildlife dispersal zones to water their cattle. This reduces the amount of high-risk wildlife conflict time spent travelling to water throughout the year and, ultimately, reduces the number of cattle lost to HWC.

These cattle that are no longer lost are, in effect, additional cattle made available by the project to be used for farming and to be sold, generating additional revenues to the communities that are therefore included in the financial analysis.

¹⁸ KII, site visit December 2015.

¹⁹ It is assumed that there are an average of 4 cattle per household (section 2.2.1 above). Thus, as household numbers increase, so too will the number of cattle, increasing to an additional 1,574 cattle over the 20 year project lifespan. The current cattle population is estimated to be 1,064.

10.4.3 Financial analysis summary

A summary of the financial appraisal for the whole project is presented in Table 21. The potential financial benefit flows for each of the small-scale enterprises are included as project benefits in the analysis. The capital, annual recurrent O&M costs, as well as sanitation and agricultural extension are included as project costs in the analysis.

The net benefit/cost stream yields a financial rate of return (FIRR) of 7% and a financial net present value (FNPV) at 11.5% discount of - GBP 84,739. At constant 2016 prices and a real financial discount rate of 11.5%, the project financial model yields marginally viable returns (a FIRR of 7%), although the final FNPV is negative. Essentially, the FNPV is negative due to the fact that the discount rate of 11.5% is higher than the project's FIRR. The FNPV provides an absolute value of the investment/asset for a given discount rate, while the IRR gives an understanding of the returns in percentage terms. Thus, some investors may find the project desirable by comparing FIRRs (for example, if a weighted cost of capital is assumed to be 6.5%, the project yields a positive FNPV of GBP 11,754). However, being high risk in nature, it is unlikely to be able to attract private finance with a 9% return.

Table 21 **Financial analysis results (GBP, 2016 prices)**

Financial Appraisal Results (11.5% discount rate)	
Financial Rate Of Return (FIRR) Over 20 Years	7%
Financial Net Present Value (FNPV) 20 Years	- £ 84, 739
Financial Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR)	0.72
Financial N/K Ratio	0.83

Operationally (that is, excluding the capital costs of the project), the project shows significant return to the local communities, with an FNPV of GBP 201,144 and a BCR of 5.7 over its 20 year life span. It must, however, be noted that crops are valued at their market price, and would only be realised if the communities sold them. These agriculture benefits, while not the most significant driver of these results (they account for roughly 33% of the value derived from the project by 2036), are estimated on their market price. Some of these crops may be consumed by the household rather than sold, in which case it may affect the communities' ability to maintain the scheme. This will be discussed in the affordability section below.

10.4.4 Grant funding

The project is unlikely to attract commercial funding as it will not generate the returns to attract commercial investors. Concessional finance (e.g. interest-free loans) paid back over the life of the project are also not feasible given the significant capital costs relative to financial benefits that stem from the project. These

revenues generated by the project are insufficient to pay back these costs over the 20 year time frame. The project will therefore require grant funding to proceed.

Table 21 indicates the financial return on the project investment when varying degrees of external grant funding are leveraged. The minimum finance required for the project to have a FNPV of 0 and a rate of return equal to the discount rate (11.5%) – that is, the ‘break-even’ point of the project - is GBP 94,484. It is suggested that funding is, however, sought for the full capital investment cost of the project, as the beneficiary communities would not be able to finance the additional cost of the project.

Table 22 indicates the financial return on the project investment when varying degrees of external grant funding are leveraged. Importantly, this includes a capital grant as well as the sanitation and agricultural training programme done in year 0 of the project.

Table 22 **Project funding scenarios (GBP)**

	FNPV	FIRR (%)
Project alone	- 84,739	7%
Full grant funding	153,052	31%
Break-even grant funding (£ 94,484)	0	11%

If a grant is provided for 100% of the capital costs, along with the sanitation and agricultural training, the project’s financial indicators improve to an FNPV of GBP 153,052 with an FIRR of 31%. Of note is the fact that maintenance costs are only assumed to begin in year three of the project due to the fact that the equipment should be under warranty for the first two years after implementation. If this is not the case, it is suggested that additional grant funding is accessed to cover these costs to allow the beneficiaries to generate some financial returns from the project before having to pay for its maintenance. O&M costs for all sites, for two years, are estimated to be GBP 12,793.

10.4.5 Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis is an important way to analyse whether the key input assumptions for the project have a material impact on its outcomes, particularly those of its overall viability. The objective is to identify the factors that have the largest impact on the project’s sustainability and returns. The sensitivity analysis looks at the main factors that could affect the project’s costs, as well as the factors affecting the project’s revenue generation.

The relatively large upfront costs of the project result in its poor overall financial outlook. Increasing the upfront costs of the project by 10% sees a material impact on the project’s FNPV from – GBP 84,739 to – GBP 105,412 (a 24% change in the financial outlook of the project). The associated change in the FIRR is from 7% to 6%. The project would require capital expenditure costs to decrease by 41% for there to be a positive FNPV. In this case, the FNPV would be GBP 19, with a FIRR of 12% and a FBCR of 1.00. The results suggest that capital

costs play a fundamental role in the overall financial viability of this project but that a relatively large change is required to make the project financially viable.

While capital costs play a role in determining the overall financial viability of the project, it is also necessary to do a sensitivity analysis on the operational sustainability of the project. This is particularly the case for projects that are funded by an external source but will rely on operational sustainability for their ongoing success. In this case, a sensitivity analysis was carried out on the operational flows of the proposed intervention in isolation of the capital costs.

As reflected in Table 23, changes in the O&M costs have some bearing on the BCR; however the BCR ratio remains strongly positive with a 10% increase in the O&M costs. This is indicative of the strong revenue generated by the project, which far outweighs the operational costs. The baseline operational FNPV of the project is GBP 201,144, with a BCR ratio of 5.69.

Table 23 **Sensitivity analysis – cost parameters**

Parameter	Change	Net operational FNPV after change (GBP)	BCR after change
Increase in O&M costs	+10%	196,858	5.17
Decrease in O&M costs	-10%	205,430	6.32

Table 24 **Sensitivity analysis – revenue parameters**

Parameter	Change	Net operational FNPV after change (GBP)	BCR after change
Increase in GM	+10%	221,710	7.7
Decrease in GM	-10%	190,348	5.4
Increase number of livestock	+10%	215,408	6.0
Decrease in number of livestock	-10%	187,729	5.3

The sensitivity analysis confirms that operational sustainability of the project is robust – with an operational BCR ratio significantly higher than 2, the project is able to recover its operation and maintenance costs.

10.4.6 Affordability analysis

The project appraisal is conducted from the perspective of the local communities, as they will become the effective project owners, accruing project revenues that stem from improved water supply. They will also, however, be responsible for the ongoing O&M costs. This is due to the fact that national structures and a lack of fiscal budgets have prevented water improvements in the area being carried out by state institutions. Instead, what is proposed is that the community form what is known as a Borehole Committee as part of the sanitation training of this programme, which is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the infrastructure. It is vital that the community is able to afford to pay for these ongoing costs for operational sustainability.

For the current infrastructure design, communities would be expected to pay on average GBP 1,066 per site annually on O&M costs. The current average number of households across the six villages is 44. Thus, if each household utilised the Scheme (for domestic water supply, food gardens or livestock watering) they would be expected to contribute approximately GBP 24 per year (ZMW 386²⁰). Given that revenue in excess of GBP 200 is expected for the households using the food gardens alone, these costs are not seen as prohibitive.

If only the ten households who take part in each irrigation Scheme are expected to pay for the infrastructure (i.e. if they subsidise the domestic and livestock water supply costs), then they would be expected to pay GBP 106 per annum. While this is not recommended due to the fact that the financial return to each household would then only be ~GBP 90 per annum, this demonstrates that affordability is not a significant concern to the Scheme.

In isolation, the project is not financially viable due to its significant capital cost and would require grant funding to cover the capital investment. However, operationally, the project is sustainable as annual revenue exceeds the annual costs of the infrastructure over its project lifespan. The sustainability of the project relies strongly on revenue generating parameters such as the value of livestock and agricultural produce, along with the ability of the community to sell this produce (i.e. to access markets for their produce). Sustainability also relies on the ongoing cost parameters of the project, including the operation and maintenance costs of the proposed intervention.

The financial analysis values irrigated crops at their market values, implying that all crops are sold.²¹ It may be, however, that the community takes some time in establishing their enterprises, or in establishing supply chains into markets. In this case, the household may consume some of the produce themselves and not actually generate revenues from its sale. This may save them money by replacing food which is bought by the household in the market; however, in essence it will reduce their ability to pay to maintain the Scheme.

In order to account for this risk, an affordability analysis has been carried out on the sale of crops which assumes that crop production begins at only 20% of its full GM potential and increases by 10% over the next 8 years until it reaches 100% of its full revenue generating potential. The results of such an approach demonstrate

²⁰ Oanda Currency Converter. Online: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> [Accessed 9 March 2016]

²¹ Livestock gains to rain-fed crops (i.e. through additional draught power) are already estimated to only be 50% of their potential in the financial analysis due to the fact that local markets for maize are already utilised and the sale of these crops is expected to be a challenge, while transport from the villages is also a significant challenge to selling produce.

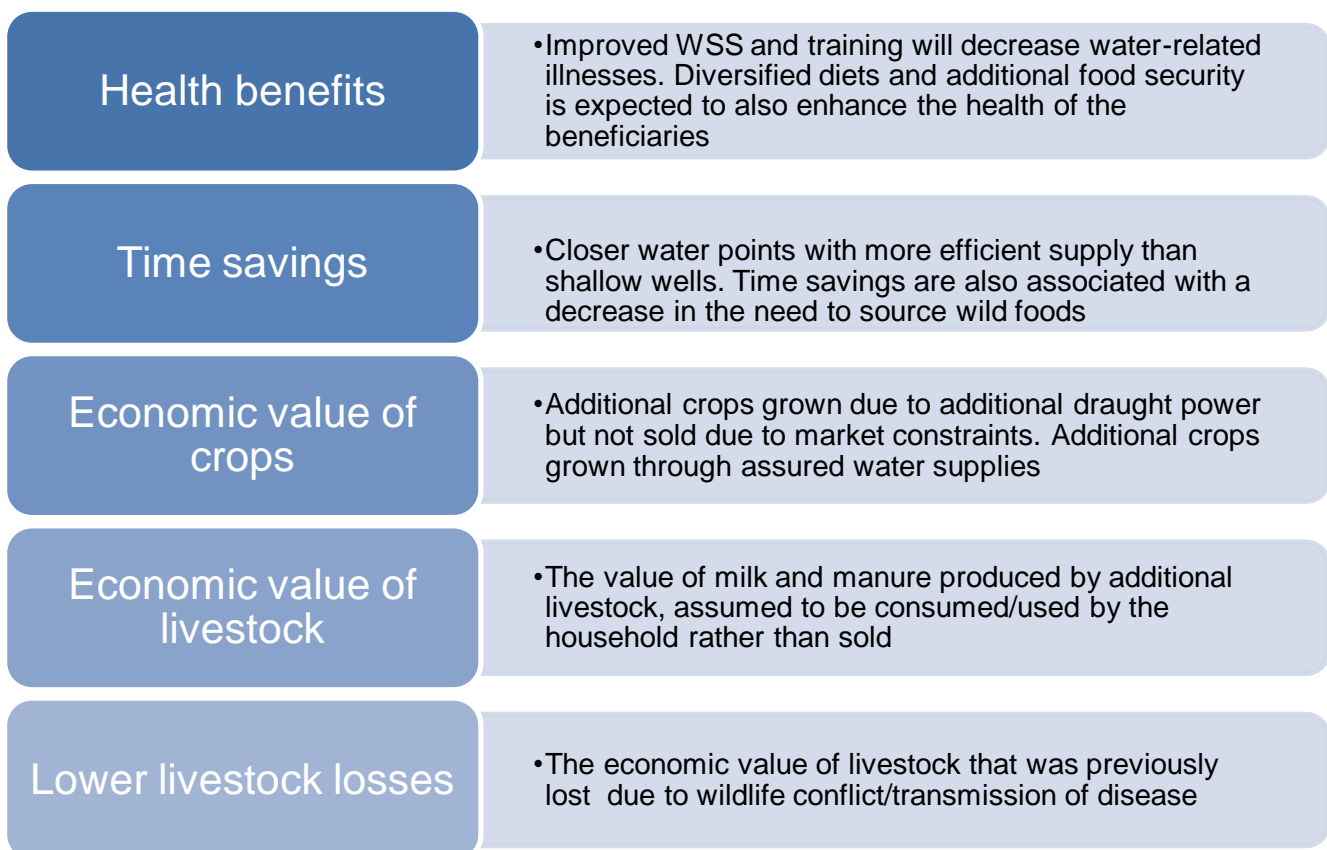
an operational BCR of 4.9, and an FNPV of 165,292 – indicating again that affordability is not a major risk to this project.

10.5 Economic appraisal

The economic benefit of the water and sanitation services that are created through the implementation of the project must be quantified within the economic appraisal at its real value to society, as opposed to the financial revenues that could accrue directly to the project beneficiaries. The purpose of the economic appraisal is thus to determine the economic feasibility of the project, i.e. whether the implementation of the project results in a net benefit for the entire population.

Economic benefits are split into the benefits that can be quantified and valued (these are included in the quantitative analysis and directly compared to quantitative costs) and the benefits that cannot practically be quantified or valued in monetary terms (these are discussed in the qualitative analysis). The economic feasibility of the project is determined by consideration of both the quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Figure 22 Overview of quantifiable economic benefits



10.5.1 Quantitative analysis

Economic costs

Shadow pricing should be applied where possible to account for market distortions. A conversion factor lower than one suggests that the market price is higher than the true value of that input. A labour surplus, for example, would lead to a conversion factor lower than one, indicating that the opportunity cost of labour may be informal wages or even unemployment. Conversely, if the conversion factor is higher than one, then the observed price is lower than the shadow price, meaning that the opportunity cost of that good is higher than that captured by the market (European Commission, 2014). Excess demand for foreign exchange in the economy would indicate a conversion factor larger than one and would indicate that the true value of tradable goods is higher than their financial prices.

In this quantitative economic appraisal, the financial capital costs were retained as the economic project costs without shadow pricing due to a lack of data on conversion factors in Zambia. In the absence of further information, it is best to retain financial costs as a proxy for economic costs.

Economic benefits

As shown in the figure above, the economic benefits included in the quantitative analysis of the infrastructure project are health benefits, time savings, the economic value of crops and livestock and the impacts of lower HWC on livestock.

Health benefits

Sanitation in the Mulobezi GMA is poor. Most houses use unimproved pit latrines or practise open defecation. Additionally, water supplies are often shared with livestock or wildlife.²² The GMA currently has one clinic that services over 700 households. This facility is located in Moomba Central near the Chief's palace, more than 20 km from some of the project sites (Lyoni is located 15km from the Chief's palace, while Munengo is 25km from the Chief's palace). Current health challenges include inadequate health care providers, and poor quality of health care services. Improving access to and quality of health care was identified as a priority by the Conservation Action Plan Workshop held by TNC in 2012 (TNC, 2012).

The most prevalent diseases in Kazungula District are malaria; diarrhoea and dysentery; bilharzia; upper tract infection; malnutrition; skin diseases; and ear, nose and mouth infections. National statistics find diarrhoea prevalence in children under five of 17.3% in the Southern Province of Zambia, and it is found to be a major cause of morbidity. Rural water supply and sanitation coverage are estimated at 37% and 13% respectively (WaterAid, 2009).

The World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) has calculated the economic costs of poor sanitation in Zambia; it found that Zambia loses approximately GBP 134 million annually – or GBP 11 - per person annually – due to poor sanitation (WSP, 2012). These figures comprise the following costs:

- The cost of time lost by people practising open defecation – which falls disproportionately on women – in finding a private location to defecate.

²²KII, site visit December 2015

- The cost of premature death due to illness attributed to poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (predominantly diarrhoea). As indicated above, diarrhoea is a prevalent challenge already in the Mulobezi GMA.
- The cost of productivity losses while sick or accessing health care. This again relates to further opportunity costs of time.
- The cost of health care treatment for related diseases. This burden can fall directly on households, or places a significant burden on the state in the case of public care.

The economic cost estimate of poor sanitation is used as a basis to estimate the health benefits (or avoided cost) of the project on the resident population. Some of these costs are borne by the state in terms of the fiscal cost related to health care treatment, and some of these costs fall on individuals either in the form of direct treatment costs and/or a loss of productive days.

Exposure to diarrhoea-causing agents is frequently related to the use of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in the preparation of food and disposal of excreta (Central Statistics Office *et al.*, 2009), and the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) find that improved water supply can decrease diarrhoea morbidity by up to 25%; and hygiene interventions and drinking water quality can reduce the number of diarrhoeal cases by up to 45% and 39% respectively (WHO and SIWI, 2004). Population growth in these water-stressed areas will further exacerbate the poor sanitation and hygiene situation in the absence of any water supply improvements. It is assumed that the project decreases the incidence of water-related costs by 45% in the target population in line with the above.

Table 25 below provides a summary of the estimated health benefits of the project for selected years.

Table 25 Annual estimated health benefits (GBP)

Site	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
Lyoni	1,249	1,448	1,672	1,937	2,172
Silangi	658	765	892	1,040	1,173
Munengo	1,840	2,131	2,462	2,840	3,181
Chinyama	1,106	1,285	1,489	1,723	1,937
Kamwi	1,703	1,968	2,274	2,621	2,937
Mudobo	969	1,122	1,300	1,509	1,698
Total	7,525	8,718	10,089	11,670	13,097

It is important to note that WSP argues that the estimate of GBP 134 million is very likely an underestimation of the true cost of the current sanitation situation, as some costs have been excluded from the analysis due to the difficulty associated with their estimation. These costs, which are also relevant in the Mulobezi GMA, include:

- the cost of epidemic outbreaks. The economic implications of a cholera outbreak go far beyond the immediate health system response to include productivity losses, premature death, diversion of expenditure, and losses in trade and tourism. This risk in the Mulobezi GMA is particularly acute given its significance as a transboundary tourism area;
- the cost of reduced long-term cognitive development which is a result of early childhood diarrhoea and associated under-nutrition, stunting and wasting;
- the cost of funerals, which is borne directly by households and is particularly significant in African culture;
- the cost of water pollution and the adverse impact of excreta disposal on water resources. WSP found that such figures are not available for Africa specifically; however, as there are no large rivers near the project sites, this cost is not assumed to be important in the area;
- the cost of the negative impact of inadequate sanitation on tourism. The sanitation status of a country is one of the key factors that contribute to travel and tourism competitiveness. This is particularly relevant in the case of the Mulobezi GMA given the surrounding lodges. As such, the potential positive impact of the project on the tourism sector is considered in the qualitative section below.

This quantification of health benefits excludes the positive impact on the community associated with diversified diets and a larger, more stable supply of food. Health benefits as a result of improved diets are difficult to quantify, being long run in nature, but include positive impacts on child development, as well as cognitive and physical improvements.

Domestic time savings

At present, the majority of households interviewed collect water from streams (or from shallow wells dug into river beds). KIIs with women's groups suggested that women can spend up to an hour collecting water, especially in the dry season when they must wait for water to seep into their hand-dug wells. Chemonics (2011) suggest that women and children can spend two hours per day fetching and preparing water.

Households are an average of 5.4 people in size, with a number of these being children. It is assumed that households will make three trips to fetch water per day, where women are able to collect a 20 litre bucket of water per trip.²³

In order to calculate the time savings per household, it is assumed that households previously spent half an hour per trip to fetch water, but that the time will be reduced by 80% due to the proposed infrastructure. Time savings will be from a combination of shorter walking distances, as well as less waiting time at the water source.

²³ Adults are assumed to use approximately 20 litres of water. This figure is therefore relatively conservative, but accounts for the fact that children are assumed to require much less water than this. The number of daily trips to fetch water could be higher as 5.4 if all household members are adults

Using the conservative minimum wage of GBP 2.5²⁴ per day, multiplied by the labour conversion factor of 64% (Asian Development Bank, 1999), the real value (opportunity cost) of time savings was estimated. This labour conversion factor reduces the value of labour below the minimum wage in the area due to the fact that there is a surplus of labour in the community. It is unrealistic to assume that the opportunity cost of fetching water is equivalent to the formal market wage. Table 26 below provides a summary of the estimated domestic time savings accruing from the project for selected years.

Table 26 **Annual estimated annual domestic time savings (GBP)**

Site	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
Lyoni	4,070	4,718	5,449	6,312	7,077
Silangi	2,143	2,492	2,907	3,389	3,821
Munengo	5,997	6,944	8,024	9,253	10,366
Chinyama	3,605	4,186	4,851	5,615	6,312
Kamwi	5,548	6,412	7,409	8,538	9,568
Mudobo	3,156	3,655	4,236	4,917	5,532
Total	24,519	28,406	32,875	38,024	42,676

It is important to note that these time savings do not include expected time savings for livestock watering – assumed to be substantial, especially in the dry season. Estimating these time savings is challenging due to the fact that children are often the ones who herd cattle to watering points and the value of a child's time is more difficult to quantify. The opportunity cost of cattle herding is most likely to be a decrease in employability due to a lack of school attendance. Additional time savings that are omitted from the above quantification are those of gathering wild foods (as an increase in irrigated agriculture is expected to reduce the need for these activities for the households partaking in the scheme).

It is also important to note that the economic benefits that are derived from improved health and time savings are largely concentrated toward women and children, as these are the members in the community responsible for fetching water. The project will thus directly impact the lives of women and children in the project sites and thus aid in improved living standards for both women and children who reside within the project sites.

²⁴ Statutory minimum wages for the lowest band of wage (domestic workers) were used as a proxy for agricultural wages. See <http://www.mywage.org/zambia/main/decent-work/workers-compensation>

Economic value of crop benefits

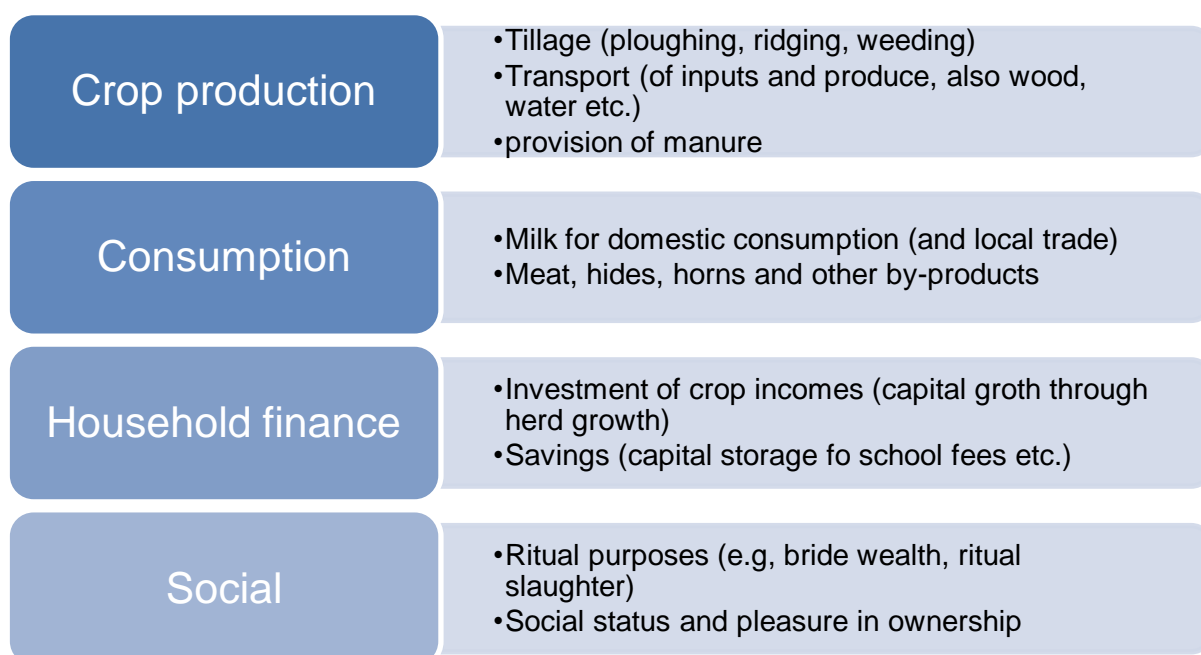
Food security for residents of the Mulobezi GMA is a major socio-economic challenge. Poor soils and relatively low rainfall make crop production risky and difficult (TNC, 2012). Over the past 50 years, there has been a noted decline in rainfall, with significant impacts on the food security of households (TNC, 2012). This has knock-on effects on the area, such as unsustainable harvesting of natural resource products (e.g., fuel wood, meat, fish, honey) to support livelihoods (TNC, 2012).

The market value of crops only captures the monetary value of the resource at local prices. However, due to limited marketing opportunities and supply chains, it is likely that the true value of the crops is significantly higher than what they are currently sold for. While it may be possible to calculate the conversion factors needed to convert the financial prices into economic prices, financial prices were used as a proxy for these prices as a conservative estimate of their true value.

Economic value of livestock benefits

Although commercial off-take in the Mulobezi GMA is low, farmers get a multitude of additional benefits from their livestock. The economic rationale for cattle ownership is firstly to provide draught power and manure for cultivation and secondly to provide milk and meat for local consumption for households who own the cattle (Barrett, 1991). Only a few cattle are actually sold in the market, often in times of crisis or when large sums of money are required by a homestead (e.g. for school fees, medical bills or crop inputs). In this way, cattle represent a store of value for their owners – an important benefit and source of financial security to remote rural communities with limited access to formal financial institutions such as banks. Investment of crop income in cattle ownership leads to capital growth as the herd grows through reproduction (Barrett, 1991). In principle, all of the above values can be quantified and included within the economic valuation of livestock.

Figure 23 Full spectrum of community benefits derived from livestock



Source: Adapted from Barrett (1991).

In the financial appraisal, additional livestock benefits flowed in the form of sales of additional livestock (although limited to 5% of additional livestock produced due to the infrastructure), as well as additional rain fed crops grown on land that was cultivated due to the presence of additional livestock. It was assumed that only 50% of these additional rain fed crops grown would be sold due to marketing constraints. The other 50% of the crops would be consumed locally by the household. While these crops would not generate financial revenues to the household, they would have an economic value, and this is included in the economic benefits of the project.

Additional non-market benefits captured in this appraisal include the value of milk and manure. Milk is an important protein-providing nutrient in diets that largely consist of maize (Barrett, 1991). The value of manure produced by the additional livestock is also quantified and included in the appraisal. Quantifying the economic value of livestock presents substantial problems in that many of these benefits are not final outputs (as is the case with manure and draught power), while consumption of milk and meat from local slaughter also takes place largely within the household (Barrett, 1991). There are no observed market prices for these inputs. In line with Barrett's (1991) methodology, it is assumed that the monetary value of draught power accounts for 63% of the true value of a herd of communal cattle, and that the value of milk and manure accounts for roughly 14 and 9% respectively. Since we have quantified the value of draught power in the financial appraisal, using these proportions allows us to value milk and manure.

Thus the full value of the livestock improvements attributed to the implementation of the project is four times more than the potential market revenues of the herd. However, in order to avoid double counting, the financial values associated with an increase in the number of livestock over time, the quality of the meat of the herd and lower livestock losses due to wildlife, are removed from this estimation.

Table 27 **Annual economic benefits derived from improved livestock (GBP)**

Site	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
Lyoni	1 306	3 435	5 785	8 650	11 146
Draught power	206	1 404	2 724	4 334	5 738
Offtake	89	605	1 174	1 867	2 471
Milk	44	300	583	928	1 228
Manure	28	188	366	582	771
Silangi	722	1 897	3 219	4 835	6 230
Draught power	124	784	1 527	2 436	3 220
Offtake	53	338	658	1 049	1 387
Milk	27	168	327	521	689

Site	Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 15	Year 20
Manure	17	105	205	327	432
Munengo	1 980	5 065	8 590	12 629	16 301
Draught power	330	2 064	4 045	6 316	8 380
Offtake	142	889	1 742	2 720	3 609
Milk	71	442	866	1 352	1 794
Manure	44	277	543	848	1 125
Chinyama	1 140	3 049	5 253	7 750	10 026
Draught power	165	1 238	2 477	3 880	5 160
Offtake	71	533	1 067	1 671	2 223
Milk	35	265	530	831	1 104
Manure	22	166	333	521	693
Kamwi	1 870	4 661	7 966	11 638	15 016
Draught power	330	1 899	3 756	5 820	7 719
Offtake	142	818	1 618	2 507	3 325
Milk	71	406	804	1 246	1 652
Manure	44	255	504	782	1 037
Mudobo	1 030	2 646	4 555	6 832	8 815
Draught power	165	1 073	2 147	3 426	4 541
Offtake	71	462	925	1 476	1 956
Milk	35	230	459	733	972
Manure	22	144	288	460	610
Total	8,048	20,753	35,368	52,332	67,534

Lower human-wildlife conflict

As discussed in the financial appraisal, livestock that are no longer lost are, in effect, additional cattle made available by the project to be used for farming and to be sold. These additional cattle are included in the economic benefit of the project at their market prices in the absence of economic conversion factors.

Quantitative results

The results of the quantitative economic appraisal, as summarised in Table 28 below, indicate that the project is economically desirable at both a 3.5% and 10% discount rate, with positive ENPVs.

The economic rate of return (ERR) for the overall project is 24%.

At a 10% social discount rate, the project has an ENPV of GBP 355,571 and BCR of 2.15. At a 3.5% discount rate, the ENPV amounts to GBP 876,907 and the economic BCR 3.55. These results show a very strong social justification from the project at both of the discount rates recommended by the CRIDF CBA Guidelines, even before the qualitative impacts of the project are included. Importantly, the Benefit Cost Ratio is greater than one. A BCR of over 2 demonstrates that the social benefits to the project are more than double as large as the costs of the project.

Table 28 **Economic appraisal results summary (GBP)**

Indicator	3.5 % discount rate	10 % discount rate
ENPV	876,907	355,517
ERR (%)	24%	24%
EBCR	3.55	2.15

The above analysis does not capture the non-quantifiable benefits to the project, as will be discussed below, which would make these results even stronger.

Sensitivity analysis

Two important factors in the estimation of economic benefits are the length of time taken to fetch water as well as the impact of the intervention on water-related illnesses (i.e. the proportion of water-related illnesses that the infrastructure avoids). The impact of these assumptions is investigated in Table 29 below. The base case scenario (at a 10% social discount rate) has an ENPV of 355,517, a BCR of 2.15 and an N/K ratio of 3.21.

Table 29 Economic Sensitivity Analysis

Parameter	Change	ENPV after change GBP	ERR after change	BCR after change	N/K ²⁵ after change
Increase in time taken to collect water (10% SDR)	+10%	381,101	24%	2.24	3.34
Decrease time taken to collect water (10% SDR)	-10%	329,934	23%	2.07	3.09
Increase in health-related illness reduction (10% SDR)	+10%	363,369	24%	2.18	3.25
Decrease in health-related illness reduction (10% SDR)	-10%	347,665	23%	2.13	3.17

While changing the parameters of time saved and the incidence of water-related sickness avoided due to the intervention, the BCR changes from 2.15 to 2.07 and 2.13 respectively, which are only marginal changes. A change in magnitude of 10% in either direction thus does not pose a major change in the economic outcomes of the appraisal. The outcome of the proposed intervention is thus relatively robust to changes in these two important parameters, suggesting that the project provides a positive net benefit to society.

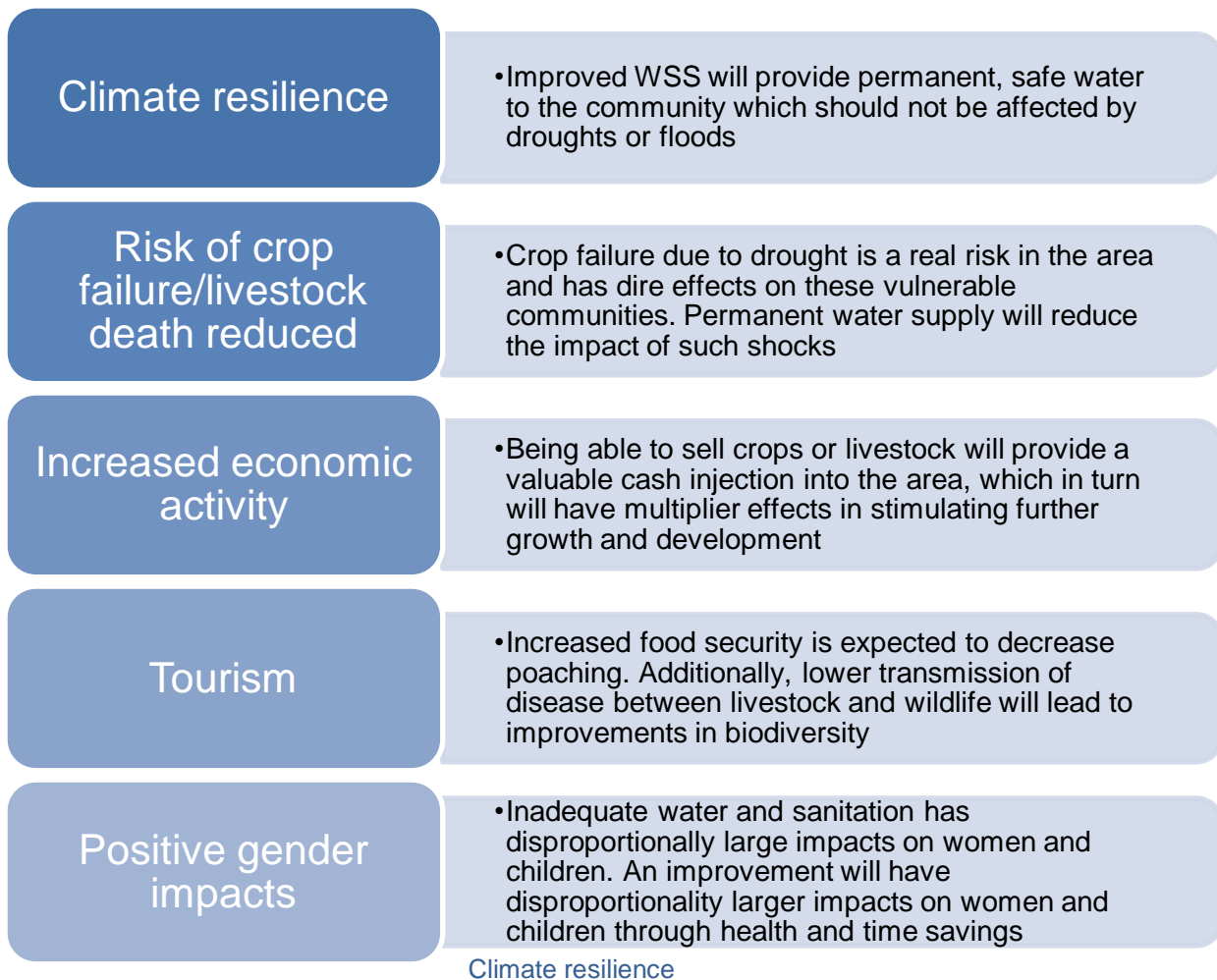
10.5.2 Qualitative project benefits

A project of this nature, which includes welfare impacts such as time savings along with enterprise benefits such as irrigated vegetable production, is associated with a wide range of fundamentally important impacts for the local communities as well as further afield, given the transboundary nature of the KAZA area. This section aims to give a description of some of the most important of these qualitative benefits that are excluded from the

²⁵ N/K refers to the net present value of the benefit stream divided by the upfront capital expenditure cost

quantitative appraisal due to challenges associated with their objective and robust monetisation. While these benefits are not valued in monetary terms, they provide very real and meaningful enhancement to the local communities.

Figure 24 Overview of qualitative economic benefits (difficult to measure objectively)



At present the population of the Mulobezi GMA has limited resilience to climate shocks such as floods or droughts. Surface water is extremely limited, and communities rely on shallow wells dug into riverbeds in the dry season. Additionally, a significant portion of the population uses traditional pit latrines (section 3 above). Open defecation is practiced by some of the local community. In the case of a flood, these ablution practices are severely detrimental to the health of the population through their contamination of the water supply.

The compounding pressures of growing populations and climate change, which sees a decrease in the average rainfall to the area while simultaneously more variable rainfall (CEEPA, 2006), suggests the urgent need for better water infrastructure.

The infrastructure is, by nature, climate resilient in that it provides permanent water supply to six vulnerable communities. Its design is also ‘climate-proof’ in that solar energy is suggested as the most appropriate form of energy for the pumps.

[Risk of crop failure/livestock death](#)

The Mulobezi GMA is particularly prone to drought. The droughts of 1991 and 2002 were particularly acute, with widespread crop failure and livestock loss (Chemonics, 2011). The majority of households face high levels of food insecurity and rely on the harvesting of resources such as wildlife. Food insecurity also directly affects the ability of children to attend school. Additionally, many of the governance and resource abuse issues stem from food insecurity.

A permanent water supply that will not be affected by droughts will reduce the risk of a total crop failure in the beneficiary communities due to the fact that there will always be some water available for crop irrigation and livestock watering.

Increased economic activity and multiplier effects

The economic benefits of improved access to safe water are both immediate and long term. Immediate benefits include averted health-related costs and time savings associated with having closer water facilities with shorter waiting times. In the longer term however, these benefits compound each other: sufficient supply of treated water will translate into long-run health benefits, which in turn will relate into more productive populations. In terms of educational outcomes, a lower incidence of illness due to improved water supply is expected to result in less absenteeism and a higher propensity to learn.

Additionally, increased revenue in the communities through the sale of crops and livestock is anticipated to have significant multiplier impacts in the local community, as other small trades can be supported.

Tourism

The process of establishing this TFCA was initiated in recognition of the area's significance as a centre for tourism. Tourism is, however, directly and indirectly affected by the health of the local communities. Healthy local communities with improved sanitation and water supplies will have less impact on the natural resources that they relied on in the absence of irrigated agriculture and designated livestock water. In turn, tourism will benefit from improved environmental management. Additionally, lower seasonal movement of livestock in search of water is expected to decrease the transmission of sickness between livestock and wildlife, thus avoiding tourism losses due to losses in wildlife.

The area was affected by rampant poaching that occurred during the restructuring of the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) into the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), now changed again to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. A significant factor is that law enforcement in the area has been poorly maintained, with only 16 village scouts and seven game scouts patrolling a vast landscape. According to a 2003 CONASA/USAID study on the bush meat trade, Mulobezi is a major source of bush meat sold to urban markets such as Livingstone, Lusaka, and even the Copper belt province. The study showed that 77.8% of those interviewed obtained their bush meat from the Mulobezi GMA, while 2.4% hunted it from the Kafue National Park (KNP). The study further showed that local illegal hunters were largely responsible for the game found on the market. Decline in wildlife populations has also been attributed to habitat fragmentation, excessive burning and competition with people around the dry season water points.

Gender

Inadequate water and sanitation has disproportionately large impacts on women in communities through health and time savings impacts. Time savings will result in additional productivity in the communities, felt especially by women and children who are usually tasked with fetching water. While it is difficult to quantify the value of one hour spent fetching water by children due to the fact that there is no obvious (monetary) opportunity cost to this time, increased productive time for children can be spent playing or studying for school, both with important long-run positive impacts on the labour force.

10.6 Risk analysis

There are a number of key risks to the successful implementation and operation of the scheme. These are outlined below.

10.6.1 Ability to pay

Communities currently have significantly limited ability to pay for infrastructure, although they demonstrate strong commitment to contributing to ongoing costs of the project. However, if they are able to convert the gains from the infrastructure into cash, then their ability to pay will increase dramatically. Marketing constraints are a challenge for most of the villages, as the villages are remote and sometimes a six hour walk to the nearest market. Thus, the infrastructure design should endeavour to keep ongoing costs of operating and maintaining the infrastructure low. Additionally, marketing opportunities should be investigated and supply chains strengthened in order to facilitate cash generation in the communities.

The affordability analysis demonstrated that even if enterprises take eight years to establish, or market access is significantly limited, communities should still be able to meet the ongoing costs of the scheme.

10.6.2 Site location and community buy-in

Community buy-in is an integral part of the success of a project of this nature, where successful utilisation and maintenance of the infrastructure depends on community collaboration (at least in terms of funding its ongoing costs). This is only possible if community members take ownership of the infrastructure. Four out of the six locations visited showed clear community buy-in for the location of the project site, while two of them had some outstanding issues.

- 1) There is some disagreement in the community as to whether to put the borehole and associated infrastructure at Kamwi village or at Mpengu village.
- 2) Mudobo is the proposed site for the sixth borehole, which was initially planned to be located at the site of a school. While it is suggested at this time that the site is put in Mudobo village, this decision must be made with full institutional buy-in.

10.6.3 Migration and natural resource damage

The Mulobezi GMA is a sensitive ecosystem – bordering the Kafue National Park, the area has pristine natural beauty, including wetlands and forests. However, these attributes are already attracting migration into the area, which is accompanied by land clearing, deforestation and poaching. While the local communities are in

desperate need of improved water supply and a means of improving their livelihoods, there is the real risk that these improvements will encourage faster migration into the area. Until now, migration has been limited by water shortages, the hot climate and disease; however, investments may signal a means of overcoming these difficulties. Without adequate management of this ecosystem, the effect would be devastating.

10.6.4 Institutional arrangements

The successful implementation of the scheme involves the establishment of a water committee to oversee operation and maintenance of the infrastructure. Additionally, the communities must decide who is allocated land within the irrigated garden and how this should operate (as individual plots or collaboratively). There must also be land set aside for the project, which should be done without causing displacement in the communities.

These and other risks are presented in Table 30 below.

Table 30 **Key risks and proposed mitigation measures**

Risk	Mitigation
Acceptance of user fees in the community Risk level: High	Given that no user fees are currently levied for accessing water from the hand-pumps, it may be difficult to enforce the discipline of payment for water usage. CRIDF should work with the communities in establishing a water committee early on in the project who can take responsibility for sensitising the community to the idea. The council must ensure that user fees are affordable for community members, and sensitise the community on the need for regular payment for water usage, particularly for the O&M of the water infrastructure.
Financial sustainability during the O&M phase Risk level: Medium	Currently the communities have significantly limited ability to pay for the ongoing costs of the infrastructure. CRIDF must ensure that the technical design accounts for this and that market opportunities are explored. Additionally, water committees, who will be responsible for determining user fees and collecting them, should receive sufficient training in the institutional arrangements necessary for the successful operation of such a scheme (including how to deal with a household who will not or cannot pay). Fees are expected to meet expected O&M requirements at a minimum, as well as be affordable for the community. There may be potential to institute a differentiated tariff for the different consumer segments, such as those who use the irrigation, livestock or domestic components of the infrastructure.
Replacements of parts and skills required Risk level: Medium	There is a high risk that the skills or parts required to fix any part of the infrastructure are not available in the community. This is evidenced by the fact that there are a number of non-functioning boreholes in the area that have not been fixed since they broke. In order to mitigate these risks, it is necessary that the project design account for parts that are easy to access from Mulobezi, while ensuring that community members are taught how to fix the infrastructure themselves.

Risk	Mitigation
<p>Migration and unsustainable use of natural resources in area</p> <p>Risk level: Medium</p>	<p>The Mulobezi GMA is a sensitive ecosystem – bordering the Kafue National Park, the area has pristine natural beauty, forests and virgin land. However, these attributes are already attracting migration into the area, which is accompanied by land clearing, deforestation and poaching. While the local communities are in desperate need of improved water supply and a means of improving their livelihoods, there is the real risk that these improvements will encourage even faster migration into the area. Until now, migration has been limited by water shortages, the hot climate and disease. However, investments into improving these services may signal additional support for such migration. Without adequate management of this ecosystem, the effect would be devastating. If the project goes to implementation phase, discussions must be held with TNC and ZAWA in the region to discuss this risk and to find sustainable ways to mitigate it.</p>
<p>Water availability to meet demand</p> <p>Risk: Medium</p>	<p>Detailed geotechnical studies should be conducted prior to procurement and implementation to confirm that there is sufficient water availability to meet demand. Additionally, pump tests to measure the yield of each proposed borehole should be done to make sure that monthly abstraction does not rise above the recommended level. Continual monitoring of groundwater yield from each proposed borehole should also be encouraged.</p> <p>Embark on a public awareness campaign if residents are using more water than the system is designed to cater for in order to control demand side pressures.</p>
<p>Conflict in site locations</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>	<p>During the site visit, Kamwi village was identified as a location that needs further discussion with community members to finalise the site location. Additionally, formal stakeholder buy-in for placing the site at Mudobo is necessary.</p>
<p>Project procurement strategy</p> <p>Risk: Low</p>	<p>Timely discussions with the District Council, KAZA and CRIDF to determine a modality of infrastructure delivery that meets procurement procedures and due diligence required to unlock grant funding is needed to maintain community support for the project.</p>

10.7 Conclusions and recommendations

The KAZA area provides a valuable opportunity to demonstrate that livelihoods and wildlife can co-exist. However, challenges facing the area such as water scarcity have resulted in highly vulnerable communities and high HWC. The proposed design includes the implementation of permanent water supplies to six vulnerable communities and is associated with financial gains in the form of agricultural and livestock improvements.

Overall, the project is economically viable at both the 10% and 3.5% social discount rate. Moreover there are significant qualitative and long-term benefits from the project as a whole, which have not been fully quantified

and valued. As a pilot project, it is concluded that there is sufficient socio-economic justification for the implementation of the project.

The 20-year financial CBA appraisal indicates that the financial returns from the project infrastructure are inadequate to cover the capital costs – that is, without any financial support the project is not financially viable. However, the project demonstrates strong operational sustainability – the additional revenue generated from the enhanced economic activity is sufficient to cover on-going annual O&M costs. With a minimum grant of GBP 94,484, the project therefore achieves financial viability, however given the immediate financial vulnerability of the communities, it is also recommended that the full capital expenditure of GBP 206,726 is funded by CRIDF, along with the sanitation and agricultural extension training programme (GBP 58,411). **It is therefore recommended that a total grant of GBP 265,137 be sourced and committed in order to successfully implement the project.**

11 Climate vulnerability and risk assessment

11.1 Introduction

According to the CRIDF Climate Resilience Strategy, climate resilience should be practically integrated into all CRIDF Projects, at Programme, Project and Activity levels. The definition of resilience used by CRIDF is:

“CRIDF will prepare infrastructure projects, leverage finance and/or engage with stakeholders at regional, national, sub-national or local (community) levels that better enable the most vulnerable people, to predict, manage, and/or adapt to the impacts of climate related events and climate variability (droughts, floods, and ecological and social behaviours). This may include both adaptation and/or mitigation options.”

The key questions that this section aims to answer are:

- Have we identified the possible risks and climate change poses to the project and local communities and associated response measures?
- Have we identified and documented in a systematic way the resilience benefits that CRIDF activities bring to project recipients?

11.2 Scope of Review

The scope of this review includes the following project components and outcomes.

Climate risk screening on the following project components (to be provided to six sites):

- Borehole, pump and tank with reticulation for potable water
- Water supply (from the boreholes) to develop small-scale irrigated gardens
- Fencing of garden(s)
- Small-scale irrigation equipment (hoses, sprinklers)
- 1 ha gardening plot
- Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank)

Identification of resilience benefits of the following project outcomes:

- Assured, quality water supply for potable water
- Assured water for small-scale irrigated gardens
- Fencing of garden(s)
- Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank)
- Extension sanitation support
- Extension inputs on gardening, conservation agriculture
- Extension of water infrastructure O&M

11.3 Climate vulnerability mapping

CRIDF's bespoke rapid climate vulnerability assessment tool helps inform CRIDF's approach to undertaking Track 1 climate risk and resilience screenings.²⁶ The tool has been applied to this Project's six sites.

11.3.1 Climate Vulnerability Tool Indicators

Table 31 below presents the level of the climate vulnerability indicators for the project area according to the climate vulnerability assessment tool. For some indicators a range is presented, which reflects the differences in vulnerability amongst sites. Further guidance on what the indicators mean is presented in Annex 6.

It should be noted that, while this tool is useful in providing contextual information at an early stage of the Project cycle, it is not always accurate (and in some instances data is not available) and information therefore needs to be augmented with information from the Project Team and local stakeholders who have visited the site.

Table 31 **Climate vulnerability indicators**

Indicator	Outcome
Future risks to people	Moderately High
Water risk under climate change	High
Climate change pressure	High
Baseline risks to people	Medium
Resilient population	Medium
Population density	3.0 people per km ²
Household and community resilience	0.57 Moderately less resilient
Groundwater stress	Low (<1)
Upstream storage	Extremely low (<0.12)
Drought severity	Medium to high (30-40)
Flood FREQ MINM	No data
Seasonal variability	Extremely High (>1.33)
Inter-annual variability	Low to medium (0.25-0.5)
Baseline Water Stress	Low (<10%)
CRIDF Basin	ZAMBEZI

²⁶ The CRIDF Climate Vulnerability Assessment is available online at: <http://geoservergisweb2.hrwallingford.co.uk/CRIDF/CCVmap.htm>

The above indicators show that the Project is located in area where both *water risk under climate change* and *climate change pressures* are indicated as high. The results also indicate that the area suffers from medium to high *drought risks*, and extremely high *seasonal variability*, and the lack of accessible upstream storage exacerbates these problems.

The Project contributes to reducing drought risks by making effective use of groundwater resources for the local population.

11.4 Climate projections

This section presents an overview of the latest climate trends and projections that were used to inform the climate change scenarios developed for the project area. This Track 1 review makes use of CRIDF’s regional projections and impact table to understand how the future climate change might impact the project.

Figure 25 Climatic Zones in SADC

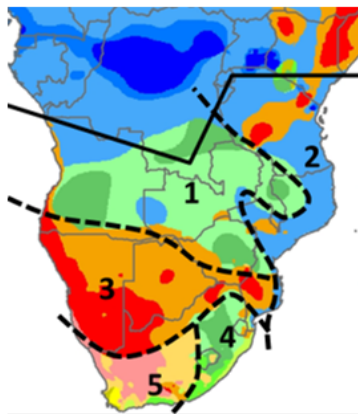


Figure 1: Climatic Zones in SADC

- **Region 1, Summer ITCZ (Intertropical Convergence Zone) region.** Angola, Zambia, and Malawi, central and NE Zimbabwe - This is a temperate/tropical region with dry winters (subtropical high pressure cells) and rainy summers (tropical lows driven by seasonal migration of the ITCZ).
- **Region 2, Summer Indian Ocean cyclone/monsoon zone.** Mozambique, Tanzania - Tropical/seasonal monsoon climate characterized by incoming cyclones from the Indian Ocean.
- **Region 3, Arid descending arm of Hadley cell.** Namibia, Botswana, SW Zimbabwe, S Mozambique - This region has a negative hydrological balance, low and variable precipitation and seasonally high temperatures.
- **Region 4, Temperate cyclonic zone.** E South Africa, Swaziland, and Lesotho - This region has a wet summer regime with thunderstorms and subtropical cyclones.
- **Region 5, Semi arid/winter rainfall zone.** W South Africa - This region is characterized by a steppe climate inland with winter rainfall and fog at the coast.

11.5 Climate Trends Overview

The project falls under the boundaries between regions 1 and 3. If the ICTZ moves further north then it will most closely represent the conditions found in Region 3. The following impacts presented in **Table 32** have been identified.

Table 32 Climate projections for project area (Region 3)

Parameter	Impact by 2025	Impact by 2055
Precipitation variability	Continuing aridity of desert and semiarid environments. For planning purposes, it is best to work on decreased annual rainfall, especially to the west, with any decrease perhaps reaching 20% in parts; increases are unlikely in the west but may reach 10% in the east.	Continuing aridity of desert and semiarid environments; increased wind erosion, migration of sand dunes, decreased air quality and pollution, health effects, due to land surface aridity; episodic thunderstorms may result in soil erosion, flooding, especially in coastal areas; increased borehole extraction will result in decreased groundwater table, some ephemeral rivers will become permanently dry, perennial rivers may become ephemeral. Groundwater recharge will be reduced under all scenarios. For planning purposes, it is best to work on decreased annual rainfall, especially to the west, with any decrease perhaps reaching 20%, or even 30%, in parts; increases are unlikely in the west but may reach 10% in the east. Water supply will decrease under all future scenarios.
Temperature variability	Continuing trend of increased MAAT. Likely increase of MAAT by 0.5°C to 2.0°C, but lower/higher values cannot be excluded; some increase in length of warm/drought spells and reduced frequency of cold periods.	Continuing trend of increased MAAT, heatwaves inland, increased thunderstorm activity. Likely increase of MAAT by 0.5°C to 4.0°C, but lower/higher values cannot be excluded; almost certain increase in length and severity of warm/drought spells and reduced frequency of cold periods.
Extreme events	Increased frequency of drought and heatwave events.	Increased frequency and magnitude of drought events and soil moisture anomalies, which will have significant impacts on agricultural systems and sustainability.

Parameter	Impact by 2025	Impact by 2055
Agriculture	Food insecurity arising from climatic instability	Increased aridity may result in increased food insecurity, spread of invasive plant and insect species, locusts, loss of rainfed agriculture and subsistence agricultural systems become less viable, decreased food production in some areas
Health	Health effects mainly as a result of short term problems with food production due to climatic variability. Lack of WASH is likely to lead to increased incidences of diarrhoea due to the lack of clean water.	Health and nutrition effects, mainly as a result of longer term decreases in food production due to increased aridity, deflation of dry soils from the land surface, episodic soil erosion; food and water insecurity will increase, may be health impacts of increased pests and diseases; health impacts due to decreased water and air quality. Decreased surface water availability results in increased health and sanitation risk.

11.6 Review results

Following the review of the vulnerability indicators for the area and the climate trends, the Project Director lead an assessment to identify, at a high level, climate risks and resilience benefits of the project. This assessment was informed by findings from the work carried out by the Activity Lead, Economist and Sociologist – detailed earlier on in this report. The key individuals that were involved and informed this process and its outcomes are presented in the Table below.

Details on the results of this process are provided in the following two sections.

11.6.1 Climate Risks

The Project comprises of a number of physical components that were identified and screened at a high level against a series of relevant climatic threats for the area such as flooding, drought, cyclones (where applicable), sea level rise (where applicable) etc. An overview of the project's components along with the threats that the team screened the project against are presented in the following Table.

Table 33 **Project components and climate threats**

Project component	Climatic threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole, pump and tank with reticulation for potable water • Water supply (from the boreholes) to develop small-scale irrigated gardens • Fencing of garden(s) • Small-scale irrigation equipment (hoses, sprinklers) • 1 ha gardening plot • Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood: There is small flood risk in the area, likely to intensify with climate change • Drought: Drought is an issue in the area and is likely to intensify with climate change • Fire: Prolonged drought and higher temperatures due to climate change will make fires more likely

A summary of the outcomes of the process is presented in the following table along with a series of risk management options.

Table 34 Climate Risk Matrix

Project component	Flood	Drought	Fire	Risk mitigation options
Borehole, pump and tank with reticulation	Low: Low exposure / not much flooding in the area	High: Prolonged drought can reduce recharge rate of groundwater reservoirs and levels of sustainable yield	Low: Some fires in the area but unlikely to impact infrastructure as area is clear	Drought: Explore what sustainable yields could look like depending on precipitation levels at the area under future climate change scenarios
Fencing of garden(s)	Low: Low exposure / not much flooding in the area	Low: Low sensitivity	Medium: Fire is prevalent in the area and wooden fencing materials could be damaged	Fire: Ensure that maintenance involves clearing vegetation a few meters each side of the fence
Small-scale irrigation equipment (hoses, sprinklers)	Low: Low exposure / not much flooding in the area	Low: Amount withdrawn from reservoir is very small compared to water available	Low: Some fires in the area but unlikely to impact infrastructure as area is clear	
1ha gardening plot	Low: Low exposure / not much flooding in the area	High: Prolonged drought can reduce recharge rate of groundwater reservoirs and levels of sustainable yield	Low: Some fires in the area but unlikely to impact infrastructure as area is clear	Drought: Explore what sustainable yields could look like depending on precipitation levels at the area under future climate change scenarios
Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank)	Low: Low exposure / not much flooding in the area	Low: Low sensitivity	Low: Some fires in the area but unlikely to impact infrastructure as area is clear	

11.6.2 Resilience benefits

The Project delivers a series of outcomes that enhance the resilience of project recipients to climate change. An overview of the project’s outcomes along with a list of resilience benefits that the Project delivers are presented in the following Table.

Table 35 **Project outcomes and resilience benefits**

Project outcomes	Resilience benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assured, quality water supply for potable water • Assured water for small-scale irrigated gardens • Fencing of garden(s) • Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank) • Extension sanitation support • Extension inputs on gardening, conservation agriculture • Extension of water infrastructure O&M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods • Safety • Health • Governance • Gender • Education

A summary of the outcomes of the process is presented in the following table.

Table 36 Climate Resilience Benefits Matrix

Project component	Livelihoods	Safety	Health & nutrition	Governance	Gender	Education	Environment
Assured, quality water supply	Medium: Improved opportunities to generate livelihoods as a result of decreased time required to collect water	High: Less likely to have significant encounters with wildlife	High: Enables access to sufficient quantity and quality water, lower incidences of diarrhoea and water related diseases	Medium: Some level of community ownership and management in place for the programme	High: It will reduce burden of women to fetch water. Also water supply supports sanitation needs of women during menstruation	High: It will save time for children to go to school instead of fetching water	Not applicable
Irrigation	Medium: It enables a small amount of cash crop production / reduces need for alternative seasonal employment and increase of local social capital	Not applicable	High: increases the availability of more nutritious foods e.g. vegetables	Medium: The management of the water resources will be improved through developing a water users association	Medium: Most of the cultivation of the small garden plots will be undertaken by women	Not applicable	Medium: reduces reliance on rain-fed cropping, hence clearing large areas of land for crops, with associated erosion and soil loss.
Fencing of garden(s)	High: Increased production due to lower losses from wild animal damages	High: Less likely to have significant encounters with wildlife	Medium: side benefits of nutrition due to decreased production losses	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Project component	Livelihoods	Safety	Health & nutrition	Governance	Gender	Education	Environment
Livestock watering trough (with reticulation from tank)	Medium: Increases livestock production and avoids losses due to climate shocks	High: Decreases likelihood of death of livestock due to wildlife encounters	High: Decreases likelihood of contamination of water supply / tap stands. Health impacts from lower wildlife/livestock disease transmission (contact)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	High: manage livestock and grazing more effectively thereby reducing degradation in riverine areas and around natural water bodies.
1 yr. extension sanitation support	Not applicable	Low: Less likely to have significant encounters with wildlife from defecating in the bush	High: Lower incidence of diseases	Low: Community health clubs have been established	Medium: Women, who are usually tasked with hygiene and sanitation, are better equipped to manage issues	Medium: Less incidences of diseases mean children (especially girls) are more likely to attend school	Not applicable
1 yr. extension inputs on gardening, conservation agriculture	Medium: Increased production	Not applicable	Medium: Increased yields translate to higher nutritional value	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Medium: Conservation agriculture comes with environmental benefits

11.7 Recommendations and Next Steps

The Track 1 CCRA identified a number of risks in relation to the associated infrastructure and risk mitigating actions to be taken by the project team. The Project Director is responsible for ensuring that the actions below are implemented.

11.7.1 Drought

Drought is a known and recurrent issue in the area and is likely to intensify with climate change which gives rise to the following risks:

- Prolonged drought can reduce recharge rate of groundwater reservoirs and levels of sustainable yield

11.7.1.1 Actions and Next Steps

- Explore what sustainable yields could look like depending on precipitation levels at the area under future climate change scenarios

11.7.1.2 Fire

Fire is a known and recurrent issue in the area and is likely to intensify with climate change (increased temperatures and drought) which gives rise to the following risks:

- Wooden fencing materials could be damaged from fires

11.7.1.3 Actions and Next Steps

- Ensure that maintenance involves clearing vegetation a few meters each side of the fence

12 Procurement Options

The scope of the KAZA Zambia project is very similar in nature and scale to those in Namibia and Zimbabwe; the experiences of procurement in these projects will inform the procurement strategy for KAZA Zambia, however the procurement strategy will be tailored to the situation in Zambia.

To move forward then, an acceptable project owner with a mandate in Zambia must first be identified. Secondly, an assessment must be undertaken to determine the finance route for the project. Since CRIDF is not proposing to provide capital for the KAZA Zambia projects an external funder must be identified to take the project forward to implementation. The chosen finance route will have a strong bearing on how a suitable in-country partner or contractor is selected to carry out the works.

On the first point, the KAZA Secretariat is already mandated to work across the five KAZA TFCA partner countries to facilitate project implementation and is the obvious body with whom to engage on this project. It should be noted that the KAZA Secretariat are not yet legally constituted and cannot therefore enter into legal contracts. However, the Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) have been mandated by the partner countries to act as a nominee signatory and custodial employer on behalf of the KAZA Secretariat. Under KAZA Phase 1, CRIDF entered into an Agreement with PPF and the KAZA Secretariat for provision of administrative support of CRIDF interventions in the KAZA TFCA in Namibia, thus providing a mandated entity through which CRIDF projects can be delivered. This Agreement thus provides the framework for engagement going forward and a potential financing route once a suitable funder has been identified.

At this stage it is too early to confirm the project finance route. Detailed discussions will be required with KAZA Secretariat, potential funders and others before this can be fully assessed and decided upon. This having been said it is likely that the procurement approach selected by an external funder will be used.

Initial engagements have been held with a number of potential funders for the CRIDF KAZA projects. Those which have expressed an interest following initial engagement include WWF, Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF) – a Coca Cola foundation, Coca-Cola South Africa and KfW. Further discussions will need to be held with these potential funders during the financial closure stage. In addition, and based on CRIDF experience, the CRIDF KAZA interventions in Zambia could be suitable for climate funding and especially the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

For Zambian Government procurement, from the time a procuring entity makes a decision to proceed to procurement until a contract is signed, it can generally take anything between one to two years. The process generally starts with a requisition for procurement from the user department and ends with contract signing following review and no-objection by the Ministry of Justice. The length of this process may not necessarily fit with CRIDF timelines. Parastatals and other State owned 'companies' may offer alternative and speedier routes that need to be explored. For KAZA, depending on the financier, ZAWA may be a preferred ultimate recipient of funding and ultimate owner of the infrastructure. This may allow CRIDF or other procurement process to be followed, with concomitant savings on time and integrity of the process.

A CRIDF team led by the Chief Engineer Leonard Magara will visit Zambia in early April to discuss procurement issues; it is planned to incorporate the outcomes of these discussions into the final bankability report for KAZA Zambia.

13 Stakeholder Endorsement

13.1 National Parks and Wildlife Engagement

15th March 2016, 14h00

Name	Position & Organisation
Richard Gillett	CRIDF Project Director
Mr Sitali Liwena	KAZA Liaison Officer (Zambia)
Ms Misozi Ngulube	Legal Officer - Department of National Parks and Wildlife
Mr Edward Chilufya	CBNRM Officer - Department of National Parks and Wildlife

Mr Gillett met with two members of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife who are responsible for dealing with KAZA affairs in Zambia. The meetings were organised by Mr Sitali Liwena who is the KAZA Liaison Officer (Zambia).

Ms Ngulube is part of the Zambian delegation that attends KAZA secretariat meetings and is helping to prepare the MoU with CRIDF. Mr Chilufya is responsible for all community based natural resource management in all of the transboundary conservation areas.

Both are pleased with support offered by CRIDF and are keen that this work be taken forward in Mulobezi GMA. They both endorsed the proposed activities and were appreciative of the Final Technical Report report outlining the approach proposed by CRIDF.

They were also interested in understanding the wider picture of how CRIDF can potentially support KAZA TFCA through its review of the financing arrangements.

Unfortunately Mr Andrew Nambota (Ministry of Tourism and Arts) was out of country when these meetings were convened, but it is hoped that a meeting with him can be arranged in the near future.

Unofficially further meetings were held with Patricia Mupeta-Muyamwa from the Nature Conservancy to keep the organisation informed of the progress of the feasibility studies.

13.2 Mulobezi Endorsement Event

22nd March 2016, 11h30

Attendance Register

Name	Village
Prince Gabriel Moomba	Chief's Representative -Moomba
Prince Smart Moomba	Moomba
Maimbolwa Malumo	Mulobezi
George Sitali	Kamwi
R. Siansolo	Silangi
Conhill Moomba	Lukena
D Mitandu	Cijumba
H. Mulega	Shamwava
B Sikabakani	Lukena
Thomas	Chiumba
Hanangala	Japhet
Brian Zyamen	Silangi
Mutter Siloka	Kamwi
Devinont Siantebe	Siamukulala
Muponda Mick	Siamukulala
Eugine Kahale	Lukena
Figen Hamundyoli	Liwaisha
Laison Hamalia	Silalwainbo
Justine Lyoni	Lyoni
John Mudobo	Mudobo
Johnsen Munengo	Munengo
Alick Zyaambo	Silangi
Raymond Samalyate	Chomgela
Davidson Sikasubi	Kapalingwa
Gilbert Nyaube	
Kebby Kandona	Siamwanja
Aron Sitabakani	Lukena
Mackson Sikasukeve	Siamwanja
Lazarus Siambele	Siambele
John Siazingi	Siamukalala
Keby Nyambe	Simbeza
Vincent Dowso	Mupengu
R Wakuane	Lukena
Kelvin Silishebo	Mbundi
Makar Lyoni	Lyoni
Hasta K	Dunyone
Chadge	Dunyone
C H Kanyembe	Lyoni
Phiri Joseph	Kasempa
Mundia Muzabwe	Syamukolata
Ciboyomb Kasandwe	Mbundi
Given	Lyoni
Euctine	Chibize
Gastone	Lyoni
Kangwengwe	Lyoni
Yvonne	Lyoni
Muzuki Marenyebo	Lyoni

Rebbeca	Lyoni
Sophia Sonkwe	Siamukalala
Mary Mbingila	Silangi
Judith Mwila	Silangi
Clement Mutema	Munengo
Gear Chinyaka	Munengo
Lazarus Siazylvulu	Siamwanja
Stephen Turner	CRIDF
Caroline Brown	CRIDF
Richard Gillett	CRIDF

Meeting Memo

Introductory Session	
His Royal Highness Prince Moomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome and Introduction Apology from His Royal Highness Chief Moomba, who is undergoing treatment in Livingstone and therefore unable to chair the meeting Apology from Chief Chinyama, who is unable to attend due to logistical challenges of crossing a river en route to the Palace
Stephen Turner	<p>Paid respects to the office of the Chief, thanked all for making difficult journeys to meet us. Gave the background of KAZA, CRIDF, the current initiative and its links to more climate-resilient livelihoods. Summarised the proposed sites and what infrastructure would be installed at each. Emphasised the fact that the KAZA, CRIDF and the project fall under the auspices of the Government of Zambia; that the project will follow the standard procedures of national policy and the Kazungula District Council; and that beneficiary communities will be required to establish management bodies and to collect the required contribution of ZMW 1,500. Pointed out that funding has not yet been secured, and that while we will expedite the project the necessary procedures will take time.</p>
Richard Gillett	<p>Brief introduction to the role of CRIDF as a facility that undertakes feasibility studies and seeks funding for projects that examines appropriate ways to develop water to help with climate change and support the livelihood of the poor.</p> <p>Detailed the links with KAZA and how the two projects are cooperating on looking at supporting the communities to overcome livelihood issues and with an aim to limit the impact of the human v wild life conflicts.</p>
Discussion, Q&A	
HRH Moomba	<p>Many thanks to Stephen and Richard for those clear explanations.</p> <p>One change that we would like to propose relates to the siting of the borehole in Mudobo. Since your last visit, we have made clear plans to build a school and health</p>

	<p>centre at a site (named Ziseza) in Mabwe that is central to surrounding villages – ensuring that they can all benefit from the infrastructure. At the time of your visit in December we understand that this site was still undeveloped and therefore seemed unsuitable, but after a recent community meeting it has been agreed that the building of these facilities will indeed go ahead and it has therefore been requested that the borehole be sited at this location, instead of Mudobo. Copies of the minutes from this meeting are available²⁷.</p>
RG	<p>What will happen to the existing community school?</p>
HRH Moomba	<p>The existing school will be closed and everything will be relocated to the site where the new school will be built, which is central to more communities.</p>
ST	<p>This proposal seems acceptable, and we are happy to make this change to our design report. Robson from TNC can take the GPS coordinates when he is next in the area and send them to us²⁸.</p> <p>However, the final location of the borehole sites will be determined by the drilling contractor.</p>
Headman Silangi	<p>This is very encouraging and we're very thankful for the work you've done. You have seen my place and you know our ailments with water issues. Preparations are underway regarding the formation of a water point committee and collecting the 1,500 ZMW.</p>
Headman Kamwi	<p>Our water point committee is in place, and we have collected the 1,500 ZMW. This money is being kept by our Secretary.</p>
Headman Lyoni	<p>Preparations are underway. We have formed a water point committee and the 1,500ZMW has also been collected.</p>
Headman Mabwe	<p>As requested by his Royal Highness, we would be grateful if the borehole be sited at the new school location instead of at Mudobo, so that it is accessible to all surrounding communities.</p> <p>We have formed a water point committee and collected the funds.</p>
Kasempa representative	<p>My village is one of several villages set to benefit from the borehole at Lyoni. I hear Headman Lyoni saying that they have collected the funds and formed a water point committee. We are also beneficiaries of this borehole but have not contributed to the 1,500 ZMW. We also do not have community representatives on the water point</p>

²⁷ See Annex 7

²⁸ Coordinates have since been provided by Robson Mweene (TNC): Est: 03334354 and UTM: 8171477

	committee that he speaks of.
Headman Munengo	We are very thankful. I met the CRIDF team during their December site visit. I will do all I can to make the required preparatory arrangements. The committee is not yet in place, but it will be established and the community contribution will be collected.
HRH Moomba	<p>If it is planned that a borehole will benefit six or seven communities, then contributions toward the 1,500 ZMW must be made by all communities. If only one community contributes, then there is a risk that they may claim ownership of the infrastructure.</p> <p>Once the 1,500 ZMW has been raised, the funds can be kept at the Palace.</p> <p>I urge you to form water point committees now. The committee should consist of representatives from all beneficiary communities.</p> <p>After this meeting, all of the beneficiary communities for Lyoni borehole must discuss and decide on a strategy to raise these funds together.</p>
RG	To reiterate HRH's comments, it is crucial that all issues about ownership and responsibilities be discussed and agreed upon before infrastructure is installed, otherwise operation and maintenance of the infrastructure will be a challenge.
ST	<p>We'd like to thank the Area Councillor for attending today's meeting. The Kazungula District Council plays a very important role in this project. An application form must be filled out per borehole and submitted to the DC. The DC will then hold a meeting to review the applications and give their approval.</p> <p>We plan to meet the District Planning Officer at the DC tomorrow to brief her and colleagues on the project and gain their endorsement. They will therefore be aware of the planned boreholes prior to receiving the application forms.</p>
Area Councillor (Kazungula District Council)	I will provide each community with the application forms and help them fill them in, with support from TNC. Personally, I will not be responsible for submitting them to the KDC, but will request that TNC does this.
Female community representative	On behalf of the women attendees we would like to thank you for helping us with our water challenges. With your support we hope these problems will come to an end.
HRH Moomba	To conclude, I would like to provide my official endorsement to this project, along with the endorsement from the village headmen who have spoken today.

Figure 26 Meeting at the Moomba Palace



Figure 27 Female attendees at the Endorsement Event

13.3 Kazungula District Council Meeting

23rd March 2016, 11h00

Attendance Register

Name	Position & Organisation
Richard Gillett	CRIDF Project Director
Stephen Turner	CRIDF Activity Lead on KAZA Project
Caroline Brown	CRIDF Manager
Mrs. Mercy Mbewe	Kazungula District Planning Officer
Rebecca Tembo	Kazungula District WASH Coordinator
Gisford Muleya	Kazungula District Community Development Officer

Introductory Session	
DPO	Welcome and introductions
RG	Introductory briefing on CRIDF
ST	<p>Briefing on the work CRIDF is doing in the KAZA TFCA, and specifically the planned interventions in the Mulobezi GMA.</p> <p>Overview of the important role that the KDC will play in the operation and maintenance support required for these schemes.</p>
Discussion, Q&A	
DPO	<p>We are very pleased to hear of this project. The water levels in our province are very low, and communities are experiencing great challenges with water supply.</p> <p>The Council has no objection to this proposal, and we are ready for you to proceed as quickly as possible. Please submit a written request for endorsement and I will provide my signed approval.</p> <p>It should be noted that the 1,500 ZMW should not be paid to the Council until CRIDF has confirmed that the funds for the actual infrastructure are indeed allocated and</p>

	implementation will definitely go ahead.
WASH Coordinator	Have any of the beneficiary villages changed since we last spoke in March 2015?
ST	There have been some small adjustments since the scoping mission, but the areas are broadly the same. Some names have changed because we had incorrectly referred to an entire area as a village name during scoping. This has been corrected in the Technical Report (copies of the Final Technical Report were given to the DPO).
CDO	Mulobezi is remote and underdeveloped and we know that they struggle with many challenges and are in need of uplift. We commend you for supporting these communities, and I hope that there is scope to expand your work in the area even further one day.
DPO	To conclude, the KDC pledges our commitment to support the Project as it moves forward to implementation.

14 Risk Register for Implementation

Risk Event	Potential Impact	Current Risk Level			Risk Management Strategy	Responsibility
		L	C	I		
Management Risks						
Funding for the KAZA Zambia activities cannot be identified	If no funders are identified then the project cannot proceed and any potential impact of these pilots will not be achieved.	3	3	M	CRIDF Finance team will identify potential funding agencies that are able to commit funds in Zambia.	PMU
The project pilots do not demonstrate an acceptable approach to improving livelihoods for the beneficiaries	The pilots will not be replicated by KAZA and other organisations seeking to identify ways of improving climate resilience of impoverished communities	3	3	M	The implementation of the projects will be monitored by KAZA and CRIDF. Support will be given to the communities and key stakeholders to ensure that that the projects are operational.	KAZA, CRIDF, Kazungula DC
Technical Risks						
Procurement of suitably qualified drillers cannot be identified who are prepared to drill at these sites	The project will not be implemented or be done by people who are insufficiently qualified.	3	3	M	Although drilling in these soil is complicated, the techniques are known. It is the responsibility of the procurement team to identify suitably qualified drillers	Procurement, Contractors
Failure of the solar panels or pumps affect the delivery of water	Failure to deliver water will mean that communities are unable to benefit fully from the projects	2	3	M	During procurement quality products will be sourced. The community will be trained in maintenance of the panels and the pump and an initial support contract will be part of the supply contract	Procurement, Contractor
Water yields and quality do not match those anticipated in the feasibility study	Potable water is insufficient for all of the potential demands. Household water is limited and there is insufficient water for the agricultural production.	2	3	M	Ensure that water yields and quality are adequately tested during drilling. Conditions are included in drilling contract to ensure these are met.	Procurement, Contractors
Problems in promoting improved hygiene and	This will limit the health impact of the problem and limit the	1	2	L	CLTS facilitators are already working in the area, but further work is required. In a neighbouring region of Southern Province very high ODF	PMU

Risk Event	Potential Impact	Current Risk Level			Risk Management Strategy	Responsibility
		L	C	I		
sanitation	ability of the community to manage the				rates have been achieved	
Agricultural production through the gardens is limited by low yields	Production levels do not reach their full potential and economic returns fail to meet the needs to cover operational costs	3	3	M	Support the communities with agricultural extension advice during the initial phases. This is most likely to be through the same organization that provides CLTS development. Training in the production of suitable cash crops and how to market excess production need to be given to the communities. TNC has been contacted and are interested in providing this support.	PMU, TNC
Social Risks						
Community unable to raise sufficient funds to cover the O&M of the schemes	The water supply ceases and the benefits cease	3	3	M	Community needs to be supported in saving sufficient funds to cover O&M. This will link into the production of suitable cash crops.	KAZA, CRIDF, TNC
Borehole siting is still not agreed by the different communities and some communities feel that they are not part of the design	Lack of cooperation between the communities so potential impact of the borehole and gardens minimised	2	3	M	Through involving the traditional authorities from an early stage and ensuring that all stakeholders have been part of discussions this is unlikely to have any major repercussions	KAZA, CRIDF, Traditional Authority –Royal Household
Women feel that they are excluded from the benefits of the garden plots	Female headed households are excluded and don't benefit	2	2	M	Engage community as fully as possible during design phase to ensure project addresses as many of the communities concerns as is possible given the constraints of the project.	KAZA, CRIDF, TNC

E - Extreme risk – Unacceptable – detailed action plan required

Key:

L - Likelihood
C - Consequence

I – Impact

				Temporary delay Resource Intensive	Short period, isolated impact	Impacts across a number of activities	Suspension of program Loss of creditability	Termination of Program
				Consequence				
				Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
				1	2	3	4	5
L i k e l i h o o d	Expectation:							
	Is expected to occur in most circumstances	5	Almost certain	M	H	H	E	E
	Will probably occur at some stage	4	Likely	M	M	H	H	E
	Might occur at some time in the future	3	Possible	L	M	M	H	E
	Could occur but doubtful	2	Unlikely	L	M	M	H	H
May occur but only in exceptional circumstances	1	Rare	L	L	M	M	M	

H - High risk - Unacceptable – requires attention from MC

M – Medium risk – Acceptable – management aware of risk

L – Low risk – Acceptable – manage by routine procedures

Annex 1: Climate data

Table 37 Livingstone weather station data

Month	Min Temp	Max Temp	Humidity	Wind	Sun	Rad	ETo	Rain	Eff rain
	°C	°C	%	km/day	hours	MJ/m ² /day	mm/day	mm	mm
January	18.6	29	73	112	6	19.9	4.36	184	123.2
February	18.5	28.8	79	95	6	19.5	4.09	162	105.6
March	17.2	29.6	68	121	8	21.3	4.56	98	54.4
April	15	29.7	66	104	9	20.4	4.18	24	4.4
May	10.1	27.7	62	104	10	19.2	3.60	4	0
June	6.8	25	57	112	10	17.9	3.12	0	0
July	6.5	25	54	121	10	18.5	3.23	0	0
August	9.2	28.2	45	121	10	20.7	4.02	0	0
September	14.2	31.8	39	131	10	23.3	5.18	2	0
October	18.3	34.5	40	147	9	23.7	6.07	19	1.4
November	18.8	31.5	61	130	7	21.3	5.12	80	40
December	18.6	29.5	68	173	6	20	4.78	176	116.8
Average	14.3	29.2	59	123	8.4	20.5	4.36	749	445.8

Table 38 **Sesheke weather station data**

Month	Min Temp	Max Temp	Humidity	Wind	Sun	Rad	ETo	Rain	Eff rain
	°C	°C	%	km/day	hours	MJ/m ² /day	mm/day	mm	mm
January	18.1	30	79	95	7	21.5	4.52	170	112
February	18	30	74	95	6	19.5	4.24	172	113.6
March	16.6	29.7	74	112	8	21.4	4.44	99	55.2
April	13.8	29.8	70	95	9	20.5	4.10	25	5
May	7.7	28	70	95	10	19.3	3.50	1	0
June	3.8	25.3	67	86	10	18.0	2.88	3	0
July	3.5	25.8	63	86	10	18.6	2.95	0	0
August	5.8	29.1	53	112	10	20.8	3.92	0	0
September	10.8	32.8	42	121	10	23.4	5.07	3	0
October	16.6	35	46	86	9	23.7	5.30	26	5.6
November	18	31.8	63	130	7	21.3	5.06	61	26.6
December	18.3	30.3	73	112	6	19.9	4.46	166	108.8
Average	12.6	29.8	65	102	8.5	20.7	4.20	726	426.8

Table 39 **Mongu weather station data**

Month	Min Temp	Max Temp	Humidity	Wind	Sun	Rad	ETo	Rain	Eff rain
	°C	°C	%	km/day	hours	MJ/m ² /day	mm/day	mm	mm
January	18.3	28.3	75	147	6	19.8	4.33	223	154.4
February	18.5	27.8	76	147	6	19.5	4.19	218	150.4
March	18	28.5	72	156	7	20	4.36	147	93.6
April	16	29.5	72	173	9	20.9	4.48	46	17.6
May	11.5	28.1	65	207	10	19.9	4.31	2	0
June	8.5	26.1	56	199	10	18.6	3.97	1	0
July	8.5	26.5	48	225	10	19.2	4.41	0	0
August	11.7	29.5	42	233	10	21.3	5.4	0	0
September	15.2	33	39	259	9	22.2	6.63	1	0
October	17.1	33.8	46	190	8	22.2	6.14	28	6.8
November	17.6	30.5	66	121	6	19.6	4.59	122	73.6
December	18.2	28.7	75	95	6	19.8	4.22	213	146.4
Average	14.9	29.2	61	179	8.1	20.3	4.75	1001	642.8

Figure 28 Sioma irrigation feasibility study: ETo for three weather stations

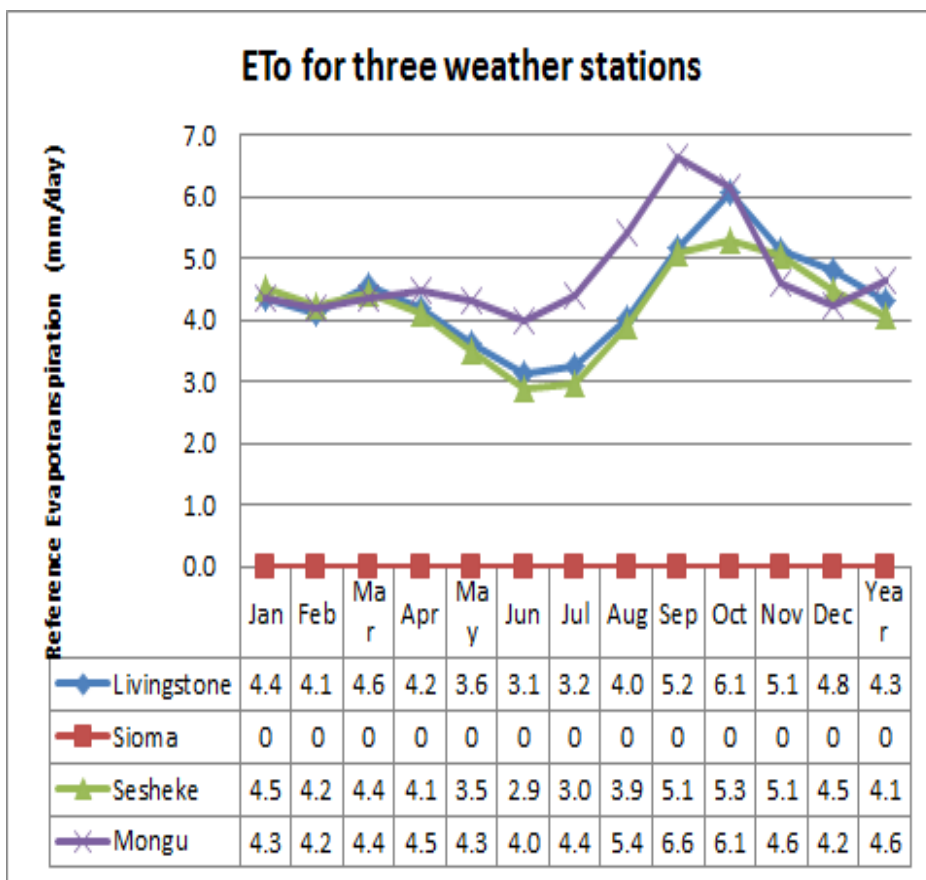
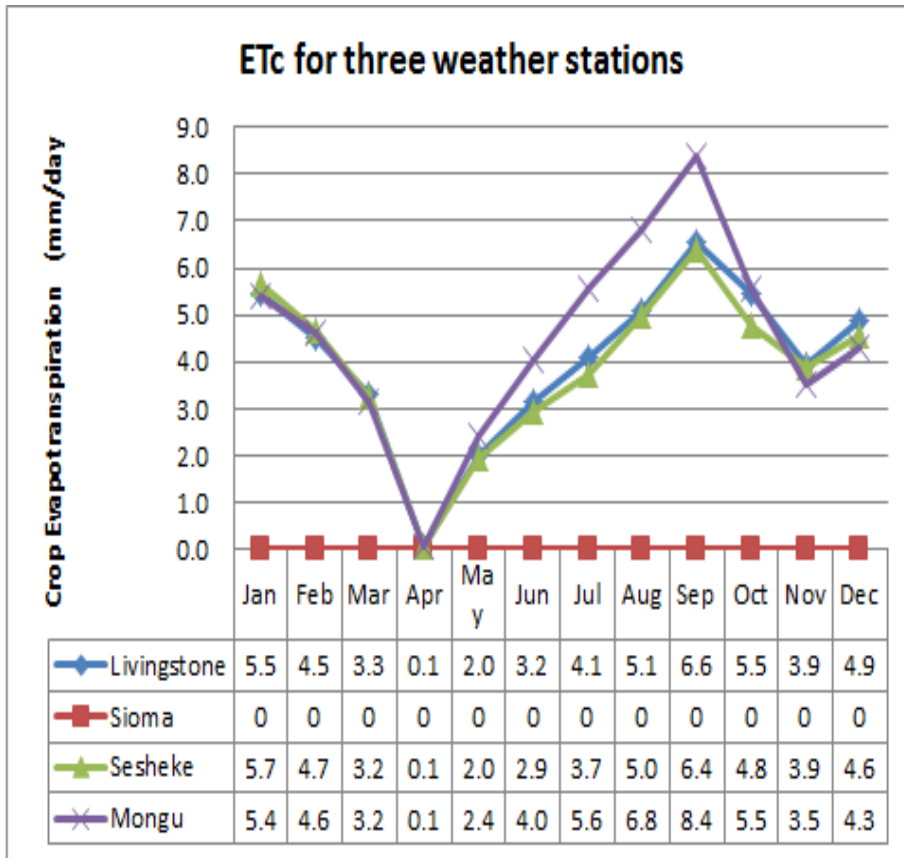


Figure 29 Sioma irrigation feasibility study: ETc for three weather stations



Annex 2: Gender equality and social inclusion

GENDER EQUALITY SOCIAL INCLUSION RATING OPERATIONS TABLE					
DIMENSIONS	CRITERIA: THE ACTIVITY	CHECKLIST: DOES THE PROJECT	CHECK	SCORE	RATING
Analysis	Includes analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues	Identify and analyse gender issues <i>relevant</i> to the project objectives or components?	✓		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report findings of country/regional gender diagnostics (gender assessment, poverty assessment, etc.) as part of a social, economic and/or environmental impact assessment 	✓ ²⁹		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report findings of country/regional gender diagnostics (gender assessment, poverty assessment, etc.) relevant to project development objectives of components. 	✓		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the result of consultations with women/ men/ girls/ boys/ indigenous groups/marginalised groups and/or NGOs that focus on these groups and/or their specific line ministries? 	✓		
If at least one check above (yes)				YES	
Significance rating (relevant, evidence-based & numerical/proportional significance) (none = 0; weak = 1; modest = 2; encouraging = 3; and significant = 4)					4

²⁹ Financial and Economic Appraisal adequately covers poverty, social and economic impacts.

Actions	Is expected to narrow gender disparities, including through specific actions to address the distinct needs of women/ girls and/or men/ boys/ and/or marginalised or vulnerable groups and/or to have positive impact(s) on gender equality and/or social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include specific or targeted actions that address the needs of women 	✓ ³⁰		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose gender specific and/or social inclusion safeguards in a social/environmental assessment or in a resettlement framework 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show how interventions are expected to narrow existing gender disparities 	✗ ³¹		
If at least one check above (yes)				YES	2
Significance rating (relevant, evidence-based & numerical/proportional significance) (none = 0; weak = 1; modest = 2; encouraging = 3; and significant = 4)					
Monitoring & Evaluation	Includes mechanisms to monitor gender impact and facilitate gender disaggregated analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include specific gender and sex-disaggregated indicators in the results framework? 	✓ ³²		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose an evaluation, which will analyse the gender specific impacts of the project? 	✓		
If at least one check above (yes)				YES	
Significance rating (relevant, evidence-based & numerical/proportional significance) (none = 0; weak = 1; modest = 2; encouraging = 3; and significant = 4)					4
RATINGS					
Overall Score	In how many dimensions does the project score 1?			3/3	
GESI-informed	Does the document score in at least one dimension			Y	
GESI significance	In how many dimensions does the project demonstrate a contribution to GESI results				3/3
Significance Score	What is the total score across all three dimensions related to demonstrating a contribution to GESI results (none = 0; weak = 1; modest = 2; encouraging = 3; and significant = 4)				10/12

³⁰ Project has potential to strengthen women-specific activities such as gardening, which is an occupation for women.

³¹ There are no distinct gender disparities. The Project will alleviate the burden of all members of the community.

³² During hand over a Project monitoring and evaluation framework shall be developed and assign the responsibility of monitoring and collecting gender disaggregated data to the TNC, KDC and community representatives.

Annex 3: Ministry of Local Government and Housing – RWSS Community Application Form



MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING
CHIPATA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

COMMUNITY APPLICATION FORM

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME
(For Communities /Institutions)

After filling in this form, send it to the Council either through the Area Development Committee or direct. (Please remember to retain one copy for the community/Institution).

SECTION A: GENERAL PROPOSAL DETAILS

- 1 Name of Community or Institution.....
- 2 Date of Proposal:
- 3 Name and Position of Contact Person:
- 4. Address:.....
.....
.....
- 5 Tel E-mail if any.....
- 6. Date the Community Based Organisation or Institution was formed.....
- 7. Target Population / Number of Households:.....
- 8. Province:.....District.....
Ward.....Constituency.....
Chiefdom.....
- 9. Project Description:.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTION B: SITUATION ANALYSIS ON WATER SUPPLY

10. Describe the existing situation (tick as appropriate)

Source of water	Condition			Water Quality			Distance from the furthest Point
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	
Borehole							

Protected well							
Shallow well							
River/Stream							
Dam							
Traditional wells							

Describe below in your own words the existing water situation in the community/institution:

SECTION C: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

11. List the problems that have arisen in the community as a result of poor or inadequate water supply

12. What measures have been put in place to solve the problems?

13. List the prevalence rate of waterborne, water washed and water related diseases the last two years (obtain the rates from the nearest health centre)

SECTION D: PROJECT PROPOSAL PLANNING

14. Has the community held meeting(s) at which it was agreed that the project proposal should be done?

Yes No

If yes, indicate in the table below the people that attended the meeting(s) and attach Minutes and attendance list(s):

Date	Participants				
	Adults		Youth (below 18 years)		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Any other follow-up meetings					
Total					

SECTION E: COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

15. Existing Community Groups and skills in relation to water supply

Community Group	Membership		Skills
	Male	Female	
Village Water Committees			
Area Development Committees			
Neighbourhood Health Committees			
Village Natural Resources Committees			
Village Environmental Groups			

SECTION F: COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION/COMMITMENT

16. Has the community implemented and completed any project(s) in the past?

Yes No

If yes explain when the project(s) was started, completed, total project cost and what was your contribution?

17. Are the community able and willing to meet the 5% (or prescribed unit rate for) community cash contribution?

Yes

If Yes explain when the community is going to raise the expected contribution?

SECTION G: PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

18. How is the community going to ensure that the facility will continue providing the services over its lifetime (10 - 20 years)?

SECTION H: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

19. Indicate in the boxes below, whether the following areas of concern will (a) be negatively affected, (b) in which way and (c) how the effects will be reduced:

Area of concern	(a) YES or NO	(b) Possible ways in which area of concern will be affected	(c) Actions to be taken to reduce effect(s)
Schools			
Health centre			
Market and other shopping centres			
Farming fields			
Roads and streets			
Health of young people			
Health of the elderly			
Health of wild life			
Health of tamed animals			
Safety of water sources including rivers and lakes			
Forests			

HIV/AIDS			

SECTION I: FULL NAMES AND SIGNATURES OF ELECTED PROJECT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

20. Members representing the community or organisation applying for the Project should write their names, positions and signature in the table below:

Position	NAMES	Tick whether male (M) Or female (F)				SIGNATURE
		ADULT		YOUTH		
		M	F	M	F	
Chairperson						
Vice Chairperson						
Secretary						
Vice Secretary						
Treasurer						
Vice Treasurer						
Committee Member						
Committee Member						
Committee Member						
Committee Member						

Date:

Name of Chairman / Applicant

Name of Secretary (if any)

Signatory

Signatory

Completed application is to be delivered to the Area Development Committee or to be sent to Chipata Municipal Council, P.O. Box 510020 attention RWSS Coordinator

(For ADC use only) - Not to be filled by the community

SECTION J: VERIFICATION AND APPROVAL BY THE AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Application received date:

Discussed by ADC date:

Members present in ADC pre-appraisal and resolution meeting:

Name	Position	Signature
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Resolution:

Project recommended: Yes No

If No;

State the reasons that the project is not recommended:

Chairman

Secretary

*Complete application to be sent to Chipata Municipal Council, P.O. Box 510020
attention RWSS Coordinator*

(For Council use only) - Not to be filled by the community

SECTION L: APPROVAL BY THE PLANNING, WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Presented for approval to PWDC date.....:.....

Project approved: Yes No (tick as appropriate)

If No;

State the reasons that the project is not recommended:

Council Secretary

Secretary to PWDC

SECTION M: APPROVAL BY FULL COUNCIL

Presented as part of a WSS development plan for full council approval

date.....:.....

Project approved: Yes No (tick as appropriate)

If No;

State the reasons that the project was excluded from the development plan:

Town Clerk

D-WASHE Secretary

Annex 4: Livestock

Table 40 Estimated number of cattle in the project area

Project site	2016		2036	
	No. households	No. cattle	No. households	No. cattle
Lyoni	44	176	79	316
Silangi	23	92	43	171
Munengo	65	260	116	463
Chinyama	39	156	70	282
Kamwi	60	240	107	427
Mudobo	34	136	62	247
Total	265	1,060	476	2,638

Annex 5: Financial and economic results

Table 41 Summary results from appraisal

GBP		Lyoni	Silangi	Munengo	Chinyama	Kamwi	Mudobo	OVERALL
FINANCIAL								
	F-NPV	-14 265	-22 257	-5856	-16 272	-7 620	-18 469	-84 739
	F-IRR	6.9%	3%	10%	6%	9%	5%	7%
	F-B/C	0.72	0.55	0.89	0.68	0.85	0.63	0.72
	F-N/K	0.82	0.63	1.01	0.78	0.97	0.73	0.83
ECONOMIC								
(10%)	E-NPV	58 629	17 287	100 995	48 801	91 174	38 638	355 517
	E-IRR	23.4%	15%	31%	21%	29%	19%	24%
	E-B/C	2.14	1.3	2.93	1.95	2.75	1.75	2.15
	E-N/K	2.49	1.6	3.39	2.27	3.20	2.04	3.21
(3.5%)	E-NPV	144 911	66 977	224 903	126 595	205 980	107 552	876 907
	E-IRR	23.4%	15%	31%	21%	29%	19%	24%
	E-B/C	3.53	2.2	4.9	3.21	4.56	2.88	3.55
	E-N/K	4.59	2.9	6.3	4.17	5.90	3.74	5.91



























Table 42 Snapshot of financial and economic appraisal

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COSTS											
Capital Expenditure	206 726										
Recurrent costs arising	-	-	-	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397
Agricultural extension	29 791										
Sanitation	28 620										
TOTAL COSTS	265 137	-	-	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397
BENEFITS											
Irrigated agriculture	-	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559	12 559
Lyoni	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Silangi	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Munengo	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Chinyama	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Kamwi	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Mudobo	-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Livestock production (milk, animals, and better quality animals)	-	6 928	8 196	9 540	10 847	12 191	13 575	15 073	16 571	18 108	19 645
Lyoni	-	1 130	1 323	1 553	1 784	2 014	2 245	2 475	2 706	2 975	3 244
Silangi	-	617	732	848	963	1 078	1 232	1 347	1 501	1 654	1 770
Munengo	-	1 700	2 007	2 315	2 622	2 968	3 314	3 659	4 044	4 389	4 774
Chinyama	-	1 000	1 192	1 423	1 615	1 807	1 999	2 229	2 460	2 690	2 921
Kamwi	-	1 590	1 859	2 166	2 435	2 743	3 050	3 396	3 703	4 049	4 395
Mudobo	-	890	1 082	1 236	1 428	1 582	1 735	1 966	2 158	2 350	2 542
TOTAL BENEFITS	-	19 487	20 755	22 099	23 406	24 750	26 133	27 632	29 130	30 667	32 204
Net revenues	-265 137	19 487	20 755	15 703	17 009	18 354	19 737	21 235	22 733	24 270	25 807
NPV	-84 739										
IRR	7%										
BCR	0.72										
N/K ratio	0.83										






ECONOMIC COSTS											
COSTS											
Capital Expenditure		206 726									
Recurrent costs arising		-	-	-	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397
Agricultural extension		29 791									
Sanitation		28 620									
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		265 137	-	-	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397	6 397
ECONOMIC BENEFITS											
BENEFITS											
Agriculture											
Irrigation gains		-	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558	12 558
Lyoni		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Silangi		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Munengo		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Chinyama		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Kamwi		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Mudobo		-	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093	2 093
Livestock production (milk, animals, and better quality animals)		-	8 048	10 472	13 042	15 539	18 110	20 753	23 618	26 482	29 419
Lyoni		-	1 306	1 673	2 113	2 554	2 995	3 435	3 876	4 317	4 831
Silangi		-	722	942	1 163	1 383	1 603	1 897	2 117	2 411	2 705
Munengo		-	1 980	2 568	3 155	3 743	4 404	5 065	5 726	6 460	7 121
Chinyama		-	1 140	1 507	1 948	2 315	2 682	3 049	3 490	3 931	4 371
Kamwi		-	1 870	2 384	2 972	3 486	4 074	4 661	5 322	5 910	6 570
Mudobo		-	1 030	1 397	1 691	2 058	2 352	2 646	3 086	3 454	3 821
Time savings		-	24 519	25 267	26 031	26 795	27 592	28 406	29 253	30 150	31 047
Lyoni		-	4 070	4 186	4 319	4 452	4 585	4 718	4 851	5 000	5 150
Silangi		-	2 143	2 209	2 276	2 342	2 409	2 492	2 575	2 658	2 741
Munengo		-	5 997	6 180	6 362	6 545	6 744	6 944	7 143	7 359	7 575
Chinyama		-	3 605	3 721	3 837	3 954	4 070	4 186	4 319	4 452	4 585
Kamwi		-	5 548	5 714	5 881	6 047	6 229	6 412	6 595	6 794	6 994
Mudobo		-	3 156	3 256	3 356	3 455	3 555	3 655	3 771	3 887	4 003
Health savings		-	7 525	7 754	7 989	8 223	8 468	8 718	8 978	9 253	9 529
Lyoni		-	1 249	1 285	1 326	1 366	1 407	1 448	1 489	1 535	1 580
Silangi		-	658	678	698	719	739	765	790	816	841
Munengo		-	1 840	1 897	1 953	2 009	2 070	2 131	2 192	2 259	2 325
Chinyama		-	1 106	1 142	1 178	1 213	1 249	1 285	1 326	1 366	1 407
Kamwi		-	1 703	1 754	1 805	1 856	1 912	1 968	2 024	2 085	2 146
Mudobo		-	969	999	1 030	1 060	1 091	1 122	1 157	1 193	1 229
Total economic benefits		-	52 650	56 051	59 620	63 116	66 728	70 436	74 407	78 443	82 553
10%	Net revenues		-265 137	52 650	56 051	53 223	56 719	60 331	64 039	68 010	72 047
	NPV	355 517									
	IRR	0.24									
	BCR	2.15									
	N/K ratio	3.21									
3.5%	Net revenues		-265 137	52 650	56 051	53 223	56 719	60 331	64 039	68 010	72 047
	NPV	876 907									
	IRR	0.24									
	BCR	3.55									
	N/K ratio	5.91									

Annex 6: CRIDF Climate Vulnerability Tool Risk Indicators

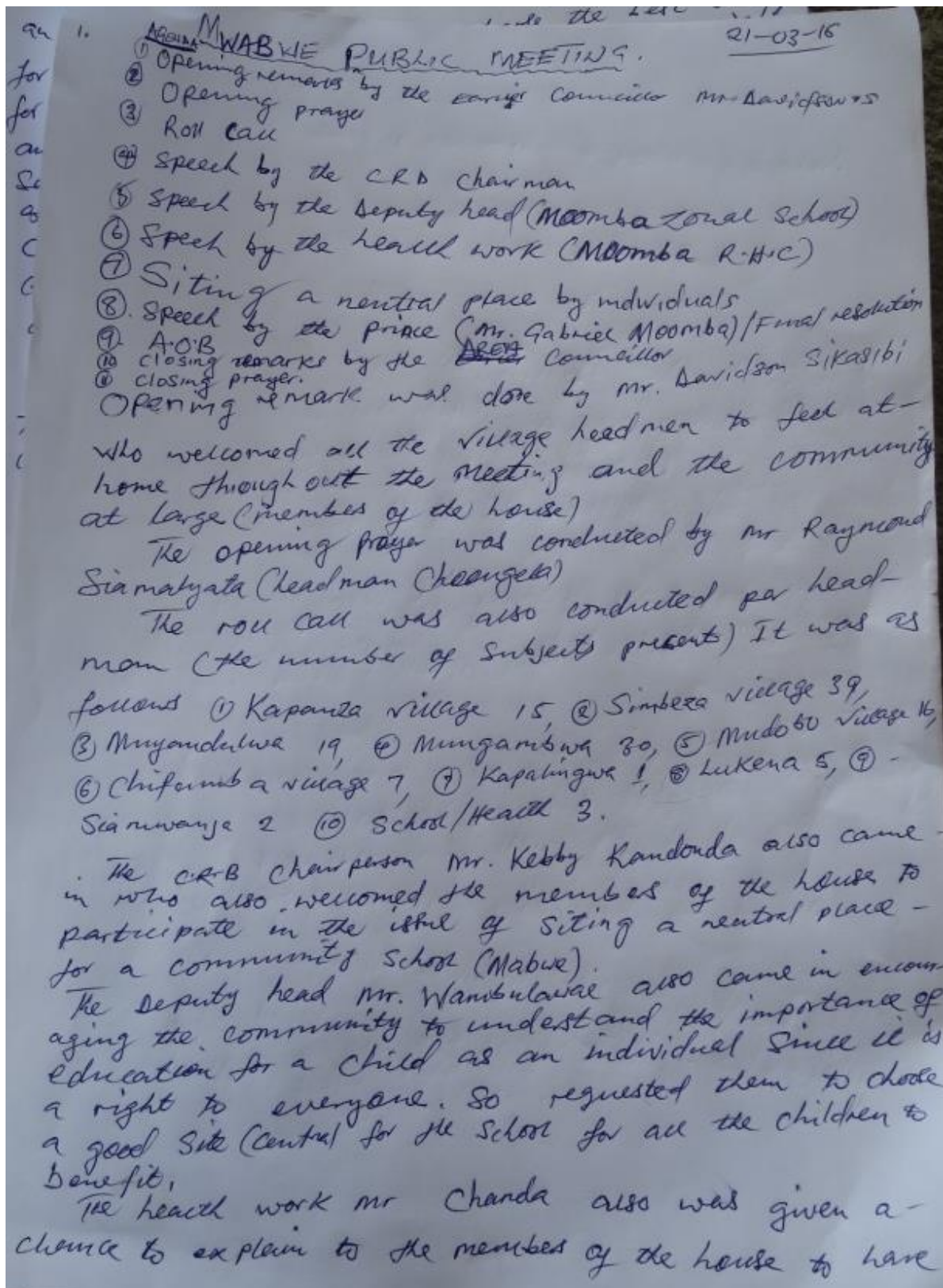
Risk indicator	Comments	
Baseline Water Stress	<p>This indicator is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures total annual water withdrawals (municipal, industrial, and agricultural) expressed as a percent of the total annual available flow. Higher values indicate more competition among users. It provides an overview of the water stress situation at a country or area in cases where the dataset underpinning the stress level has enough granularity.</p>	<p>Baseline Water Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low (<10%) 2. Low to medium (10-20%) 3. Medium to high (20-40%) 4. High (40-80%) 5. Extremely high (>80%) Arid & low water use No data
Inter-annual variability	<p>This indicator is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures the variation in water supply between years. This indicator is useful for understanding risks particularly to agriculture. High inter-annual variability creates difficulties in managing water resources in low water availability periods and can create stresses to ecosystems.</p>	<p>Interannual Variability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low (<0.25) 2. Low to medium (0.25-0.5) 3. Medium to high (0.5-0.75) 4. High (0.75-1.0) 5. Extremely high (>1.0) No data
Seasonal variability	<p>This indicator is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures variation in water supply between months of the year. The higher this indicator the less reliable water supply can be expected during any given a year. High seasonal variability can have negative implications for steady water supply for households and year round agriculture particularly when rain-fed. This indicator can be helpful to characterise drought risks for rain-fed agriculture.</p>	<p>Seasonal Variability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low (<0.33) 2. Low to medium (0.33-0.66) 3. Medium to high (0.66-1.0) 4. High (1.0-1.33) 5. Extremely high (>1.33) No data
Drought severity	<p>This indicator is based on WRI's Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures drought severity calculated as the average length of droughts times the dryness of the droughts. It includes data from 1901 to 2008. This indicator can be taken into account to characterise drought risk in an area.</p>	<p>Drought Severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low (<20) 2. Low to medium (20-30) 3. Medium to high (30-40) 4. High (40-50) 5. Extremely high (>50) No data

<p>Upstream storage</p>	<p>This indicator is based on WRI’s Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures the water storage capacity available upstream of a location relative to the total water supply at that location. Higher values indicate areas more capable of buffering variations in water supply (i.e. droughts and floods) because they have more water storage capacity upstream.</p>	<p>Upstream Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  1. High (>1)  2. High to medium (1-0.5)  3. Medium to low (0.5-0.25)  4. Low (0.25-0.12)  5. Extremely low (<0.12)  No data  No major reservoirs
<p>Groundwater stress</p>	<p>This indicator is based on WRI’s Aqueduct 2.0 dataset and measures the ratio of groundwater withdrawal relative to its recharge rate over a given aquifer. Higher values indicate areas where unsustainable groundwater consumption could affect groundwater availability and groundwater-dependent ecosystems. This indicator can be taken into account to characterise water availability risk at an area that is mainly dependent for groundwater for its water supply needs.</p>	<p>Groundwater Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  1. Low (<1)  2. Low to medium (1-5)  3. Medium to high (5-10)  4. High (10-20)  5. Extremely high (>20)  No data
<p>Household and community resilience</p>	<p>This indicator is based on the Climate security vulnerability model by the Robert S. Strauss Centre and combines data on physical, socio-economic, demographic, and political insecurities to provide an indication on household and community vulnerability to climate change. It can be taken into account when characterising impacts to local communities. The lower the resiliency the higher the consequence can be expected for any given impact. Most resilient communities can withstand a 20% crop loss, however this can be catastrophic for the least resilient.</p>	<p>Household & Community Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Least resilient  Less resilient  Moderately less resilient  Moderately more resilient  More resilient  Most resilient
<p>Population density</p>	<p>This Population density index is based on the Climate security vulnerability model by the Robert S. Strauss Centre. This indicator can be taken into account when trying to understand H&S impacts to local communities from extreme weather events.</p>	<p>Population density (people per sq km)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  1 - 2  3 - 4  5 - 7  8 - 12  13 - 22  23 - 47  48 - 100

<p>Resilient population</p>	<p>HR Wallingford has developed this indicator by combining population density, the CCAPS governance layer and the CCAPS household and community resilience layer. It can be taken into account when characterising impacts to local communities. The lower the resiliency the higher the consequence can be expected for any given impact. Highly resilient communities can withstand a 20% crop loss, however this can be catastrophic for the least resilient.</p>	<p>Resilient Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High
<p>Baseline risks to people</p>	<p>HR Wallingford has developed this indicator by combining the resilient population layer and the AQUEDUCT physical water quantity risk.</p>	<p>Baseline Risk to People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very low ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High ■ Very High
<p>Future risks to people</p>	<p>HR Wallingford has developed this indicator by combining the baseline risks to people layer, the climate change pressure layer and the physical water risk layer.</p>	<p>Future Risk to People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very low ■ Low ■ Moderately Low ■ Moderate ■ Moderately high ■ High ■ Very High
<p>Water risk under climate change</p>	<p>HR Wallingford has developed this indicator by combining the climate change pressure layer and the physical water risk layer.</p>	<p>Water Risk Under Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

<p>Climate change pressure</p>	<p>HR Wallingford has developed this indicator by using the average rainfall and temperatures from 2006 to 2026 of the low emissions scenario (RCP 2.6) and compared this to the average rainfall and temperatures from 2080 to 2100 of the high emission scenario (RCP 8.5). To calculate a climate change pressure indicator the change in temperature was subtracted from the change in rainfall, multiplied by two. These values have been rescaled linearly to a scoring system of 1 to 5.</p>	<p>Climate Change Pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Very low  Low  Medium  High  Very High
---------------------------------------	---	--

Annex 7: Meeting Minutes from Mabwe borehole siting discussion



2. an open mind in order to choose the best site for the school and a clinic since it is the right for each individual to have a chance of education and health issues (matters). Mr Chanda went on saying there are children who need health care for example under 5 such children need a neutral central where all of them shall have such a chance of good medical facilities and better and a quality education for the future generation.

Over sitting, the members of the house from all the surrounding villages were given a chance of choosing (siting) or propose a central for both a school and a clinic. The first priority (chance) was given to women followed by men for the proposal. Both women and men proposed their own areas (centres).

The prince came in also for the same issue of choosing the neutral centre for all the surrounding subjects. Mr. Gabriel Moomba requested the first headmen in the Chiefdom also to propose a neutral place for the school and a clinic, they proposed their favourite places seconded by their subjects.

As to the above statements or proposals for Mabwe alone to have a school and a clinic alone was (is) not possible even Mwiimba alone according to the population of the two areas through the government policy or policies. The number of children for both ~~for~~ Mwiimba and Mabwe is below 20 (twenty), since a grade one classroom needs about forty 40 pupils and above.

The centre for the school and a clinic is not only for these two departments but for any other departments such as agricultural department etc.

The final resolution for the neutral centre -

was allowed. So people agreed to have Chiseza (Ziseza) as a neutral Centre for both a School and a clinic and any other departments. So the borehole to be drilled at Chiseza for all the projects to forge ahead.

Under any other business the prince requested Senior headmen to also have records of the subjects for the newly opened villages, so that when it is time for building it becomes easy to organise the activities such as collecting up front materials eg building sand, river sand for the projects to move smoothly.

The headmen (Senior) and P.T.A committee to organise and form a project committee such as p.m.c to push projects forward.
(ahead)

The prince also encouraged the headmen and their subjects to work hand in hand to prepare for the up front materials so that it becomes easy for the government to help even NGOs as well.

The headmen were also advised to accommodate more people so that it becomes easy when it becomes for work or projects. The speaker requested the Senior headmen, headmen and their subjects to stop fighting over ~~boundaries~~ ^{boundaries} within their fields.

The closing remarks was conducted by the earlier Councillor Mr. Davidson Sikasibi who thanked all the members of the house for attending a meeting and their contributions towards the meeting, who later declared the meeting closed.

The closing prayer was conducted by Mr. Kapamanga

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CRIDF 

