Sanitation and Legal Enforcement

What is Legal Enforcement?

Legal Enforcement (LE) is an approach tailored to enforce the current existing laws to address public nuisances in using the Public Health Act Cap 295 and the Food and Drugs Act Cap 303 (Laws of Zambia).

It involves carrying out comprehensive inspections and legal proceeding in cases of poor compliance.

Legal Enforcement Tools

These are legal documents used in the process of carrying out effective legal enforcement drawn from Laws of Zambia that relate to Sanitation as listed below:

- Liquor Licensing Act No. 20 of 2011
- Local Government Act Cap 281
- Market and bus station Act of 2008
- Public Health Act Cap 295 and its regulations
- Food and Drugs Act Cap 303 and its regulations
- Village and Development Act Cap 289 and Chiefs Act Cap 287

- Tourism and Hospitality Act No.23 OF 2007
- Environmental Management Act No. 12 of 2011

There are a number of other Statutory Instruments based on Laws of Zambia that apply in Sanitation and Hygiene as well.

The legal enforcement triangle is a tool indicating the key stakeholder’s involvement in carrying out the legal proceedings.

There are three groups of stakeholders namely: Environmental Health Officers, Judiciary, and the Prosecutors with interdependence roles.

LE is meant to complement the Sanitation Programme by ensuring establishments in urban areas observe hygienic and sanitation practices as stipulated in the Zambian laws.

Since the beginning of the programme, LE officers have conducted sensitization workshops and inspections in several districts.

Status as of November 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>No. of reported ODF Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luapula</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperbelt</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muchinga</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best Performing Districts November 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>ODF Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lufwanyama</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kasempa</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Namwala</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mufumbwe</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mazabuka</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Milenge</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mwense</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lundazi</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Monze</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Katete</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data is based on district reports

Rehabilitated ablution block at Kaoma old market after CLTS Legal Enforcement intervention ©UNICEF/Zambia/2011/CLTS Coaches
Whenever we talk about World Toilet Day (WTD), it raises a lot of interest, astonishment, surprise and even disgust to some people. This mixed reaction is because very few people realize how important the subject of toilet is to the health of children and women.

World Toilet Day is aimed at bringing the taboo toilet discussion to the fore so that communities can begin discussing their importance.

ODF is at the heart of the sanitation programme being implemented by Ministry of Local Government and Housing. The Programme is targeting 3 million rural Zambians to have access to improved toilets by 2015.

32 districts are currently rolling out activities out of the targeted 65 plus districts. Scale up to include more districts will be rolled out in April 2013 after the current structures have been reviewed and gains made in the 32 districts consolidated.

His Royal Highness Chief Chinsuka was the man of the day as he proudly took guests around the village to show off what he has achieved with his subjects in the last six months.

Over 850 villagers participated in the commemoration of the WTD event and will definitely remember that talking about toilets is not a taboo!

Ministry of Local Government and Housing chose to celebrate 2012 WTD event in Mansa District of Luapula Province. Luapula tops the provinces in the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) with reported 319 villages in the province being reported ODF by end of September.

The event was presided over by the Mansa District Commissioner (DC) Mrs. Miriam Kauseni on behalf of the Provincial Minister for Luapula. He pledged the support of his team to ensure Luapula stays at the top in ODF coverage nationally.

According to reports submitted in September 2012, Luapula Province was at the top with 319 villages reported to have attained ODF status followed by Southern province with 251 ODF villages.

All the civic leaders in the district who attended the event pledged their support for the program. The Provincial Minister’s speech reiterated the role of civic and traditional leaders in making their wards and chiefdoms ODF. Leaders who spoke said most toilets in schools in the district were in deplorable state and concerted effort is required to make sure school children get good sanitary facilities. The DC urged the school management to find ways of improving the situation.

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Over 850 villagers participated in the commemoration of the WTD event and will definitely remember that talking about toilets is not a taboo!
Mazabuka Municipal Council Mayor Lloyd Buumba says the introduction of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project in the District has helped improve sanitation standards among communities in the area.

Mr. Buumba said the DFID/UNICEF funded programme in the district is working well towards the creation of awareness on the maintenance of minimum sanitation standards in communities were the CLTS project is currently being implemented.

The mayor singled out the increase in construction of pit latrine toilets as being one of the major achievements of the project, saying villagers have appreciated the need to construct toilets in their communities as opposed to using the bush to answer the call of nature.

Mr. Buumba was speaking in Mazabuka earlier this month when a team of UNICEF and DFID officials visited the district to monitor and carry out a spot check of sanitation programme being implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

He said both management and Councilors at Mazabuka Municipality who are fully involved in the sanitation project in their various wards were working extremely hard to ensure that the programme becomes a success.

Mr. Buumba further disclosed that the availability of funds for project implementation has eased the work of those carrying out the programme. He however stated that the only challenge faced so far is that of transport.

September reports from the districts indicate that Lufwanya is currently the best performing District followed by Mufumbwe while Milenge is in third position.

CLTS is an innovative methodology for mobilizing communities to completely eliminate open defecation through the mobilization of every household to construct their own latrine.

And Gaelle Fohr, a UNICEF representative said the visit to Mazabuka was an important one because the project has clocked one year in the district and therefore a need to find out what challenges those that are implementing it are facing.

Fohr further informed the Mayor and his team that according to statistics released in September this year, Mazabuka district is ranking sixth among the 10 best performing districts in the country with regards to the number of ODF villages.

“Villagers have appreciated the need to construct toilets in their communities as opposed to using the bush to answer the call of nature.” - Cllr. Buumba
Monitoring Programme Implementation

Monitoring is the regular and ongoing collection and analysis of information on the progress of a programme.

Monitoring involves observation and recording of activities taking place. The process provides mechanism for feedback so that gathered information is used in making decisions for improving programme performance.

Under the Sanitation Programme, a monitoring framework has been established by the government to enable the established structures (village/ward, districts, province) to better report on programme implementation to the central government.

The monitoring framework describes the type of indicators (population, number of latrines, handwashing stations etc.) that should be collected as well as the person in-charge of data collection at different levels (Community Champion, Environmental Health Technician, and District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education-DWASHE). The support to the Champion by the district team as well as the support for districts by provincial team is also outlined in the framework.

The monitoring framework seeks to collect information on the following indicators:

1. Process indicators - measure progress in change process
2. Output indicators - measures the outputs or products that come about
3. Outcome indicators - measures the ultimate outcomes of an action.

Good Practice: The district plan should be monitored and updated every month. This is important since tasks are usually underestimated and many new tasks will be identified as the programme implementation progresses.

The monitoring framework seeks to collect information on the following indicators:

- Analyzing situation
- Determining utilization of inputs;
- Identifying challenges
- Ensuring timely implementation
- Sharing lessons and experiences

Who should be involved?
- Specialist (Focal Point & D-WASHES, EHT)
- Managers (Council Secretary, Mayor, DMO etc.)
- Staff at all levels
- Community

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Monitoring process provides useful information for:
- Analyzing situation
- Determining utilization of inputs;
- Identifying challenges
- Ensuring timely implementation
- Sharing lessons and experiences

Feedback: Women’s leader giving her views on CLTS in Mazabuka
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Involve district staff and community in monitoring their own projects; they can tell the story of the project on the ground best as they often have helped develop and implement it.

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