



Photo by Karen Kasmauski for CRS.

# overview

## MAWA / MAWA WASH

### MAWA ACHIEVEMENTS

The USAID Feed the Future funded Mawa project began in 2012 as a five year integrated nutrition and economic strengthening initiative to bridge the gap between agriculture and nutrition by increasing availability and access to diverse and nutritious foods.

With Mawa's support, rural communities are more resilient to cyclical shocks, enabling economic and nutrition security for participating household members. By the end of 2017 Mawa achieved the following targets:

QUICK FACTS	
<b>Funder</b>	USAID Zambia Mission
<b>Project location</b>	Chipata, Lundazi, Kasenengwa, Lumezi and Chasefu in Eastern Province
<b>Timeframe</b>	Mawa 2012-2017 / Mawa WASH 2017-2019
<b>Partners</b>	Caritas Chipata, Women for Change, University Research Company, Golden Valley Architectural Research Trust



**34,690 farmers** have applied new technologies or management practices that **improve productivity, diversity and soil fertility.**



**52%** of targeted **households** have **diversified crop production.**



**27.7% of children 6-23 months** have a **Minimum Acceptable Diet**, compared to 7% nationally.



**18,049 people** participate in community-based **savings groups** which protect and grow their financial resources, empower women to take an active role in the economic development of the household, and empower families to plan for their needs and their goals.



**98%** of targeted **households** are practicing new or improved food **processing, preparation and preservation techniques.**



Households are budgeting and planning together, which results in investments that impact nutrition: of those who decided jointly on the use of their savings or loans, **50.9% grew a garden** compared to the average of only 34% for those who decided on their own.





Village Head Man carrying human feces back to a community meeting to discourage open defecation in his community. Photo by Karen Kasmauski for CRS.

## MAWA WASH EXTENSION

Despite Mawa's achievements, the lack of clean water coupled with poor sanitation and hygiene practices posed a risk to Mawa's health and nutrition gains. Thanks to the continued support from USAID, Mawa is now implementing a two year extension focusing on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Mawa WASH began at the end of 2017 with the objective to protect and enhance the gains in health and nutrition by increasing access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services and widespread adaption of appropriate sanitation hygiene behaviors by targeted community members.

### COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION MODEL

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a behavior change approach that mobilizes communities to eliminate open defecation (OD). The term "triggering," central to the CLTS process, refers to ways of initiating community interest in ending open defecation

**Pre-triggering:** the process through which the field staff and volunteers collect basic data on sanitation hygiene in the community which is then used as a baseline.

**Triggering process:** In a community meeting led by the village head man and facilitated by a community volunteer trained in CLTS methodology, the village conducts an open appraisal and analysis of the negative impacts of OD. The shock and shame triggers the community into action. With the assistance of the community volunteer, the village develops an action plan to build latrines and to improve hygiene practices.

### MAWA WASH TARGETS



**37,500**  
people with improved water access



**84,375**  
people with improved sanitation



Increase hand washing with soap from **2% - 30%**

### KEY OUTPUTS\*

\*As of September 2018



**890**  
villages pre-triggered  
(69% of all Mawa villages)



**792**  
villages triggered  
(61% of all Mawa villages)



**63**  
villages evaluated

### EXIT STRATEGY

Mawa WASH works closely with both government line ministries and traditional leadership in communities from design, through start-up and implementation. The project works to support and enhance national efforts without setting up any parallel project approaches. This will allow community leaders and government to sustain the changes made by hard-working community members.