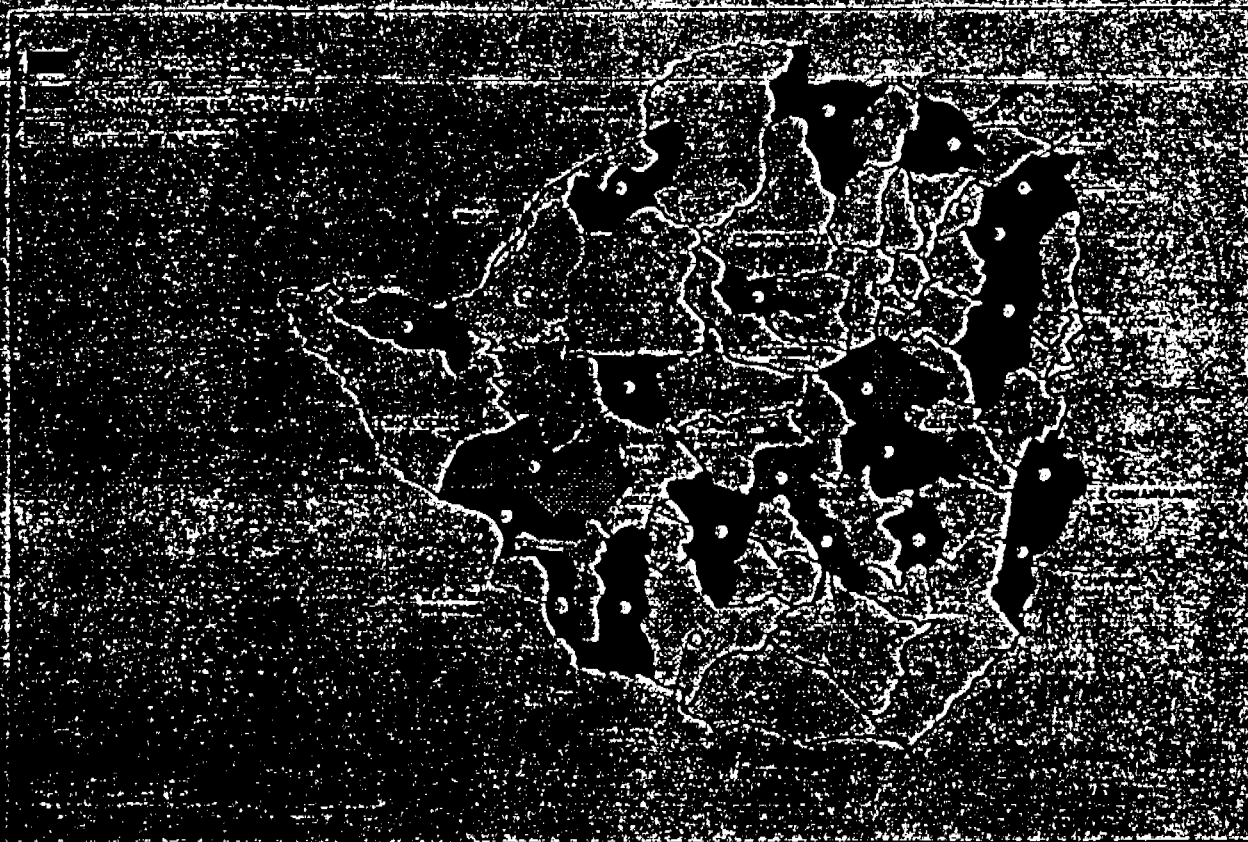


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ANNUAL REPORT 1988/89
FOR THE
RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR



Department of Rural
Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS) of the
National Water Commission (NWC)
of the National Corporation for Rural
Water Supply and Sanitation (NCRWS)

Harare, 1990

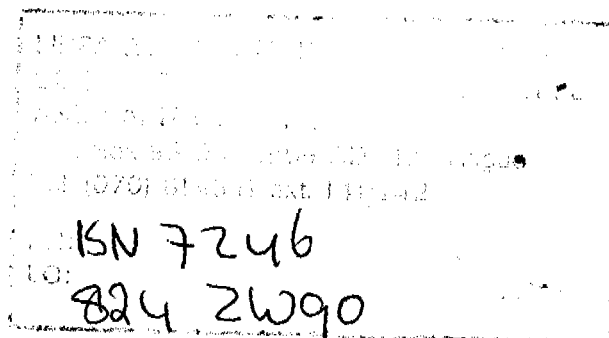
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services, MLARR
CAWIDS	Computer Aided Water Information and Design System
CVF	Counter Value Funds
CMED	Central Mechanical Equipment Department
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DERUDE	Department of Rural Development
DPP	Department of Physical Planning, MLGRUD
DWSSC	District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
EBC	European Economic Community
FOW	Field Officer (Water)
FY	Financial Year
GTZ	German Development Corporation
IRWSS	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KFW	German Development Bank
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCCD	Ministry of Community and Cooperative Development
MEWRD	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and Development
MFEPD	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MLARR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement
MLGRUD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAC	National Action Committee for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
NCU	National Co-ordination Unit for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMWP	National Master Plan for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

NOK	Norwegian Crowns
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPA	National Planning Agency
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
PDC	Provincial Development Committee
Planop	Plan of Operation
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PWS	Primary Water Supply
PWSSC	Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
SADCC	Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference
SCF(UK)	Save the Children Fund (UK)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SWU	Shallow Well Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VIDCO	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WHO	World Health Organization
WRU	Well Ratio Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims at giving an overview of all activities within the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector in Zimbabwe, with particular emphasis on progress with Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation projects.

Targets

Progress reviewed in this report has been set against the targets defined by NAC (Phase 1) of seeking 100% coverage of safe drinking water supplies and 50% coverage of adequate sanitation facilities in the rural areas over an 11 year period, from 1989 to 2000.

Overall status and coverage

With present activity levels maintained for construction of primary water supplies, the NAC Phase 1 targets are well within reach even without increasing the present implementation rate significantly. The projected annual requirement for new Shallow Well Units (SWU) over the period 1989 - 2000 is approximately 6 000 SWUs per annum. (See Annexure 1) An assessment of current average annual outputs of SWUs in the various types of water and sanitation projects throughout the country suggests a figure close to 9 500 SWUs per annum. (See Table 1)

TABLE 1: Average Annual Output of SWUs by Type of Project

(Source: Tables 8 and 11 - 14)

TYPE OF PROJECT	AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF SWUs
Donor funded: Integrated	1 311
Government funded	4 638
Donor funded: Non-Integrated	839
NGO-implemented	1 361
Other (Gutu, Mat South)	1 413
OVERALL AVERAGE	<u>9 562</u>

Sanitation coverage has increased from approximately 16% to 21% during the period 1985 to 1989, with approximately 157 000 Blair latrines built during that period. Based on estimates of the number of additional facilities required between 1989 - 2000, an annual production rate of approximately 46 000 Blair latrines is necessary. At present the average annual production rate is estimated to be around 36 000, however with improved supplies of cement and transport in the districts, this average can be significantly increased and the NAC Phase 1 target of 50% coverage may be possible.

Physical progress 1985-1989

As part of the preparation of the draft National Master Water Plan, presented in 1985, a survey was made of existing facilities. This baseline information, together with the inventories of existing facilities by the end of FY88/89, makes it possible to assess progress over the 1985 - 1989 period. In terms of provision of safe water supplies we have seen an increase in (theoretical) coverage from approximately 39% in 1985 to 74% coverage in 1989. While this is positive progress, it should be stressed that such figures give no indication of the startling disparities *between* certain areas. This situation 'on the ground' needs to be seriously addressed, particularly during project preparation.

TABLE 2: Number of Protected Water Supplies in Rural Areas, Excluding Resettlement Areas (1985 and 1989)

(Sources: MEWRD, DDF and MOH)

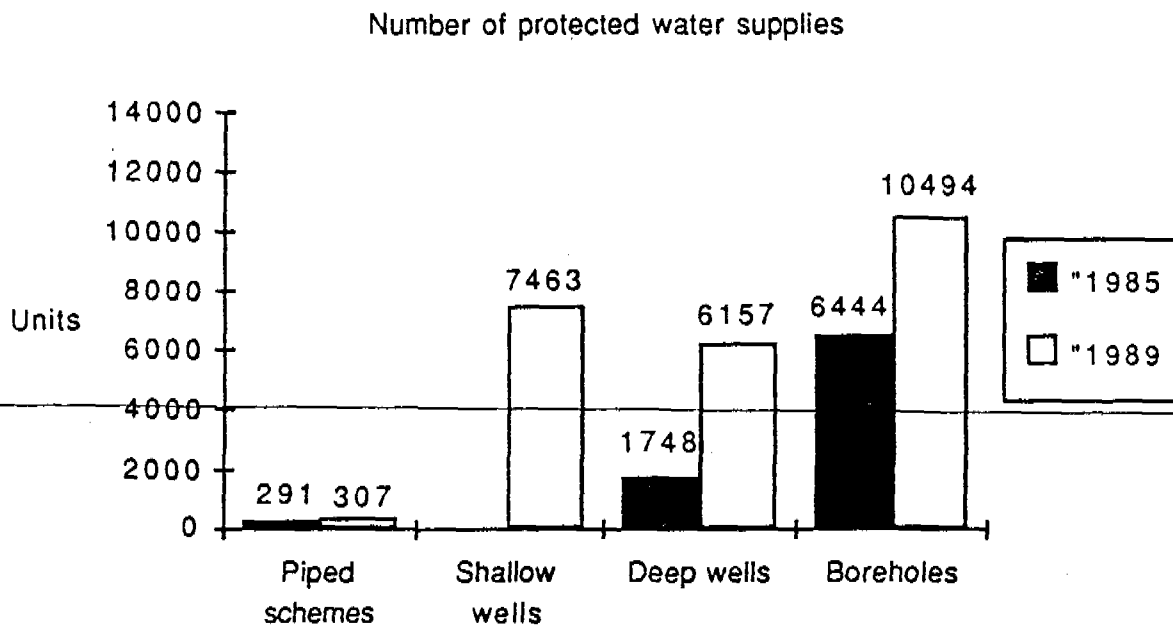
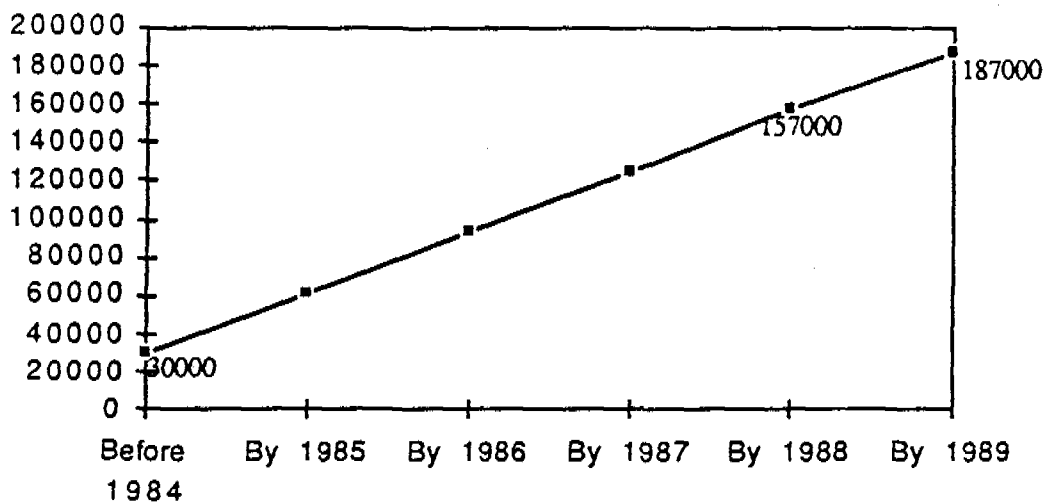


TABLE 3: Number of Blair Latrines Constructed (1984 - 1989)

(Source: MOH)

Table 3

NUMBER OF BLAIR LATRINES CONSTRUCTED (1984 to 1989)



Resource inputs into the sector

In order to reach the NAC Phase 1 targets, the finance for district projects needs to reach a level of approximately Z\$ 25 million per annum over the period 1989 - 2000. (See Annexure 1)

Information recorded on current donor/NGO/multilateral support to sector projects as a whole for the period 1987 - 1992, suggests an investment figure of approximately Z\$33 million per annum. (See Table 4) However this figure is inclusive of support to all Head Office/national projects and to some small dam projects, as well as to the district projects. The breakdown of investment figures shows that district projects receive approximately 63% of funds, amounting to Z\$ 21 million per annum. This implies that for districts to receive the required level of support, current levels of investment will need to be increased slightly. At the same time, funding provided to support Head Office projects could be reassessed.

TABLE 4: Approximate Current Levels of Donor/NGO/Multilateral Investment into Sector (1987 - 1992)

AGENCY	AREA OF SUPPORT	Z\$1000s
Donors	District Projects	64 808
Donors	Head Office/National	42 718
NGOs	District Projects	18 108
Multilaterals	District Projects	501
Multilaterals	Head Office/National	6186
TOTAL		131 820*

* Based on an average project length of 4 years: \$131 820 000/ 4 = approx \$33 million per annum.

Programme progress during FY 88/89

During FY 88/89, the co-ordination of the sector improved significantly at all levels. The National Action Committee continued to be the co-ordinating body for sector ministries at head office level, while the sub-committees for water supply and sanitation under the PDCs and DDCs increased their activities. Water and Sanitation Sub-committees have been established in all Provinces. At the district level, Water and Sanitation Sub-committees are operational in all districts where an integrated project is in progress or where integrated projects have been planned; in total 20 districts.

Co-ordination between Government, donors and NGOs has also been strengthened during the last year. In addition the NGOs, which represent a significant implementation capacity, are now attending various co-ordinating committees at all levels, giving water supply and sanitation development in the rural areas a stronger and more unified approach throughout the country. NGOs have also been invited to submit project proposals through the development committees for funding through Treasury. This should improve the utilization of available resources and expertise in the country, but more significantly, the constructed facilities will be more standardized and compatible with the nationwide operation and maintenance system now under development by the government.

It is important to mention here that the NAC approach to decentralized planning and implementation of projects has been met with enthusiasm from the districts. Initially, the reception was a "wait and see" attitude, but as the district staff have seen that their proposals and plans have been taken seriously, they have been very committed to implementing their own plans, and the motivation has been high. Even though many constraints are experienced, they have all persevered. The value of this approach lies in the strong commitment it encourages at the decentralized levels. Continued support for the approach at national level should further strengthen commitment to sector development and create the best conditions for long term programme sustainability.

The NAC initiated meetings and seminars last year to review the options for a cost recovery policy for the rural areas. This work is essential for future sustainability of the sector. This is particularly true in respect of rural piped water supplies, where serious problems of revenue recovery for operation and maintenance are being experienced. In the meantime, development of new schemes has virtually stopped while a strategy to overcome this problem is awaited.

Integrated projects

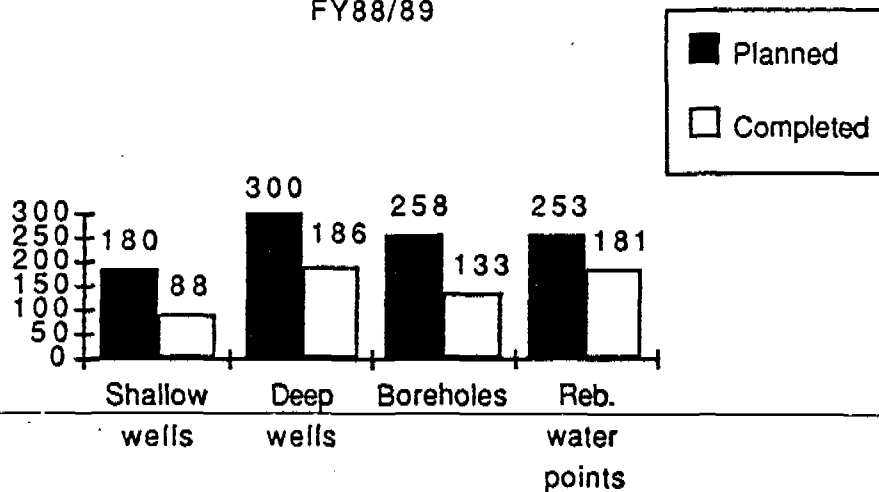
The number of integrated projects under implementation increased from 3 to 10 during the reporting period. Projects using the NAC model continued in Mount Darwin, Chipinge and Makoni. At the beginning of the financial year new projects started up in Mudzi, Zaka and Chimanmani, while in January 89 four new projects started up in Nkayi, Bulilima Mangwe, Nyaminyami and Guruve.

Projects are currently under preparation for Chirorodziva, Chibi and Tsholotsho districts and proposals are being prepared for submission to MFEPD for Dutch finance. Mutoko was submitted for government finance and has now started its integrated project. Project proposals have also been prepared to raise the service levels in the districts of Chikomba, Shurugwi and Hwange where existing projects are being supported by DANIDA. It is hoped that DANIDA will continue to finance projects in these districts so that the service levels will reach programme targets.

Table 5 below shows the total number of planned and completed activities during FY 88/89 for all 10 integrated projects. For seven of the projects this was the first year of implementation and bearing that in mind, the performance below must be said to be satisfactory. One should also bear in mind that nearly all districts were struggling with limitations of transport and cement during this implementation period.

TABLE 5: Planned and Completed Physical Activities (FY 1988/89)

Table 5 Integrated Projects: Physical outputs
FY88/89



Equally important to note is the work which was done in training and mobilization at district, ward and village level in order to strengthen implementation during the following year. In the same integrated projects the following was achieved:

TABLE 6: Training and Mobilization Activities (FY 1988/89)

Training:		Mobilization:	
Pump caretakers	496	VIDCO Wat/San committees	178
Pump minders	23	Pump committees formed	278
Well blasters	71	Ward Meetings	24
Headworks builders	50	Presites	426
Latrine builders	604	Opening ceremonies	12
Other:			
14 land use plans were completed (ward).			

The sanitation component has been much slower to get started than other physical activities. This is explained by the longer lead time required to mobilize people and persuade them of the benefits of investing in improved sanitation. Experience has shown, however, that high levels of success can be achieved once sufficient preparation work has been done.

Ministry of Health is solely responsible for the sanitation activities and this financial year about 33 000 latrines were completed countrywide.

If funds are secured during the FY 89/90 for the new project proposals prepared and submitted for finance, then 18 districts will have been taken care of out of the total of 55 districts in the country. This is a very significant proportion of the total work to be done since the districts with the greatest need are in general those started first. The demands for finance and other resources will be less for the districts which have the lowest priority, since most of these already have a service level which is not too far from the target set for Phase 1.

Selection of new integrated projects

During the 1988/89 financial year all provinces prepared a district priority list. As a result a national implementation plan can now be finalized. The ranking of districts has been based on present service levels and health factors..

Constraints

During the reporting period the shortage of cement significantly slowed down the implementation rate in all projects. Transport was also a serious limitation experienced throughout the sector, and in some districts difficulties in providing transportation for materials and personnel slowed down progress. A transport plan for the whole sector is required. ~~The loss of staff to the private sector has further interfered with the execution of the programme.~~ This is particularly so at provincial and national levels. This is not a problem specific to the water and sanitation sector, however the problem is seriously felt.

Conclusions

Development of the water supply and sanitation sector is proceeding relatively well. With respect to provision of new facilities to rural populations, the overall implementation capacity is likely to attain the required annual activity levels over the next 11 years of approximately 185 shallow hand-dug wells, 740 deep (blasted) wells, 720 boreholes and 46 000 Blair latrines. However this presupposes key improvements in supply of cement and transport, and a greater stress on developing the capacity for deep well as opposed to shallow well construction. In the case of boreholes, the required annual figure is lower than the present capacity suggests, while the figure for Blair latrines is slightly higher but still within reach.

If sustained at present levels, the finance available from government and donors for the sector would appear to be close to the projected investment requirements. However some reassessment of priorities may be required, and co-ordination must be extended to include *all* rural water supply and sanitation activities.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting are essential components of sector management and development, and need to be strengthened and improved. Population figures and inventories of existing facilities are an essential basis for all planning, project proposals, financial estimates and evaluations. It is therefore important that the national inventory programme is implemented as soon as possible.

As indicated above, the capacity to achieve the targets set by NAC appears to be adequate. However, the capacity to *sustain* these developments is of equal importance. It is believed that changes in methodology introduced through the integrated approach will ensure that such development is sustained. A crucial factor in this regard is that planning and implementation should continue to be decentralized. At the same time the development of a national policy on programme sustainability and revenue collection must remain a high priority for the sector.

Health education has also to be given a higher priority than it has received in the past. The importance of understanding the link between poor drinking water and unhygienic sanitation facilities and health is the key to improving the commitment of local communities to the programme.

In the Resettlement Areas the service level for water supplies is already above the NAC Phase I target, with 1900 boreholes serving approximately 300 000 people. However provision of sanitation lags behind. The operation and maintenance of primary water supplies is poor in these areas but DDF has already agreed to assist DERUDE in finding a solution to this issue.

The development of piped water supplies in the District and Rural Service Centres has nearly ground to a halt due to serious problems with securing funds for operation and maintenance. It is important to resolve this issue urgently so that the development of these centres can be realized. MLGRUD and members of NAC are presently searching for solutions.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is the second annual sector progress report on development of rural water supply and sanitation. The objective of the report is to provide information on sector development for the purpose of improving sector co-ordination, and so that better utilization can be made of the limited resources available in the areas of greatest need. The report also aims to highlight government policy on water and sanitation development so that provision of facilities may be standardized. This will contribute towards sustainability of facilities by ensuring their full compatibility with the national operation and maintenance system now being established.

(See Annexure 1 for further background information on sector policies and approach.)

Scope of report:

Although this report focuses on the development of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (IRWSS) projects, *all* project activities which assist the development of rural drinking water supply and sanitation facilities will be reviewed.

Some useful definitions:

Before proceeding further it is necessary to define some of the main terms used in the report.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR

This term encompasses all drinking water supply and sanitation development activities in the rural areas i.e. in Communal Lands and Resettlement Areas.

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

This term is used to describe the development of strategies, policies, plans and guide-lines by Central Government to provide safe water supplies and sanitation facilities in the rural areas in Zimbabwe. The programme will continue until all people have the desired services.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS

This refers to specific projects within the sector, as defined by project start, finish, fixed budget and specific project activities and covered by a specific project proposal.

INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS:

NAC MODEL

These are specific projects which follow the NAC guidelines on district -level integrated drinking water supply and sanitation development.

OTHER

These projects integrate some of the components of rural water supply and sanitation in the same project, but are not necessarily planned, managed or co-ordinated by government officers at district level and do not necessarily adhere to NAC guidelines.

2. PROGRESS

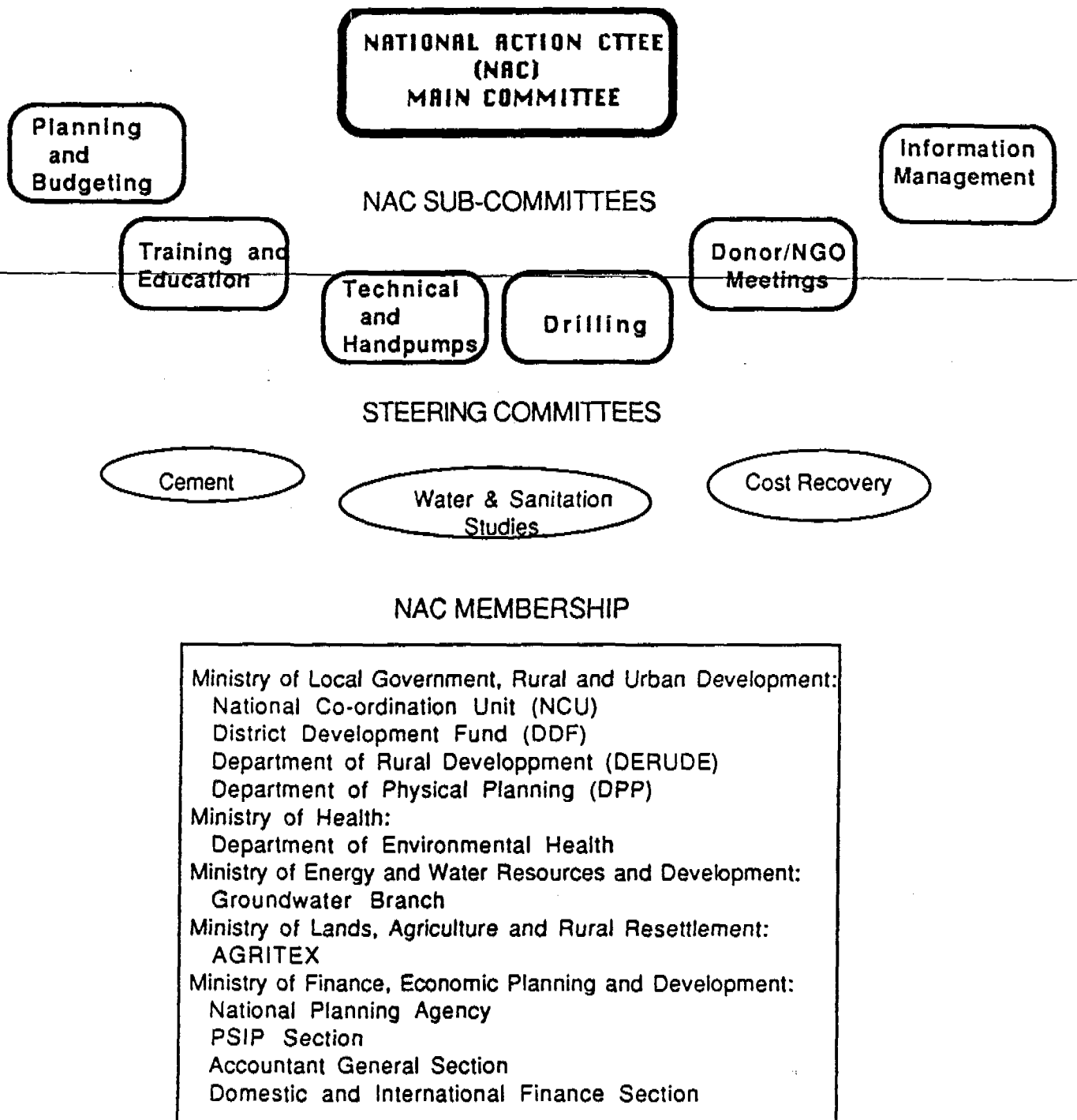
2.1 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1 NAC ACTIVITIES

- a) **Main National Action Committee (NAC) (Chaired by MLGRUD)**
The inter-ministerial sub-committees under the NAC continued to meet throughout the last financial year. New guide-lines were developed and many project issues were discussed. The main committee was more preoccupied this year with operational issues and issues concerning co-ordination of the sector. Many of the policy issues previously agreed upon were followed and implemented .
- b) **Drilling Sub-Committee (Chaired by MEWRD)**
The NAC Drilling Subcommittee met and agreed on the most efficient use of the equipment and plant for MEWRD and DDF. Based on these meetings, areas and projects were specified so that each agency could make more rational use of the equipment and get more drilling work done.
-
- c) **Planning and Budgeting Sub-Committee (Chaired by MLGRUD/DDF)**
The Planning and Budgeting Sub-Committee met frequently and discussed budgets, expenditures, project activities and some policy issues. During this period the financial reporting procedures for integrated projects were revised and improved. However, the financial management remains very complicated, with government and donor finance being guided by different regulations. In addition various donors operate within different financial years to that of the government. The last complication is that the expenditures have to be reported on separately for local and forex expenditures. This sub-committee was also responsible for co-ordinating financial call-up of funds for all the integrated projects. Many meetings have therefore been necessary to cover the mentioned financial issues, (call-ups).
- d) **Training and Education Sub-Committee (Chaired by MOH)**
The Training and Education Sub-Committee has met regularly every two months and continued its work with development and co-ordination of training material used for rural water supply and sanitation activities. This Sub-Committee has also been the umbrella for several other committees, such as those concerning the Water and Sanitation Studies Fund and the Manpower Development Fund.
- e) **Donors Meeting Sub-Committee (Chaired by MEWRD)**
The Donors Meeting Sub-Committee organized two Donor/NGO meetings at which information was exchanged on sector activities. Mechanisms were sought to improve co-ordination of all agencies involved in water and sanitation activities, and ways of developing a more unified approach to sector development by all agencies were discussed.
- f) **Information Management Sub-Committee (Chaired by MEWRD)**
An Information Management Sub-Committee was formed to address issues of information management and co-ordination in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector. Particular attention has been paid to the streamlining of inventories and databases within the sector.

- g) **Cement Distribution (Chaired by MLGRUD)**
 One of the important operational issues covered by NAC last year was procurement of cement from Zambia. An inter-ministerial working group was formed to manage this problem, and 50000 bags of cement were successfully imported and distributed to implementing ministries and district projects.

TABLE 7 : National Action Committee and its Sub-Committees



2.1.2 NEW NAC POLICIES

Some important issues were discussed and agreed to during this reporting year which need mentioning in this report:

- a) **Closer co-operation with NGOs**
NAC agreed to increase the use of NGOs as "contractors" in government projects. Many NGOs have extensive experience and resources which can be effectively utilized in development projects. As a result NGOs are already assisting with implementation of integrated projects such as the work of Lutheran World Federation in Manicaland and Save the Children Fund (UK) in Kariba.

Experience so far with this co-operation is positive. As a consequence, NGOs were invited to submit project proposals for financing through Treasury with funds provided by the Netherlands Government.
- b) **Use of additional project staff/local consultants to increase implementation capacity for integrated projects.**
NAC agreed that some of the integrated projects were too intensive during peak activity to expect existing staff to cope with the extra work. It was therefore agreed that when project proposals were prepared, the proposals could include temporary support personnel to be financed under the project.
- c) **Operation and Maintenance in Resettlement Areas**
It was agreed that DERUDE and DDF should develop a strategy so that DDF could assist with the operation and maintenance of water points in the resettlement areas.
- d) **Development of a policy on Cost Recovery /Programme Sustainability**
In 1988 members of NAC attended a WHO workshop in Geneva on Cost Recovery, followed up by attendance at a regional workshop in Zambia. This created the impetus for NAC to organize a seminar in May 89 to initiate the development of a Cost Recovery policy for Zimbabwe. A special Steering Committee was established under the NAC to follow-up relevant issues. So far this has resulted in the production of a document: "Study to Determine the Technical and Financial Options for the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in the District and Rural Service Centres", the recommendations of which are under consideration by the Steering Committee.

1.3 PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

During the reporting period, in addition to co-ordination through the NAC and all its sub-committees, great emphasis was placed on the strengthening of co-ordinating committees at district and provincial levels. In addition to this, the co-ordination role of the National Planning Agency (NPA) in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MFEPD) was further strengthened. The close support received by NAC from the NPA has helped to align strategies in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector with activities in other sectors.

1.4 DONOR AND NGO CO-ORDINATION

As with the previous year, co-ordination of donors and NGOs continued, with two joint meetings being arranged for donors, NGOs and government staff on 22nd September 1988 and 13th April 1989.

Information exchange

The first of the meetings was arranged mainly to exchange information about project activities, and to inform donors and NGOs about the new strategies and approaches being adopted by the National Action Committee for sector development in general.

Increased NGO/Government co-operation

The second meeting had a particular aim, which was to scrutinize ways for closer co-operation between government staff and NGOs. It was acknowledged (as noted in 2.1.2 above) that a number of NGOs have expertise and spare capacity which could well supplement the insufficient capacity of various government agencies to implement projects. The meeting in April defined a set of project activities which would be the most suitable for NGO involvement in the sector. The meeting also stressed and agreed upon the importance of all NGOs working through the Government's existing decentralized structures, namely the Provincial and District Development Committees. At the national level the NAC Donors Sub-Committee is the appropriate forum for such discussion and co-ordination.

NGO project proposals

In the April meeting the Government informed NGOs that it had received support from the Netherlands Government in the form of Counter Value Funds, which would be assigned specifically for NGO-implemented projects. This issue was discussed in the meeting and it was agreed that NGOs would prepare project proposals in liaison with the relevant District Development Committees (through their Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees), and forward these to the national level for financial support.

1.5 PROGRAMME MONITORING AND NATIONAL INVENTORIES

Programme planning and monitoring tool

In the latter part of the year a new sub-committee was established under the NAC called the Information Management Sub-Committee. (See 2.1.1. above.) This sub-committee has attempted to gain a clearer insight and understanding of recent developments in sector information management. This is in order to improve, standardize and co-ordinate the quality and flow of data in the sector for the purposes of programme planning and monitoring. Much work has already been done under the Computer Aided Water Information and Design System (CAWIDS) Project over the past few years - particularly in MEWRD and MOH - to establish computerized national data-bases for boreholes, wells, springs, and latrines. However this system has not yet become an *operational* planning or monitoring tool for the sector, and as such constitutes one of the primary focuses of the Information Management Sub-Committee.

National inventory

One of the key foundation stones of a useful database for sector planning and monitoring is a reliable national inventory of existing water and sanitation facilities. Under the NAC a project aimed at establishing national inventories for all rural water supply and sanitation facilities has been working on completing inventory forms that would register all new facilities. The registration forms have been designed but are not yet in full use. Serious attention needs to be given to this issue during the coming year.

IRWSS project monitoring system

While the above-mentioned activities address themselves to the question of national programme monitoring, the NCU has established a monitoring system specifically for decentralized monitoring and management of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (IRWSS) projects. Forms have been developed which assist both districts and provinces to monitor and thus better plan and manage their IRWSS projects, but which also improve reporting on these projects to donors and MFEPD.

Project information database

In addition, the NCU has been working on a broader project information database which contains information about most project activities in the sector, information not currently recorded within the CAWIDS system. It also covers planned physical activities, training activities and budgets for projects within the sector, for both Government and NGO projects. This database may prove to be a useful additional source of information for sector co-ordination.

6 PROMOTION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME

Dissemination of information about the national programme can make an important contribution to sector development. The very timely preparation of a video film by DDF personnel working on the Mt Darwin IRWSS Project, together with supporting information, has facilitated the introduction of the programme to senior government officials and other influential audiences.

During the reporting period, the programme has been introduced to:

- President R.G. Mugabe
- Minister, MLGRUD
- Deputy Minister, MLGRUD
- 400 participants at the Annual Congress for District Councils
(including 17 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and all Governors,
Permanent Secretaries, Provincial Administrators, District
Administrators and Council Chairmen)
- Deputy Secretaries, MLGRUD
- Norwegian Prime Minister, Ms G. H. Bruntland.
- DANIDA mission from Copenhagen
- SIDA mission from Stockholm

As a consequence of this promotion, and through other seminars, workshops and publications, Zimbabwe's National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is now well known both locally and internationally.

3. REVIEW OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 REPORT ON INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (IRWSS) PROJECTS

3.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

a) **General**

During the reporting period, much activity has taken place to develop rural water supply and sanitation facilities. Although the NAC's integrated approach to rural water supply and sanitation is the main approach for future development, all other sector projects utilizing different approaches must also be recognized.

Some major issues for sector development should be mentioned at this stage. Together with increased awareness of the National Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, the decentralized approach has had spill-over effects into many other projects. Of significance here is the improved co-ordination at provincial and district levels through the respective Provincial and District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees (which fall under the Development Committees.) Such a forum provides valuable planning, co-ordination and management experience for all kinds of development projects in the district. In addition, during the year NGOs have increasingly begun to attend and participate in these same committees in those districts in which they are implementing projects.

On a different note, the shortage of cement has slowed down virtually all activities on both government and NGO-implemented projects. Activities planned for the coming financial year are likely to face similar constraints.

An additional constraint is the loss - and potential loss - of experienced civil servants to the private sector, especially those with technical skills. It is often difficult to replace those who have left without disrupting continuity of the projects. Although the planning and implementation of the projects is increasingly decentralized, strong support from the different ministry head offices is required.

b) **Project development and progress**

The number of IRWSS projects currently being implemented using the NAC model has increased from 3 to 10 in this financial year. (Preparatory work was begun on an eleventh, entirely Government-funded project in Mutoko in anticipation of the project start-up in July 1989.)

Projects currently in progress will provide safe water facilities for approximately 900 000 people. The district projects in progress are listed below:

<u>District</u>	<u>Project start</u>	<u>Finance</u>
Mt Darwin	87/88 (July)	NORAD
Chipinge	88/89 (July) *	NORAD
Makoni	88/89 (July) *	NORAD
Chimanimani	88/89 (July)	NORAD
Mudzi	88/89 (July)	NORAD
Zaka	88/89 (July)	NORAD
Bulilima Mangwe	88/89 (January)	DUTCH
Nkayi	88/89 (January)	DUTCH
Nyaminyami	88/89 (January)	DUTCH
Guruve	88/89 (January)	DUTCH
(Mutoko)	89/90 (July)	Government)

* *The Chipinge and Makoni projects started in 1985 as a combined drought relief project in Manicaland, but in 88/89 they were revised in accordance with the NAC model for integrated projects.*

c) **Physical progress:**

In general progress has been good, but perhaps more important is the fact that most districts now appreciate the advantages of planning achievable and realistic targets. Of the projects included in the above list, some districts are behind and others are ahead of schedule. In most cases those districts that are seemingly 'behind' in terms of actual physical construction, have focussed in the first year of the project more on mobilization of the local communities, and on training of project personnel such as well sinkers and headworks and latrine builders .

The table below indicates the important infrastructure development that has taken place this year and which forms the basis for increased implementation capacity for the current financial year.

TABLE 8: Integrated Projects: Annual Planned and Completed Activities

INTEGRATED PROJECTS: ANNUAL PLANNED AND COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY:	FY 87/88 *		FY 88/89**		FY 89/90	
	Plan	Compl	Plan	Compl.	Plan	Compl
Shallow wells	30	14	180	88	322	
Deep wells	20	21	300	186	572	
Boreholes	50	26	258	133	577	
Rehab. water points	50	67	253	181	411	
Protected springs					63	
Blair toilets	1500	200	9700	1360	20473	
SUM new SWU:	340	207	2370	1311	4923	

* one project in progress

** six projects in progress for 12 months, 4 projects in progress for 6 months

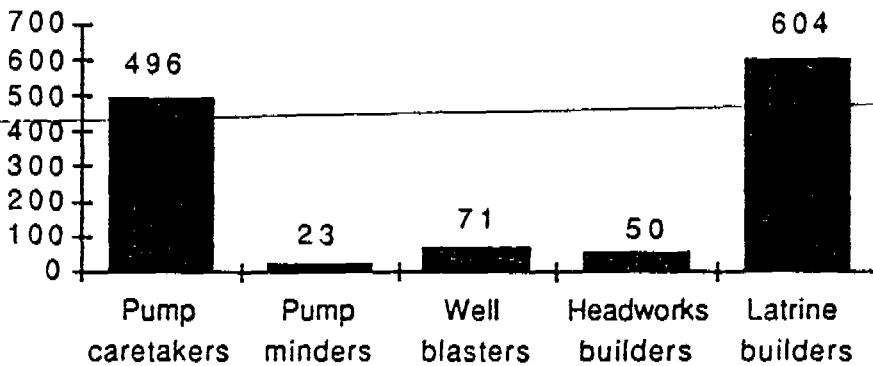
NOTE: FY 88/89 represents a more realistic "average" year.

3.1.2 TRAINING

The chart shows skills training of project field workers. In addition to the skills training, much has been done to train, advise and inform provincial and district staff of the new activities they have to undertake as a consequence of decentralizing decision-making and planning. Training workshops have been held to inform officers of relevant government policies and project procedures and routines. This training will benefit all projects, and not just those linked to water and sanitation development.

TABLE 9: Integrated Projects : Training Activities (FY1988/89)

Table 9 Integrated Projects: Training Activities (FY1988/89)



Work planning and evaluation workshops have been introduced at district level to strengthen district level planning and coordination. These will be held every six months in all districts implementing integrated projects. A workshop methodology was developed in three districts in Manicaland half way through the year, and introduced in all integrated project districts at the end of the year. The workshops are expected to have an important impact on district level efficiency and coordination, and form part of a general process of strengthening district-level capacity.

In addition to the district workshops, head office staff have been supporting provincial staff through attendance at workshops and meetings in an attempt to strengthen the technical support and advice provided by the provinces directly to districts.

Besides the inter-ministerial workshops, each sector ministry also has its own regular training activities for provincial and district staff. Increasingly this training incorporates aspects of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme and of IRWSS project planning and management in particular, and thus strengthens sector development and co-ordination as a whole. Examples of such activities during the year include:

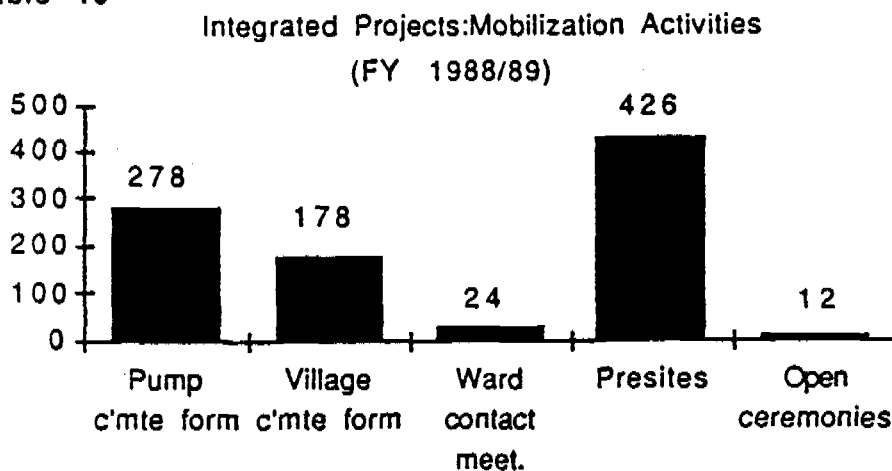
- MOH - Annual workshop for Provincial Environmental Health Officers
- DDF - Monthly meetings for Senior Field Officers (Water)
- MCCD - Workshop for accounting and administrative staff on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme
- MLGRUD - Half-yearly workshops for Provincial Co-ordinators and workshop for District Administrators and Senior Administrative Officers directly involved in implementation of IRWSS projects.

3.1.3 MOBILIZATION

In addition to training activities, mobilization activities in the integrated projects have resulted in community participation in selection of presites, community inputs into water-point construction (with labour and local materials), and the establishment of key committees at village level to ensure future community-level maintenance of new facilities. Those activities that can be quantified are shown in the following table:

TABLE 10: Integrated Projects: Mobilization Activities (FY1988/89)

Table 10



3.1.4 MONITORING AND REPORTING

A standard monthly and quarterly reporting format has been developed and field tested during the year for use by district and provincial staff for monitoring of IRWSS projects. (See 2.1.5 above) The forms have been introduced in all implementing districts at the beginning of FY 1989/90.

3.1.5 PROJECT STRENGTHS AND CONSTRAINTS

In general, the district-planned and implemented rural water supply and sanitation projects have been met with both enthusiasm and frustration by those most closely involved, and seldom with indifference!

a) **Strengths**

One of the main strengths of the IRWSS projects is the direct involvement and motivation of district staff in the projects. The project components are familiar to the implementors and manageable, and the level of technology is well understood. This facilitates closer identification with the project and encourages commitment to its success. Decentralization of project planning and management to district level generally has a positive effect on staff morale.

b) **Constraints**

On the other hand one of the constraints for project implementation has been the additional administrative and managerial demands on district staff as a result of the decentralized approach for IRWSS projects. Some time (3-6 months) is thus required for all new projects to adjust to this new approach.

The second constraint during the reporting period was the serious shortage of materials (particularly cement) and transport. More time will be required in future for project preparation to try and minimize such logistical problems, and so avoid demoralization of project personnel.

3.1.6 INTEGRATED PROJECTS IN GUTU DISTRICT AND MATABELELAND SOUTH

The projects in Gutu and Matabeleland South were planned before NAC had developed national guide-lines for integrated projects, and the planning approach used was therefore different from the current NAC model. These projects are integrated in the sense that water supply and sanitation issues are being implemented together, however they had not previously considered the prescribed responsibilities of other sector ministries/agencies. Both projects are now making adjustments so as to include the decentralized committees and all sector ministries in project planning and implementation.

GTZ/KFW

The water and sanitation activities in Gutu - financed by GTZ/KFW through MEWRD - are part of the larger CARD project implemented through ARDA.

EEC DELEGATION

The Matabeleland South projects - started in 1987 and scheduled to finish in FY 1989/90 - have activities in the districts of Insiza, Umzingwane, Matobo and Bulilima Mangwe.

TABLE 11: Projects in Gutu & Mat South: Planned and Completed Activities (FY 87/88 - FY 89/90)

FY87/88 - FY 89/90				
ACTIVITY:	GUTU		Matab. South	
	Plan	Compl.	Plan	Compl.
Shallow wells	66	220		
Deep wells			150	85
Boreholes	145	110	50	360
Rehab. water points	155	75	411	
Protected springs				
Blair toilets	5000		12000	2060
SUM new SWU:	135	770	2950	2055

NOTE: Annual Average Output of SWUs

The above table assumes a 3-year implementation period for planned activities, however *completed* activities are assumed for a 2-year period only. Therefore the average annual output of SWUs is estimated as follows:

$$(770 + 2055)/2 = 1413 \text{ SWUs}$$

3.2 OTHER RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS

3.2.1 TYPES OF PROJECTS

In the rural water supply and sanitation sector there are number of different types of projects in addition to the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (IRWSS) projects, implemented according to the NAC guide-lines. (Discussed above in 3.1) For monitoring and reporting purposes these others can be classified as follows:

- a) Government financed projects
- b) Donor financed non-integrated projects
- c) NGO-implemented projects
- d) Donor support to infrastructure development
- e) Projects in Resettlement Areas
- f) Projects in Service Centres

a) Government financed projects

The work reported on under this section covers project activities implemented by government agencies and financed under the Public Sector Investment Programme. (PSIP)

For the development of rural water supplies the government agencies primarily involved in such project activities are:

MEWRD

Most operations for FY 88/89 under the PSIP consisted of borehole drilling for government institutions in the rural areas (400), and borehole drilling and headworks construction for primary water supplies in the Resettlement Areas (405), with finance for the latter channelled through DERUDE, MLGRUD. MEWRD utilized private contractors to drill boreholes when their own capacity could not cover the demand for drilling work. MEWRD also has the responsibility for operation and maintenance of approximately 100 piped schemes in various service centres.

DDF

On PSIP-financed projects DDF drilled 130 boreholes, complete with headworks, throughout the country. (DDF has also been responsible for borehole drilling in the IRWSS projects in Zaka and Guruve.) AT the same time, DDF has the responsibility for operation and maintenance of more than 100 piped rural water supplies as well as maintenance of all primary water supplies in the communal areas. The three-tier operation and maintenance system, including district maintenance teams, has been established in 37 districts in the country.

MOH

On their field vote for the last year, MOH continued its sanitation programme in all districts throughout the country. In total, about 30 000 latrines were built (including 14 000 donor-financed latrines initiated and supervised by MOH). MOH was responsible for the construction of approximately 1900 shallow wells fitted with bucket pumps, financed both by government and donor funds. In addition health education activities have been carried out in all districts in the country.

TABLE 12: Current Government Funded Activities

CURRENT GOVERNMENT FUNDED ACTIVITIES
FY87/88 - 88/89

ACTIVITY:	FY 87/88		FY 88/89	
	Plan	Compl.	Plan	Compl.
Shallow wells, MOH		1656		1988
Deep wells, DDF				
Boreholes, MEWRD	1100	1100	400	400
Boreholes, DERUDE				
Boreholes, DDF	400	400	130	130
Rehab. water points, DDF				
Blair toilets		31000		30000
SUM new SWU:	7500	9156	4650	6638

NOTE: Average Annual Output of SWUs

While the table above includes completion figures for both 1987/88 and 1988/89, it is assumed that the latter figure more closely approximates an *average* year for construction of water points by government agencies. Therefore, it is assumed that the average annual output of SWUs on government-funded projects
= 6638 SWUs.

b) **Donor financed non-integrated projects**

This section reports on non-integrated rural water supply and/or sanitation projects funded by various donors.

b.1 **DANIDA**

DANIDA is currently assisting DDF with well-sinking in Shurugwi, Chikomba and Hwange and also supporting MOH with construction of shallow wells and sanitation in the same districts. In addition, DANIDA is providing technical assistance to MLGRUD in the provincial office of Matabeleland North to strengthen the provincial co-ordination of rural water supply and sanitation activities.

DANIDA is also providing support to DDF with establishing the three-tier operation and maintenance system for rural primary water supplies in Midlands and Matabeleland North Provinces. Included in the same project is the rehabilitation of about 2000 water points.

b.2 **SIDA**

SIDA is supporting some activities within the sector. MOH is enjoying support for the implementation of about 20 000 Blair latrines in Manicaland Province. SIDA also provides commodity assistance to MEWRD. Since 1982, this commodity assistance has amounted to about 41 million Swedish Kroner (about Z\$ 10 million) which has mainly been utilised for drilling equipment, drilling spare parts and hydrogeological equipment.

b.3 **NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT**

The Netherlands Government has a large commodity import programme whereby forex is made available to the private sector for government-prioritised imports, but the importers repay in local currency. The funds accumulated (Counter Value Funds) are utilised for specific purposes. The Dutch CVF are now increasingly earmarked for rural water supplies, sanitation and irrigation. As mentioned earlier, the Dutch are already supporting four integrated projects. In addition, support has been provided to MEWRD for drilling of boreholes for government institutions in the rural areas. Special funds in forex have been made available to the sector for procurement of engines , vehicles and spare parts which are in short supply.

b.4 **NORAD**

NORAD is mainly providing assistance to three types of projects in the sector: integrated district projects, national projects and other non-integrated rural water supply and sanitation projects. Of the last category, NORAD has been supporting a Pilot "Well Sinking Project" with the objective of developing a methodology for implementing drought relief projects when these are needed. DDF and MOH have been jointly implementing this project which has now been phased out. DDF is also receiving support from NORAD for some drilling of boreholes in the communal lands outside the integrated projects, but this support too is being phased out. Like DANIDA, NORAD is also assisting DDF with establishing the national three-tier operation and maintenance system. This project covers procurement of equipment and transport, establishment of district stores for pump spare parts, and training of personnel.

- b.6 UNICEF
UNICEF is supporting district activities through DDF and MOH, covering well sinking and construction of Blair latrines in Mashonaland East and West Provinces, and Matabeleland South.

TABLE 13: Donor Financed Non-Integrated Projects (3 - 5 Year Period)

DONOR FINANCED NON-INTEGRATED PROJECTS

ACTIVITY:	Plan	Compl.
Shallow wells	1358	592
Deep wells	121	36
Rehab. water points	2171	641
Protected springs	0	0
Blair toilets	1	0
Small dams	1	0
Small gardens	1	0
Blair toilets	35850	11561
SUM new SWU:	3721	3355

NOTE: Average Annual Output of SWUs

The figures included in the table above assume an average implementation period of 3 - 5 years. In estimating the average annual output of SWUs, the calculation is done using a median of 4 years, as follows:

$$3355/4 = 839 \text{ SWUs}$$

c) NGO-implemented projects

NGOs contribute a great deal to the development of the rural areas in Zimbabwe. While NGOs operate with their own staff in implementing the projects, they are increasingly participating in the co-ordinating committees at all levels and thus contribute indirectly to training of and sharing experiences with all government staff. Increasingly too, NGOs have been stepping in to assist government staff directly with transport and training of project personnel.

Both DANIDA and EEC have channelled substantial funds through LWF for well-sinking and construction of small dams and vegetable gardens. EEC is also supporting SCF (UK) to implement well sinking and latrine building in Bikita District.

Many of the NGO-implemented projects are of reasonably long duration, often up to 4-5 years.

TABLE 14: Current NGO Implemented Projects (4 - 5 Year Period)

CURRENT NGO IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

ACTIVITY:	Plan	Compl.
Shallow wells	80	44
Deep wells	2080	1417
Boreholes	399	230
Rehab. water points	657	145
Small dams	51	50
Small gardens	153	122
Blair toilets	15640	5334
SUM new SWU:	8315	5445

NOTE: Average Annual Output of SWUs

Assuming that the average project duration for an NGO project is 4 years, then the average annual output of SWUs can be calculated as follows:

$$5445/4 = 1361 \text{ SWUs}$$

d) Donor support to institutional development

Many bilateral and multi-lateral organizations provide assistance to ministry head offices. These projects are aimed at developing a stronger institutional basis for implementation and sustainability of projects.

Types of support:

- Technical Assistance through manpower support
- Commodity Assistance, including transport, equipment, spare parts and commodities not available locally
- Training Assistance, including design of training programmes, development of training materials and printing of these
- Other projects such as research studies and organizational development

d.1 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

The table below indicates the technical personnel recruited to support different sector ministries in planning and implementation of rural water supply and sanitation activities. It includes staff recruited for national and provincial level positions.

TABLE 15: Technical Assistance Provided to Ministries

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO MINISTRIES FOR WATER AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES

		DANIDA	NORAD	SIDA	AUSTR	WHO	UNDP	ODA	DUTCH	UNICEF	GTZ
MLGRUD	Ex	1	5						1		
	LC		3								
DDF	Ex	4	1							1	
	LC		2								
MOH	Ex					1	2				
	LC		4	2			1				
MLGRUD	Ex	1			7			2			3
	LC		4	2							
DDF	Ex	1			7			2			
	LC		4	2							
MOH	Ex										
	LC		5								

EXPATRIATES

LC=LOCAL CONSULTANTS

1.2 COMMODITY ASSISTANCE:

Over the last year, Commodity Assistance was provided as follows:

MLGRUD:

NORAD Office equipment
DUTCH Training equipment, typewriters

DDF:

NORAD PVC, Cement
DUTCH Spare parts, vehicles, vehicle spares

MOH:

NORAD Cement
DUTCH Vehicles, office equipment, water testing equipment

MEWRD:

SIDA	Drilling spares& equipment
ODA	Transport and drilling spares
JICA	Drilling equipment
NORAD	PVC, Cement
DUTCH	Spare parts, pumps, engines, water testing equipment

MCCD:

NORAD	Office equipment
DUTCH	Training equipment, typewriters

AGRITEX:

DUTCH	Office Equipment
	PVC
	Caravans

d.3 **TRAINING ASSISTANCE:**

Training support to the sector has incorporated a variety of activities:

Training Centre for Water and Sanitation, (University of Zimbabwe)
Support from UNDP/World Bank to establish a training resource centre for rural water supply and waste management.

Health Education

Support from WHO to Ministry of Health to develop and strengthen health and hygiene education.

Well-Sinking Manual

Support to DDF from UNICEF to develop a well-sinking manual.

Training Materials

Support from NORAD to MOH, MLGRUD, MCCD and MEWRD to develop training materials and guide-lines to facilitate decentralized planning and implementation of projects.

Training equipment

Support from the Netherlands Government to procure training equipment for facilitating improved dissemination of information. (e.g projectors, flip charts, instamatic cameras, overhead projectors etc.)

d.4 **STUDIES/RESEARCH**

There have been a number of developments in the sector this year related to research activities

Water and Sanitation Studies Fund

The Water and Sanitation Studies Fund (previously titled "Environmental Studies Fund"), was established with assistance from NORAD, but it is hoped to expand it with finance from other donors in future. The Fund, which began to function this year, encourages, supports and co-ordinates applied research in areas relevant to the rural water supply and sanitation sector. One such study initiated this year has been a study on Community Maintenance of Handpumps. Other proposed activities include the development of a National Training Plan and a Garden Study.

Evaluation of Pump-minder System

As part of the NORAD-assisted project to strengthen DDF's operation and maintenance activities, a study was carried out by DDF to evaluate the role and effectiveness of pump minders within the three-tier operation and maintenance system.

District and Rural Service Centres Study

Support was provided by the World Bank for a study completed in May 89: "Study to Determine the Technical and Financial Options for the Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation in the District and Rural Service Centres". (See 2.1.2 above.)

d.5 **ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Information Management

NORAD has been supporting a project covering procurement of computers and development of software to establish a national database for rural water supply and sanitation facilities. Software and hardware have been delivered. The remaining task is to establish and operationalize the organizational structure for collecting data.

Establishment of National Operation and Maintenance System

Support is currently provided by DANIDA, NORAD and UNICEF to assist with the establishment of a national three-tier operation and maintenance system. So far, 37 districts have introduced the system, with the establishment of district stores, a maintenance vehicle, and a district team to carry out repairs of primary water supplies in the district.

e) **Projects in Resettlement Areas**

The National Resettlement Programme has been implemented by DERUDE in MLGRUD. So far 202 resettlement schemes have been completed providing for approximately 54 000 families. Presently 9 schemes are under development.

With respect to safe drinking water, primary water supply facilities are provided mainly in the form of boreholes with handpumps. So far, 1900 boreholes have been provided with a theoretical capacity to serve 470 000 people. According to DERUDE's statistics additional factors, such as proximity to safe water supplies, mean that 605 additional boreholes are required.

The British Overseas Development Agency (ODA) has for a long time been supporting the Resettlement Programme. ODA provides 50% of the capital finance for the schemes on a reimbursement/grant basis. For the current financial year the budget for infrastructure development in the Resettlement Areas is approximately Z\$6 million.

The budget for maintenance of the primary water supplies is also the responsibility of DERUDE. While DERUDE contracts MEWRD to drill the necessary boreholes, the issue of standard headwork construction and operation and maintenance of these facilities has not yet been sufficiently addressed. This is born out by the fact that for maintenance purposes DERUDE has a budget of only \$23 000 per year. This amounts to about \$12 per water point per annum, which is grossly inadequate. The issue has since been discussed in NAC and a joint attempt between DDF and DERUDE seems to be required to resolve the short term problem.

Sanitation in the Resettlement Areas is approached in a similar way to that of sanitation in the communal lands. For construction of Blair latrines, the owners are issued with cement only. MOH assists with training and supervision. However, during this financial year only 100 toilets were constructed. This points to the need for serious re-evaluation of the current sanitation activities in these areas.

f) **Projects in Service Centres**

Development of water and sanitation facilities in the service centres has slowed down. The service centres are of various categories, the highest being the gazetted district service centres, where conventional piped services have been provided in the past. However, limited financial resources and lack of adequate revenue collection has halted development in these centres.

For background information, the different types of service centres - most of them being very small - are listed below:

Growth Points	8
District Service Centres	55
Rural Service Centres	413
Resettlement Service Centres	92
<u>Total:</u>	<u>568</u>

The total estimated population for all centres was 507 000 in 1989.

3%	of the centres have an average population of	640 persons
3%	" " " " " " " "	" 1800 persons
48%	" " " " " " " "	" 1000 - 1400 persons
38%	" " " " " " " "	" 300 persons
7%	" " " " " " " "	" 170 persons

Since 1982, MEWRD has designed and developed 102 water supplies which the ministry is currently operating. In 82/83 nine to ten schemes were implemented annually, but this has slowed down to two schemes for the current financial year 1988/89.

MEWRD incurs operation and maintenance expenditures in the region of \$500 000 annually for these schemes, but manages to retrieve less than 10% of these costs in revenue. MEWRD has therefore been trying to hand over the responsibility for these schemes to MLGRUD or the local authorities. They argue that other agencies who have established district offices are in a far stronger position to follow up the issue of revenue collection. MFEPD on the other hand is reluctant to finance any new piped schemes until a cost recovery policy and mechanism of revenue collection have been developed.

The NAC is currently exploring solutions to these complex problems.

MLGRUD is also pursuing the development of a revenue collection system so that the standard of services in the gazetted service centres can be maintained. In the other rural centres lower technologies can be considered. Sanitation facilities are directly linked to the type of water supplies provided. The Department of Physical Planning is presently evaluating the possibility of changing plot sizes so that on-site sanitation facilities can be accommodated in the lower grade centres.

4. SECTOR FINANCE

4.1 DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT

For development activities financial support to the sector can be summarized in two main groups:

External support:

Donor finance (bilateral financial assistance)
Multilateral finance (UN Organizations)
NGO finance (including project implementation)

Government finance:

Development costs (PSIP)
Recurrent costs

**Community contributions in the form of material & labour, constitute a third 'hidden' cost.

4.1.1 EXTERNAL SUPPORT

It is not possible to get an accurate assessment of the financial support provided by any donor or NGO for one particular year. However it is possible to find out which projects the various agencies are supporting, the activities planned, and the expected duration of the project (s). In Annexure 3 a list is given outlining those projects in the rural water supply and sanitation sector receiving assistance . Most projects are of 2 - 3 years duration, with the exception of the integrated projects which are of 3-5 years duration.

Donors and NGOs provide the major contribution to development in the sector. The table below indicates the level of support committed to the sector from the various agencies.

TABLE 16: Committed Investment to Current Sector Projects (3 - 5 year period)

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>Z\$(1000)</u>	<u>Percentage %</u>
Donors (bilateral assistance)	107 500	81%
UN organizations (multilateral assistance)	6 200	5%
Private Organizations (NGOs)	18 100	14%
<u>Total:</u>	<u>131 800</u>	<u>100%</u>

The distribution of assistance is given below:

- a) **Donor finance**
Bilateral donor support amounts to 81% of all current external support to rural water supply and sanitation projects. Of this, about 40% is utilized on projects implemented at Head Office level. This includes commodity assistance, technical assistance, training activities, development of training materials, establishing monitoring systems, developing water point testing laboratories, institutional/organizational development, etcetera.
- b) **Multilateral finance**
The support from multilateral UN organizations covers about 5% of external support to the sector. Most of this support is to head office-implemented projects in the form of training, development of training materials and technical assistance. UNICEF is an exception in that it is involved in well-sinking and sanitation projects in Mashonaland West and East Provinces, and Matabeleland South.
- c) **NGO finance**
The support by the NGOs amounts to approximately 14% of all current external support to rural water supply and sanitation projects. However NGOs provide a significant 22% of all district implemented project finance.

4.1.2 GOVERNMENT FINANCE

- a) **Development Costs**
The finance provided by the government through Treasury is limited to commitments for one year at a time. Therefore it is not possible to have government financial commitments stretching over many years, as is the case with donors and NGOs.

Thus in order to assess the government's direct input into the sector, the best way is to look at the finance made available over the last two years to the the different sector ministries:

TABLE 17: Government Financial Input into Sector (1987/88 - 1988/89)

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>FY 87/88</u>	<u>FY 88/89</u>
MLGRUD		
DDF:	2 410	4 935
DERUDE:		2 500
MEWRD:	1 965	400
MCCD:	-	-
MOH:	10 403	5 280
TOTAL:	<u>14 778</u>	<u>13 115</u>

b) **Recurrent Costs**

The bulk of the recurrent costs are borne by government in the form of staff salaries, T & S, mileage and maintenance support, although some donor assistance is channelled into developing and supporting the government maintenance system. The local communities also make their contribution towards recurrent costs in the form of free labour and assistance with maintenance and repair of facilities.

Based on rough estimates of recurrent costs in sector ministries, it appears that government's overall recurrent input into the sector is in the magnitude of Z\$15 - 20 million per annum.

One problem in accurately assessing government input is that for many items such as office accommodation, stationery, T&S, etc., each ministry has one lump sum for the entire ministry. To separate out individual departments and officers is very difficult and often impossible to assess without spending a substantial amount of time analysing all the figures.

ANNEXURE 1

OVERVIEW OF NAC POLICIES AND APPROACH

1. OBJECTIVES

1.1 General sector objectives

To improve the health of the rural population and to improve their standard of living by developing safe water supplies and sanitation facilities throughout the rural areas.

1.2 Programme Objectives

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme aims at providing all people in the Communal Lands and Resettlement Areas with safe drinking water and with safe and adequate sanitation facilities.

The main project approach for achieving these objectives is the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Model as defined by the NAC. However, other types of projects will be acceptable and recognized, as long as they are well co-ordinated and compatible with the national operation and maintenance system.

2. ESSENTIAL PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

2.1 Finance

The cost of implementing the programme was assessed in the National Master Water Plan in 1985. At that time the cost was estimated to be approximately Z\$ 1 billion over a 20 year period to reach Phase 2 service level. With more recent information, rough calculations of the cost estimate to meet just the Phase 1 requirements (by the year 2000) are in the range of Z\$ 25 million per annum, totalling close to Z\$ 276 million over 11 years (estimated at 1989 prices).

NOTE:

These figures, which apply only to district-level requirements and are exclusive of support to head office projects, are based on 1989 costs. They do not take into account inflation over the projected period.

2.2 Technology

In order to adequately service the target population, the technology options have to fall within the financial framework available. Therefore low cost facilities are utilized. Primary water supply needs are met through protected springs, deep blasted wells and shallow hand-dug wells and boreholes. (Piped water supplies cost 5 -10 times more and are therefore not a financially viable solution to cover all people in the rural areas). The sanitation will be covered by construction of Blair ventilated improved pit latrines.

Research is presently in progress on the appropriateness and/or viability of incorporating the upgrading of household wells into the programme.

At the same time, experience has pointed to the need to consider rehabilitation of existing piped supplies as an option in the provision of protected water to rural communities. This has previously been excluded from the scope of NAC policy, primarily due to unresolved questions of maintenance. This is also true with regard to new piped systems, however a limited number of piped water supplies are now planned, mainly for the District and Rural Service Centers. The implementation of these schemes is dependent on developing and operationalizing a viable cost recovery system.

2.3 Decentralized planning and implementation

The integrated approach is based on decentralized project planning and implementation. The fora for planning and implementation of projects are the Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees of District and Provincial Development Committees. At a later stage the NAC (at national level) approves proposals prepared by the districts. All sector ministries are members of these committees.

2.4 Inter-ministerial approach.

The programme assumes that each agency or ministry will be responsible for those project activities which fall within its recognized portfolio. Each agency has full control over the finances allocated to undertake its responsibilities in the project.

2.5 Operation and maintenance

The operation and maintenance issue has been considered very carefully for the water component of the national programme. In conjunction with any new integrated project, the three tier operation and maintenance system is implemented as an essential part of the project. The three tiers are:

District maintenance team (DDF)

Pump minder (DDF; operating at ward level)

Pump caretaker (village-elected; community support to O&M)

2.6 Community participation

Community involvement is a cornerstone of the whole programme, and plays a vital role in its implementation and long-term sustainability. Local communities contribute to all facilities with local materials, labour, and food for well-sinkers. The community also digs the first 3 metres of a well before handing it over to project well sinkers for blasting and completion. Communities participate in the selection of presites for new waterpoints, and provide volunteers for training as pump caretakers, and members of village water point committees. Community involvement in the sanitation programme is high, with householders supplying local materials, labour for pit excavation, and payment for latrine builders.

2.7 Health Education

Health education is an essential part of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, and is seen as a prerequisite for attaining the full benefits from improved water supply and sanitation.

2.8 Co-ordination

For the integrated approach to succeed, good co-ordination is essential. This is also necessary to ensure the rational use of available resources and to standardize development so that all facilities can be accommodated in a sustainable operation and maintenance system.

3. PHASING OF DEVELOPMENT:

NAC has, in principle, adopted the strategies outlined in the draft National Master Water Plan, which implies that the the development of the rural areas with respect to water and sanitation is to be carried out in two phases:

3.1 Phase 1 targets:

100% water supply coverage

Development of sufficient service level so that all people in the rural areas have access to safe, protected drinking water.

50% sanitation coverage

Construction of Blair latrines

Establishing a nationwide, community-based operation and maintenance system for primary water supplies.

During Phase 1, all existing water points will be rehabilitated and an operation and maintenance system will be established. A strategic District Water Supply and Sanitation Development Plan should be prepared by each district so as to assess the inputs required to bring the service level up to the long term target (of Phase 2).

3.2 Phase 2 targets:

Reduce walking distance to the nearest water point to 500 meters

Increase sanitation coverage to 100%

3.3 Population estimates

Rural population figures for communal lands and service centres (but *excluding* resettlement schemes and growth points) for the period from 1985 to the year 2000 are here based on figures contained in the National Master Water Plan. Calculations are made using the relevant population figure for 1985 as the starting point, with an assumed increase in the population of 2.8% per annum, (as estimated by CSO.)

Population growth estimates (1000 persons):

	1985	1989	1990	1995	2000
Rural population	4774	5333	5481	6292	7223

NOTE:

The development of primary water supplies and sanitation in Resettlement Areas is the responsibility of the Department of Rural Development (DERUDE) in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development. Information and projections concerning activities in these areas have not been included in this annexure.

3.4 Coverage of water supplies and sanitation facilities

Current figures suggest that the number of existing SWUs in 1989 was approximately 78400, serving an estimated population of 5.333 million. The water supply coverage was therefore approximately 74% ,assuming 100% coverage when 1 Shallow Well Unit (SWU) serves 50 persons. (NOTE: It should be stressed that this figure represents a *theoretical coverage* for the country as a whole. "On the ground" distribution is often extremely uneven and there are significant differences from area to area. This has implications for actual provision of services which may, in some districts, need to go over "100%" coverage.)

In 1989 78400 SWUs serve 78 400 x 50 people	=	3 920 000
1989 rural population	=	5 333 000
<hr/>		
1989 percentage coverage: 3 920 000/5 333 000 x 100%	=	74%

For the same year, the recorded number of Blair latrines was 187 000, giving an estimated sanitation coverage of approximately 21% (assuming 100% coverage when each household of 6 persons has a Blair latrine).

In 1989 recorded number of Blair latrines (MOH)	=	187 000
In 1989 population served: 187 000 x 6	=	1 122 000
1989 percentage coverage: 1 122 000/5 333 000 x 100%	=	21% (approx)

NOTE:

It should be noted that existing inventories of water facilities contain numerous uncertainties, in addition to which they reflect water points *constructed* rather than water points *in operation*. Inaccuracies may well be true for reporting figures on Blair latrines too. All figures should therefore be treated as estimates, based on the best available figures.

3.5 Rehabilitation

Recent DDF estimates suggest that of the total existing water points, close to 30% may be either completely or partially non-functional, due to a variety of reasons, e.g. below-ground technical problems, drought, siltation/blocking and handpump breakdowns. The percentage fluctuates significantly between districts, however the implication for overall rehabilitation costs can not be ignored

DDF figures indicate the following numbers of water points currently needing rehabilitation:

2400 Deep Wells	(Serving 360 000 people)
2500 Boreholes	(Serving 625 000 people)
12300 Headworks	

(Considering *functioning* facilities, these figures suggest that *actual* provision of safe water supplies in 1989 is closer to 55%. However for planning of *new* facilities, the figure of 74% (in 3.4 above) is more appropriate.)

3.6 New facilities to be constructed to meet Phase 1 targets

Calculations of the need for new facilities by the year 2000 can be made by adding together the SWUs needed to service the population *not* being served in 1989, to the SWUs required to meet the population *increase* between 1989 and 2000.

WATER SUPPLIES(SWUs)

a)	Population not served in 1989	= 26% x 5 333 000	
		= 1 386 580	
	No of SWUs needed in 1989	= 1 386 580/50	= 27 700 SWU
b),	Population increase 1989-2000	= 7 223 000 - 5 333 000	
		= 1 890 000	
	No of SWUs needed 1989-2000	= 1 890 000/50	= 37 800 SWU
c)	Additional pop. to be served by 2000	= 1 386 580 + 1 890 000	
		= 3 276 580	
	Total SWU required 1989-2000	= 3 276 580/50	= 65 500 SWU

SANITATION FACILITIES (Blair latrines)

a)	Population not served in 1989:	= 79% x 5 333 000/2	
		= 2 106 535	
	No of h/holds not served in 1989	= 2 106 535/6	
		= 351 089	
	No. Blair latrines needed in 1989	=	351 100 latrines
b)	Population to be served 1989-2000	= 1 890 000/2	
		= 945 000	
	No of h/holds to serve 1989-2000	= 945 000/6	
		= 157 500	
	Additional Blair latrines 1989-2000	=	157 500 latrines
c)	Additional pop to be served by 2000	= 2 106 535 + 945 000	
		= 3 051 535	
	Addit. h/holds to be served by 2000	= 3 051 535/6	
		= 508 589	
	Total Blair latrines 1989 - 2000=		508 600 latrines

NOTE:

Calculations for the required sanitation facilities are based on the target of every second household having a Blair latrine by the year 2000, and the assumption that each rural household consists of an average of 6 persons.

- 3.7 **Estimated annual production rate between 1989 - 2000 (11 years):**
To meet the targets of Phase 1, the estimated annual production rate of new facilities should be as follows:

Primary water supplies: 65 500 SWUs/ 11	=	6 000 SWUs per annum
Blair latrines: 508 600/11	=	46 200 Blairs per annum

3.8 **Annual development costs to reach NAC Phase 1**

Based on average costs for the different activities in the ongoing Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (IRWSS) projects, the following unit costs are used to make a rough calculation of the required development costs:

Average development costs for primary water supplies:	Z\$40 per person
Development costs for Blair latrines:	Z\$150 per latrine
Costs for community mobilization, transport, equipment etc:	Z\$750 per SWU
Rehabilitation costs:	
Deep wells	Z\$1000 per well
Boreholes	Z\$2000 per borehole
Headworks	Z\$1000 per headwork

Based on these unit costs the total development costs between 1989 and 2000 would be as follows:

Activity	Cost estimates
Primary water supplies Z\$40 x 3 276 580	= Z\$131 million
Rehabilitation [(2400 D/w x Z\$1000) + (2500 B/h x Z\$2000) + (12300 H/wks x Z\$1000)]	= Z\$ 20 million
Sanitation Z\$ 150 x 508 600	= Z\$ 76 million
Community Mobilization, transport, equipment Z\$ 750 x 65 500	= Z\$ 49 million
TOTAL	= <u>Z\$ 276 million</u>

For district projects to meet the targets of NAC's Phase 1 service level by the year 2000, **annual development costs between 1989 - 2000 will be in the range of Z\$25 million per annum** (Support to Head Office projects and for provincial staff is not included in this figure.)

3.9 Annual recurrent costs of primary water supplies by year 2000:
The following assumptions have been made in order to roughly calculate annual recurrent costs:

O&M costs for deep wells and boreholes:	Z\$ 150 per year
O&M costs for shallow wells:	Z\$ 40 per year
Salary of pumpminders serving 50 water points:	Z\$1800 per year

Number of Shallow Well Units in 1989:	78 400
Additional number of Shallow Well Units in 2000:	65 500
Total number of Shallow Well Units in 2000:	143 900

NOTE:

Assuming all three types of technical options are feasible in a given area, the following principles are used in calculating the balance of boreholes to deep wells to shallow wells:

- * 60% of total required SWUs to be boreholes
- * Balance to be made up of deep wells and shallow wells at 4:1 ratio

Therefore of total SWUS in the year 2000:

Boreholes are 60% of 143 900 SWUs	= 86 340 SWUs
Number of boreholes = $86\ 340 / 5$	= 17 268 boreholes

SWUs remaining as wells in year 2000

Deep and Shallow wells are 40% of 143 900 = 57 560 SWUs

Using the concept of the Well Ratio Unit (WRU), whereby four Deep wells and one Shallow well add up to 13 SWUs, and the WRU at a ratio of 4:1 is therefore equal to 13 SWUs:

$57\ 560 / 13 = 4428$ Well Ratio Units (WRU)

Deep wells required = 4428×4	= 17 712 Deep wells
Shallow wells required = 4428×1	= 4 452 Shallow wells

Activity	Annual estimated costs
Shallow wells Z\$ 40 x 4428	= Z\$ 200 000
Deep wells and boreholes Z\$150 x (17 712 + 17 268)	= Z\$ 5 250 000
Salaries for pumpminders Z\$1800 x 34 980/50	= Z\$ 1 250 000
Total O&M costs by year 2000	= <u>Z\$ 6 700 000</u>

PROGRAMME: DISTRICT PROJECTS (Status at Feb 1990)

Province	District project areas	IRWSS-Projects			Donor non-Integrated WS-projects	Proposed NGO-Implemented with Govt funds	NGO-Implemented with Donor/NGO funds	IRWSSP-Next district to be prioritized	IRWSS-Project Proposal under preparation
		Donors	Ongoing	Approved Awaiting finance					
MANICA	CHIPINGE	Norad/Sida	Yes				LWF/WV		
MANICA	MAKONI	Norad/Sida	Yes				Aficare/LWF		
MANICA	CHIMANIMANI	Norad/Sida	Yes				LWF		
MANICA	MUTASA				SIDA	Aficare/LWF	WV	1	
MANICA	NYANGA				SIDA		CC	2	
MANICA	MUTARE				SIDA		ADRA	3	
MANICA	BUHERA				SIDA		CC	4	
MASH E	MUZI	Norad	Yes				RB/WV		
MASH E	MUTOKO	GOZ	Yes						
MASH E	LIMP				Unicef	Radd Barna	RB/WV	1	
MASH E	HWEDZA						Aficare	2	
MASH E	MUREWA						WV	3	
MASH E	GOROMONI							4	
MASH E	MAPONDERA							5	
MASH E	SEKE							6	
MASH C	MT DARWIN	Norad	Yes				WV		
MASH C	GURUVE	Dutch	Yes				WV		
MASH C	RUSHINGA						CADEC	1	
MASH C	CENTENARY							2	
MASH C	MAZOWE							3	
MASH C	BINDURA							4	
MASH C	SHAMVA							5	
MASH W	NYAMINYAMI	Dutch	Yes				SCF (UK)		
MASH W	CHIROROOZIVA	Dutch		Yes	Unicef		WV		
MASH W	MURUNGWE				Unicef		CADEC	1	
MASH W	MHONDORO							2	
MASH W	KADOMA/NGEZI				Unicef			3	
MASH W	KADOMA/SANYATI							4	
MIDL	CHIKOMBA	Danda		Yes	Danda		WV		
MIDL	SHURUGWI	Danda		Yes	Danda				
MIDL	GOKWE				Danda/JICA			1	
MIDL	ZVISHAVANE				Danda			2	
MIDL	MASHAMBAZOU						Aficare/WV	3	
MIDL	MANYAME							4	
MIDL	TAKAWIRA						Aficare/WV	5	
MIDL	MBERENGWA				Danda		Aficare/WV	6	
MASV	ZAKA	Norad	Yes				ADRA/Aficare/CADEC		
MASV	GUTU	GTZ	Yes						
MASV	CHIBI	Dutch		Yes			Aficare		
MASV	MWENEZI							1	
MASV	CHIREZI						RB	2	
MASV	BIKITA						LWF	3	
MASV	MASVINGO						Aficare/LWF/WV	4	
MAT N	NKAYI	Dutch	Yes						
MAT N	HWANGE	Danda		Yes			Aficare		
MAT N	TSHOLOTSHO	Dutch		Yes	Danda/EEC		CADEC/WV		
MAT N	BINGA				Danda	SCF (UK)	SCF (UK)	1	
MAT N	BUBI						WV	2	
MAT N	LUPANE							3	
MAT S	BULILIMA MANGWI	Dutch/EEC	Yes		EEC		CC		
MAT S	UMAZINGWANE	EEC	Yes						
MAT S	INSIZA	EEC	Yes						
MAT S	MATOBO	EEC	Yes						
MAT S	BEITBRIDGE	Unicef		Yes	Unicef	LWF	ADRA/Aficare/LWF	1	
MAT S	GWANDA					LWF	LWF	2	

Abbreviations Donors

1. DANIDA - Danish International Development Agency
2. DUTCH - Government of the Netherlands
3. EEC - Commission of European Communities
4. GTZ - German Agency for Technical Cooperation
5. JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency
6. NORAD - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
7. SIDA - Swedish International Development Authority
8. UNICEF - United Nations Children Fund

Abbreviations NGOs

- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- CADEC - Catholic Development Commission
- CC - Christian Care
- LWF - Lutheran World Federation
- RB - Radd Barna
- SCF (UK) - Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)
- WV - World Vision

- IRWSS-projects - Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects
- WS-projects - Water and Sanitation Projects
- NGO - Non-Governmental Organizations

The National Coordination Unit
Ministry of Local Government Rural and Urban Development

ANNEXURE 3

SUMMARY OF DONOR SUPPORT:

AUSTRALIA:

Technical Assistance to MEWRD:

Financing of 7 experts for planning, design and water engineering 89-91

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:

Recently provided support through World Vision to implement water supply and sanitation in UMP district. Financial scale of approx Z\$ 2 million.

DANIDA:

Three programmes:

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Planning.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project:

Through MOH, 3 yrs 86-89, 13500 latrines and 850 shallow wells, approx Z\$ 2.8 million, in Shurugwi, Chikomba and Hwange districts.

Community-based Handpump Rehabilitation Project:

Through DDF, 3 yrs 86-90, rehab of all water points in Midlands and in 2 districts in Matabeleland North. Approx Z\$ 4.5 million.

DUTCH AID:

Support to 4 integrated projects:

Nkayi, Bulilima Mangwe, Nyaminyami and Guruve. Total finance: Z\$ 15.5 million.

Spare parts for sector development:

Assistance with procurement of imported spare parts and transport for sector development for MLGRUD, DDF, MEWRD, MOH and MCCD. Approx Z\$ 2 million for FY 88/89.

EEC:

Accelerated Programme for Masvingo Province:

Started in 1984; 284 boreholes, 30 wells and 97 other water sources. Approx Z\$ 1.7 million, now complete.

Matabeleland South Rural Water and Sanitation Project:

Started 1986 with projects in Insiza Umsingwane, Matobo and Bulilima Mangwe districts. 500 boreholes, 130 wells, 12000 Blair toilets. Finance approx. Z\$ 8.7 million. Continuing.

Construction of small dams:

Support to LWF for construction of small dams in Matabeleland South.

Rehabilitation of water points:

Support through LWF for rehabilitation of 200 water points in Chiredzi District. Approx budget. Z\$ 185 000.

Rural Water Supply:

Support through Oxfam for construction of 25 shallow wells and rehabilitation of 60 water points in Zvishavane. Continuing

GTZ:

Technical Assistance to MEWRD:

Training of drilling personnel and management staff. Working closely with KFW financed CARD programme in Gutu District

Supply of equipment and transport to MEWRD.

Supply of transport, drilling rigs and spare parts

JICA:

Borehole drilling in Midlands province:

Support to MEWRD to procure drilling rigs for very deep boreholes, plus supporting transport and technical assistance. Budget approx \$ 8 million.

NORAD:

Three categories of projects:

National Projects:

Support to MLGRUD for National Co-ordination Unit; to DDF for drilling, establishment of National O&M system for handpumps and technical assistance; to MOH for management support; to MCCD for management support; to MEWRD for management support

Inter-ministerial projects:

Computer hardware and soft ware for establishing national sector data base; support for updating National Inventory; pilot drought relief wellsinking project, Water and Sanitation Studies Fund.

Integrated projects:

Support for IRWSS projects in: Makoni, Chipinge, Mt Darwin, Zaka, Mudzi, Chimanimani. Total annual support of approx Z\$ 12 million. Current programme till 90/91 totalling approx Z\$ 45 million. Support through MLGRUD(NCU/DDF), MOH, MEWRD, MCCDWA.

ODA:

Support to Resettlement Programme:

Provinces assistance to the resettlement programme on a 50% reimbursement basis. This also includes provision of water supplies and sanitation.

Technical assistance to MEWRD:

Provides technical assistance to the hydrogeological branch in MEWRD.
Support to water testing laboratory at MEWRD.

SIDA:

Continuation of Manicaland Health, Water and Sanitation Programme:

Covering materials for construction of Blair latrines (20 000) shallow wells and protected springs in Manicaland Province including the integrated projects of Makoni and Chipinge areas.

Total financial assistance approx. Z\$ 2.7 million for 1988-1990

Commodity assistance

Support to MEWRD for procurement of spare parts for drilling equipment, hydrogeological equipment etc. Support since 1982 SEK 41 million
Support FY 89/90 Z\$ 4 million approx.

UNDP:

Management support to MOH:

2 Technical advisers

Estimated finance Z\$ 2.5 million

Support to Network Training Center and University of Zimbabwe

UNICEF:

Wellsinking and Handpump/Headworks Rehabilitation:

Equip and train 25 well digging teams, construct 115 wells, testing of Bush pump, construct 25 tube wells/year. Area: Mashonaland West, Hurungwe, Ngezi and Chirorodziva e districts. Finance approx US\$ 775 000.-

Sanitation:

Demonstration Blair Latrine construction, health education and supply of equipment to Blair Research laboratory. Areas: Chirorodziva, UMP and Beitbridge Districts. Finance US\$ 250 000.-

WHO:

Sanitation Adviser

To provide assistance to National Programme on health aspects, research projects, drinking quality pollution, etc.

Support to training material development, sanitation and health education

Provides assistance to MOH. Assistance approximately Z\$ 2 million

ANNEXURE 4

SUMMARY OF NGO SUPPORT

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA):

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Active in Beitbridge, Mutare and Zaka districts, supporting rural water supply. Estimated budget Z\$ 280 000 on water activities.

Africare:

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Active in 10 districts where water supplies and sanitation activities are part of rural development projects. Estimated budget for water and sanitation activities is Z\$ 500 000.

Christian Care (CC):

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Active with projects in Nyanga, Buhera and Bulilima Mangwe

Catholic Development Commission (CADEC):

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Activity level about 50 wells and 500 toilets per year. Finance Z\$ 60000-70000 /year. In Hurungwe, Mukwichi, Magonde, Guruve, Centenary Darwin and Rushinga Districts.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Well-sinking Programme:

LWF has been involved in the construction of more than 2500 protected deep wells since 1980. A further 90 small dams have also been completed in the Matabeleland Provinces. Well-sinking programme has now moved to Bikita and Masvingo Districts, where 350 wells are to be constructed over the next 3 years. (Z\$ 2 million)

Rehabilitation:

LWF has started rehabilitation and deepening of existing wells in Beitbridge, Gwanda and Mberengwe.

Integrated Projects:

LWF will be involved as an implementing agency with DDF in IRWSS projects in Chimanimani, Chipinge and Makoni Districts,

The Netherlands Volunteer Organization (SNV)

Technical assistance to MLGRUD:

SNV will assist with 3 Provincial Water Officers for the provinces of Masvingo, Mashonaland East and West. From 1989-91 Budget. Z\$ 1 million.

Redd Barna (RB)

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Community based primary water supplies and sanitation in two wards in Mudzi District., Also assisting in water supply and sanitation activities in UMP and Chiredzi districts.

Save the Children (UK)

Water and Sanitation Activities:

Involved in well construction and sanitation in Nyaminyami and Binga Districts. More that 430 wells and over 1000 latrines completed.

World Vision (WV)

Water and Sanitation Programme:

WV has an extensive programme covering water supply and sanitation activities in Guruve, Mt. Darwin, UMP, Mudzi, Chipinge, Chikomba, Chirorodziva, Mutasa, Bubi, Mashambazhou, Masvingo, Takawira and Tsholotsho Districts. Budget in excess of Z\$ 5 million.
