

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
MISSION TO MALAWIP.O. Box 30455  
Lilongwe 3  
MalawiNICO House, City Centre  
Tel: 782 455/378/694  
Telex: 44627  
Fax: 783 181

August 12, 1993

Mr. Bob Strickland  
Field Director  
Save The Children Fund (UK)  
P.O. Box 30335  
Lilongwe 3, Malawi**Subject: Amendment of Grant No. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00**

Dear Mr. Strickland:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, the Agency for International Development (referred to hereinafter as "A.I.D." or "USAID") hereby amends Grant No. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00 with Save The Children Fund (UK) referred to hereinafter as "Recipient" or "SCF(UK)") as described in the attached documents. Included in this amendment is an increase in funding by the amount of one million and six hundred thousand dollars (US \$1,600,000) to a new total of two million seven hundred thousand dollars (US\$ 2,700,000). Amendments to Attachment 1 (Schedule) and Attachment 2 (Phase Two Program Description/Financial Plan) to the Grant are attached.

All other terms and conditions remain the same.

Please sign the original and three (3) copies of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the Grant Amendment and your concurrence in its provisions. Please return the original and two copies to USAID/Malawi, and retain one copy for your records.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cynthia F. Rozell".

Cynthia F. Rozell  
Mission Director

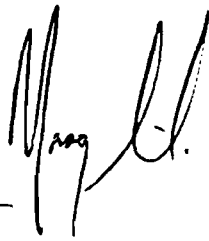
Accepted and Agreed:

Save The Children Fund (UK)

By: MORAK REID

Title: Deputy Area Director

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> August 1993



Attachments:

1. Amendment to Schedule
2. Amendment to Program Description/Financial Plan

Fiscal Data:

Project: 690-0270

Appropriation: 72-113/41014

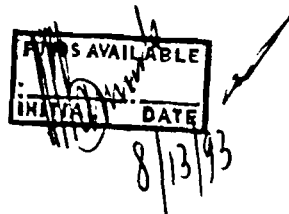
Budget Plan Code: GSS3-93-21613-IG12

Obligation/Earmark/Commitment Doc No: PA-690-0270-G-00-3056

Reservation Control No: G302701

Earmark Control No:

Amount: \$1,600,000



A rectangular stamp with the text "FUNDS AVAILABLE" at the top. Below it, there are two fields: "INITIALS" and "DATE". The "INITIALS" field contains a handwritten signature. The "DATE" field contains the handwritten date "8/13/93". A checkmark is drawn to the right of the stamp.

Attachment 1  
Grant No. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00

SCHEDULE

Amendment No. 1

1. Article B, "Purpose of the Grant", is amended as follows: "June 15, 1993" is deleted, and replaced with "May 31, 1994".
2. Article C.1., "Amount of the Grant and Payment", is amended as follows: "\$1,100,000" is deleted, and replaced with "\$2,700,000".
3. All other terms and conditions of the Schedule remain unchanged.

**REVISED PROPOSAL FOR FOLLOW UP DROUGHT MITIGATION WORK  
UNDER GRANT No. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00**

SCF (UK) received an approval of grant no. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00 on 23 June 1992 for the implementation of a drought relief project involving the construction of new boreholes and rehabilitation of existing boreholes. A total of 141 water points were completed by the project completion date of 15 June 1993 although handover to the Water Department is still on-going. In the event 71 wet boreholes were constructed and 70 boreholes were rehabilitated

The final district allocation of safe water points and the number of new boreholes and borehole rehabilitations was as follows:

**New boreholes (wet)**

District	Boreholes		Drought Category
	Total No.	No. of wet holes	
Machinga	32	23	1
Mwanza	10	9	2
Mulanje	19	11	1-2
Mangochi	29	28	1
Total	90	71	

Overall success rate of 78.9 %

**Borehole Rehabilitations (successful)**

District	Borehole Rehabilitations		Drought Category
	Successful	Failed	
Machinga	17	1	1
Chikwawa	9	2*	1
Mangochi	24	5	1
Blantyre	11	0	2
Mwanza	9	2	2
Total	70	10	

Overall success rate of 87.5 %

One major concern that SCF(UK) has regarding the nature of emergency water supply construction is the complete lack of community involvement and the consequent lack of guaranteeing the sustainability of the new water points. The expectation of drought relief work is that the water supplies should be constructed as speedily as possible which precludes any component of community organisation, involvement and preparation for village level management for operation and maintenance. Officially, all drought relief water supplies are to be handed over to the Water Department to be added to their National Programme for rural water supply.

The Water Department has, in each district, an Operation and Maintenance unit responsible for the upkeep of all rural supplies

in the district. However, these units are under-resourced and frequently unable to work effectively due to lack of funding.

Indeed, during the drought an appeal was launched by the Ministry of Works to donor agencies for the funding of a country-wide initiative to repair all broken-down boreholes. Government funding was unavailable for what appeared to be an extremely cost-effective means of ensuring provision of safe water. USAID channelled funding through UNICEF to fund this initiative in all districts save Mchinji which was funded by the Primary Health Care programme of SCF (UK) where notable success was achieved.

On the basis of our analysis of our experiences from the refugee programme and our drought work as well as our Primary Health Care programme in Mchinji we will shortly be starting an integrated community water programme in Mchinji where we hope to be able to unite the Health, Water and Community Services and leadership in the provision of water.

The government is aware of its inability to fund an operation and maintenance system which depends entirely on them, particularly as coverage increases and the number of water supplies becomes so large as to be untenable under the current strategy. As a result, there is now a great deal of interest on the part of government to investigate alternative strategies. One seemingly successful strategy has been developed in the DANIDA funded Karonga Lakeshore project where a village level operation and maintenance system has been introduced. It is early days to say whether or not this system is sustainable, but it is doubtful that it will be unless it is replicated elsewhere. Meanwhile, the UNDP/UNCDF are financing the rehabilitation of over 2000 boreholes throughout Malawi. The need to ensure community based operation and maintenance of these rehabilitated boreholes has resulted in the donors funding a Community Based Management (CBM) component to the rehabilitation programme in order to guarantee sustainability.

The pilot CBM programme initiatives, in Salima and Lilongwe, used the lessons of the Karonga project and have developed a methodology which depends largely on promotion of community ownership of the borehole with a concomitant responsibility to its uptake, ie. Village Level Operation and Maintenance (VLOM). Borehole committees and caretaker committees are elected and trained and the Water Department will only be needed for major repairs beyond the capabilities of the trained caretakers. Both the Karonga and the CBM programme depend upon the use of a VLOM hand pump, the Afridev, which has now become the standard GoM pump for installation on boreholes. Manufacture of fast wearing Afridev spare parts is underway in Blantyre and their distribution to commercial centres is being undertaken by one of Malawi's main distribution companies, Chipuku. From these centres, the spares are sold to small shops in the district where communities are able to purchase on demand. There is a small mark up by Chipuku and by the retailers, but the estimated annual cost of routine maintenance of the Afridev handpump is about 90 MK. This should be compared to the annual maintenance cost of

a conventional pump per year on the present centralised system of about 400 MK (about 5 times that of the Afridev under a VLOM system).

The only sure way of guaranteeing the sustainability of water points constructed with drought relief funding would be to address VLOM on a district-wide basis which would cover all water supplies fitted with an Afridev pump. It is recognised that it will not be possible to cover all water points fitted with an Afridev handpump in the districts within which we are working, namely Machinga, Mangochi, Mwanza and Mulanje. However, by introducing a community based management programme in those communities which are benefitting from the on-going programme to permit organisation of the community, election and training in water point operation and maintenance of a borehole committee and caretaker committee we would be moving some way towards guaranteeing sustainability of water points provided under the on-going drought relief programme.

Furthermore, we propose to rehabilitate a further 75 existing boreholes and to drill 50 additional boreholes (thereby providing a total number of 266 safe water points provided with USAID funds). These water points will be located close to boreholes already rehabilitated in Phase I of the project. Working on the basis of the success rate with rehabilitation in Phase I of the project of 87.5% success this would necessitate the rehabilitation of 86 boreholes. Assuming a success rate of 75% for borehole drilling a total number of 67 boreholes will have to be drilled. The proposed provisional district distribution, which is subject to change, is given below.

#### Provisional District Distribution

District	No. of New Boreholes	No. of Borehole Rehabilitations
Machinga	0	7
Mangochi	0	8
Mulanje	16	15
Blantyre	17	15
Mwanza	17	15
Chikwawa	0	15
	50	75

Community Based Management training and hygiene education would also be carried out in those communities where borehole rehabilitations will be implemented. In addition, the UNDP/UNCDF will be funding the rehabilitation of boreholes in all six of the districts (Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mwanza, Blantyre and Chikwawa) as part of the recently agreed rehabilitation programme of 1000 boreholes in the Southern Region. Thus, district distribution of spare parts should be even more tenable.

Unless a community based management component is implemented it is highly unlikely that the water points constructed will continue to provide clean water indefinitely to beneficiary

communities. In recognition of this SCF (UK) is unlikely to submit emergency funding proposals in the future which do not contain a budget line for community participation and training, even if, in the event, this is unable to be carried out until after construction of the water supply.

In order to begin to address this shortfall in the on-going USAID project and in view of the changed situation, ie. there is no longer a drought in Malawi and as such the degree of urgency for water supply construction has been somewhat reduced, we are submitting this proposal for a second Phase of the on-going USAID-funded project which will cover the following activities:

- 1) Successful rehabilitation of 75 existing boreholes (estimated that a total of 86 boreholes will be selected based on a success rate of 87.5%);
- 2) Successful drilling of 50 boreholes (estimated that a total of 67 boreholes will have to be drilled based on a success rate of 75%);
- 3) Implementation of Community Based Management Programme for 141 water points constructed or rehabilitated in Phase I;
- 4) Implementation of Community Based Management Programme in the 125 water points rehabilitated in Phase II;
- 5) Hygiene education programme to cover all beneficiaries of the total number of 266 water points.

#### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

It is expected that implementation of Phase II will begin on 1 August, 1993.

#### Personnel

The salary and costs of the SCF Water Programme Manager for 10 months have been included in the budget proposal. For the year July 1992 to July 1993 this cost was met by ODA, but since a significant proportion of the Programme Manager's activities were spent attending to USAID related work during this period and will continue to be so for the period August 1 to 31 May, it is appropriate to include the costs of this post within this budget.

The salary and costs of an expatriate Field Coordinator for the ten month project implementation period are included in the budget. The salary and costs of an expatriate rehabilitation supervisor for the period September 1993 to March 1994 inclusive, during which time the 75 borehole rehabilitations will be implemented.

The salary and allowances of a local drilling supervisor are included to ensure that the drilling contractor keeps to the contract and that construction standards are maintained. It is estimated that drilling will take place over an eight month

period with a contract being awarded to one contractor with one rotary drilling rig. It is probable that drilling would be stopped during the period of heaviest rains and resumed once conditions improve. It is estimated that drilling will take about eight calendar months.

A Community Development Officer (CDO) will be recruited to organise the CBM component of the project. We shall try to second a CDO from the Water Department or the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Community Services. Given that it is likely that the Water Department CBM programme is likely to be somewhat stretched with respect to human resources we have included the salaries and allowances of six Water Monitoring Assistants (WMAs) who will work in coordination with the Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) and the Community Development Assistants in the districts to implement the CBM component. These WMAs will be temporarily allocated to SCF (UK) from the Water Department.

HSAs see the "provision of safe water supply" within the communities as one of their main roles as per present job description. They are expected to promote the construction of protected springs and shallow wells, carry out chlorination of wells and pots and suggest methods of pollution control - personal and environmental - through health education.

Basic training of Health Assistants (HAs) and HSAs includes water source protection and chlorination but this training is deficient particularly as it often has negligible practical content. There is a widespread lack of elementary manual construction skills and knowledge of what really constitutes a "protected" source. For example, "protected wells" do not usually have lids; washing slabs usually take preference to well lids. One further problem is that Village Health Committees (VHCs), with whom the HAs/HSAs work to promote water related activities are often made up completely of men. The role of women as the principal water users is largely ignored and the importance of transport and storage of water is not emphasised by the HAs and HSAs even though the evidence is that this is absolutely crucial if health benefits of improved water supply are to be maximised. These deficiencies will be addressed in Phase II by ensuring training of HSAs and other relevant extension workers in the districts within which we propose to work.

The community based management component of the programme will be implemented in collaboration with the Water Department.

Borehole Committees will be established at each water point, comprising ten members elected by the communities.. These committees will be responsible for coordination of all project work from the community side including operation and maintenance of the water point. They are also responsible for establishing maintenance funds which will be used for purchasing spare parts for maintaining the water points.

Each borehole committee will select a caretaker committee, comprising three members (wherever possible, 70% of these will



be women) who will be technically responsible for carrying out preventative maintenance and repairs of the pumps.

Extension workers from the three collaborating ministries will be present during the election of the borehole committees, to give initial orientation and briefings on committee responsibilities.

### Borehole Drilling and Rehabilitation

Drilling of new boreholes will be carried out by private drilling contractors who will be asked to tender for the work. A site selection survey will be carried out by SCF (UK) personnel in collaboration with relevant government institutions. Geophysical siting of the boreholes will be carried out by the Ministry of Works siting teams.

A site selection survey to define those boreholes to be rehabilitated in the six districts will be carried out by SCF (UK) personnel in collaboration with relevant government institutions. The project proposal will identify health centres, large schools and large villages as the potential sites for the proposed rehabilitation work. More refined criteria have been developed in the intervening period by the Water Task Force and these have been subsequently adopted by SCF (UK). These criteria are as follows:

- i) Priority will be given, in order, to health centres, schools and areas of high population;
- ii) Schools have to have an enrolment exceeding 250 and the borehole must be accessible for use by the surrounding population;
- iii) Health Centres must have a commitment by the Ministry of Health to resource them for a minimum period of 12 months, and the water point must be made available to the surrounding population;
- iv) Large villages should have a population of not less than 1,000.
- v) All water points should be not less than 1 kilometre from the nearest working water point;
- vi) All water points should be at least 3 kilometres from the River Shire.

Rehabilitation of boreholes will be carried out by SCF (UK) rehabilitation teams. At the moment SCF (UK) are working with three teams carrying out rehabilitations funded by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the British Government which are due to be completed by the end of August, after which they would begin working on the Phase II planned rehabilitations. It is proposed that the three teams be deployed on USAID, although whilst working in certain areas one of these teams will be deployed to rehabilitate refugee water points which will be funded by UNHCR. Salaries and associated costs of rehabilitation teams are included in the individual cost of each rehabilitation.

## Transport

With respect to vehicle allocation, the three Landrover pick-ups and the two compressors purchased for Phase I will be used by the rehabilitation teams. An additional compressor, purchased with EEC funds will also be used.

Two 7-tonne trucks purchased with ODA funds will be used on the project; one will be assigned to the rehabilitation teams for transportation of materials and equipment. The other will be used by the community development programme for transportation of villagers to training workshops, and support with materials transportation to the drilling programme.

The four motorbikes purchased with USAID funds will be used by the Water Monitoring Assistants and the HSAs in the districts. All motorbike riders will be trained by the SCF "Riders for Health" programme.

SCF will allocate two landrover station wagons from our existing fleet for the CBM and Hygiene education work for transporting personnel and training course facilitators. One of these requires a new engine to be installed, the cost of which is included in the budget.

The running costs of the Water Programme Manager's vehicle are included for the ten month period.

Salaries and allowances of 9 drivers for the 10 month period are included in the budget.

The compressors are only mounted on a single axle and are beginning to suffer from transportation along the rough roads where we work. We are therefore concerned about long-term damage to them and have included in the budget funds for the purchase of 3 trailers on which to mount the compressors.

The purchase of 15 bicycles is included in the budget for use of the extension workers assigned to the project. Running costs of all the vehicles and compressors are included in the budget.

## Equipment

Afridev and Climax pumps, accessories and spare parts, borehole casing and PVC accessories will be purchased by SCF (UK) with project funds for the rehabilitation work. Where possible equipment will be purchased locally and if it is necessary to purchase from overseas, the equipment will be sea-freighted.

Afridev hand pumps will be installed on all boreholes excepting those which are too deep or located at centres of very heavy use, eg. health centres or schools, in which case Climax pumps will be installed.

Eighteen per cent of the overall budget will be allocated to cover the management and administration of the project by SCF (UK).

### Training Activities

Training will be among the major activities of this programme. As mentioned above the HAs/HSAs lack basic construction skills and knowledge of certain important issues relating to water/sanitation. Training courses for extension workers will be given first - training of trainers - these extension workers will ultimately be trainers in the training courses which will be carried out with the members of borehole committees and caretaker committees.

Specifically, training initiatives should cover the following:

- technical training of Water Monitoring Assistants and health extension worker; covering operation and maintenance of a handpump, VLOM concept, ordering and distribution of spare parts and behaviour of ground water inside a borehole.
- integrated training of extension workers; to equip the Local Coordinating Teams with the necessary skills to guide communities to be able to take responsibilities in operation and maintenance of boreholes with appropriate sanitation in all households; to enable field extension workers to appreciate the value of multi-sectorial collaboration in addition to giving them skills necessary to support community based management of water supplies and sanitation facilities.
- borehole committee training; covering general project background, leadership responsibilities of borehole committees, establishment of maintenance funds, financial management, borehole management, hygiene and sanitation.
- village caretaker committee training; covering borehole construction and functioning, handpump functioning, installation, maintenance and repair.
- Hygiene education training for Village Health Committee (VHC) and Borehole Committee members and Village Health Volunteers (VHV) on improved sanitary practices and water storage techniques (it is envisaged that this information will be disseminated to fellow community members by the VHCs and the VHV's. Care will be taken to investigate problems that villagers may have in carrying out such practices and appropriate solutions will be sought wherever possible).

A budget for community mobilisation and organisation has been included which includes the funds for financing all aspects of the training indicated above. Where possible SCF will seek not

to pay allowances, particularly to villagers, who will receive food and accomodation when attending residential training courses.

#### **Refugee Water Point Database**

SCF (UK) is one of the implementing partners, along with the Water Department, of the UNHCR funded refugee water programme. In all there are approximately 1600 refugee water points, mainly boreholes and shallow wells. During the drought many of the water points, in particular the shallow wells, dried out and there was a resultant serious water shortage in the camps. SCF (UK) would like to carry out a post-drought survey of all water points during the dry season to identify which water points have recurrent problems of shortfall in supply during the worst part of the dry season.

In addition, in view of the possibly imminent return of refugees to Mozambique, it is timely to think about handover of refugee water points to the National programme. In order to facilitate this handover it is imperative that a comprehensive survey be conducted by engineers of all water points in order to enable a complete database of these water points to be prepared. Such a survey would include recommendations as to which water points ought to be abandoned in the future because of either poor quality or inadequate supply of water.

We have therefore included in the budget proposal funding for the salaries and allowances of two engineers, running costs of two motorbikes to enable them to mobilise and purchase of the basic equipment which would be required for them to carry out the detailed survey. The Global Positioning by Satellite systems are included to enable the engineers to give an exact location of the water points; many of which are not known at present. These systems are crucial for determining exact grid references. The Water Department do not have any and we would recommend that upon completion of the survey they be handed over to the Water Department which would greatly facilitate the work of the Hydrogeology Department.

Although we recognise that the refugee water programme was not part of Phase I of this programme we believe that the importance of these additional water points to Malawi's water supply programme will be in the future of great benefit to the rural population. The preparation of a database will facilitate a smooth and efficient handover and enable a more rapid utilisation by the rural population of Malawi. As such we request that USAID consider favourably the funding of this component of the proposal.

**BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT**

**BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR PHASE TWO OF USAID  
GRANT No. 612-0231-G-00-2012-00**

**I. REHABILITATION**

US\$

A. Rehabilitation of 75 boreholes (necessitates selection and attempt of 86 rehabilitations) (average cost of borehole rehabilitation US\$ 2,881.4)	247,000
B. Construction of 50 boreholes (necessitates drilling of 67 boreholes)(average cost of borehole construction including site selection, geophysical siting US\$ 4,545)	304,545
Sub-total	552,345

**II. COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

A. Training and implementation (266 communities)(average of \$300 per community to include training courses, food and accommodation for villagers and facilitators)	79,800
B. Hygiene education training and implementation (266 communities at average of \$300 per community)	79,800
C. Training of trainers and staff development	15,000
Sub-total	174,600

**II. MATERIALS**

A. 110 Afridev hand pumps (sea freighted US\$ 400 each)	44,000
B. 15 Climax pumps (sea freighted US\$ 2,300 each)	34,500
C. Hand pump spare parts kits for 266 water points (at estimated cost of \$75 per handpump)	19,950
D. Borehole casing and PVC accessories (estimated cost for average 30m hole \$400 for 125 water points)	23,600 50,000

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E.	Rising main (15 x \$400 - Climax; 110 x \$125 - Afridev)	19,750
F.	3 trailers for mounting compressors	6,000
	Sub-total	197,800

### III. NGO OPERATING COSTS

A.	1 expatriate Water Programme Manager (10 months) - salary and expenses	44,902
B.	1 expatriate Field Coordinator (10 months)	22,500
C.	1 expatriate Rehabilitation Supervisor (7 months)	15,750
D.	Airfares for Field Coordinator and Rehabilitation Supervisor	3,000
E.	1 local drilling supervisor (salaries and allowances estimated at MK3000 per month for eight months)	5,500
F.	Housing and expenses for Field Coordinator and Rehabilitation Supervisor	19,125
G.	Salary and allowances of Community Development Officer	10,800
H.	Salaries and allowances of Water Monitoring Assistants (6 WMAs for 10 months at \$432 ,per month)	25,920
I.	Salaries and allowances of drivers (9 drivers at 1,388 MK per month)	28,282
	Sub-total	172,779

### IV VEHICLES AND RUNNING COSTS

A.	Reconditioning of one landrover station wagon	7,500
B.	Running costs of 4 landrover pick-ups for 10 months at \$1,000 per month	40,000
C.	Running costs of 2 7-tonne trucks (for 10 months at \$2,000 per month)	40,000
D.	Running costs of 2 landrover station wagons for 10 months at \$1,200 per month)	24,000
E.	Running costs of 4 motorbikes (for 10	

months at \$150 per month)	6,000
J. Running costs of Water Programme Manager's vehicle for 10 months (at \$500 per month)	5,000
G. 15 bicycles	2,250
Sub-total	124,750
<b>IV SURVEY OF REFUGEE WATER POINTS</b>	
A. Salary and allowances of 2 engineers for six months	9,273
B. 2 GPS systems	3,000
C. 2 dippers	300
D. Running of costs of 2 motorbikes (for 4 months at \$150 per month)	1,200
E. Computer Equipment	2,000
F. Data analysis and preparation of database	1,000
Sub-total	16,733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,215,007</b>
<b>V INDIRECT OVERHEAD</b>	
A. at 18% of above sub-total	218,701
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,433,708</b>
<b>VI CONTINGENCY</b>	
A. 10.4% contingency	166,292
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>

(cf: original bottom line figure of \$ 1,529,112)

**BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT**

## COMBINED FINANCIAL PLAN

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PHASE I (US\$)</u>	<u>PHASE II (US\$)</u>	<u>TOTAL (US\$)</u>
<b>1. Construction &amp; Rehabilitation</b>			
Borehole Construction	360,000	304,545	664,545
Borehole Rehabilitation	200,000	247,800	447,800
<b>2. Materials</b>			
Afridev pumps	65,000	44,000	109,000
Climax pumps	65,000	34,500	99,500
Casing & PVC accessories	66,000	73,600	139,600
Spare parts kits	50,000	19,950	69,950
Compressors & rising equipment	100,000	25,750	125,750
Glue & miscellaneous	1,200	-	1,200
Vehicles	40,000	-	40,000
<b>3. Personnel Costs</b>			
Water Program Manager	27,000	44,902	71,902
Field Coordinator	18,000	22,500	40,500
Implementantion Support	26,600	22,125	48,725
Supervision/monitoring/reporting	26,500	86,252	112,752
<b>4. Transport Costs</b>			
Vehicle running costs	36,000	116,500	152,500
Motorbike running costs	-	8,250	8,250
<b>5. Community Based Management Program</b>			
Training and implementation	-	79,800	79,800
Hygiene education training & implementation	-	79,800	79,800
Training of trainers & staff development	-	15,000	15,000
<b>6. Survey of Refugee Water Points</b>			
Engineers' salaries & allowances	-	9,273	9,273
Equipment	-	5,300	5,300
Motorbike running costs	-	1,200	1,200
Data analysis & database preparation	-	1,000	1,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,081,300</b>	<b>1,242,047</b>	<b>2,323,347</b>
<b>7. Indirect Overhead (18%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,568</b>	<b>223,568</b>
<b>8. Contingency</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>134,385</b>	<b>153,085</b>
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b><u>1,100,000</u></b>	<b><u>1,600,000</u></b>	<b><u>2,700,000</u></b>

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

16



ACTION: AID INFO: AMB DCM/ECON

VZCZCLG

LOC: 005 896  
19 JUL 93 0826  
CN: 28146  
CHRG: AID  
DIST: AID

OO RUEHLG  
DE RUEHSB #7669/01 2000207  
ZNR UUUUU ZZB  
O 192827Z JUL 93  
FM AMEMBASSY HARARE  
TO RUEHLG/AMEMBASSY LILONGWE IMMEDIATE 6507  
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9296  
BT  
UNCLAS ~~SECRET~~ OF 02 HARARE 007669

AIDAC

MALAWI FOR BILL BRANDS, AFR/SA FOR KEITH BROWN

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: REGIONAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY PROJECT (FORMERLY REGIONAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY RELIEF PROJECT 690-0270)

REF: (A) HARARE 1330 (B) HARARE 3787

1. SUMMARY: THIS IS TO: (A) FORMALLY APPROVE PROJECT FUNDING FOR THE ACTIVITIES NOTED IN PARA 3 BELOW, (B) REQUEST CONFIRMATION OF AMOUNTS IN PARA 3, (C) REQUEST CONCURRENCE WITH THE SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS IN PARA 4 AND SUBMISSION OF AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TO THE REGIONAL ENGINEER, USAID/ZIMBABWE. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTROLLER, USAID/ZIMBABWE WILL CABLE FISCAL DATA TO FUND APPROVED ACTIVITIES.

2. BACKGROUND: ON JULY 16, 1993, THE DIRECTOR, USAID/ZIMBABWE AUTHORIZED AMENDMENT NO 2 TO THE SUBJECT PROJECT TO ADD DOLS 14.98 MILLION TO LOP FUNDING, BRINGING THE AUTHORIZED LOP FUNDING LEVEL TO DOLS, 29,999,525. THE AMENDMENT EXPANDED THE PROJECT PURPOSE TO INCLUDE FUNDING FOR SELECTED DROUGHT RECOVERY ACTIVITIES IN SADC COUNTRIES. ALTHOUGH USAID/ZIMBABWE WILL BE THE ACCOUNTING STATION FOR THE PROJECT, EXECUTION OF OBLIGATING DOCUMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THESE ACTIVITIES WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY THE APPROPRIATE SARP MISSION. THE PACD REMAINS AT MAY 31, 1994. A COPY OF THE PROJECT PAPER AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT PACKAGE IS BEING SENT TO YOUR MISSION VIA DHL.

3. ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING:

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (DOLS)
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DATE: 07/19/93

ACTION TO:	Brands PPD
INFO:	
DIR	
DD	
AFS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CONT	
EXO	
GSO	
HPN	
HRDO	
PAE	
PID	
DUE DATE:	07/19/93

ACTION TAKEN:

INITIALS DATE

SEED MULTIPLICATION GRANT TO IITA FOR SWEET POTATO/CASSAVA	250,000
WATER SUPPLY GRANT TO SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,600,000
PSC DROUGHT RELIEF OFFICER	125,000
TOTAL	1,985,000

4. IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS: USAID/ZIMBABWE WILL ONLY AMEND THE PROJECT PAPER AND AUTHORIZATION. THEREFORE, PER REF (B), ALL ACTIVITIES INCLUDED UNDER THE AMENDMENT MUST BE PLANNED/DESIGNED/NEGOTIATED/OBLIGATED/MANAGED/IMPLEMENTED/MONITORED BY THE USAID WHICH SUBMITTED THE REQUEST TO USAID/ZIMBABWE FOR APPROVAL OF FUNDING (RESPONSIBILITIES OF REGIONAL USAIDS WILL INCLUDE COMPLIANCE WITH AGENCY OBLIGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS). IMPLEMENTING MISSION CONCURRENCE WITH THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS IS REQUESTED:

*03/11/93*

A. OBLIGATING FUNDS: SINCE USAID/ZIMBABWE WILL ACT ONLY AS ACCOUNTING STATION AND OVERALL MONITOR FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION - IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS MUST EXECUTE OBLIGATING DOCUMENTS SUCH AS CONTRACTS, HANDBOOK 13 GRANTS, OR BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE MISSIONS AND THE RESPECTIVE SADC GOVERNMENTS OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. ALL OBLIGATING DOCUMENTS MUST BE EXECUTED BY IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30, 1993.

*B... b6D*

*03/11/93*

B. PACD: ACTIVITIES MUST BE CONCLUDED WITHIN THE EXISTING MAY 31, 1994 PACD.

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C IMPLEMENTATION PLANS: IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS SHOULD PROVIDE TO USAID/ZIMBABWE PLANS WHICH DETAIL SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES OF MISSIONS RECEIVING FUNDING UNDER THIS PROJECT AMENDMENT, E.G. REQUIRED HOST COUNTRY CONTRACTING CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS, ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTRACTING AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION, ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC., AS REQUIRED. (IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS DETAILED IN RELEVANT SECTIONS OF OBLIGATING DOCUMENTS MAY BE SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THIS REQUIREMENT). THE RELEASE OF FUNDING UNDER THIS AMENDMENT WILL BE CONDITIONED ON RECEIPT AND APPROVAL BY THE USAID/ZIMBABWE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.

BT #7669

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D. PROCUREMENT: IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL PROCUREMENT ACTIONS, INCLUDING, INTER ALIA, REQUIRED HOST COUNTRY CONTRACTING CAPABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS, GRANTEE ASSESSMENTS, PVO REGISTRATIONS, AND WAIVERS. NOTE THAT, PER STATE 206441, THE "SOUTHERN AFRICA DROUGHT RELIEF: DETERMINATION TO WAIVE FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION" WAS EXTENDED TO MAY 31, 1994 BY THE A.I.D. PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE (IF THIS AUTHORITY IS DESIRED IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS ARE REMINDED TO REQUEST CONCURRENCE FROM THE CONTROLLER, USAID/ZIMBABWE). IMPLEMENTING USAIDS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH DFA GUIDANCE IN THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES, ENSURING THAT U.S. PROCUREMENTS ARE UTILIZED TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PRACTICABLE IN ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES. IF IS ANTICIPATED THAT DFA FLEXIBILITY IN PROCURING SERVICES AND COMMODITIES FROM CODE 935 COUNTRIES, AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING SYSTEMS AND SPARE PARTS INTERCHANGEABILITY, WILL BE USED AS NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE. IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS WILL GIVE EVERY CONSIDERATION TO CONTRACTING OR SUBCONTRACTING WITH GRAY AMENDMENT FIRMS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN AND MINORITY OWNED ENTITIES.

E. METHODS OF FINANCING: METHODS OF FINANCING WILL BE DETERMINED BY IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS, WHICH WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVALS, CERTIFYING VOUCHERS AND PROCESSING ADVICE OF CHARGES TO USAID/ZIMBABWE, THE ACCOUNTING STATION. ALL METHODS OF FINANCING USED MUST BE ON THE APPROVED LISTS WHICH ARE ISSUED BY AID/W.

F. MONITORING AND TRACKING: FOR ACTIVITIES FUNDED UNDER THIS AMENDMENT, EACH USAID WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING AND MONITORING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ITS ACTIVITIES. THE INDICATORS SHOULD, AT A MINIMUM, MEASURE THE DELIVERY OF INPUTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR DROUGHT RECOVERY ACTIVITIES, THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS AND ATTAINMENT OF THE AMENDED PURPOSE CONTAINED HEREIN. IMPLEMENTING USAIDS SHOULD SUBMIT APPROPRIATE INDICATORS TO THE PROJECT MONITOR/ADMINISTRATOR BASED IN HARARE TO FACILITATE OVERALL PROJECT MONITORING BY USAID/ZIMBABWE.

G. EVALUATION AND AUDIT: EACH IMPLEMENTING MISSION WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY EVALUATIONS/AUDITS OF ITS ACTIVITIES NEEDED TO DEMONSTRATE ATTAINMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES, CONTROL OF PROJECT FUNDING, ETC. MISSIONS SHOULD REQUEST SARP PD&S FUNDS FOR THESE PURPOSES. GRANTS REQUIRING AUDIT UNDER "RECIPIENT AUDIT GUIDELINES" SHOULD INCLUDE FUNDS FOR THESE AUDITS

IN THE GRANT BUDGET. ADDITIONAL PD&S RESOURCES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR RECIPIENT CONTRACTED AUDITS.

H. REPORTING: EACH IMPLEMENTING MISSION SHALL PROVIDE BRIEF QUARTERLY REPORTS TO THE PROJECT OFFICER BASED AT USAID ZIMBABWE. THE REPORTS SHOULD CONTAIN RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION, I.E. THE STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS/COMMITMENTS/DISEURSEMENTS.

5. REQUEST THAT IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS SEND TO USAID/ZIMBABWE:

A. CABLE RESPONSE CONFIRMING FUNDING AMOUNTS,

B. CABLE ACCEPTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES, AND

C. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS VIA COURIER.

6. PROVISION OF FISCAL DATA: UPON RECEIPT OF RESPONSE CABLE AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN NOTED IN PARA 5, THE CONTROLLER, USAID/ZIMBABWE WILL CABLE FUND CITES TO ENABLE IMPLEMENTING MISSIONS TO ALLOW FOR THE EXECUTION OF OBLIGATING DOCUMENTS.

LANPHER

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#7669

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UNCLASSIFIED

HARARE 008104

ACTION: AID INFO AMB DCM

VZCZCL30301  
OO RUEHL3  
DE RUEHSB #8104 2081040  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
O 271040Z JUL 93  
FM AMEMBASSY HARARE  
TO AMEMBASSY LILONGWE IMMEDIATE 0532  
BT  
UNCLAS HARARE 003104

LOC: 713 770  
27 JUL 93 1347  
CN: 29280  
CHRG: AID  
FIST: ADM4

ADM AID

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: REGIONAL DROUGHT RELIEF AND RECOVERY PROJECT  
(890-0270)

REF: (A) LPLONGWE 3443  
(B) HARARE 7552

1. MISSION HEREBY PROVIDES FOLLOWS CITATIONS FOR THE  
SUBJECT PROJECT:

(A) APPROPRIATION : 72-113/41014  
BUDGET PLAN CODE : 3SS3-93-21613-IG12  
OBLIGATION DOC NO : PA-690-0270-G-00-3055  
RESERV. CONTROL NO : 3302700  
AMOUNT : US\$252,000.00

(B) APPROPRIATION : 72-113/41014  
BUDGET PLAN CODE : GSS3-93-21613-IG12  
OBLIGATION DOC NO : PA-690-0270-G-00-3056  
RESERV. CONTROL NO : G302701  
AMOUNT : US\$1,300,000.00

(C) APPROPRIATION : 72-113/41014  
RESERV. CONTROL NO : G302702  
AMOUNT : US\$125,000.00

2. PLEASE FORWARD MISSION A COPY OF THE SIGNED PIO/T AS  
WELL AS THE SIGNED OBLIGATION DOCUMENT(S).

3. MISSION IS PLEASED TO BE OF ASSISTANCE. LANPHER

#8104

NNNN

DATE: 07/28/93

ACTION TO:	
Dough Mike Fu	
INFO:	
DD	
DD	
EXD	
ESD	
HPM	
HRDD	
PAE	
PID	
DUE DATE:	
08/10/93	
ACTION TAKEN:	

UNCLASSIFIED

HARARE 008104

INITIALS

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 180918

ACTION: AID INFO AMB DCM

VZCZCIG0513  
RR RUEHLG  
DE RUEHC #0918 1661003  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
R 151004Z JUN 93  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO USAID MISSIONS IN AFRICA  
BT  
UNCLAS STATE 180918

LOC: 222 025  
15 JUN 93 1104  
CN: 23654  
CHRG: AID  
DIST: ADMA

AIDAC: FOR AID MISSION DIRECTOR AND HPN OFFICER  
E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:  
SUBJECT: HEALTH AIDS (466): CONDOMS FOR HIV/AIDS  
PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN AFRICA

1. AFR/DP HAS INDICATED TO RD/H/HIV-AIDS THAT FIELD MISSIONS IN AFRICA, PARTICULARLY AIDSCAP PRIORITY COUNTRIES, WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE CONDOMS FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMS WITHIN THEIR EXISTING OYBS FOR FY '93. WILL THIS ALSO BE THE CASE FOR MISSION PROGRAMS IN FY '94? RD/H/HIV-AIDS IS IN THE PROCESS OF PLANNING HIV/AIDS CONDOM REQUIREMENTS (INCLUDING CONDOMS FOR EXPANDING OR START-UP AIDSCAP ACTIVITIES) AND CONCOMITANT FUNDING LEVELS FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR AND NEEDS TO HAVE AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF DEMAND FOR CENTRAL AND REGIONAL RESOURCES FOR CONDOM PROCUREMENT.

2. RD/H/HIV-AIDS WOULD APPRECIATE MISSION RESPONSE SLUGGED TO HELENE GAYLE, RD/H/HIV-AIDS AND TO WILLIAM LYERLY, AFR/ARTS.

CHRISTOPHER  
BT  
#0918

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UNCLASSIFIED

STATE 180918

LATE: 06/15/93

ACTION TO:
RCDenmth-HAN
INFO:
DIR
DD
AFS
CONT
EXD
GSD
PH
PO

06/21/93