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CONSOLIDATED PROGRESS REPORT

WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME
Drought-Relief Programme

USAID / MOZAMBIQUE
PVO PROJECT
1994 -08- 10

Government of Sweden (SM/92/0186-1)
Government of Canada (SM/92/0286-1)
Government of The Netherlands (SM/92/0319-1)
Government of the United Kingdom (SM/92/0224-1)
Government of Austria (SM/92/0572-1)
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Portuguese National Committee (SM/92/0201-1 and SM/92/0535-1)
Spanish National Committee (SM/92/0254-1)
United Kingdom National Committee (SM/92/0403-1)
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DONOR REPORT
UNICEF/MOZAMBIQUE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report on the Drought-relief Programme covers the period March 1993- February 1994 and follows first report for the activities between March 1992 and February 1993 submitted to the donors in May 1993.

In early 1992, UNICEF in collaboration with the National Rural Water Supply Programme (PRONAR) and other government agencies, formulated a plan to alleviate the effects of the drought in the rural and peri-urban water supply and sanitation sectors. The basic strategy of the plan was to increase the rate of water source production, both by utilising existing implementation capacities and by providing capital inputs to increase this capacity. All activities follow sectoral policy guidelines. Thus, standard features of the ongoing PRONAR activities, such as high levels of community participation, standardisation of a village-operated and maintained (VLOM) handpump, and hygiene education are incorporated in this programme.

Programme achievements include the completion of 696 sources (70 per cent of planned construction works) and the installation of 1,082 handpumps. These endeavours have benefitted one half a million people. During the past year, there was also a dramatic increase in the number of deep-drilled boreholes, doubling the number of the previous year. Improved accessibility to many areas in the country allowed to concentrate efforts in more complex areas in terms of terrain and hydrogeology. These areas are in remote places which greatly increases transport and logistics costs. The ten new *Dando 3000* drill rigs (eight of which have been commissioned) have played a major role in increasing the capacity of deep drilling.

Ten intensive training courses on the installation and repair of the *Afridev VLOM* handpump for community hygiene workers have been completed. Furthermore, all of the handpumps installed to date are being maintained by the villagers themselves.

In the area of sanitation, 4,000 latrines (100% of planned construction) were completed in the Beira corridor.

This report is divided into three sections. Section One provides a general overview of the socio-economic and political context in which programmes are being implemented. Section Two is a detailed description of the project activities. Finally, Section Three presents an itemised financial report on the utilisation of donor's funds.

SECTION ONE

Introduction

Since January 1994, substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the Peace Accord signed in October 1992. Also, after several years of continuous drought, rains have been plentiful in many parts of the country and people are re-settling back in their home areas.

Yet, Mozambique will continue to be ravaged by the devastating effects of a prolonged war which has greatly contributed to transform this country into the poorest nation in the world. The Mozambican economy is in ruins, 70 per cent of the population live in absolute poverty and the annual income per capita only amounts to US$64. Moreover, as thousands of refugees and internally displaced people now return to their homes, the needs for basic social services, such as health, water and sanitation, and education are more apparent.

Additionally, Mozambique faces enormous challenges which involve the demobilisation of approximately 70,000 soldiers, the creation of the new national armed forces and the preparation of the national elections for October 1994.

Emergency Situation

The emergency situation in Mozambique has improved considerably in the last two years. Harvests varying from fair to good yields are expected as the rainy season comes to an end. The World Food Programme (WFP) and FAO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, will conduct a national crop assessment survey between mid-April and early May to estimate harvest yields as well as needs for the next 1994-1995 agricultural campaign. The number of people receiving emergency food aid has consistently reduced while, at the same time, the programme for the distribution of seeds and agricultural tools has met some of the most basic needs of the population during the planting season.

Figures presently being compiled by the UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC) show that approximately 30,000 tons of seeds and five million of tools were distributed in the 1993-1994 crop season -- twice the volume of seeds and five times the quantity of agricultural tools distributed in the previous year. However, there still exist shortages of agricultural tools in all provinces. The availability of these supplies is vital to large segments of the population -- especially, to those groups who are resettling in their home areas -- if they are to secure food for the family and produce marketable surpluses.

The process of population resettlement, which has been one of the main characteristics of the first two years of sustained peace in Mozambique, will continue throughout 1994. As of October 1992, four million of internally displaced people were expected to return to their home districts and 1.6 million refugees were projected to return from six neighbouring countries. According to the figures provided by the UN High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) in March 1994, 3.4 million Mozambicans have already returned home, including 2,773,000 internally displaced people (74 per cent of the estimated total) and 858,000 refugees, or over 50 per cent of the estimated total.

A recent research conducted by the International Office of Migration (IOM), the agency responsible for gathering data on the internally displaced, has estimated that 955,000 persons are still internally displaced. Additionally, 70,000 soldiers and their families (approximately, 160,000 people) are moving back to their home districts and 700,000 refugees will come back to Mozambique in 1994.

The reconstruction of the national network for the provision of basic services, including health, water and sanitation, and education, is a major concern. As security conditions improve, districts become increasingly accessible and the population movement continues, the lack of basic services in formerly inaccessible, remote areas is readily apparent.

UNICEF is presently supporting various NGOs, such as the Mozambican Red Cross, Medecins-sans-Frontieres, and others, to carry out vaccination campaigns and basic health care programmes in isolated areas and Renamo-controlled zones. It is hoped, however, that the improvement of the general emergency situation in Mozambique will persist in 1994, and that the emphasis of UNICEF programmes can finally shift towards rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Situation of Children and Women

Mozambique is emerging from a 16-year war that has killed and maimed over one million people and left millions more destitute and without any means of support. Of an estimated population close to 16 million people, between 70 and 80 per cent live in the rural areas. Households living in absolute poverty and/or destitution amount to 60 per cent in the rural areas and 50 per cent in the urban centres.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) estimates an annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent. However, this rate may be as high as 3 per cent according to the latest non-official figures released by the NPC. Children under 15 years of age comprise 49 per cent of the total population.

Although the situation is improving with peace and stability, a considerable number of Mozambicans remain highly vulnerable to famine and disease. Extreme poverty manifests itself in inadequate food security for millions. Social and economic networks based on the family structure were shattered during the war. Today, poor households lack the resources to produce or earn enough to secure a minimum level of daily food supplies.

The lack of health facilities in remote areas and poor sanitation conditions in both urban and rural areas continue to put many communities at risk. Although more localised than in 1992, recent epidemiological data indicate that cholera outbreaks caused the death of 507 people in 1993. A total of 19,803 cases were reported throughout the country with 6,000 cholera cases registered in only three districts in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. An escalating trend in dysentery incidence -- 46,457 cases and 113 deaths -- has also been recorded on the national level. Outbreaks of malaria, an endemic disease in Mozambique, have been reported in some areas of Zambezia province. Tuberculosis is also rapidly increasing, mainly as a result of deteriorating environmental conditions.

As many as three million children are still at high risk of death from disease and lack of

food. There are five main causes of death, all of them preventable or treatable with well-known techniques and improvements in living conditions. They are malaria, measles, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and tetanus. Chronic malnutrition affects more than 50 per cent of the children, and pockets of acute malnutrition further raise the risk of death for children who contract any of the above diseases.

After 16 years of war which virtually closed the country to the outside world, the current movement of refugees massively returning from neighbouring countries constitutes a major cause for concern in the efforts to prevent the spread of AIDS in Mozambique. As per data recently collected by the world Health Organisation (WHO), AIDS has reached epidemic proportions in the sub-Saharan region. For all the countries presently reporting high AIDS incidence, and bordering Mozambique, the prevalence rate is approximately 20 per cent of the adult male and female population between 20 and 39 years of age.

Official figures released by the Ministry of Health show that the number of cases of AIDS has risen from 2,255 cases in 1985 to 15,021 in 1992. In June 1993, Mozambique reported 825 cases of AIDS. Data available from a retrospective study conducted in 1992 reflect an increasing number of HIV/AIDS-related deaths of women and single mothers, mainly living along the Beira corridor.

The latest GOM/UNICEF Situation Analysis estimates that between 140 and 173 per thousand children die before the age of one, with the highest incidence occurring in the first few weeks of life. The variation in percentage reflects the results obtained from specific studies in the absence of national figures. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is estimated at 26-27 per cent.

Data collected through the Sentinel Sites Surveillance, a monitoring model developed by UNICEF, reveal that the maternal mortality rate reaches an alarming 1,180 per hundred thousand live births. Official figures from hospital data, however, estimate this rate at 300 per hundred thousand live births. Again, in this case, the majority of these deaths can be attributed to infections and other conditions that are either preventable or treatable with adequate pre- and post-natal care and improved potable water supplies.

The provision of safe, clean water and adequate sanitation is indispensable to improving the health status of the population. The war in Mozambique has had a devastating effect on the water supplies, especially in the rural areas. Only 30 per cent of the rural population have access to safe water, while these supplies lag well behind the rates of population growth in urban and peri-urban areas. For many years, routinary maintenance of handpumps was impossible and many water sources remain unusable after they were poisoned or the pumps and the pipes were destroyed during the war. The onset of peace and renewed access to many isolated areas revealed that the need for safe water sources in Mozambique is immense. In many places, rivers, ponds and uncovered shallow wells are the only water source available.

In addition to malnutrition and direct risks to life, a considerable number of children have been physically mutilated or psychologically scarred by war-related violence. Of the three million children at high risk, approximately 200,000 children are in especially difficult circumstances. A recent study conducted by the Secretariat of Social Action concluded that around 2,000 children live in the streets of the cities of Maputo and Beira. Many of these

children have been mutilated, orphaned, abandoned or kidnapped to be trained as soldiers.

Their ability to grow and prosper is severely limited. Even for the new generations, the prospects of securing quality education are remote. Restoring the education system, especially primary school education, is an urgent priority in Mozambique. Although available statistics are not accurate, some recent data clearly show that the education sector faces a serious crisis. More than 80 per cent of the primary schools were either destroyed or closed down during the war in the most affected districts and provinces.

The net enrolment rate in EP1 (Grades 1 to 5) is currently 40 per cent. Only 34 per cent of those students who enrol complete 5th Grade, and of those who do complete 5th Grade, a low 34 per cent continue to 6th Grade. In other words, every 100 children of primary-school age, only 40 enter the 1st Grade, 14 complete 5th Grade, and barely five go on to 6th Grade.

Drop-out and repetition rates are 18 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Moreover, very low school performance and transition rates between the first primary and higher levels of the education system are commonplace. A widespread lack of resources and adequate infrastructure as well as the poor effectiveness of the system are the underlying causes of the dismal state of the education sector. Acute shortage of schools and teachers, lack of school materials and textbooks, an over-centralised educational system, and the poor quality of teachers' training are some of the most urgent needs facing Mozambique's educational system.

In accordance to the *Education-for-All* (EFA) goals, the Ministry of Education actively promotes its commitment to an "expanded vision" of basic education. However, this vision exceeds the capacity of present human and material resources, existing infrastructure, curricula and educational delivery systems. The educational challenge remains enormous. In 1992, for instance, 61 per cent of the total investment in education was allocated to the district of Maputo city. But, even with a more equal disbursement of government resources, Mozambique will greatly need donor assistance throughout the present decade.

In many ways, Mozambique is confronting a new emergency; namely, the urgency to attend to the needs of the majority who are still suffering the long-lasting consequences of the war while, at the same time, establishing the basis for a sustainable peace. In this context, UNICEF has key role in assisting in the reconstruction of the country.

SECTION TWO

The implementation of the UNICEF/PRONAR Drought-Relief Programme received the generous contributions of ten different donors. (See Table 1). The first donation was received by UNICEF/Mozambique in August 1992 and the last on in February 1993. Additional contributions allocated to the development of Rural Phases I and III will be reported separately.

TABLE 1

Donor	Rural Phase I	Rural Phase II	Rural Phase III	Peri-Urban Water	Sanitation
Dutch Government	■				
Swedish Government	■				
USAID	■				
UK Government		■			
Canadian Government		■			
Portuguese NatCom		■		■	■
Spanish NatCom				■	
UK NatCom		■			
Finnish NatCom					■
Austrian Government	■				

Given the numerous donations to the programme and the fact that all programme components are integrated, it is more useful to report on the programme as a whole rather than on individual contributions.

Programme Background

The 1991-1992 drought in Mozambique was the most severe in the last 100 years. Normal mean annual rainfall (MAR) figures were registered during the 1992-1993 rainy season. Although MAR levels for 1993-1994 fell below initial expectations, the situation has improved considerably. Nevertheless, ground water levels have not yet recovered. Whilst several pre-existing problems in Mozambique appear to have been either partially or completely resolved with the advent of peace, declining government expenditures in the social sector compounded with the shortage of skilled local workers have been a major constraint to more rapid progress.

The UNICEF/PRONAR three-phase programme response to the drought emergency is detailed in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

SECTOR	PHASE	PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION	BENEFICIARIES
RURAL WATER	PHASE I Sources and Handpumps	Construction of 117 new water sources. Procurement and installation of VLOM handpumps on all new sources. (1992)	60,000
		Construction of 165 new water sources and recuperation of 60 additional sources, procurement and installation of a total of 875 VLOM handpumps for existing and new sources (691 pumps air-freighted). (1992/1993)	450,000
		Construction of 378 new water sources, procurement and installation of 378 VLOM handpumps for these sources. Support PEC and Small-Piped Water System programmes. (1993/1994)	189,000
	PHASE II Drilling Kits and Small Piped Systems	Procurement of 10 deep well-drilling kits. Construction of 150 boreholes over one year. Ten 10 rapid interventions on small piped-water systems. (1992/1993)	95,000
		Contingency to cover increased costs of drilling rigs plus funds for emergency water system kits. (1992/1993)	20,000
	PHASE III Handpump Programme	Promote and facilitate national production of Afridev handpumps and decentralised maintenance system. (1993)	±500,000 (indirectly)
PERI-URBAN WATER		Construction of 80 new public standposts in the peri-urban zones of the cities of Xai-Xai and Chokwe. (1992/1993)	40,000
SANITATION		Construction of 4,000 latrines along the Beira Corridor.(1992/1993)	20,000

Financial Implementation Progress

Tables 3 and 4 below summarise the financial status of the programme. All funds received have been called forward. The Government of Canada has made an additional donation for Phase I of the Rural Water Component (1993), while the Italian Government has contributed to Phase III. As mentioned above, the utilisation of these contributions will be reported separately.

TABLE 3

	RURAL WATER	PERI-URBAN WATER	SANITATION	TOTALS
BENEFICIARIES	821,500	40,000	20,000	881,500
PROPOSED VALUE	$8,374,400	$465,000	$150,000	$8,989,400
DONATIONS RECEIVED	$5,918,654	$489,980	$150,000	$6,558,634
BALANCE (to be funded)	$2,455,746	($24,980)	$0	$2,430,766
COST PER CAPITA (not including indirect beneficiaries in Phase III)	$8.81	$11.63	$7.50	$8.91

TABLE 4

Funds Received	PBA Number	Donor	Total Donation (US$)	Total Called Forward
1	SM/92/0186-1	SWEDISH GOVERNMENT	527,211	Already reported
2	SM/92/0201-1	PORTUGUESE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	214,286	237,022
3	SM/92/0224-1	UK GOVERNMENT	873,837	879,612
4	SM/92/0254-1	SPANISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE	247,525	257,189
5	SM/92/0286-1	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT	1,179,245	Already reported
6	SM/92/0319-1	DUTCH GOVERNMENT	94,340	94,340
7	SM/92/0403-1	UK NATIONAL COMMITTEE	198,020	183,946
8	SM/92/0458-1	FINNISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE	100,000	99,992
9	SM/92/0535-1	PORTUGUESE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	81,752	81,744
10	SM/92/0572-1	AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT	943,396	943,232
11	SM/92/0640-1	[illegible]	2,000,000	1,960,086

The small remaining balance on the USAID contribution represents savings where actual expenditures have been smaller than the called forward amount. Since total expenditures may be slightly higher than called forward amounts, this contribution should be considered fully utilised. UNICEF/Headquarters will provide the donor with a final financial statement as

soon as all expenditures are registered.

Detailed financial information for each contribution is included in Section 3 of this report, with the exceptions of the Government of Sweden (SM/92/0186-1) and the Government of Canada (SM/92/0286-1) which had a negative balance in the last donor report. For these two contributions, this report should be considered as an account on programme physical implementation.

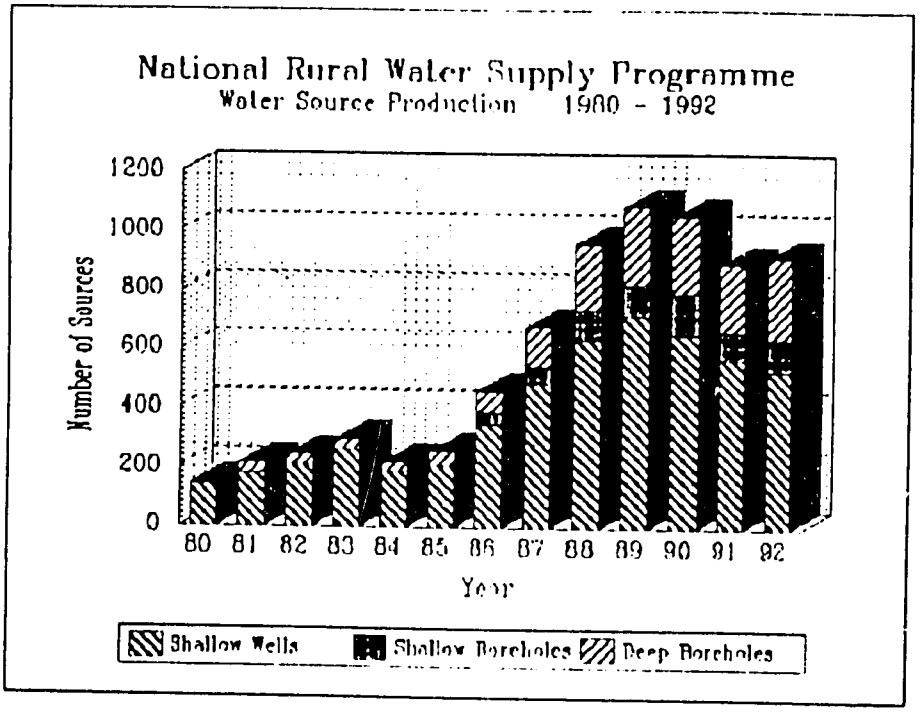
It is important to note that actual call forward amounts do not always with budget estimates for each proposal, mainly because funds were received at different times. In general, however expenditures correspond to original programme planning.

The only modification to the original plan refers to the contribution made by the Austrian government (SM/92/0572-1). The arrival of these funds coincided with the UNICEF's collaboration with the Technical Unit of the United Nations Operations in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). Since the inception of the peace-keeping operation in Mozambique, UNICEF has been responsible for supplying water to 49 demobilisation camps throughout the country. The European Union (EU) had already committed funds for the development of this activity. However, delays in the disbursement of EC funds coupled with the urgency to start works in the camps prompted the allocation of US$117,840 from the Austrian contribution to hire a consultant and initiate the work. To ensure that the objectives of the proposal submitted to the Austrian Government could be met, US$125,500 of the EU contribution were used to replenish the funds from the Austrian government. Annex 1 shows a detailed utilisation report of the EU donation. (See CF 93/4003)

Physical Implementation Progress

Rural Water Supply: Programme Background

The rural water supply component of the Drought-relief Programme is implemented by the National Rural Water Supply Programme (PRONAR). PRONAR oversees all activities in the rural water supply sector, including the construction of machine-drilled boreholes and hand-dug shallow wells and the construction and rehabilitation of small piped-water systems. PRONAR implements the programme through Provincial Rural Water Workshops (EPAR's) and the provincial delegations of GEOMOC, the state water-drilling company. Since 1985, these activities have developed rapidly, and at present over one thousand new sources of safe water, serving half a million people, are being constructed in the rural areas of the country each year. In 1980, 6 per cent of the rural population had access to safe water. By the end of 1993, coverage had increased to approximately 30 per cent. The figure below illustrates total levels of water source production since 1980.



The production drop during the period 1989-1990 mainly resulted from the lack of local funds to cover recurrent costs which, in turn, was a consequence of structural adjustment policies. These economic policies continue having a negative impact on government's programmes. However, the injection of new funds for the Drought-relief Programme has contributed to increase production rates.

Although PRONAR has a production capacity of at least 1,250 sources per year -- both in terms of human and material resources -- budget constraints hinder the full utilisation of these capacities. Other constraints stem from the untimely release of government budgets. Both provincial and national budgets for the water sector are generally approved during the second half of the year. Therefore, PRONAR's provincial implementing agencies often have too little work in the first semester and can only work at full capacity during the second half of the year.

Apart from constructing wells and boreholes, PRONAR is also involved in the development of rural small piped-water systems. In all provinces, PRONAR has ongoing projects for the rehabilitation, repair and/or extension of systems constructed in colonial times. In some provinces, PRONAR is also overseeing the construction of new small piped-water systems. In 1991, 18 systems were rehabilitated, four were extended and seven new systems were constructed, thus benefitting a total of 200,000 people.

PRONAR and UNICEF are fully cognizant that the opening of new sources of potable water does not, in itself, guarantee an improvement in the beneficiaries' health status. It is a widely-acknowledged fact that successful water supply projects must include a sanitation component as well as a strong community participation and education programme.

A formal community participation and education programme (PEC) started in 1985 with a pilot project in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. After a positive evaluation of the project in 1986, the programme was formally integrated into PRONAR's regular activities. At present, PEC programmes are being implemented in all Mozambican provinces. The principal objectives of the PEC programme are:

- To mobilise the communities, especially the women, to participate in all phases of the source construction, from choosing the site to maintaining the hand pump.

- To educate the community in the proper utilisation of the source and the correct use and treatment of water, including the transport and storage of water, as well as the linkages between safe water and health.

Handpumps are installed on the vast majority of shallow wells and boreholes recently constructed in the country. Until 1991, the locally-manufactured India Mark II was the most common pump installed in Mozambique. A UNICEF- supported project to test alternative handpumps in the country led the Government of Mozambique to select the *AFRIDEV* handpump as the most appropriate for local use. The Afridev meets the village-level operation and maintenance criteria (VLOM). Mozambique presently has the capacity to manufacture more than 1,000 pumps per year.

Also, a training programme to introduce a village-level operation and maintenance approach is currently implemented. The VLOM maintenance system entirely depends on community training and participation during the installation of the handpump. Thus, the "Community Participation and Education" (PEC) component is inextricably linked to the basic decentralised maintenance approach of this programme.

To accelerate the implementation of the rural sanitation programme, a number of institutional

changes were suggested in 1993. Consequently, the Low-Cost Sanitation Unit of the Directorate of Physical Planning is now responsible for the execution of the rural sanitation programme. Four pilot projects covering the northern, central and southern regions of the country focus on the study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The main objective of this initiative is to identify appropriate rural sanitation standards and technologies to suit the needs of the rural communities.

Programme Strategy

The strategy of the Drought-relief Programme combines the developmental aspects of the rural water supply and sanitation programmes as described above.

Phase I. This phase is now complete. Table 5 below compares source production and handpump installation rates until December 1993 to planned figures for this phase in all seven provinces affected by drought.

TABLE 5

Activity	Planned	Completed in 1992	Completed by end of 1993	Percent Completed
New Sources				
Complete Shallow Wells with Handpump	55	48	52	95%
Complete Hand-Drilled Boreholes with Handpump	33	14	32	97%
Complete Deep Boreholes with Handpump	194	171	231	119%
Recuperated Existing Sources				
Recuperated Shallow Wells with new Handpump	40	31	36	95%
Recuperated Deep Boreholes with new Handpump	20	9	11	55%
Installation of New Handpumps on Existing Sources	650	196	630(*)	97%
Total Sources	992	469	992	100%

(*) This figure is subject to confirmation as reports from some provinces have not been received yet.

These figures reveal high implementation and completion rates, which exceed 100 per cent in the case deep boreholes. Although other components show lower implementation rates than originally planned, the total number 992 water points remained the same. This is mainly due to the fact that, in many cases, the programme focused on areas of high hydro-geological complexity with deep groundwater tables. These areas only became accessible after Peace Accord was signed in October 1992.

Ten intensive training courses on the installation and maintenance of the Afridev VLOM handpump for the PEC workers have been completed, and all hand pumps installed to date are being maintained by the villagers themselves. In addition, audio visual equipment was purchased to help PEC workers carry out their work with the communities.

Phase II. All major supplies for the borehole-drilling component of Phase II have already been procured and most of them are already in the country. Supplies include ten percussion drilling rigs, tanker trailers, compressors, PVC casing, 4WD vehicles, and additional Afridev hand pumps. The Dando drilling rigs arrived in two consignments and were promptly cleared from the port. However, many supplies have not been cleared by yet.

Customs clearance problems are not unique to this programme. In fact, all agencies working in Mozambique, and especially their government counterparts, have experienced serious project delays due to customs clearance problems. UNICEF/Mozambique is currently negotiating with the government to clear the backlog of goods in the ports of Maputo and Beira.

A qualified drilling coordinator (with a M.Sc in hydrogeology) was contracted. The drilling coordinator, who has considerable working experience with GEOMOC, is highly motivated and has been able to instill similar enthusiasm in the new drilling crews.

The first training course for six drilling crews was held in the city of Xai-Xai (Gaza province) in April 1993. A training engineer from Dando/UK attended the course in the first two weeks and reported positively on the qualifications of the selected trainees. A second training course was held in Maxixe (Inhambane province) in November 1993. On this occasion, the course also concentrated on the importance of community participation and existing linkages between water, health and hygiene.

At present, six of the Dando 3000 drilling rigs have been commissioned and are operating in the drought-affected provinces. The drills have played a key role in increasing the number of deep boreholes drilled in 1993. In 1992, EPAR drilled 48 deep boreholes whereas in 1993 this figure more than doubled to 110. The availability of more drill rigs compounded with greater accessibility to many areas after the end of the war, PRONAR can especially target areas of difficult terrain and hydrogeological conditions. It is expected that the remaining four rigs will be commissioned immediately after the compressors and borehole casing have been cleared from customs.

As Table 6 indicates, interventions in the small piped-water system component of this phase are aimed at ensuring the operational capacity of water systems in towns. In some cases, the systems are extended to allow for the construction of public standposts. The progress of this component has depended on the availability of essential materials and equipment, some of which are still awaiting to clear customs.

TABLE 6

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
MAGUDE *Maputo*	River water level (water source) dropped lower than existing intake. DNA undertook hydrogeological investigation to advise on the possibility of drilling borehole	Study indicated that borehole had to be constructed on the other side of the river. Since this was not possible in the short term, a temporary well was dug in river bed and water pumped to existing intake. River water levels are now normal.
MOAMBA *Maputo*	River (town's water source) completely dried up. Temporary well on river bed insufficient to meet town's needs. DNA hired to recommend alternative source.	Following DNA recommendations, another well was dug on the river bed. River water levels are now recovered.
MASSINGIR *Gaza*	Towns' water system not operational due to lack of pumping set. Potable water will be provided after the rehabilitation and expansion of existing distribution network and the construction of 12 public standposts. Beneficiaries: 7,000	All supplies and equipment have arrived in Mozambique. Construction is underway.
HOMOINE *Inhambane*	Town has no water and alternate sources drying up. Pipes and fittings have been purchased to connect new intake and pumpset to existing water rising main Beneficiaries: 3,000	All project inputs have been installed in Homoine. Now, the town has water.
GORONGOSA *Sofala*	Town water system not operating due to lack of electricity and problems with rising main. Generator, pipes and fittings to be purchased for rising main and the construction of 8 public standposts. Beneficiaries: 5,000	Supplies and equipment are awaiting customs clearance.
BUZI *Sofala*	Provide potable water to previously unserved population through the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing distribution network and the construction of 4 public standposts. Beneficiaries: 6,000	Work has been completed as per description.
BAGAMOIO *Tete*	PRONAR is expanding the existing system through the construction of 7 standposts, but lacks funds for fittings. Supplies will be purchased to complete these works. Beneficiaries: 4,000	Works have been completed.
MORRUMBALA *Zambezia*	Insufficient water sources to serve the population. Supplies will be purchased to expand the existing system with the construction of 5 new public standposts. Beneficiaries: 3,500	Project inputs are awaiting customs clearance.

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS
MOPEIA *Zambezia*	Towns' polluted surface intake to be changed to existing borehole. New pumpset and fittings will be provided to allow for the rehabilitation and expansion of existing system with the construction of 6 public standposts. Beneficiaries: 4,500	All supplies and equipment are awaiting customs clearance.
ACCOMMO-DATION CENTRES	Due to high numbers moving into accommodation centres, it was decided that the purchase of complete prefabricated water storage and distribution kits was the most efficient supply mechanism. Beneficiaries: 20,000	Two of these kits were ordered and have arrived in the country.

Peri-urban Water Supply

Xai-Xai. This programme component will supply water to 25,000 people through the construction of 50 public standposts. All supplies and equipment for this component have been procured, including pipes, fittings, tools, miscellaneous equipment and construction materials. To date all of these items are in Mozambique, and the construction of five public standposts has been completed.

Chokwe. This component of the programme will supply water to 14,000 people through the expansion of the existing distribution network and the construction of 30 public standposts. All supplies and equipment, which include pipes, fittings, tools, construction materials and some miscellaneous equipment have all arrived in Mozambique. However, due to problems with customs clearance, not all of these materials are on site.

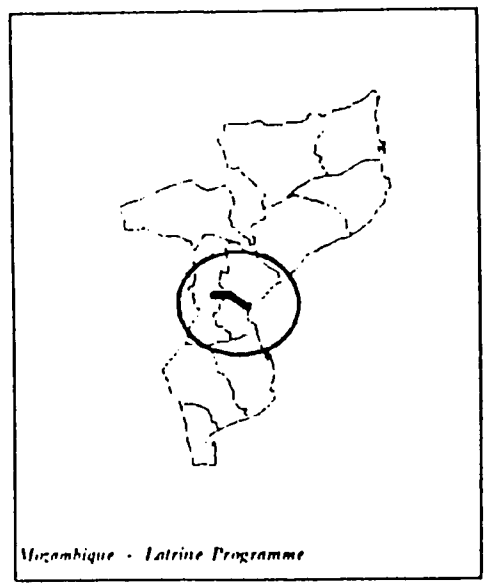
Sanitation

The vast majority of the internally displaced people in Mozambique live along the Beira corridor in the provinces of Sofala and Manica. In addition, the neighbourhoods in the cities of Beira and Chimoio and in the town of Nhamatanda are densely populated. This has resulted in very poor sanitation conditions as well as a high incidence of hygiene-related diseases, such as cholera. The drought seriously exacerbated this situation. Consequently, UNICEF decided to promote the rapid construction of 4,000 latrines in conjunction with a hygiene education programme. The geographical coverage of this programme activity is illustrated on the map.

UNICEF contracted the National Low-Cost Sanitation Programme (PNSBC) to implement the sanitation component of the Drought-relief Programme. PNSBC has been operating in the country since 1979 and until the end of 1993, it has produced 90,000 latrines. The programme operates mainly in peri-urban areas, but has recently expanded to some rural areas with high population densities, typically where refugees and displaced people settle.

Since PNSBC programmes are operating in both Manica and Sofala provinces, this

emergency component focused on an acceleration of ongoing activities in the area. As is the case with other components of the Drought relief Programme, the project is sustainable since the technology and working methods have already been proven to be effective in the Mozambican context. Seven temporary production units along the Beira corridor were established by PNSBC. However they were reduced to six due to insufficient water at one site. These units produced all cement slabs and blocks and constituted the basis for hygiene-education activities. A total of 65 people were directly involved in this activity, 48 per cent of them were employed from the communities near the temporary production units.


Mozambique - Latrine Programme

The programme utilised the standard PNSBC. This is a simple pit latrine with a convex concrete slab (the "Mozambique Slab") to provide strength without using expensive steel reinforcing. In most of the project area, PNSBC manufactured and delivered the latrine slabs while the beneficiaries dug the pit and constructed the latrine superstructure with local construction materials, principally reeds. Where unstable soil conditions were found, PNSBC dug the pit and lined it with cement blocks.

Funds for the sanitation programme component were received in November 1993 and implementation proceeded immediately afterwards with contract finalization, and supplies and equipment procurement. Delays in the early phases of implementation were a consequence of a sudden stop in the production at the cement factory in Dondo (Sofala province). Then, it was necessary to place a new order for the cement at the factory in Maputo, and deliver the cement to the project sites (over 1,000km away). Transport of materials by truck prevented further delays.

Since Peace Accord was signed, some displaced people along the Beira Corridor have returned to their areas of origin. Consequently, a redistribution of project beneficiaries was necessary to serve a greater number of families who are not officially considered displaced. Most of these people live in the outskirts of Beira, Nhamatanda and Chimoio. While not officially displaced, many of these people have only recently moved to these centres and represent the poorest layer of the local residents. The final ratio between refugee/displaced beneficiaries and non-refugee beneficiaries was approximately 50:50. Non-refugee beneficiaries were identified by local health authorities.

Sanitary or health education activities were also carried out by the local health authorities. For the Beira-Nhamatanda sector, 120 health education sessions were organised over a two-month period. In the Ichope-Chimoio area, 12 theatre productions (carried out by a local theatre group) were held in addition to the health education sessions.

UTILIZATION OF DONOR FUNDS

Donor: A198 EEC

PBA Number: FM/935606-1

Programme Number:

Description:

Contribution Number: FOR WATER SUPPLY DEMOB.

Period Covered by Report:

Total Funds Pledged: $ 753,672.32

Less 6 percent recovery of general operating costs (when applicable):

Total Available for Programme Implementation: $ 753,672.32

Call Forwards (as follows):

CF Number	Description	CF Value in US$
SUPPLIES		
930262-1	SUBMERSIBLE PUMP - UNOMOZ	8,400
930263-1	TRAILER MOUNTED WATER TANK - UNOMOZ	6,000
930264-1	PLASTIC BUCKETS	25,300
930294-1	CONTINGENCY - UNOMOZ	2,700
930297-1	WATER TANKS - ONUMOZ	1,500
930384-1	MOULDS	1,100
940023-1	CONTINGENCY	5,000
940025-1	B L E A C H	1,600
940030-1	WATER TANK TRAILER	16,800
940051-1	PLASTIC BUCKETS - UNOMOZ	33,000
940058-1	WATER PUMP	4,100
940113-1	WATER TANK	22,150
940115-1	COPOLENE TUBE	1,200
933001-	CONTINGENCY	5,000
933002-	WATER TANKS	19,800
933003-	WATER TANKS	6,600
933010-	PUMPS, GENERATOR	9,775
	SUB-TOTAL (Supplies)	170,037
CASH		
940164	SALARY & ALLOWANCES FOR SR. PROJECT ASSIST.RAQUEL	24,000
940175	SALARY & ALLOWANCES-ASSIST.PROJ.OFFICER-ARGYLE	103,000
940176	PROVISION OF WATER & SANIT.IN DEMOBILIZATION CAMPS	88,000

CF Number	Description	CF Value in US$
940177	CONSULTANCIES FOR DEMOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES	62,000
934001	CONSULTANCIES	25,400
934002	PROVISION OF WATER	25,000
934003	CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SOURCES	125,500
	SUB-TOTAL (Cash)	452,900
	GRAND TOTAL	622,933

Total Funds Committed	$	753,672
Total Funds Spent	$	622,933
Available Balance	$	130,739

(CDIE)

unicef

United Nations Children's Fund
Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância

Caixa Postal 4713
Maputo
Endereço de Visitante
Av. do Zimbabwe 1422 1440
Tel 491023 4 - 490044 - 491684 7
Fax 491679 Telex 6-515
Telegrama UNICEF-MAPUTO

09 AUG 1994

USAID / MOZAMBIQUE
PVO PROJECT
1994 -08- 10

Ref. Pro. 412/94- 0177

1 August, 1994

Dear Mr. Carlson,

We attach herewith for your information the Final Report for the Water Supply for Drought Relief Programme. Please note that this is a consolidated report which covers all components of the programme and all donations including the $ 2000,000 generously donated by the Government of the United States of America. Thus, one is able to analyze the Government of the United States of America's contribution individually and the context of the programme as a whole.

This report is being sent informally, as an advance to the official report which our headquarters will forward to your Mission in New York.

Boudewijn Mohr,
Officer-in-Charge

Mr. Roger Carlson
Director
USAID
MAPUTO

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SECTION THREE

UTILIZATION OF DONOR FUNDS

DONOR: GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PBA. NO: SM/92/0640-1

PROGRAMME NO: MM640-02

DESCRIPTION: WATER SUPPLY FOR DROUGHT RELIEF

CONTRIBUTION NO:

PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT: FEBRUARY 1993 TO MAY 1994

TOTAL PLEDGED:

LESS 6 PER CENT RECOVERY OF GENERAL

OPERATION COSTS (WHEN APLICABLE):

TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION: $2,000,000

CALL FORWARD

Number	Description	Call Forward Value
A. Supply		
92 / 286	Afridev Handpumps Parts	575,150
92 / 287	Volanta Handpumps w/Tools & Spares	82,202
92 / 318	PVC Borehole Casing	38,342
92 / 319	Moulds For Concrete Well Rings	1,453
92 / 321	Moulds For Concrete Well Rings	1,524
93 / 187	TOYOTA Landcruiser	22,000
93 / 246	Computer Equipment	4,363
94 / 219	Volanta Deepwell Handpump	34,400
	Sub-Total for Supplies	$759,434

B. Cash

92 /	362	Emergency Well Construct. for Drought Relief	500,000
93 /	285	Salary Assist. Proj. Office(Manica)	24,000
93 /	286	Salary Zambezia Secretary	4,643
93 /	288	Salary and Allowances Cashier Clerk	12,046
93 /	289	Salary and Allowances Finance Clerk	10,049
93 /	290	Salary and Allowances Transport Clerk	9,580
93 /	400	Construction of Water Sources(Drought Relief)	300,000
93 /	455	Mow. & Supervisory Travel Expenses	12,425
93 /	457	Workshop on Role of Water Depart.	14,936
93 /	458	Beira Corridor Emergency	27,100
93 /	505	Salary and Allow. Secret. WATSAN	7,973
93 /	631	Construction of Water Sources – Drought Relief	277,900

Sub–Total for Cash	**$1,200,652**
Grand Total of funds committed:	**$1,960,086**
Total funds still available:	**$39,914**

TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM

January 19, 1995

TO: USAID Documents Acquisitions
POL/CDIE/DI, Room 303 SA-18

FROM: Ana Margarida Cuambe, PPA, USAID/Mozambique AMC

Please find enclosed one copy of each of the following recent recent USAID/Mozambique development experience documents:

Martinho do Carmo Dgedge, Instituto Nacional de Saude, Ministerio da Saude
Relatorio de Avaliacao da AICF/Programa de Saude, Mocambique
Outubro de 1994
Note: Financed under USAID's Mozambique PVO Support Project

UNICEF/Mozambique
Consolidated Progress Report, Water and Sanitation Programme, Drought-Relief Programme
May 1994

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