



INTERNATIONAL em MOÇAMBIQUE

CP (PO Box): 4657 Maputo, Mozambique  
Tel: (258-1) 492064/5/6 Fax: (258-1) 492077  
Tlx: 5-163 CARE MO

Av. Martires da Mueda 596, Maputo

53 94  
PN ABZ-087  
91451

INHAMBANE PROVINCE  
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

USAID / MOZAMBIQUE  
PVO PROJECT  
1994 -10- 18  
087

Sue Nelson,  
The PVO Project Manager,  
USAID - Mozambique,  
Rua Faria de Sousa, 107  
Maputo.

Ref: 4/PAASC/MAP/94

17th October 1994

Dear Sue,

PROJECT NO. 656-0217


Baseline Data - Grant N° 656-0217-G-00-3029

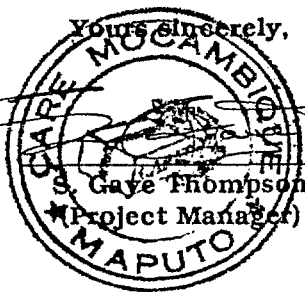
Please find enclosed a copy of the baseline data collected for all the locations where CARE has carried out water supply activities under the USAID grant this year. Included in this list are three other locations which were included under the no-cost extension of the Canadian IHA grant. The latter three were in Vilankulo District, the villages of Magul, Chitetemane, and Chelene.

If you have any queries I shall be happy to respond. With thanks for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

Under USAID/Mozambique  
PVO SUPPORT PROJECT  
(656-0217)

  
S. Gaye Thompson  
(Project Manager)



c.c. Nina Bowen, CMHQ

CARE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT, INHAMBANE PROVINCE

BASIC DATA JUNE - AUGUST 1994

DESCRIPTION	LOCATIONS - VILANKULO DISTRICT																OBSERVATIONS
	Mangove	Chiculecuk	Chilelemar	Macumene	Mucotso	Mavanza	Mulungu	Mucume	Machoco	Mahilene	Chelene	Magul	Quequer B	Ponzulne	Macuhane	Mucumban	
# families	78	140	177	200	343	478	416	452	498	150	467	345	286	87	365	385	* boreholes saline/cont. breakdown  Journey time: to/waiting/return  Assumed from use indicators  Estimated in collaboration w/secs.  Majority are miners, some traders  Imposs. estimate, indicators attached  Estimated in collaboration w/secs.  >50 = area of origin, - = minus # years abandoned/wa
# potable water points in area	0	0	2*	0	0	2*	2	0	1*	0	1*	0	1*	0	0	0	
Average distance of water point to beneficiaries	12kms	14kms	2kms	21kms	15kms	12kms	4kms	20kms	7kms	7kms	5kms	14kms	18kms	4kms	17kms	10kms	
Average time required to collect water per day	1 day	1 day	2hrs	3 days	1 day	1 day	3 hrs	2 days	7 hrs	4 hrs	4 hrs	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	1 day	
# latrines	0	0	100	0	0	98	147	0	0	50	27	72	45	0	61	38	
% latrine usage	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	100%	0	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	
# families with understanding of basic hygiene, safe water use	0	0	65	0	4	45	10	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	10	5	
% subsistence farmers	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	99%	92%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
%/type wage workers	0	0	1%	0	0	10%	0	0	1%	8%	4%	0	0	0	0	0	
Average income per month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
# cholera cases per month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# diarrhoea cases per month	10	0	10	20	10	8	9	50	20	15	5	7	10	10	10	7	
Average # years in this location	>50-10yrs	>50-9yrs	>50-9yrs	>50-9yrs	>50-9yrs	>50-8yrs	9 aldeia	16 aldeia	>50-8yrs	14 aldeia	8 aldeia	10 aldeia	4 aldeia	>50	1 aldeia	17 aldeia	

CARE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT, INHAMBANE PROVINCE

BASIC DATA JUNE - AUGUST 1994

DESCRIPTION	LOCATIONS - INHASSORO DISTRICT													OBSERVATIONS
	Malangute	Chimadjanx	Cachane	Matsandze	Tiane	Catine	Timane	Vulanjane	Maimelane	Chitsecane	Buchane	Rumbatsat	Mahungane	
# families	328	251	422	397	250	110	342	485	1690	246	404	102	140	
# potable water points in area	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	1*	* boreholes saline/cont. breakdown
Average distance of water point to beneficiaries	7.5kms	5kms	11kms	15kms	7.5kms	5kms	4kms	8kms	2kms	5kms	10kms	10kms	500m	
Average time required to collect water per day	1 day	3hrs	1 day	3 days	1 day	1 day	3 hrs	3hrs	3hrs	1 day	2 days	2 days	1hr	Journey time: to/waiting/return
# latrines	0	50	0	0	0	1	5	50	50	0	0	0	0	Estimated #s in colab. w/secs
% latrine usage	0	100%	0	0	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	Assumed from use indicators
# families with understanding of basic hygiene/safe water use	0	50	10	5	0	6	3	20	20	4	0	0	30	Estimated in collaboration w/secs.
% subsistence farmers	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
%/type wage workers	0	10%	0	0	0	0	0	6%	6%	0	0	0	0	Majority are miners, Tãmega worker
Average income per month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Imposs. estimate, indicators attache
# cholera cases per month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# diarrhoea cases per month	10	5	15	615	10	0	8	5	10	9	8	10	10	Estimated in collaboration w/secs.
Average # years in this location	>50 13	>50 9	>50 14	>50 13	>50 2	>50 14	>50 15	>50 8	>50 10	>50 14	>50 15	>50 7	>50 14	>50 = area of origin, # yrs as aldeia

PROJECT VARIATION COPY

CARE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT, INHAMBANE PROVINCE

BASIC DATA JUNE – AUGUST 1994

DESCRIPTION	LOCATIONS – MABOTE DISTRICT					OBSERVATIONS
	Chivungue	Mazambi	Gubogubo	Punguene	Chitalalmb	
# families	71	13	72	270	40	
# potable water points in area	0	0	0	1	0	Shallow well
Average distance of water point to beneficiaries	500m	6kms	5kms	4kms	8kms	
Average time required to collect water per day	3hrs	2hrs	4hrs	3hrs	4hrs	Journey time: to/waiting/return
# latrines	6	0	0	37	0	
% latrine usage	100%	0	0	100%	0	Assumed from use indicators
# families with understanding of basic hygiene/safe water use	30	0	0	7	0	Estimated in collaboration w/secs.
% subsistence farmers	96%	100%	100%	94%	100%	
%/type wage workers	4%	0	0	6%	0	Majority are miners, Tâmega worker
Average income per month	–	–	–	–	–	Imposs. estimate, indicators attached
# cholera cases per month	0	0	0	0	0	
# diarrhoea cases per month	10	20	5	12	23	Estimated in collaboration w/secs.
Average # years in this location	>50	>50	>50	11	11	>50 = area of origin, # yrs as aldeia

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CARE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

INHAMBANE PROVINCE

ADDITIONAL BASIC DATA - VILANKULO DISTRICT

JUNE 1994

MANGOVE                      Population: 78 families

**Water:** The area has traditional wells up to a depth of 42 metres which are dry. They are said to have contained salty water. The 42 metre well dried up in 1986. Store water in baobabs and tanks approximately 1000 cubic metres.

**Living conditions:** There exist 3 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses reasonably well maintained. Most houses have chickens and goats. No shops or public services. It is an agricultural area.

**Hygiene:** Scabies and conjunctivitis is common.

**Population movements:** Tendency to return to this area.

**Major problems:** Lack of water. Population request 2 water points.

CHICULECULE                      Population: 140 families

**Water:** The area has traditional wells up to a depth of 60 metres which are dry. Presently deepening well of 60 metres because it is dry. Store water in baobabs and tanks approximately ..cubic metres.

**Living conditions:** There exist 12 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses reasonably well maintained. Most houses have chickens and goats. No shops, has 1 school. It is an agricultural area with cashew trees, and fruit trees. Hunting is common.

**Hygiene:** Scabies and conjunctivitis is common.

**Population movements:** Tendency to return to this area.

**Major problems:** Lack of water and health facilities. Population request 2 water points.

CHITETEMANE                      Population: 177 families

**Water:** Two boreholes with handpumps (1 broken down, other constant breakdowns) and 8 dry traditional wells and 1 with water. Borehole water is salty. Exists a local pump mechanic. Population pays for travel costs of mechanic to collect spares from Rural Water Station, Vilankulo.

**Living conditions:** There exist 5 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves.

Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses reasonably well maintained. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 1 shop, 1 school, 1 bus stop. It is an agricultural area, cutting of timber, home industries such as winnowing trays, mortars/pestles etc.

Hygiene: Ringworm and scabies are common, and much diarrhoea.

Population movements: Tendency to leave this area towards the interior.

Major problems: Lack of water and health facilities. Population request 2 water points.

#### MACOMENE

Population: 200 families

Water: Very far to collect water (21km), in the next Locality, of Moabsa. Take 3 days to collect water, they wash clothes etc. in Moabsa.

Living conditions: There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses in construction. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop. It is an agricultural area, and hunting is widely practiced.

Hygiene: Scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common,

Population movements: Tendency to return to this area.

Major problems: Lack of water. Population request 2 water points.

#### MUCOTSO

Population: 343 families

Water: 2 days to collect water (average distance 15km) if wash clothes there, in the next Locality, of Chelene.

Living conditions: There exist 6 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses and reasonable clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market. It is an agricultural area, and home industries from wood products, cut timber in the area.

Hygiene: Ringworm, scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common,

Population movements: Tendency to return to this area, but only temporarily for agriculture because of the lack of water.

Major problems: Lack of water. Population request 3 water points. Lack of school and health facilities.

#### MAVANZA/MUPALAHU

Population: 478 families

Water: 3 boreholes, 1 silted up, and 2 broken down handpumps. Collect water average of 12 kms away. Salty borehole water in this area. There exists a local handpump mechanic who repairs at no cost to population.

Living conditions: There exist 7 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses and reasonable clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 3 shops, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 1 market, 0 health post. It is an

agricultural area, has home industries from wood products, and hunting.

Hygiene: Have 96 latrines, and occasional visits for sanitary education from Vilankulo Rural Hospital. Scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common,

Population movements: Tendency to return and stay in this area.

Major problems: Lack of water. Population request 2 water points. Lack of health facilities.

#### MULUNGO

Population: 416 families

Water: 2 shallow wells dry, up to 12 metres. 1 borehole destroyed in 1987. Collect water average of 4 kms away. Large population.

Living conditions: There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement of 9 years, of traditional houses and reasonable clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shops, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, has home industries from wood products, and small scale commercial activities.

Hygiene: Have 147 latrines. Scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common.

Population movements: Tendency to stay in this area, while they look for areas to cultivate in the interior.

Major problems: Lack of water. Population request 1 water points.

#### MUCUME

Population: 452 families

Water: 1 borehole silted up. Collect water from surface water pools and borehole 20 kms away in Pambarra. Large population.

Living conditions: There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement of 16 years, it was abandoned '82 - '94, of traditional houses and reasonable clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, has home industries from wood and leaf products, and practice hunting.

Hygiene: Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common.

Population movements: Tendency to return to this area.

Major problems: Lack of water and health facilities. Population request 3 water points.

#### MACHOCO

Population: 498 families

Water: 1 borehole silted up, and one broken down (Volanta), and 1 Afridev functioning. Large population. Pay for handpump repairs -local mechanic's travel expenses to collect spares. Water is salty in this area. Average 7 kms to collect water - up to 11kms frequently. Take up to 17 hours to collect water because have to wait for a long time.

Living conditions: There exist 6 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses and reasonably clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an

agricultural area, has home industries from wood and leaf products, local liquor stills, and practice hunting.

Hygiene: Scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common.

Population movements: Tendency to return to this area.

Major problems: Lack of water and health & education facilities. Population request 2 water points.

MAHILENE                      Population: 150 families

Water: No local water points, collect water from boreholes in Machanissa 10 kms away taking approximately 4 hours. Exists one 12 metre well in the area which recently caved in due to the rains, and the water level was obstructed.

Living conditions: There exist 3 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses and bad hygienic aspect in houses with grassy environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, with 2 stock pens for goats, has home industries such as local liquor stills, and practice hunting.

Hygiene: Scabies and diarrhoea are common.

Population movements: Some people are leaving this area to cultivate their fields, but continue to maintain homes in Mahilene.

Major problems: Lack of water and health facilities. Population request 1 water point.

CHELENE                      Population: 467 families

Water: 1 borehole which had constant breakdowns and now needs tubes and rods replaced - broken down. Large population. Collect water from a borehole 5kms away taking 4 hours.

Living conditions: There exist 16 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses and with reasonably clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats, exist 6 goat pens. Has 1 shop, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area.

Hygiene: Scabies, ringworm, and diarrhoea are common.

Population movements: Some people are leaving this area to cultivate their fields, but continue to maintain homes in Chelene.

Major problems: Lack of water. Population request 2 water point.

MAGUL                      Population: 345 families

Water: 1 borehole silted up. Reasonably large population. Collect water from boreholes in Belane 19kms away. Water is salty in Magul area. Water storage in baobab trees and cistern tanks.

Living conditions: There exist 13 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses under construction with reasonably clean environs.



Most houses have chickens and goats, and there are 2 cows. Has 0 shop, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area - some cashew trees and fruit trees, small scale commerce of basic necessities.

**Hygiene:** Health personnel have given health education in area. There are 72 latrines and 92 wash houses and 10 rubbish pits in the aldeia. Scabies, conjunctivitis and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning and constructing.

**Major problems:** Lack of water. Population request 2 water points.

QUEQUER B Population: 286 families

**Water:** 1 borehole very salty and not used, and one 8kms from settlement which is silted up and had sweeter water. Collect water 18kms away in Moabsa. This takes 1 day. There is a local pump mechanic in the area.

**Living conditions:** There exist 1 house constructed of cement, with corrugated iron roof. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Most houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 1 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, with home industries with wood products, and stills for local liquor, as well as post cutting activities.

**Hygiene:** Health personnel have occasionally given health education in area. There are 45 latrines and 286 wash houses in the aldeia. Scabies, conjunctivitis and ringworm and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** A few people are leaving the aldeia to cultivate and cut wood/trees. The aldeia was never abandoned from date of initiation 1990.

**Major problems:** Lack of sweet water and health facilities. Population request 2 water points.

PONZUINE Population: 87 families

**Water:** No water in the area, population collect water from Nhachengue 19 kms away. This takes 1 day.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 house constructed of cement, with corrugated iron roof. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, and much hunting is practiced.

**Hygiene:** Scabies, and diarrhoea are very common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this area since war ended.

**Major problems:** Lack of sweet water. Population request 1 water points.

MACUHANE Population: 365 families

**Water:** No water in the area, population collect water from Chipanela 17 kms away and Mavanza 12kms when the pumps are functioning. This takes 1 day. Water is collected during the rain and stored in baobab trees and open-top tanks.

**Living conditions:** There exist 8 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 1 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, with home stills for local liquor. There are cashews and fruit trees in the area as well as 15 head of cattle.

**Hygiene:** Health education visits have been made by health personnel, and there are 61 latrines in the area, with 110 wash houses. Scabies, conjunctivitis, ringworm and diarrhoea are very common.

**Population movements:** Some people are leaving this aldeia to cultivate and pursue other occupations in the bush, but maintain homes in Macuhane.

**Major problems:** Lack of sweet water and health facilities. Population request 3 water points.

**MUCUMBANE**

Population: 385 families

**Water:** 1 broken down Progresso pump (since 1983) on a borehole said to be salty. Population collect water from Chipanela 10 kms away. This takes 1 day. Water is collected from during the rain and stored in baobab trees and open-top tanks.

**Living conditions:** There exist 23 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, cut timber to make pestles and mortars for sale. There are cashews and fruit trees in the area.

**Hygiene:** Health education visits have been made by health personnel, and there are 38 latrines in the area, with 63 wash houses. Scabies, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this aldeia, after abandoning in 1994. The aldeia was started 1977.

**Major problems:** Lack of sweet water and agricultural tools. Population request 2 water points.

ADDITIONAL BASIC DATA - INHASSORO DISTRICTJULY 1994MALANGUTE

Population: 328 families

**Water:** 1 broken down National pump on a borehole. The population say the water was sweet. Population collect water from boreholes in Chitsecane 8 kms and Vulcanjane 20 kms away where the water is saline. This takes 1 day, and is collected once a day. No payments are made for water or pump repairs. There is a local pump mechanic who lives in the area.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with very unkempt/unclean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area with no salaried workers.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, and there are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this aldeia since 1993, after abandoning in 1982. The aldeia was started 1979.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, school and health post. Population request 2 water points.

CHIMADJANE

Population: 251 families

**Water:** 1 improved shallow well and various traditional wells exist between 1 and 8 kms away. The water from the shallow wells is salty. There is no-one who takes responsibility for water in this area, although the wells are kept clean. They have plenty of water. Water collection takes 3 hours on average.

**Living conditions:** There exist 2 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. A few houses have chickens, goats, & ducks. Has 2 shops, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 1 market, 1 health post. It is an agricultural area with some collection of doum palm wine for sale. The salaried workers are a few miners, workers with Tâmega and traders.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, but there are approximately 50 latrines in the area, with over 50 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1985 and was never abandoned. Part of the population are moving out to Chitsecane and Buchane towards the interior, while others are arriving in the aldeia from Vilankulo and Inhassoro. These latter ones are returning to their area "of origin". The area has been settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of school, health post and commerce. Population request 2 water points.

CACHANE

Population: 422 families

**Water:** There are 2 boreholes in the area, 1 was abandoned during the war before a pump was installed, the other had a National pump installed and had slightly salty water. The pump broke down and the borehole silted up. The population collects water from Machambene (8kms) and Macovane (11kms) away. They take one full day to collect water and they collect it once a day. They do not pay for water or services in this area. There are local pump mechanics in the area.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. A few houses have chickens, goats, & ducks. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, there are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1980 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1994. The population are returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health post and school. Population request 1 water point.

#### MATSANDZE

Population: 21 families

**Water:** There is 1 borehole in the area with a National pump installed that has been non-functioning since 1980. The population used to collect water from this borehole with a "bucket pump"/pipe on a cord, until the latter broke and fell in. They now collect water from the mission at Maimelane 15 kms away and this takes up to three days to collect because of the time it takes waiting for water. They do not pay for water, and there are no local mechanics in the area.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. A few houses have chickens, goats, & ducks. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, there are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1981 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1992. The population are returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health post, school and shops. Population request 1 water point.

#### TIANE Population: 250 families

**Water:** There are 2 boreholes in the area with no pumps installed, and the population collects water from (both?) with a section of a pipe on a cord. The water quality is slightly salty, they pay nothing for it, and there are no mechanics in the area. The greatest distances covered by people in this area to the boreholes is 7kms, but water collection takes all day because of having to wait due to the water lifting technology. The population closer to these two aldeias also collects water in Timane and Chitsecane.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with very disordered and unclean environs. A few houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area with hunting as a major local activity.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, there are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1982 and was abandoned in the same year until 1992. The population are returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health post, school and shops. Population request 1 water point.

(Note CARE drilled 1 boreholes and recuperated one other in this area in 1994)

CATINE/NHAPELE

Population: 110 families

**Water:** There are 2 boreholes in the area with two non-functioning pumps installed. 1 pump is broken down and has very little water in the borehole, the other is silted up. The population collect water in Nhapele Maperere 5 kms away. For this they take 1 day. In Nhapele Maperere there are 5 boreholes: 1 functioning with an adapted National pump to take a long lever post to pump, salty water and a large number of users. the second was blown up, the last 3 have silted up. There is a local mechanic, but do not exist monetary contributions.

**Living conditions:** There exist 3 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves (these were old shops which are now abandoned). "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. A few houses have chickens, and goats and ducks. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area with hunting as a major local activity. There are no salaried workers.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits, there is 1 latrine in the area, with 1 wash house. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1980 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1993. The population are returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, agricultural instruments, and shops. Population request 2 water points.

TIMANE

Population: 342 families

**Water:** There are 2 boreholes in the area: 1 was drilled by Hidrocarbonetos and has a Climax handpump installed which is functioning producing salty water. The other borehole is from colonial times with no handpump, and is silted up. The population collects water from the Hidrocarbonetos borehole, this takes up to 3 hours, there are no mechanics and the population pays for nothing related to water.

**Living conditions:** There exist 3 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. A few houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 1 health post (constructed of local material). It is an agricultural area which also has cashew trees, and

there are gas and oil boreholes in this area which have not been exploited yet. There are no salaried workers in the area.

**Hygiene:** They have had health education visits from a newly re-trained Agente Polyvalente from Health, there are 5 latrines in the area, with 5 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1979 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1992. The population are returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health facilities, shops and a motor driven mill for grain. Population request 3 water points.

### VULANJANE

Population: 485 families

**Water:** There is 1 borehole in the area which is silted up, it had a national pump installed. The population collects water from traditional shallow wells 8 kms away. This takes 3 hours. The water is saline. They do not pay for water, but they do contribute to maintaining the wells clean.

**Living conditions:** There exist 3 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. Most houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 0 market, 1 health post. It is an agricultural area where small traders also carry out business. There are 30 miners' families in the area, and others work for Tãmega, others are part of net fishing teams who work in Inhassoro.

**Hygiene:** They have had health education visits from ADRA which has also constructed 2 latrines. There are approximately 50 other latrines in the area, with approximately 50 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1986 and was never abandoned. Some of the population is leaving for Buchane and Chitsecane in the interior, while others are still arriving, returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water and shops/commerce. Population request 1 water point.

### MAIMELANE (BAIRRO 2)

Population: 1690 families

**Water:** There are traditional shallow wells in the area of approximately 6 metres depth. The population collects water from these. Each family has its own well, or has responsibilities related to a particular well - use/maintenance. The water is sweet, and is between 2 and 8 kms from the houses. The population takes 3 hours to collect water.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. Most houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 1 school, 1 bus stop, 1 market, 1 health post. It is an agricultural area where small traders also carry out business. There are approximately 30 employed workers in the aldeia who are miners and some are from the health post.

**Hygiene:** They have had health education visits from ADRA which has also constructed 3 latrines. There are approximately 50 other latrines in the area, with approximately 50 wash

houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1984 and was never abandoned. Some of the population is leaving for Matsandze, Timane, Tiane Buchane and Chitsecane in the interior, while others are still arriving, returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water and shops/commerce. Population request 3 water points.

**CHITSECANE** Population: 246 families

**Water:** There is 1 borehole with a national pump installed which was dismantled since it broke down many years ago. Now the system of using a cut pipe on a cord is used to collect water. The water is saline and the population take one day to collect water. There is no local mechanic and neither does the population make monetary contributions.

**Living conditions:** There exist 6 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. Most houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 1 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area where much hunting is also carried out.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits. There are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1980 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1993. The population is still arriving, returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health post, shops/commerce, milling facilities and transport. Population request 2 water points.

**BUCHANE** Population: 404 families

**Water:** There are 2 silted up boreholes in the area which had National pumps installed. This water was said to be salty. The population collects water from Chitsecane which lies between 6kms and 15kms away. The population takes 2 days to collect water.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean and ordered environs. Most houses have chickens, and goats. Has 0 shops, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area where much hunting is also carried out, and palm wine is tapped from wild palms for sale.

**Hygiene:** They have never had health education visits. There are 0 latrines in the area, with 0 wash houses. Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** The aldeia was started 1979 and was abandoned in 1982 until 1991. The population is still arriving, returning to farmland in the area and to this as an area "of origin". The area was settled in for many generations.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health post, and a school. Population request 2 water points.

**RUMBATSATSA** Population: 102 families

**Water:** No water source in the area, all 4 boreholes are silted up or destroyed. Population collects drinking water from Mucolane 10 kms away. This takes 2 days and is collected once a day. For washing clothes take 3 days from a different source - Mahinelane. The water in this area is salty.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, home industries using wood products, and hunting is common.

**Hygiene:** Scabies, ringworm, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea are common.

**Population movements:** Area was a sawmill. People are returning to this area after abandoning in 1982. Reorganized as an aldeia in 1976.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health and education facilities.

MAHUNGANE                      Population: 140 families

**Water:** 1 borehole with National pump with adaptation made with long pole as lever. This is broken down for long periods. There is a local pump mechanic in the area. Collect water from Manhique 27 kms away and takes 1 day and is collected once a day. The water in this area is salty.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, light timber/poles are cut for sale, home industries using wood products, and hunting is common.

**Hygiene:** There are 79 wash rooms. Diarrhoea and scabies are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this area and spreading around it after abandoning in 1981. Aldeia organized in 1980.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health and education facilities.



ADDITIONAL BASIC DATA - MABOTE DISTRICTJULY 1994CHIVUNGUE

Population: 71 families

**Water:** 2 traditional wells of approximately 9 metres depth, where they take 2 to 3 hours to collect water. Low recharge of wells. Sweet water. Collect twice a day. Relatively low population.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area with cattle kept in 5 pens, home industries of wood and palm leaf products, and stills for local liquor. A few miners come from this aldeia (from 5 families).

**Hygiene:** There are 6 latrines in the aldeia. Scabies, conjunctivitis, diarrhoea and coughs are common.

**Population movements:** People are staying in this aldeia because of the existence of water and it has been inhabited by these families for sufficient time to be called an area "of origin". They were organized into an "aldeia" in 1985.

**Major problems:** Lack of trade/ers, water and health and education facilities. Population request 2 water points.

MAZAMBI

Population: 13 families

**Water:** Collect water from a surface pool 6 kms away. 1 borehole abandoned by population because water was too salty. Very low population of returnees, all others are based in Mussengue and Punguene.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional houses being constructed with reasonably clean environs. Few houses have chickens and goats. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area with chickens (for trade), goats and cattle, and stills for local liquor.

**Hygiene:** Muscular pains, diarrhoea and coughs are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this area, but slowly because of the lack of sweet water. It was inhabited by these families for sufficient time to be called an area "of origin".

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health facilities and trade/ers. Population request 1 water points of sweeter water.

GUBOGUBO (VURI)

Population: 72 families

**Water:** Collect sweet water from boreholes in Gubogubo 5kms away. Takes 2 hours to collect.

The area has a number of surface pools in the rainy season.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. Dispersed settlement, of traditional lean-to's being constructed in the fields. Have chickens, goats and cattle. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area, and has stills for local liquor to sell in other locations.

**Hygiene:** Diarrhoea and coughs are common.

**Population movements:** People are returning to this area to cultivate, they live in their fields and maintain houses in Manhique or Gubugubo.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health and education facilities. Population request 1 water point.

### PUNGUENE

Population: 270 families

**Water:** 4 of 10 traditional wells are used, three surface pools are also used in the rainy season, 1 improved shallow well functions, there are also 2 handpumps on boreholes, one destroyed, and one broken down for over 1 year. Takes 3 hours to collect water from the wells.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses of reasonable cleanliness. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 1 health post. It is an agricultural area which has chickens, goats and 5 cattle (1 cattle pen) and 2 donkeys, and has home industries using local palm leaf and wood products. 14 miners' families live in the aldeia, and 3 work for the Chitanga sawmill.

**Hygiene:** The aldeia has 37 latrines and 22 wash rooms. Health education visits have been made by ADRA and the district hospital staff. Diarrhoea, scabies, ringworm, and conjunctivitis are common.

**Population movements:** People are leaving this area to cultivate, but they still maintain houses in Punguene. This is a new aldeia formed in 1983, which was not abandoned during the war.

**Major problems:** Lack of sufficient water, and education facilities. Population request 1 water point.

### CHITALA-HIMBERA

Population: 40 families

**Water:** No water in this area. Collect water once a day from Banamana aldeia 8 kms away from 2 shallow wells (1 CARE well), and this takes approximately 4 hours.

**Living conditions:** There exist 0 houses constructed of cement, with corrugated iron rooves. "Aldeia" settlement, of traditional houses which are very disorganized and not kept clean - for up to 1 week may not wash cooking pots. Has 0 shop, 0 school, 0 bus stop, 0 market, 0 health post. It is an agricultural area which has chickens, goats and cattle (kept in pens), and produce local liquor from stills.

**Hygiene:** Diarrhoea, coughs and muscle pains are common.

**Population movements:** People are staying in this area. This is a new aldeia formed in 1983, which was not abandoned during the war.

**Major problems:** Lack of water, health facilities and trad/ers. Population request 1 water point.