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**THE INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND
SANITATION PROGRAMME**

**VOLUME 1
ANNUAL REPORT**

FY 1996/97

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services
CADEC	Catholic Development Commission
CBCC	Capacity Building Coordinating Committee
CBM	Community Based Maintenance/Management
CBU	Capacity Building Unit
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DWR	Department of Water Resources
DWSSC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EU	European Union
FHW	Farm Health Worker
Goz	Government of Zimbabwe
GTZ	Germany Technical
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRWSSP	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
MNAECC	Ministry of National Affairs, Employment and Cooperatives
MOH&CW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
NAC	National Action Committee
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NEPC	National Economic Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
PFO	Provincial field Officer

PSO	Provincial Support Officer
PWSSC	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
UMP	Uzumba/Maramba/Pfungwe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VBCI	Village Based Consultative Inventory
VCW	Village Community Worker
VHP	Village Health Person
VIDCO	Village Development Committee
WADCO	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRMS	Water Resources Management Strategy

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1.0 Introduction

This is Volume One of the 1996/97 Annual Report for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. The Annual Report is divided into three volumes to allow for easy reading. The first volume summarises the second and third volumes. Volume One carries NAC's analysis of the programme as well as the main recommendations.

Volume Two consists of detailed district and provincial reports and is meant for those who wish to obtain detailed information about a district or districts.

Volume Three consists of head office project reports and carries information on what the various members of the NAC, individually or collectively, have been doing in support of district projects during the year.

1.1 Purpose of the report

The purpose of Volume One is to provide a thorough analysis of the programme with a view to determining whether or not the programme is meeting its set short-term and long term objectives. The report forms part of NAC's formal communication mechanisms, providing information to a wide variety of cooperating partners in the water and sanitation sector. It apprises members of the NAC on progress in programme implementation by presenting a consolidated and comprehensive picture of the programme.

The report reviews water and sanitation activities undertaken in the rural areas of Zimbabwe during the 1996/97 financial year and highlights achievements, constraints, and recommends possible ways to improve project performance. In the process, the report also identifies training needs at district and provincial levels.

1.2 Overview of the financial year

The 1996/97 financial year was in many respects a very remarkable year. What with all the rains received! In a country like Zimbabwe where agriculture is the backbone of the economy, a good agricultural season unlocks the immense potential of the country's economic development.

The more than abundant rains were received with much eagerness by the small scale and (communal and resettlement) peasant farmers whose sole survival is on rain-fed agriculture. This group happens to be the majority among the country's farming communities and is also the main target group for the RWSSP.

Apart from stimulating agricultural activity and enthusiasm among the communal and resettlement area communities, the good rain season resulted in the most welcome ground water recharge, which in turn, has resulted in almost all water points previously reported to be dry now reported to be back to normal. This brought relief among the communities as their survival as well as that of their livestock was reasonably assured.

On the political scene, the 1996/97 financial year was also remarkable as, for the first time, politicians started making pronouncements in support of the decentralisation process. Councillors, as local politicians are showing greater enthusiasm and appreciation of the decentralisation process. Attendants at meetings and efforts at community mobilisation have improved with councillors' assistance. With this rather explicit support from politicians, the decentralisation process spread to a total of twenty (20) districts during the financial year. This number is set to increase in the new financial year.

The 1996/97 financial year also saw the successful launching of the Capacity Building Programme from which RDCs are benefiting immensely. The capacity building exercise is creating opportunities for RDCs to identify and define their capacity needs, priorities and plan to address them. The programme then avails the required financial resources as well as equipment. There was a great deal of excitement among the various RDCs because of these opportunities.

However, the RWSS programme has remained wary of some political developments which threaten to undo gains of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. To begin with, there are council elections scheduled for December, 1997. If the trend in the ZANU (PF) party primary elections is anything to go by, there are indications that these elections will result in a large contingent of new councillors coming in. The pace of the decentralisation process will to a large extent depend on the attitude of the new councillors.

Inevitably, implementation of the programme will definitely slow down for the first three or so months after the elections as these Councillors get to grips with their various roles and responsibility.

In addition to the threat posed by the council elections, NAC has been watching a very disturbing development among RDCs where the number of Chief Executive Officers being dismissed, asked to resign, suspended or resigning on their own (after criticism of the way they handle Council affairs), seems to be on the increase. This development has been cause for serious concern for NAC as it has involved some of the districts where the programme is being implemented.

NAC responded to this by taking firm and urgent measures to ensure that the programme remains on course and to assure Government, donors and NGOs that all is well in the programme. Random checks and audits were instituted. In addition, NAC is making all out efforts to strengthen provincial support to the districts. Dialogue with the various CEOs and Treasurers in Council has been established and all communication channels are being kept open. Open discussion such as is reflected in the Nyanga district report has also been encouraged.

So far, there has not been any evidence suggesting anything had gone amiss in any of the implementing districts.

2.0 Programme review

The Zimbabwe Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is now about twelve years old. It is now most appropriate to carry out a review of the programme to assess its strengths, available opportunities, weaknesses and threats, with a view to invigorating the programme.

2.1.1 Strengths

The greatest and most important strength of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is the continued existence of the NAC. The NAC has over the years been the driving force behind the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, being involved in resource mobilisation, coordinating inputs and efforts from various sources, defining, refining and clarifying policy, and, setting planning and monitoring procedures.

Over the years, the water and sanitation programme has gone through various changes. These changes date back to the very first projects (in Makoni and Chipinge) where programme implementation was the responsibility of a consultant, to the introduction of an integrated, inter-ministerial implementation system by Central Government, to the current situation where responsibility for project planning and implementation now lies with Council. This decentralised approach has been strengthened by the Rural District Councils Capacity Building Programme.

Institutions involved in the programme have also undergone change. Member agencies have been merged, disintegrated and renamed or had their main functions changed. The NAC has remained solid and steadfast in spite of all these changes, as evidenced by the fact that the organisation continued to meet regularly and produce minutes of these meetings.

The existence, at provincial and district levels, of water and sanitation sub-committees closely linked to the NAC enhances decentralised programme management.

The second area of strength in the programme is the existence of amalgamated RDCs. These bodies and their effective participation in the implementation of the projects resolves the issue of ownership of project outputs, which is crucial to the success of the community management approach which has been adopted by NAC.

The third area of strength (related to the above two) is the existence of well established systems (for project planning, monitoring and management) as well as well defined channels of communication between and among the various administrative levels.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has made strenuous efforts to achieve gender sensitivity in all stages of the programme. There is awareness and sensitivity toward gender participation in the programme.

The existence of documented policy guidelines such as the District Coordination Handbook and the Draft Sustainability Strategy Paper have enhanced project planning, implementation and management, thereby strengthening these processes in the programme.

Cooperation

Another very important strength of the water and sanitation programme is the existence of formalised channels of communication between and among the various cooperating partners. The Annual Sector Review Meeting and the various individual donor or NGO consultations with NAC are examples of this.

Judging by statements made at various conferences, (regional as well as international) Zimbabwe seems to be one of very few countries where there is cooperation between Government and NGOs in the development of water and sanitation facilities. This is made possible to a large extent by the fact that quite a large number of personnel in NGOs consist of ex-Government employees. Cooperation between Government and NGOs makes for coordinated efforts, which, in turn enhances effectiveness on the programme. An example of the of this cooperation is in Nyanga district where, when the DWSSC needed to drill some twenty (20) boreholes but could secure hydrogeologists from either DDF or the DWR in time, they used one from Christian Care.

The programme has developed and synthesised indicators for programme impact and processes.

In addition, the adoption of participatory methodologies has proved to be a very strong point in the programme as it has enhanced the planning process.

The Human Resources Development Fund

In response to high staff turnover in Government, the NAC has created an environment which offers training opportunities to sector personnel. A fund to support this training has been in existence for several years now.

Capacity Building

The Government has come up with a capacity building programme to address the capacity needs of RDCs. This programme is offering RDCs the opportunity to identify areas where they are short in capacity and decide how best to address them. The programme offers resources in terms of funds, (loans and grants) and equipment.

Decentralisation of Responsibilities for the Water and Sanitation Programme

This programme is providing on the job-capacity building opportunities to the RDCs. It is assisting with the definition of roles and responsibilities and enhancement of hands-on skills of RDC personnel.

2.1.2 Weaknesses

Chief among weaknesses in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is the programme's failure to provide districts with sufficient resources to implement a water and sanitation project. Disbursements of project funds have never been satisfactory. Secondly, even those districts that are assured of resources suffer because of bad timing in the release of these resources. For instance, project funds are made available in mid-October, a time when communities are preparing their fields. Community participation is then reported to be poor.

The perennial issue of the late release of project funds continues to dog the programme. Almost all the districts (including the decentralised ones) suffered because of this problem.

Institutional instability is another very serious weakness of the programme. In this respect, Ministries and departments merge, change names or change their mission statements. Because of these frequent changes, the Central Government system sometimes appears weak.

The failure by participating institutions (Central Government, RDCs, NGOs and Donor Agencies) to retain trained and experienced staff is also a very serious weakness which negatively impacts on the programme. For instance, MLGRUD lost all the trained and knowledgeable staff who were Provincial Coordinators of the programme in 1996. On the donor side, embassies change their representatives every three or so years! This results in delays in the disbursement of project funds.

Institutional instability is also presenting a serious threat to the programme as ministries merge, disintegrate and/or take new responsibilities and Government priorities change. The problem is that these changes come over night.

Staff turn-over has been high in Government, RDCs and embassies.

In a programme said to be twelve (12) years old, one would expect a pool of very experienced project officers responsible for the implementation and management of the programme. This however, is not the situation on the ground. Over the years, there has been very high staff turn over in Government.

- ◆ The retrenchment exercise where the Government is trying to entice some of its employees to go on voluntary retirement has resulted in the programme losing some of the more experienced staff.
- ◆ The existence of a number of uncoordinated projects and programmes has also resulted in officers moving from one to the other whenever they perceive advantages (eg the capacity building exercise in MLGRUD, MOH&CW and in Ministry of Energy and Transport)

- ◆ Death has also taken its toll on Government officers (as is everywhere) robbing the programme of some of experienced personnel.
- ◆ The programme is also adversely affected by the frequent staff changes among the donor communities. It is usually at the time when an embassy or donor representative is beginning to understand and appreciate the magnitude and complexity of the programme, that, NAC learns, that this officer is leavingis being re-posted. This entails that there are always new people on the programme.

In response to the circumstances pertaining to Central Government and RDC staff, NAC has intensified efforts in training to enable new officers (at all levels) to quickly grasp and appreciate the programme's intricacies. This has made training a very important activity in the programme.

2.1.3 Opportunities

Some of the issues discussed as strengths are also identified here as opportunities. This is because, NAC feels these have not been fully exploited and therefore, still offer a great deal of potential for further development.

Capacity Building

The Government has come up with a capacity building programme to address the capacity needs of RDCs. This programme is offering RDCs the opportunity to identify areas where they are short in capacity and decide how best to address them. The programme offers resources in terms of funds, (loans and grants) and equipment.

Capacity Building

The Government has come up with a capacity building programme to address the capacity needs of RDCs. This programme is offering RDCs the opportunity to identify areas where they are short in capacity and decide how best to address them. The programme offers resources in terms of funds, (loans and grants) and equipment. The potential for greater effectiveness created by linkages between the water and sanitation programme and the capacity building programme has not yet been fully realised.

Decentralisation of Responsibilities for the Water and Sanitation Programme

This programme is providing on the job-capacity building opportunities to the RDCs. It is assisting with the definition of roles and responsibilities for all the actors on the programme.

The decentralisation process which has placed responsibility for project management on the RDC has raised community interest in the water and sanitation programme. In the process, the communities have demonstrated a willingness participate in project activities.

Cooperation

Judging by statements made at various conferences, (regional as well as international) Zimbabwe seems to be one of very few countries where there is cooperation between Government and NGOs in the development of water and sanitation facilities. This is made possible to a large extent by the fact that quite a large number of personnel in NGOs consist of ex-Government employees, and the willingness of NGO managers to support local authority prioritised projects. Cooperation between Government and NGOs makes for coordinated efforts, which, in turn enhances effectiveness on the programme. An example of the opportunities brought by this cooperation is in Nyanga district where, when the DWSSC needed to drill some twenty (20) boreholes but could secure hydrogeologists from either DDF or the DWR in time, they used one from Christian Care.

Zimbabwe has a well developed private sector capable of providing goods and services to the rural water supply and sanitation sector. The willingness of this sector to undertake research in new technologies and in the development of improved management strategies has not been fully exploited.

Research on new technologies

The programme is constantly researching on ways and means of making technologies being used in the sector relevant for community use. Consequently research and studies have been commissioned on handpump designs, strategies for community mobilisation and environmental protection. The Blair Research Laboratories have come handy in these researches. NGOs have also made significant contributions.

2.1.4 Threats

While the rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has so far enjoyed unparalleled support from donors, discernable donor fatigue is beginning to creep in threatening viability and sustainability of the programme. This is evidenced by the fact that some donors are beginning to change their emphasis while others prefer to reduce support.

To gain political mileage, especially in times of elections (as is the case with council elections coming in December) politicians tend to abandon principles in favour of expedience. Cheap politicking which does not promote community management strategies or the decentralisation process become the order of the day.

2.2 Analysis of progress in the implementation of district projects

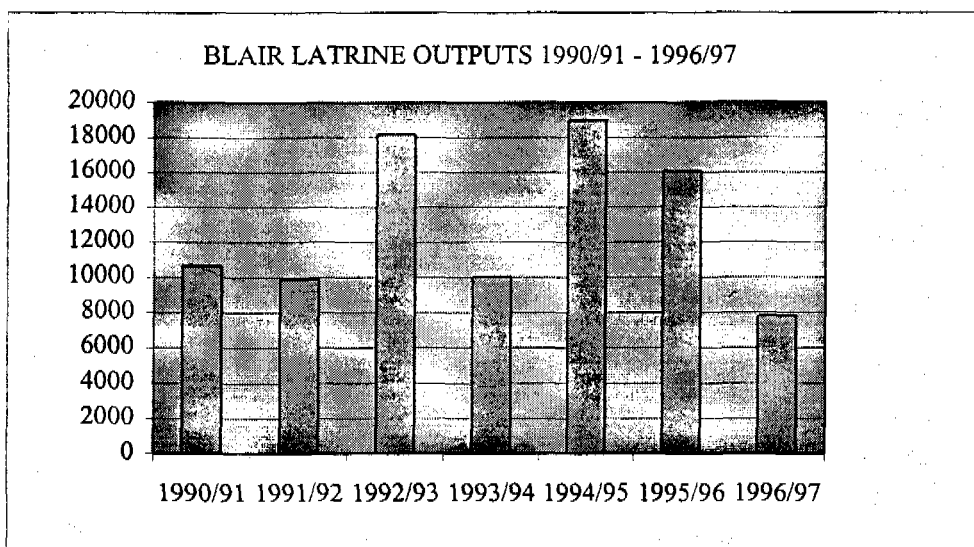
Quite clearly, the excitement and enthusiasm engendered by the good rains among the communities did not translate into anything significant and positive on the programme. If anything, the rains resulted in the slowing down or suspension of some programme activities for long periods. In this respect, it is fair to describe the 1996/97 financial year as having had mixed fortunes for the programme.

2.2.1 Latrine construction

All in all, performance on the programme continued to maintain what must, by now, be a familiar trend. As the attached tables show, outputs in latrine construction reached an all time high in the 1994/95 financial year when eighteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety two (18 992) latrines were constructed. Contributions by NGOs brought this figure to slightly over twenty five thousand (25 000) household latrine units. Since then, there has been a steady decline in the in latrine outputs.

This trend is attributed to the problems of the disbursement of project funds.

A clear picture of the programme's capacity in latrine construction seems to be emerging which shows that planning for outputs above thirty thousand (30 000) household latrines per year would be rather ambitious!



The puzzle discussed at last year's Sector Review Meeting, as to how so many latrine units were constructed in 1992/93 when most resources were diverted towards the water component can be explained by the following facts:

- i) This is the result of effective mobilisation by NGOs. While NAC may have focused most of its efforts on the water component, NGOs did not change their implementation strategy. In addition, this is the period when NGOs such as the Mvuramanzi Trust came into existence and were using less subsidies than the regular Government implemented programme is.

- ii) Fearing disease outbreaks, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare intensified efforts at latrine construction and health and hygiene education using funds from the Ministry's disease vote. There was fear at this time of a cholera outbreak in Zambia spreading into Zimbabwe.
- iii) Zimbabwe experienced shortages in cement and other project inputs in the 1991/92 financial year and resorted to buying cement from Chilanga in Zambia. However, there were delays in the delivery of some of the cement with some of it only arriving in the country in the 1992/93 financial year. This is the material used and explains the rather high output during the drought period.

The rate of latrine construction seems to have remained constant over the past twelve years as shown by the National Water Master Plan which indicates that on average, at the time of its preparation, (1985) the programme was producing about twenty thousand (20 000) latrine units per year. The recommendation in the National Water Master Plan was, however, that the programme should aim to produce about eighty thousand (80 000) latrine units per year. The discrepancy between what is possible and what is desired is incredible! The National Water Master Plan also estimated that at the population growth rate of 3% per annum, the programme should aim at producing a total of one million, four hundred thousand (1 400 000) latrine units by the year 2005, but, this output is only possible if the programme is able to meet the eighty thousand (80 000) latrine output target per year!

Various factors contribute to the programme's limited capacity in the production of latrines. Most important of these is the priority assigned a latrine in a rural household. Latrines are given very low priority by households in relation to other household needs.

On the programme, latrine construction is given very little subsidy. Unlike the water component where the programme provides almost everything, householders meet approximately seventy (70%) percent of the cost of a latrine unit. Thus the pace of the implementation of this component is largely determined by the community's means, willingness to pay, and, the level of health and hygiene appreciation.

Government's low staffing levels among EHTs do not help the situation. Some EHTs are reported to be covering three wards which makes it impossible for the cadre to effectively mobilise the community, monitor and supervise project activities. Murehwa district, for example, is reported to have ten (10) EHTs who are expected to service all the district's thirty (30) wards.

Funding problems have also contributed significantly to the low outputs in latrines. Almost every year there is a delay in the release of project funds making it impossible for the districts to meet set annual targets.

The drought and the occasional shortages of project materials have also contributed quite significantly to the slow progress in latrine construction.

Quite a large number of Blair latrines previously reported as part of the national total are now no longer available. It is estimated that as much as twenty thousand (20 000) latrine structures which were in the five (5) refugee camps were destroyed when the Mozambican refugees were repatriated.

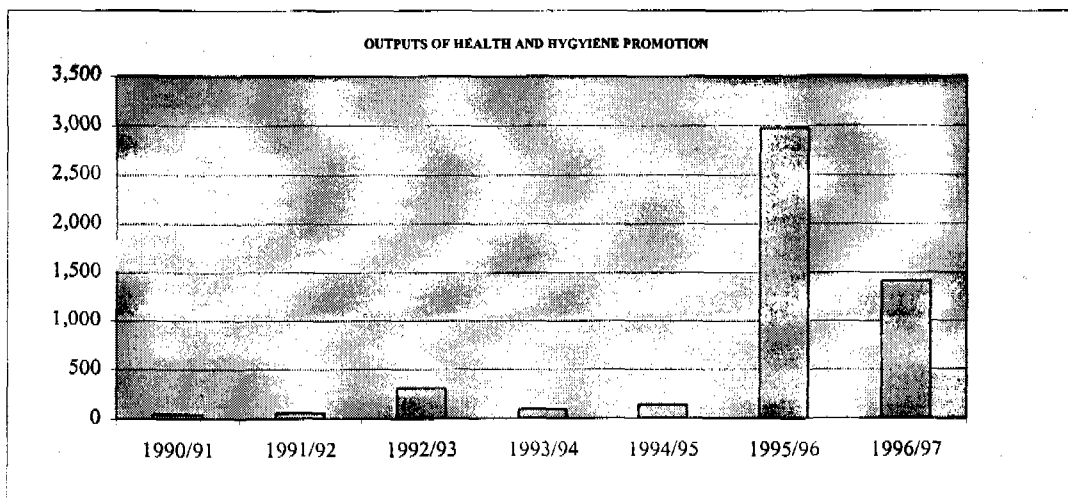
2.2.2 Health and hygiene promotion

The diagram below shows a clear trend in health and hygiene promotion. The early years of this decade were characterised by lack of clear definition as to what activities constituted health and hygiene promotion.

The argument at the time was that all activities in water and sanitation were aimed at health promotion. Consequently, there seemed to be no need for a separate budget for this activity.

Under these circumstances NAC arbitrarily allocated six thousand (Z\$6 000) dollars to each district for health and hygiene promotion to primarily cater for T&S and stationery.

The trend changed with the introduction of participatory health and hygiene methodologies and tools. Activities comprising health and hygiene promotion were from then on clearly identified and costed. Training of EHTs in the use of participatory methods and tools was given priority. The introduction of participatory methodologies and tools necessitated a review and redefinition of community mobilisation strategies.



The high outputs reflected in the diagram above for the 1995/96 financial year reflects NAC's efforts at spreading the use of participatory methodologies and tools to an increasing number of districts. Outputs for the 1996/97 financial year reflect a period of consolidation characterised by refresher courses for EHTs and other extension workers.

All the project evaluations so far carried out in the various district project, have concluded that knowledge of health promoting issues and health threatening circumstances was very high among communities. Behaviour change was however, observed to be slow in coming.

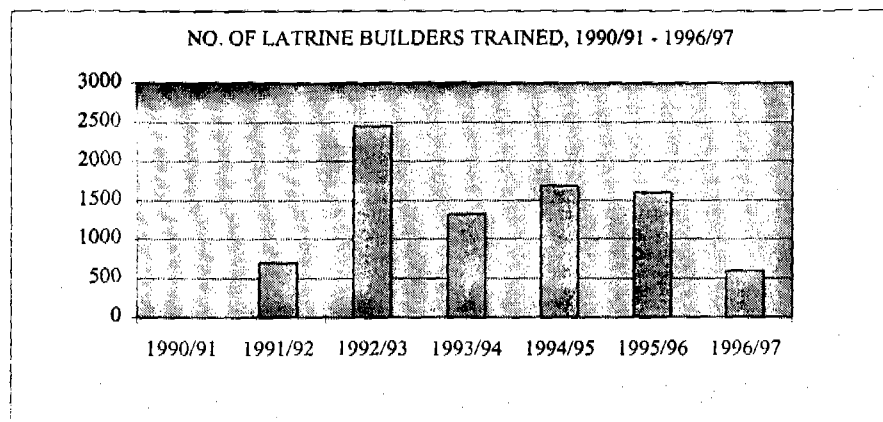
There are however, some very encouraging signs of the acceptance of the health and hygiene messages and positive responses from the communities. Among these are:

- ◆ The increasing incidence of construction of latrines by individual households using their own resources (see Gwanda and Kadoma in Volume 2)
- ◆ Erection of hand washing facilities near latrines by a substantial number of community members and,
- ◆ The increasing requests for protection or up-grading of family wells

are all indicative of the community's positive behaviour change and appreciation of the efficacy of the knowledge gained.

2.2.3 Latrine builder training

The trend in the training of latrine builders seems to conform to that shown in the latrine construction outputs bar graph above. The high output for the 1992/93 financial year is explained by the same reasons given for the high outputs in latrine construction for the same period.



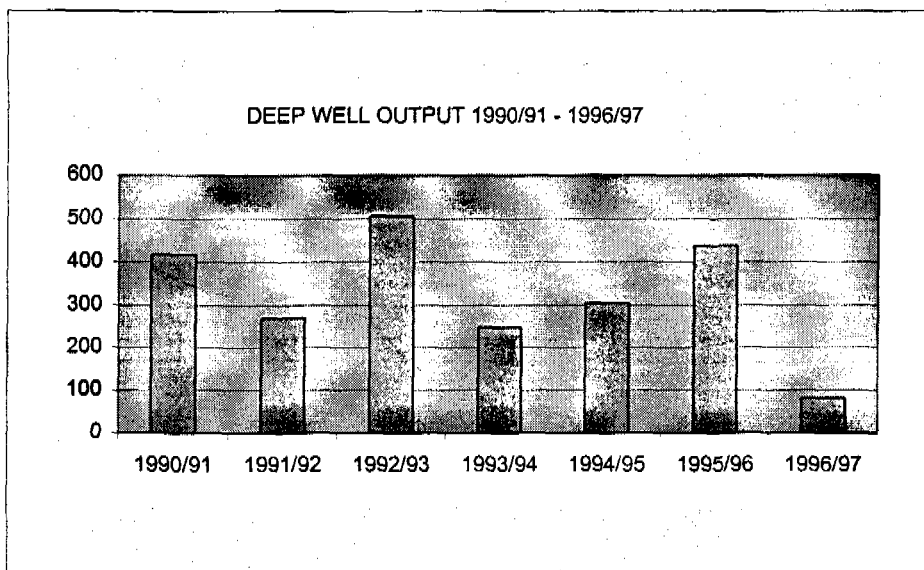
Lack of funds and/or late release of funds is responsible for the low outputs for the 1996/97 financial year.

2.2.4 Shallow wells/Family wells

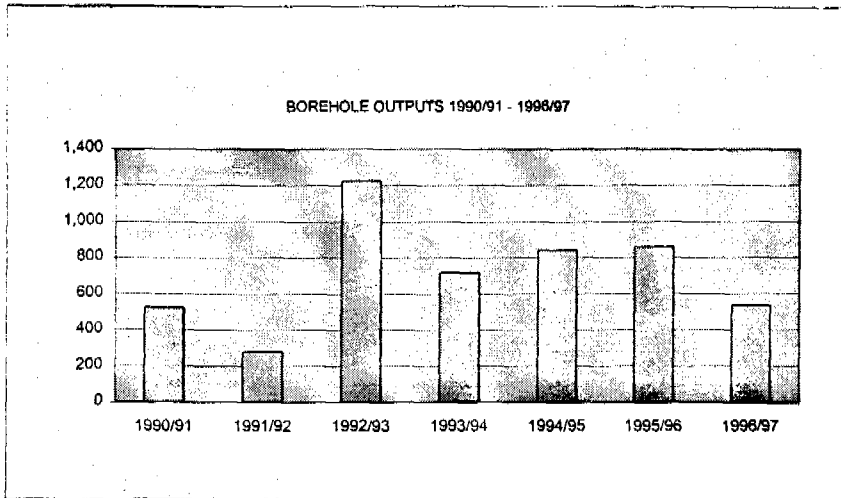
Credit for the rather encouraging shallow well outputs should go to the NGOs. Over the years, NGOs have made concerted efforts to promote the upgrading of family wells wherever possible. The technology has been accepted by the communities and is proving to be very popular.

The high outputs for the 1996/97 financial year is actually a good indicator of the popularity of the family well upgrading projects.

2.2.5 Well sinking and borehole drilling



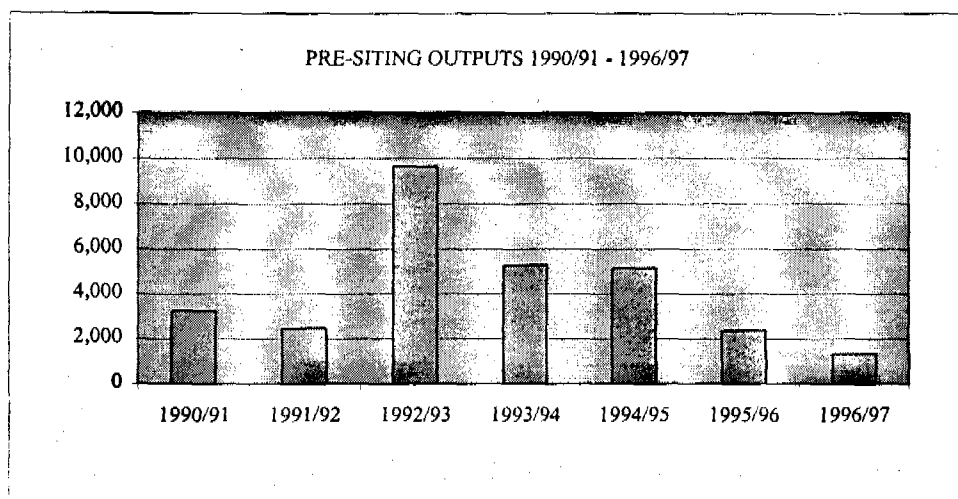
A clear picture of lack of funds at district level is what the diagrams (one above and the other, below) show. The 1996/97 financial year saw quite a number of districts being unable to operate for the greater part of the year because project funds were not made available.



Borehole outputs during the year fell below the those of the previous three years. A gain, poor disbursement of project funds is responsible for this. The heavy rains received during the year were also a contributory factor in the low outputs as they made drilling impossible for a substantial part of the year.

2.2.6 Pre-siting

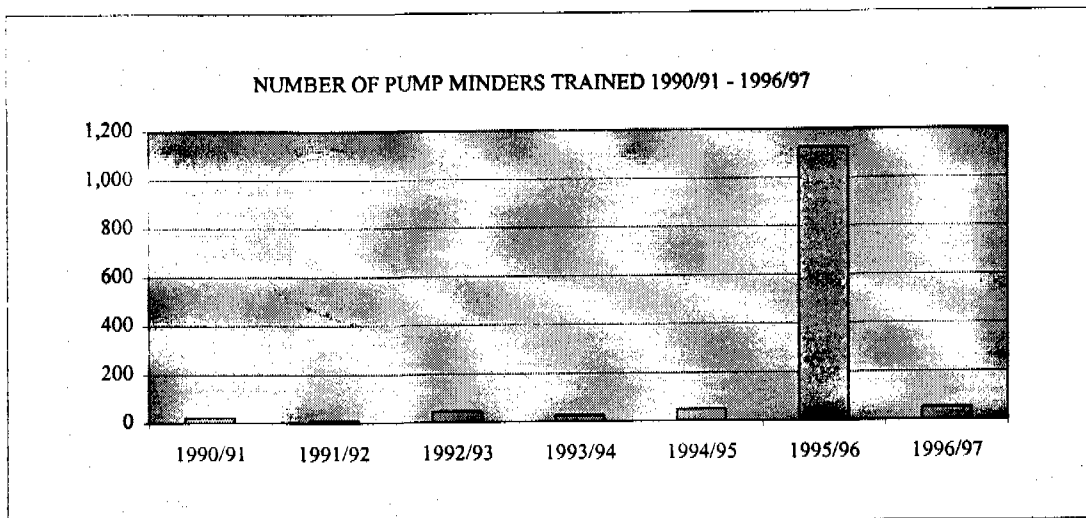
The same problems besetting deep well construction resulted in very low outputs in pre-siting, the activity that should lead the way in the implementation of water and sanitation projects. In fact, there seems to be clear decline in the number of pre-sites established over the past four years.



2.2.7 Environmental impact assessment

The NAC and its sub-committees at district and provincial levels have maintained heightened environmental consciousness throughout the year. Steps have been taken to minimise the project's negative impact on the environment. For instance, pre-siting of boreholes is done before any borehole is drilled to make sure it is drilled far away from existing potential sources of contamination. Communities are being encouraged to devise steps to control gully formation. Gully reclamation has now been included in the Mazowe district project. Water points are sited in such a manner that they do not cause land degradation and erosion. This also applies to latrine building.

The pre-siting process has thus become very important in the programme as it allows extension workers to educate communities on environmental protection.



2.2.8 Operation and Maintenance

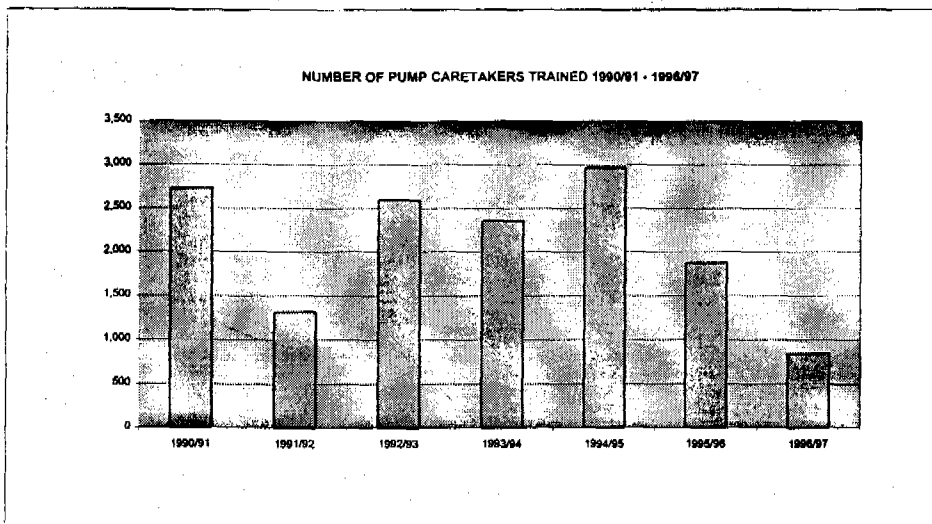
Sustainability has for some time now been NAC's main area of concern. In pursuance of this, NAC has introduced community based maintenance systems.

This has entailed training of a large number of Village Pump Mechanics in addition to the existing complement of Pump Minders. Efforts in the introduction of community based maintenance systems have since moved from the drawing board to the implementation stage. In the 1995/96 financial year NAC's decided to spread the lessons from Chivi and Beitbridge where pilot projects had been started to more districts. It is hoped that all the decentralised district projects will adopt a community based maintenance system.

2.2.9 Training of Pump Caretakers and Pump Minders

It would appear from the diagramme that there is very little happening in Pump Minder training. This is partly correct.

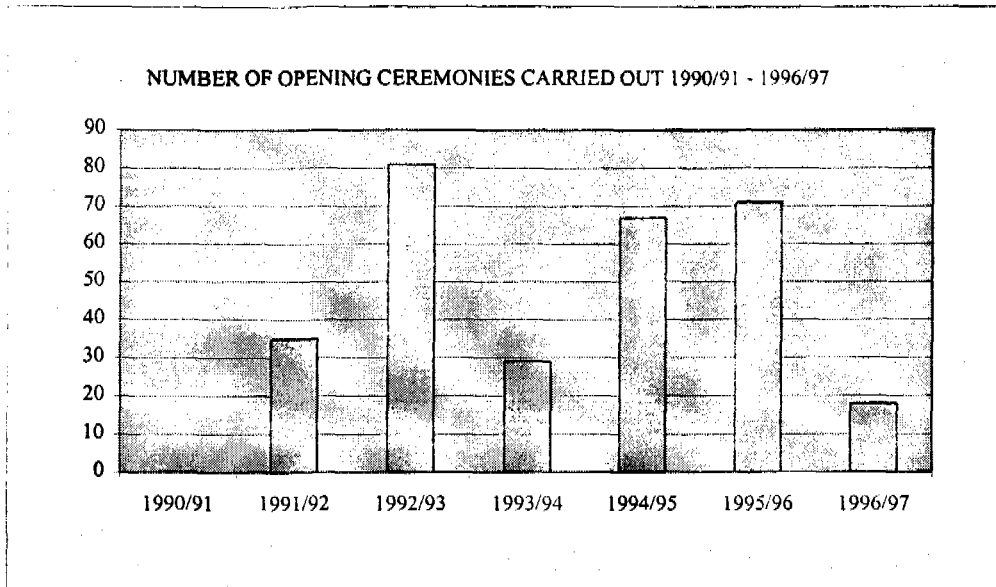
Most of the training is now going towards up-grading of Pump Caretakers as part of the activities in the introduction of community maintenance systems. Thus, as the diagramme for the training of Pump Caretakers correctly shows, since the 1994/95 financial year, a great deal of effort has been directed at the training of Pump Caretakers as they form the basis for the sustainability strategy NAC is developing. As members of the Water Point Committee, Caretakers form the first line of intervention in the three-tier maintenance system.



2.2.10 Opening ceremonies

The role of organising opening ceremonies has for the past five years been the Councils' responsibility. However, over the years this activity has suffered because of reduced activity in the hardware components.

2.2.11 Community participation



A pillar of the success scored in the implementation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has been the support the programme receives from the local leadership. This support has been forthcoming primarily because the local leadership are afforded the opportunity to learn and know about the projects. Activities such as the training of local leadership, establishment of Water Point Committees, training of Pump Caretakers, the introduction of CBM, have all presented opportunities for the community to participate in the projects.

3.0 Sector database

The National Action Committee has over the years sought to establish a National database for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme with the idea of improving monitoring and reporting in the sector. In pursuance of this, a number of donors were approached resulting in the Norwegians showing interest. The NAC has since been working closely with the Norwegian Embassy in the preparation for the establishment of the database. Cognisance has been taken of the efforts being made in other sectors where databases are in the process of being established. The Department of Water Resources, with assistance from the United Nations, has been working on a comprehensive database which will cater mainly for the department's needs.

4.0 THE NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE

The NAC has remained firmly in the driving seat, guiding the programme. The body continued to meet throughout the year, and members had opportunities to attend district and provincial meetings.

During the course of the year, a taskforce set up by the NAC finalised the drafting of the Sustainability Strategy Paper which, if adopted will guide the programme in its endeavour to ensure that communities continue to enjoy benefits of the programme *ad infinitum*.

Members of the NAC visited several districts to give support. Some of the districts visited are Gokwe North, Gokwe South, Nyanga, Kadoma, Mberengwa, Gwanda and Bubi.

Introduction of community based maintenance systems has received a major boost with its success in Mutoko District. In this district, what was introduced initially as a mere *maintenance system*, is fast developing into a fully fledged *management system* for the project. This is in contrast to the Chivi and Beitbridge experiences which have over the years remained mere maintenance systems for the water component. (See district report in *Volume Two*)

Various factors are responsible for the successful introduction of the community based maintenance system in Mutoko District.

- ◆ The system was introduced in resettlement area wards which did not have Pump Minders
- ◆ After the initial training, the communities have been left to develop their system the way they want it to be. The form of the system was not pre-scribed.
- ◆ The support given by the local MP to these efforts accounts, to a large extent, for the continued interest the community has shown to the maintenance system.

5.0 Decentralisation

As stated somewhere in this report, the pace of the implementation of the decentralisation process will be determined by the attitude of the new councillors that are due to assume office sometime in December or January, as well as how quickly they are on their feet. NAC is making preparations for the induction of all these councillors to minimise negative effects on the programme.

NAC feels encouraged by developments so far which show that the RDCs are appreciating the process and are keen to see the programme succeed. As is reflected in a number of district reports, allocations were made late or were never availed at all, districts continued working using funds left-over from the previous year which did not return to Treasury (refer to *Volume Two*).

6.0 STATUS OF THE PROGRAMME

Information given below was carried in the 1996/97 First Half Year Report circulated in February, 1997. The information has been up dated to reflect the status of the programme at the end of the financial year.

Status of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

- 1985: Makoni District - funded by NORAD. Implemented through Consultancy (Interconsult)
- 1986: Chipinge District - funded by NORAD and implemented through Interconsult
- 1987: Mt. Darwin - The first IRWSS project.
- 1987: Matobo, Insiza, Umzingwane – funded by EU
- 1990: Dutch funded projects: Kariba, Guruve, Tsholotsho, Nkayi. Bulilima Mangwe, Chirorodziva (now Makonde and Zvimba), Hurungwe
- 1990: Dutch funding to NGOs through MLGRUD; - Save the Children (UK) in Binga
- LWF in Beitbridge
- Africare in Mutasa
- 1990 Mutoko - Goz
- 1991: NORAD funding in Chivi, Zaka, Zvishavane, Mudzi, Chipinge and Chimanimani districts.
- 1992: NORAD: Mberengwa, Kadoma, Centenary.
DUTCH: Nyanga, Buhera, Rushinga
KfW: Mwenezi and Chiredzi
- 1992 Co-funded projects:
- | | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| Mutare | -Goz and Plan International |
| Mutasa | - Goz and Plan International |
| Kwe Kwe | - Goz and Plan International |
- 1994 Churumhanzu – Goz and Christian Care
Hwedza - JICA and SIDA
UMP - JICA and SIDA
- 1993 Chikomba, Hwange, Shurugwi - DANIDA
- 1995 Gwanda - UNICEF
Marondera, Goromonzi
- 1996 Bikita - DFID
Bubi - Irish
Gokwe N&S – EU
Mazowe - Dutch

To date, a total of forty six (46) districts either have or have had a RWSSP.

Budget Allocations

Year	Budget (Z\$M)
1992/93	45
1993/94	65
1994/95	85
1995/96	105
1996/97	170
1997/98	224

New Projects (3)

Masvingo Chegutu Lupane

Projects under Preparation by the DWSSC (6)

Gutu Binga Seke (Harava)
Vungu (Gweru) Umguza Zvimba

Projects Under Appraisal by NAC (2)

Shamva
Bindura

'Completed Projects' (14)

Umzingwane	Tsholotsho	Hurungwe	Beitbridge
Matobo	Nkayi	Kariba	Hwedza
Insiza	Chirorodziva	Guruve	Mutoko
Chikomba	Bulilima Mangwe	Rushinga	Makoni
Shurugwi	Hwange	Nyanga	Mt Darwin
Hwedza	Chimanimani	Mudzi	
Rushinga	Churumhanzu	Guruve	

VBCI: 34 out of the 58 districts have carried out VBCIs and are in the process of coming up with updated project proposals.

Bindura	Hwedza	Nyanga
Kwe Kwe	Kadoma	Rushinga
Lupane	Binga	Shamva
Bubi	Centenary	Shurugwi
Chegutu	Chikomba	Tsholotsho
Chipinge	Chiredzi	UMP
Chivi	Churumhanzu	Zvishavane
Goromonzi	Gutu	Zaka
Gwanda	Hwange	Buhera
Marondera	Masvingo	Gwanda
Mudzi	Murehwa	Chimanimani
Mutare	Mutasa	Bindura
Mwenezi	Nkayi	Chegutu

Decentralised Districts (21)

Bikita	Bubi	Masvingo	Zvishavane
Centenary	Chiredzi	Murehwa	Gwanda
Chivi	Chipinge	Zaka	Nyanga
Gokwe North	Gokwe South	Mazowe	Kadoma
Mwenezi	Mberengwa		

Status of District Projects

Province	District	Donor	Status
Manicaland	Chipinge	NORAD	Ext. to 2001
	Chirimanmani	NORAD	Ext. to 2001
	Makoni	NORAD	CBM to 2001
	Nyanga	Dutch	Complete
	Mutare	Plan Int./GoZ	Ongoing
	Mutasa	Plan Int./GoZ	Ongoing
	Buhera	Dutch	Ongoing
Mash. East	Mudzi	NORAD	CBM (2 000)
	Mutoko	GoZ	Complete
	Murehwa	NORAD	Ext. to 2001
	Marondera	JICA/SIDA	Ongoing
	Goromonzi	JICA	Ongoing
	UMP	JICA	Ongoing
	Hwedza	JICA	Complete
	Seke (Harava)	Under Appraisal by DWSSC	
Chikomba	DANIDA	Complete	
Mash. Central	Mt. Darwin	NORAD	CBM
	Centenary	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Guruve	Dutch	Complete
	Mazowe	Dutch	Ongoing
	Bindura	Under Appraisal by NAC	
	Shamva	Under Appraisal by NAC	
Mash West	Kariba	Dutch	Complete
	Hurungwe	Dutch	Complete
	Makonde	Dutch	Complete
	Kadoma	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Chegutu	NORAD	New Proj.
	Zvimba	Dutch	Complete
Midlands	Shurugwi	DANIDA	Complete
	Mberengwa	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Zvishavane	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Chirumhanzu	Christ. Care/GoZ	Complete
	Kwekwe	Plan Int.	Ongoing
	Gokwe North	EU	Ongoing
	Gokwe South	EU	Ongoing
Vungu (Gweru)	Under Preparation by DWSSC		
Masvingo	Zaka	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Chivi	NORAD	Ext. 2001
	Mwenezi	KfW	Ongoing
	Chiredzi	KfW	Ongoing
	Bikita	DFID	Ongoing
	Masvingo	Dutch	New
	Gutu	Under Preparation by DWSSC	

Mat. North

Tsholotsho	Dutch	Complete
Hwange	DANIDA	Complete
Nkayi	Dutch	Complete
Lupane	Under Appraisal by DFID	
Bubi	Irish Aid	Ongoing
Umguza	Under Preparation by DWSSC???	
Binga	Under Preparation/Appraisal	

Mat. South

Gwanda	UNICEF	Ext. to 99
Umzingwane	EU	Complete
Matobo	EU	Complete
Insiza	EU	Complete
Bulilimangwe	Dutch	Complete
Beitbridge	UNICEF	Complete

7.0 Recap of Programme Objectives

Implementation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Zimbabwe has been guided by the following objectives:

Overall Objective

To improve health conditions and quality of life of rural populations in communal and resettlement areas through:

- improved provision of safe and adequate water from primary water supplies and
- increased provision of improved excreta disposal facilities through the construction of Blair latrines.

Specific Objectives

To provide adequate and safe drinking water supplies for all within five hundred metres of their homestead.

To ensure that every household has at least a Blair latrine.

To rehabilitate all existing water points to national standard, including the provision of headworks

To promote health education and community participation so as to encourage safer use, care and maintenance of the facilities provided.

To ensure sustainability through the three tier maintenance system and based on community management and preventive maintenance of every water point.

To strengthen decentralized planning and coordination of rural water supply and sanitation projects.



**THE INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND
SANITATION PROGRAMME**

VOLUME 2

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 1996/97

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services
CADEC	Catholic Development Commission
CBCC	Capacity Building Coordinating Committee
CBM	Community Based Maintenance/Management
CBU	Capacity Building Unit
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DWR	Department of Water Resources
DWSSC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EU	European Union
FHW	Farm Health Worker
Goz	Government of Zimbabwe
GTZ	Germany Technical
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRWSSP	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
MNAECC	Ministry of National Affairs, Employment and Cooperatives
MOH&CW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
NAC	National Action Committee
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NEPC	National Economic Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
PFO	Provincial Field Officer

PSO	Provincial Support Officer
PWSSC	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
UMP	Uzumba/Maramba/Pfungwe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VBCI	Village Based Consultative Inventory
VCW	Village Community Worker
VHP	Village Health Person
VIDCO	Village Development Committee
WADCO	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRMS	Water Resources Management Strategy

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is Volume 2 of the 1996/97 financial year Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Annual Report. The 1996/97 Annual Report for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is divided into three volumes to allow for easy reading.

Volume 1 is a summary of the second and third volumes and carries NAC's analysis of the programme as well as the main recommendations.

Volume 2 consists of detailed district and provincial reports. This volume is meant for those who wish to obtain detailed information about a particular district or province.

Volume 3 consists of head office reports and carries information on what the various members of the NAC, individually or collectively, have been doing in support of the district projects during the year.

1.1 Format of Volume 2

Volume 2 is divided into ten (10) chapters. The introduction and the conclusion form the first and last chapters respectively. Each province is treated as a separate chapter and these take the remaining eight chapters.

This report reviews activities undertaken under the RWSSP by various actors which include Government agencies and NGOs between July, 1996 and June, 1997. The report highlights achievements, problems, and recommends possible ways to improve project performance. The report also captures activities by NGOs in the promotion of the water and sanitation.

1.2 Purpose of the report

This report serves as a record of activities and events in the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the financial year 1996/97.

In addition, the report serves to improve communication among the various sector agencies who are members of the National Action Committee as well as the basis for training plans to address areas of the programme identified as weak as reflected in this report.

Through the Ministry of Finance and the National Economic Planning Commission, the report is also meant to apprise donors and Non-Governmental Organizations on progress the sector is making in meeting set objectives.

Through the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development the report is also meant to apprise Cabinet and Parliament on progress being made in improving health conditions for the people of the various constituencies in the country.

1.3 Overview of financial year

The 1996/97 financial year was in many respects a very remarkable year. What with all the rains received! In a country like Zimbabwe where agriculture is the backbone of the economy, a good agricultural season unlocks the immense potential of the country's economic development.

The more than abundant rains were received with much eagerness by the small scale and (communal) peasant farmers whose sole survival is on rain-fed agriculture. This group happens to be the majority among the country's farming communities.

The good rain season has resulted in the most welcome ground recharge, which in turn has resulted in almost all water points previously reported to be dry now reported to be full.

On the political scene, the 1996/97 financial year was also remarkable as, for the first time, politicians started making pronouncements promoting the decentralisation process. With this rather implicit support from politicians, the decentralisation process spread to a total of twenty (20) districts during the financial year. This number is set to grow by three in the new financial year.

2.0 MANICALAND PROVINCE

Manicaland Province consists of seven districts. The status of each of these districts in relation to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is as follows:

- Buhera : Dutch funded project since 1994. District now waiting for an extension
- Chimanimani : NORAD funded project since 1988. Project now winding up. Christian Care has expressed interest in continuing.
- Chipinge : NORAD funded project since 1986
- Makoni : NORAD funded project since 1985. Project now completed. Preparations for introduction of CBM now under way
- Mutare : project co-funded by Government of Zimbabwe and Plan International since 19...
- Mutasa : project co-funded by Government of Zimbabwe and Plan International since 19...
- Nyanga : Dutch funded project since 1994. Project agreement period now expired. Negotiations for extension in progress.

2.1.1 Overview of provincial performance

The programme has been progressing satisfactorily in the province.

All water and sanitation activities are incorporated whether donor funded or not. Activities included are borehole drilling, deep well sinking, shallow wells rehabilitation, spring protection, Blair latrine construction, health and hygiene and latrine builder training, Presiting, Pump-minders, Water Point Committee Meetings, Contact Meetings and Opening Ceremonies.

Although the IRWSS programme has been progressing well in Manicaland the following constraints affected the programme:

- a. There is need for quick release of funds to enable meaningful progress in the IRWSSP. This will mean progress in drilling of boreholes, headworks and BVIP construction. Many districts especially Chipinge and Makoni have been adversely affected by this problem and this is part of the weak points of the programme.

- b. In some cases, community participation in the IRWSS programmes has been very low resulting in some projects not taking off well and hence the need for strategies in mobilising the community. At district level, morale still remains low as T & S are not paid in good time. This is compounded by lack of project transport in some districts.

2.1 BUHERA DISTRICT

Buhera District did not submit an Annual Report protesting that they had not received project funds for the second half of financial year 1996/97. Because of this, the district was unable to hold the End of Year Planning and Review Workshop, which normally provides a forum for data collection. In addition, the district has problems with venues for these workshops as previous host venues have still not been paid for their services.

The district's first half year submission is therefore reproduced below with a view to giving readers an insight....albeit partial, into the progress the district is making in its project implementation.

The water and sanitation project in Buhera District is assured of funding for a six year period. The 1996/97 is the fifth year of project implementation in the district. The DWSSC feels that, in its penultimate year of project implementation, the district still faces the same problems that beset the project at inception in the 1992/93 financial year.

Progress in project implementation is reflected in the table below which should be read together with the financial one just below it.

BUHERA DISTRICT
Physical Achievements Report for first half year 1996/97

Activity	Agency	Half year target	Half year Achievement	Works in Progress
Scan Plans	AGRITEX	3	1	2
Land use plans		1	0	1
Well sinking		15	9	0
Headworks				
On boreholes		36	34	0
On deep wells		30	19	0
On existing water points	DDF	30	38	0
Mechanical rehabilitation		15	13	0
Pump fitting		15	18	0
Builders training		12	0	0
Training of well sinkers		1	8	0
Training of Pump Minders		0	0	0
Contact meeting		30	30	0
Pre-siting		219	219	0
Staff training		1	1	0
Local leaders training	MNAECC	9	0	0
W.P. Committee training		280	0	0
Pump Caretaker training		70	0	0
W.P. committee establishment		70	70	0
Blair latrine construction		500	361	0
Multi-compartment latrines		5	0	0
Shallow well protection	MOH&CW	7	0	0
Staff training		1	0	0
Latrine builders training		50	0	0
Health & hygiene workshops		2	0	0
Planning & review workshops	MLGRUD	1	1	0
Monthly meetings		6	6	0
Training of councillors	Buhera RDC	0	0	0
Opening ceremonies		6	4	
Borehole drilling	Red Cross	5	5	0
Headworks construction		4	4	0
Blair latrine construction		1000	781	140

BUHERA DISTRICT
Expenditure Report for first half year 1996/97

Activity	Agency	Half year Allocation	Half year Expenditure	% expenditure
Vehicle running costs	AGRITEX	14,250	1,686	12
Travel and subsistence		3,000	720	24
Training materials		9,000	0	0
Stationery		9,000	0	0
Vehicle running costs	MNAECC		19,787	0
Staff training			7,494	0
Travel and subsistence			4,041	0
Stationery			5,875	0
Community training			18,304	0
Training of Councillors	Buhera RDC	36,000	0	0
Opening Ceremonies		10,200	7,500	74
Vehicle running costs		15,000	0	0
Travel and subsistence		2,000	1,000	50
Stationery		2,000	1,500	75
Consultative inventory exercise		70,000	0	0
Workshops		45,000	21,350	47
Vehicle running costs	MLGRUD	30,000	0	0
Travel and Subsistence		4,000	0	0
Materials and construction	DDF	44,914	42,198	94
Tools and equipment		1,157	0	0
Mechanical rehabilitation		127	0	0
Headworks on boreholes		62,252	56,761	91
Headworks on deep wells		66,758	65,609	98
Headworks on existing water points		34,598	33,516	97
Training of Pump Minder		1	0	0
District stores up-grading		1,307	0	0
Headworks builders workshop		8,004	0	0
Vehicle running cost		46,835	63,101	135
Travel and subsistence		2,046	1,998	98

2.1.1 Scan Planning and land use planning

Late release of funds is hindering progress. Up to now AGRITEX has not yet received their allocation. Acute shortage of transport, inadequate stationery like maps and general laxity on the part of AGRITEX provincial office in making meaningful follow-up is having a negative effect on the programme. Despite submitting the district's list of stationery requirements for the past two (2) years, nothing has been received.

It is therefore recommended that AGRITEX provincial office put more effort in ensuring that funds are released in time.

2.1.2 Planning and Evaluation Workshops

The planning and review workshop held at the end of December was very successful as evidenced by the good attendance and active participation of everyone. However, by the time this workshop was held the Wadzanai Hotel, the only suitable venue in the district for holding workshops had not been paid for the expenditures incurred during another workshop held in May, 1996. This made it very difficult to secure this venue!

It is recommended that payments to suppliers be made in time to avoid inconveniences such as this one.

2.1.3 Training of Councillors

Council has been advised to train all the Councillors during the second half year. However past experiences has shown that Councillors are not really interested in grasping the concepts and issues that are taken into consideration when allocating water points but really interested in the allocation itselfie they want water points in their respective wards.

2.1.4 Opening ceremonies

A marked improvement in the organisation and holding of these ceremonies has been realised, unlike before when the communities took these occasions as feasts. These ceremonies are now being used as learning opportunities and fostering the spirit of community ownership of facilities.

2.1.5 Pre-siting could have been completed but because of transport problems, the other ten (10) sites could not be done. The only option was a lorry, which could not be used because it is extremely expensive. It is therefore recommended that a light project vehicle be made available to the district for such duties.

In the last financial year, a lorry was used during pre-siting exercises and this proved very expensive to run and the district ended with an over-expenditure. The district is now reluctant to repeat this.

2.1.6 Staff training

Staff of MNAECC are highly motivated partly because of the training they have received. This is reflected in their dedication and cooperation with other actors in the project. Pump Minders are also showing signs of maturity in planning and implementation. The same is with staff from MOH&CW.

Howecer these positive developments tend to be overshadowed by problems that beset coordination at ward level among extension staff. In some cases coordination is lacking resulting in the same ward holding four or five meetings in one week.

There seems to be conflict among extension staff. It has been resolved that in future field staff are to be trained together so that they appreciate each other's role and efforts and learn to work as a team.

2.1.7 Water Point Committees

All the targeted seventy (70) water point committees were established as per plan. However, these committees sometimes are hindered in their efforts to look after water points especially at those points nearer to institutions especially schools. Eventually school staff end up running the water points although not trained. The water point committee eventually get demoralised and when the water point breaks down, reporting procedures are not followed resulting in stretching the down-time.

The DWSSC recommended that the coordinator should meet with school heads to discuss this issue.

2.1.8 Siting and borehole drilling

DWR has been very inactive during the period under review. In fact all their activities are to start in the second half year. This is according to plan.

The district benefited from some drilling funded by the Red Cross Society. The NGO supported the drilling of five (5) boreholes in the district. Unfortunately, one of the boreholes was a dud. Poor surveying methods and equipment have been blamed for such failures since the project started.

2.1.9 Handing over water points from donors

The district has experienced problems of donors who come to drill boreholes without consulting the DWSSC or DDF who eventually are supposed to maintain these water points, once they are completed. In several cases, the water points have been found to be of poor quality. The DWSSC has recommended that DDF should not take over water points considered to be not up to standard and that whoever is responsible for construction should be asked to bring these to expected standard.

2.1.10 Travelling and subsistence allowances

Since the beginning of the financial year no T&S claims have been honoured. The district's suppliers such as hotels have not been paid. These are causes of much concern in the district and needs NAC's intervention as a matter of urgency.

2.1.11 Project vehicles

The prevailing atmosphere especially with regard to resources for implementing the project is not conducive to achieving good progress. The project document clearly stipulates that the district should get five (5) vehicles. The district has been waiting for delivery of these vehicles since the start of the project in 1992 and to date, it does not seem that there is any hope of ever getting these vehicles in the district.

This hostile environment caused by lack of transport should be considered when the project is being evaluated.

2.1.12 Conclusion

Implementation of the IRWSS project in Buhera District has proved to be struggle because of the various problems discussed above. The DWSSC is appealing to the NAC to at least take the district's problems and recommendations seriously and make an effort to address them.

All in all progress in the district is quite encouraging, in spite of the problems. The district's transport problems have been alleviated by DDF's ageing fleet.

2.2 CHIPINGE DISTRICT

Chipinge district project is currently the longest implemented water and sanitation project in the country. Having started in 1995, the project has received several extensions. The RDC, supported by the DWSSC has requested and justified another project extension, which should see implementation to the year 2001. Projects such as the Makoni and Mount Darwin which started at the same time as the Chipinge one, have wound up and are struggling with issues of sustainability.

CHIPINGE DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Monthly meetings held	10	9	90
Hlf year w/shops held	2	1	50
Deep wells sunk	30	0	0
Headworks constructed (B/H)	270	0	0
Headworks constructed (D/W)	60	15	25
Headworks on existing w. points	235	41	17
Mechanical rehabilitation	140	0	0
Well deepening	9	0	0
Handpump rehabilitation	40	27	68
* Local leadership training	120	0	0
Boreholes drilled (P.I)	25	14	56
Headworks constructed (P.I.)	25	0	0
Land use plans produced	4	1	25
Scan plans produced	16	6	38
Opening ceremonies	4	0	0
Councillor training w/shops	2	2	100
Siting	71	0	0
Boreholes drilled	41	0	0
Household latrines	1840	619	34
Latrine builders trained	390	79	20
Health & hygiene w/shops	5	4	80
Multi-compartment latrines	20	0	0
Shallow wells	18	0	0
Spring protection	5	0	0
Staff training	2	0	0
Household latrines (Africa 2 000)	33	33	100
Health & hygiene w/shops (Africa 2000)	1	1	100
Builder tool sets	11	11	100
Family wells up-graded (M.T.)	285	285	100
Household latrines (P.I.)	100	40	40
Health & hygiene w/shops (P.I.)	3	3	100
Latrine builders trained (P.I.)	120	80	67

P.I. Plan International
M.T. Mvuramanzi Trust

As the above table shows, Chipinge district really struggled to get the little outputs realised. Most of the results reflected in the table were achieved with support from NGOs.

2.2.1 Opening Ceremonies

The annual target of four (4) opening ceremonies was not achieved because most of the boreholes in the district had broken down due to the laying off of Pump Minders. Communities that had made preparations for the holding of opening ceremonies were demoralised and cancelled the events.

2.2.2 Councillors training

The annual target of two (2) councillors training workshops was achieved because the councillors came in good numbers. However, a problem has since arisen because council has not been refunded the expenses incurred at these workshops including other previous workshops by the National Action Committee (NAC).

2.2.3 Household latrines

The 1840 target under NORAD was not achieved because funds were not released on time. All the 33 targets funded by Africa 2000 were achieved because funds were readily available. Under Plan International, only 40 out of 100 household toilets were completed because of shortage of river sand in the project areas. Persistent rains also hindered progress.

2.2.4 Headworks construction for existing water points surpassed the target because funds were readily available. (deposited in RDC account) and because construction teams worked very hard.

2.2.5 The drilling of Plan International funded boreholes was not started according to schedule due to heavy rains. However, drilling had started and was in progress at the close of the financial year. Construction of headworks at Plan International funded boreholes has not yet started because the pumps have not yet been fitted.

2.2.6 Health and hygiene promotion

Four (4) out of the five (5) workshops targeted for funding with NORAD funds were achieved. The remaining workshop was not held because the facilitators were overstretched with other commitments. The same problem affected the one workshop not held under the Plan International funded health and hygiene promotion.

Under Africa 2 000 funded projects, the target was achieved because all the concerned parties availed themselves for the workshops.

The targeted twenty (20) *school multi-compartment latrines* were not achieved because funds were not available.

2.2.7 Family well up-grading

The two hundred and eighty five (285) family wells targeted for upgrading with support from the Mvuramanzi Trust were all achieved. This was because funds were readily available and the beneficiaries were also motivated.

With the exception of fifteen (15) contact meetings, no other activities were carried out from those that had been planned to be carried out with support from NORAD. This was because of lack of funds. Project funds for the 1996/97 were never released. Plan International funded all the pre-siting reflected on the above table. Plan International also provided transport for the activity to be carried out.

2.3 CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT

2.3.1 Summary of the project

Chimanimani District's water and sanitation project has been implemented since 199. As in the case of the Chipinge district project, the Chimanimani project has been granted several extensions. Recently the district sought and was granted a project extension to the year 2001.

During the 1996/97 financial year the district did not achieve much of the planned activities due to non-availability of funds. Only twenty thousand (Z\$20 000) dollars for opening ceremonies were made available to the Rural District Council.

However, a month before the end of the financial year under review the Rural District Council, received \$3.7million, which NAC explained as residual project funds. This came too late for the district to embark on any meaningful project activities. The sub-committee then held an Evaluation and Work Planning Workshop in late May to review already set targets on 1996/97 so as to come up with new targets for 1997/98 (18 months).

2.3.2 General overview of the water and sanitation activities

As intimated above, no major activities took place during the 1996/97 financial year. In September, 1996 a planning workshop funded by Christian Care was held to map out the provision of safe drinking water and sanitary facilities in the five wards along the boarder with Mozambique. This was followed up with a contact meeting with the local leadership of the area. A second meeting in another ward was held in February 1997.

Using the Public Sector Investment Programme and the Japanese Aid, DDF managed to drill 5 boreholes in the dry western part of the district.

MOH&CW received 700 bags of cement which was meant for the construction of ten (10) multi-compartment blair latrines at schools. Only four were completed.

For its project support, Christian Care has a budget of six million, nine hundred thousand (Z \$6.9 million) dollars. With part of this money, seven (7) latrine builders and twenty (20) well sinkers were trained. This resulted in forty (40) blair latrines, eight (8) deep wells and one (1) piped water scheme being constructed and completed. Christian Care has promised to support the district water and sanitation project for the next three year, (as from September 1996).

2.3.3 Problems and constraints

- a. Lack of transport resulted in the district scaling down planned activities. DDF's light vehicle was involved in a fatal accident in August, 1996 and no replacement has been made.
- b. The recruitment and replacement of the district's Field Officer (Water) took longer than expected. The former incumbent resigned in June 1996.
- c. Poor community participation was encountered in some parts of Manyuseni ward.
- d. In April, 1997 all pump-minders were laid off, because Government was short of funds to meet their (Pump Minders') allowances. This compromised the effectiveness of the operation and maintenance system.

2.3.4 Community Based Maintenance/Management (CBM)

The district has not actually started anything on community based management due to unavailability of funds. However, the CBM concept slowly crept into the communities when Pump Minders were laid off. Communities were found hiring the laid off Pump Minders and sourcing for spares using their own resources.

2.3.5 Training

Some members of the DWSSC attended a week-long workshop on CBM in Masvingo in November 1996. This proved very useful as it enabled members to assist those communities who had taken the initiative to set up a maintenance system on their own.

2.3.6 Gender involvement

The contact meetings held in December 1996 and February 1997 with local leadership witnessed the presence of women, who showed willingness to participate in the Christian Care funded project. Opportunities will be availed for women to participate meaningfully in the project when actual implementation starts.

2.3.7 Community participation

Reluctance by some villagers of Manyuseni ward to provide locally available materials was interpreted as a result of either poor or inadequate community mobilisation. The DWSSC also saw this reluctance as indicating that the community did not appreciate the health benefits to be derived from the deep wells and the Blair latrines to be constructed.

In view of this, the DWSSC resolved to intensify community mobilisation efforts and to target the community leadership.

2.3.8 DWSSC Specific activities

Although the activities were limited, efforts were made to ensure that DWSSC meetings were held as regularly as possible. District workshops were also held and channels of communication with the PWSSC were kept open.

The district appreciates the importance of the DWSSC remaining as an intact team and is doing everything possible to ensure this.

With assistance from AGRITEX and the Department of Natural Resources, Council is taking steps to minimise environmental damage from the water and sanitation project by enforcing council by-laws on conservation.

2.3.9 Non-Governmental Organisations

Christian Care made available \$6.9 million to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in five (5) wards which lie along the border with Mozambique. These are the areas where disease outbreaks are frequently reported.

NORAD provided \$ 3.7. million in May 1997 as residual funds to carry on with the provision of water points and latrines. These funds will be used in the western part of the district.

Under the Japanese Aid, two (two) boreholes were drilled and equipped with bushpumps.

2.3.9.1 Chimanimani urban water augmentation project

The one million, seven hundred thousand (Z\$1.7) dollars loan made available by the Government to the Chimanimani Rural District Council enabled Council to undertake the upgrading of the urban water system.

2.3.10 Conclusion

Although the Christian Care funded project actually started in September, 1996, not much was achieved due to heavy rains and poor community participation in the impact area.

2.4 MAKONI DISTRICT

The Makoni district's rural water supply and sanitation project was the first to be implemented in the country. The project was implemented from 1985 to 1994 with support from NORAD. Since the end of project implementation, the DWSSC has been trying a variety of strategies to ensure sustainability of the facilities and knowledge/practices the project had brought to the community as benefits to the community.

Because of a communication breakdown at district level this report does not cover the sanitation component....it only discusses the water component.

2.4.1 Management of water points

Many breakdowns were reported in the resettlement schemes where there are no Pump Minders. However the district management team managed to repair five hundred and twenty two (522) handpumps. An additional ninety three (93) hand pumps were rehabilitated during the course of the year.

2.4.2 Dams and irrigation

The DDF dam construction unit constructed Nyazura Dam at a total cost of one million, six hundred and five thousand five hundred and three (Z\$1 605 503) dollars. Beneficiaries of the dam are Nyazura Mission and a nearby self-contained resettlement scheme.

In the two wards where the CBM system was introduced, there is some noticeable reduction in the number of water points being reported on breakdowns. At least all minor repairs were being attended to expeditiously by the trained Village Pump Mechanics.

The DMT did some repairs on Nyadimba and Tandi dam spillways which were damaged by the heavy rains. Nyamidzi dam is being threatened by siltation because of people who are tilling on the river banks.

2.4.3 Borehole drilling supported by P.S.I.P. funds

The district was allocated five (5) borehole sites to be developed with support from P.S.I.P. funds. Although all the siting was done and all the sites were found to be suitable, drilling had not yet taken place at the close of the financial year due to unavailability of drilling rigs.

2.4.4 Cold Comfort Trust Fund

The organisation drilled and fitted three (3) boreholes with hand pumps in Makoni East and one borehole was flushed at St Lukes. A small dam was constructed at Nyamatvitsvi and a weir is also under construction in Mukuwapasi village.

A Belgium funded Programme assisted with funds in borehole rehabilitation and deepening of wells. A total of forty three (43) boreholes were rehabilitated and nine (9) deep wells were deepened.

2.4.5 Dipping Services

Management of dipping tanks went on well except in some areas where the department of Veterinary services has not appointed water carriers.

2.4.6 Summary of the water situation in the district

The table below shows the current district water situation as at the end of June, 1997.

Facility	Wet	Dry	Total
Boreholes	915	0	915
Deep wells	702	38	740
Dams	28	15	43
Piped Water schemes	7	1	8

Activities in the establishment of CBM in the district have now resumed as the district has received funds which had stopped for almost a year. Generally, the water situation is good and animals have enough pasture to take them up to October 1997 when rains are expected.

2.5 MUTARE DISTRICT

2.5.1 Overview of progress in Mutare district

Generally, the DWSSC is not happy with the progress made during the year. There is a strong feeling that given the right environment implementation of the project could have been a lot better.

Late release of project funds by both funding partners - the Government of Zimbabwe and Plan International was responsible for the slow pace of implementation.

MUTARE DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FY 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole	34	24	71
Deep wells	25	0	0
Family wells	30	6	20
Springs protected	30	0	0
Rehabilitation	172	100	58
Household Blair latrines	2,500	1,124	45
Latrines builders trained	150	15	10
Land use plans	52	43	83
Presites	150	174	116
Water Point Committees trained	18	18	100
Health and hygiene promotion	4	4	100
Local leadership training	4	3	75
Concillors' training	2	0	0
Contact meetings	10	13	130
No. of DWSSC meetings	10	10	100
No of planning and review w/shops	3	2	67

2.5.2 Drilling in Mutare district is contracted to private contractors. DDF has been requested to supervise and carry out quality control.

Out of the twenty-four (24) boreholes that had been drilled before the end of the financial year under review, three (3) were abandoned as duds. Drilling was still in progress at the close of the financial year.

Deep well sinking, protection of springs and training of Councillors could not be undertaken because of lack of funds. Inadequate funding was also responsible for the

low achievements in headworks construction, latrine construction and protection of family wells.

A total of seven hundred and seventy three (773) breakdowns were reported during the year. These were all attended to by Pump Minders. The average downtime in the district ranges from three (3) days to seven (7) weeks. The extreme of seven weeks is reached when Pump Minders are laid off. This usually happens towards the end of the financial year when Government runs out of funds to pay the Pump Minders.

2.5.3 NGOs contribution

Plan International is the only NGO known to be involved in water and sanitation activities in Mutare district. Consequently, it is this NGO whose activities the DWSSC is well informed about.

During the course of the year, Plan International funded the construction of boreholes. These were budgeted at Z\$1.2 million. Construction of blair latrines was allocated Z\$510 549 and headworks construction, Z\$440 000. All the equipment that AGRITEX had requested was finally purchased and this explains the high achievement reflected on land use planning.

A proposal for the introduction of a community based management system in Mutare district was submitted to Plan International for consideration and possible funding. In principle, the organisation has expressed willingness to fund the process. However, nothing has been formalised yet.

2.5.4 Problems, constraints and recommendations

The period under review has not been very busy because funds were released very late into the financial year. This was especially so with funds meant for drilling, headworks and latrine construction.

- ◆ Non-release of funds was also a problem. DDF went without funding for most of its activities.
- ◆ High staff turn-over
- ◆ Bureaucracy retarding proper utilisation of water and sanitation funds
- ◆ Too many cuts to approved budgets
- ◆ Non-payment of T&S resulted in low staff morale
- ◆ Shortage of building tools for latrine and headworks builders

The DWSSC recommends that control of AGRITX's budget be decentralised to district level as this will improve the programme implementation.

The committee also recommends that NAC should make an effort to see to it that funds are released on time and that all planned activities receive the necessary and adequate funding.

2.6 MUTASA DISTRICT

Mutasa district is one of the four districts where Government and an NGO are co-funding a water and sanitation project. In Mutasa's case, the NGO involved is Plan International. The arrangements in this partnership is that Plan International funds both the water and sanitary components while Government caters for everything that enables its staff to fully participate in the project, such as T and S and VRC.

Mutasa district is also fortunate in that the Rural District Council is getting some funds from SIDA for the sanitation component. In the sanitation component both the Plan International and the SIDA funded components involve health and hygiene promotion as well as builder training. However, in addition to all these, Plan International is also providing funds for the training of Water Point committees and the local leadership.

2.6.1 Activities

2.6.1.1 Boreholes

Contact meetings and identification of possible sites, presiting and siting were done in November and December. Borehole drilling commenced in January 1997 following the signing of the contract between Plan International and Whitehead and Jack. However problems were faced by the drilling company because some sites which were not easily accessible. During the period under review more than half of the borehole targets were drilled and fitted.

2.6.1.2 Deep wells

Deep well sinking started late... (in March, 1997) with two (2) teams. The number of rigs was eventually increased to four (4) towards the end of the financial year with a view to speeding up implementation of this component of the project. Meaningful progress has been realised in well sinking and work is progressing very well.

2.6.1.3 Headworks construction

Headworks construction started late due to the late release of funds by Plan International. Five teams were established to undertake the headworks construction and progress has been going on satisfactorily.

2.6.1.4 Blair latrine construction

A lot of progress was realised in the construction of blair latrines. The initial annual target of seven hundred and fifty (750) had to be reduced to five hundred and ten (510) in view of escalating costs. The new target was achieved by the end of the year.

2.6.1.5 Family well up-grading

A total of one hundred (100) family wells had been identified and earmarked for up-grading. Seventy eight (78) of these were successfully up-grading. The remaining twenty two (22) were in progress and at various stages of completion. Support for this activity was obtained from Plan International.

2.6.1.6 Land use planning

Though Land Use Plans are not being utilised in the district, AGRITEX has made efforts to produce plans as per their target by completing 18, leaving a balance of one.

2.6.1.7 Constraints

The late release of funds by Plan International and SIDA led to the non-achievements of the set targets during the year.

Transport problems have also hindered progress especially in terms of training where MNAECC had to cancel several.

2.7 NYANGA DISTRICT

Implementation of the Nyanga District water and sanitation project started in 1992/93 financial year. The following year, the project became one of the first to be decentralised to the RDC. The project has now run its full implementation period and the end of the 1996/97 financial year should have marked the end of implementation.

NYANGA DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Boreholes sited	13	12	92
Boreholes drilled	20	18	90
Deep wells sited	6	6	100
Deep wells sunk	10	10	100
Headworks constructed at borehole	25	17	68
Headworks constructed at deep wells	10	6	60
Head works constructed at existing w.points	10	10	100
Mechanical rehabilitation	20	20	100
Piped water schemes	1	0	0
Women Pump Caretakers trained	30	30	100
Men Pump Caretakers trained	14	14	100
Pre-siting	57	57	100
Water Point Committees established	30	27	90
Water Point Committees trained	65	22	34
Contact meetings held	5	5	100
Local leadership training workshops	3	3	100
Number of VCW workshops	3	0	0
Blair latrines constructed	1028	762	74
Number of latrine builders trained	13	8	62
Number of Shallow wells up-graded	17	5	29
Number of pot racks erected	19	17	89
No of ward health and hygiene meetings	6	7	117
No of village health and hygiene meetings	60	23	38
No. of multi-compartment latrines constructed.	8	5	63
Staff training	1	0	0
Training of councillors	1	1	100
Opening ceremonies	10	9	90
DWSSC meetings held	12	12	100
DWSSC w/shops held	2	2	100
Land use plans	52	15	29
Conven.	1	0	0
Staff training	2	1	50

However, the RDC supported by its DWSSC has made an urgent request for an extension to be granted citing frequent delays in the release of project funds and population growth as being responsible for continued need for the project to continue.

Most of the activities carried out in the 1996/97 financial year were enabled by the availability of left over funds from the previous financial year, which, because they were with the RDC, were easily accessible.

2.7.1 Progress

One site was inaccessible for drilling and two sites were inaccessible for drilling.

2.7.1.1 Contact Meetings

The five (5) contact meetings, targeted for the financial year being reported upon, were held during the months of August and September 1996. Attendance by the communities at the meetings was not pleasing though in some cases it was mentioned that those present were representing the communities.

2.7.1.2 Pre-siting

The annual target for the activity was fifty-seven (57). Presiting was carried out during the months of August and September 1996. Since the attendance at contact meeting was generally poor, the pre-siting team also included the explaining of the roles and responsibilities of the communities, during the exercise, in order to make sure that the communities know what is expected of them on the project.

2.7.1.3 Local leadership Training

Te three (3) local leadership training workshops were held during the month of September 1996. Attendance by the local leaders was very good. Support by other sector agencies was not so good since some ministries/departments did not manage to attend some of the workshops.

2.7.1.4 Water Point committee and Pump Caretakers Training

During the financial year being reported upon, only twenty-two (22) water point committees were trained. Thirty (30) women and fourteen (14) men Pump Caretakers were trained during the training workshops. The balance of forty-three (43) Water Point Committees will therefore be trained during the next financial year.

2.7.1.5 Training Of VCWs

Training of this cadre is turning out to be an area of possible conflict between the DWSSC and the RDC. The RDC does not seem to appreciate the pivotal role played by VCWs in the water and sanitation project as evidenced by their persistent refusal to support training of the VCWs.

2.7.1.6 Latrine Construction

Latrine construction was in progress in the district right up to the end of the financial year under review.

However, training of latrine builders was hampered by lack of staff in some wards.

Health and hygiene promotion both at ward and village levels was funded by SIDA, through funds disbursed to Nyanga Rural District Council.

2.7.1.7 Constraints

There were very few constraints encountered in the implementation of the project. However, Council's refusal to fund training of VCWs remains a source of serious concern for the DWSSC.

The hiring of private vehicles for the establishment of Water Point Committees by the council leaves a lot to be desired. The vehicles are not suitable for the exercise and frequently broke down.

2.7.1.8 Shortage of transport

The only project vehicle available to the Rural District Council was difficult to access non-Council project staff

2.7.1.19 Shortage of Manpower.

Some communities were vandalising facilities such as communal shallow wells, springs, and handpumps.

Staff morale was at a low ebb due to non-payment of T & S allowances thereby retarding progress.

In ward 21 there were problems of bricks which resulted in people resorting to use stones to build the latrines. The super-structures were to be built with unburnt bricks.

The DWSSC cannot understand Council refusing to buy stationary even though there is a need and the budget for this was still healthy. Further, Council's insistence on *hardware first then software last* is baffling.

2.7.1.12 Financial Statement

At the end of the financial year, Council's financial statement was in shambles. The DWSSC raised serious concern noting that Council's financial statement was substantially different to what sector agencies had. The DWSSC was also concerned that the financial statement had not been produced and circulated on time. The DWSSC encouraged the RDC to show more commitment to the water and sanitation project than it had done hitherto.

The DWSSC noted with concern that it was a sub-committee of the Council but it did not seem that when problems crop up they were ever referred to Council's Development Committee. It was also noted that sector agencies were being stopped from implementing what had been planned and budgets approved, without the knowledge of the Rural District Development Committee.

2.7.13 Recommendations from the DWSSC

1. The Council and the District Administrator to hold a meeting on the above problems.
2. The Council's Treasurer be advised to attend all water and sanitation meetings.

The following financial statements are extracted from DWSSC members' shadow commitment registers

NYANGA DISTRICT: EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR FY 1996/97				
Activities	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	%Expenditure
Boreholes sited	25,000	0	25,000	0
Boreholes drilled	480,000	0	480,000	0
Wells sunk	50,000	23,398	26,602	47
Piped water schemes	300,000	8,940	291,060	3
Mechanical rehabilitation	80,000	78,727	1,273	98
Headworks at boreholes	85,000	13,439	71,561	16
Headworks at existing w.points	50,000	7,244	42,756	14
VRC (DDF)	60,000	69,315	-9,315	116
T&S (DDF)	5,000	4,925	75	99
VRC (DDF Province)	2,000	0	2,000	0
T&S (DDF Province)	1,000	550	450	55
Staff training	4,500	0	4,500	0
Local leadership training	2,500	1,589	911	64
Water point committee training	10,000	3,456	6,544	35
Stationery	2,000	2,157	-157	108
VRC (MNAECC)	15,000	12,896	2,104	86
T&S (MNAECC)	10,000	4,426	5,574	44
VRC (MNAECC Province)	2,500	0	2,500	0
T&S (MNAECC Province)	1,000	150	850	15
Training of councillors	6,900	4,996	1,904	72
Opening ceremonies	10,000	3,814	6,186	38
District workshops	36,000	0	36,000	0
DWSSC monthly meetings	6,000	144	5,856	2
VRC	25,000	7,432	17,568	30
T&S	7,000	7,708	-708	110
Printing and stationery	1,000	5,000	-4,000	500
VRC (MLGRUD Province)	1,000	0	1,000	0
T&S (MLGRUD Province)	5,000	0	5,000	0

MOH&CW	
Balance on Dutch Funds	\$ 29 714.00
SIDA Funds	\$ 77 251.38
Dutch funds	\$ 290 000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 396 965.38
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The DWSSC is taking steps to address all the constraints discussed above. A number of recommendations have been made to enable smooth implementation of the project in future. Given below are some of the steps the DWSSC is taking to address constraints.

2.7.14 Strategies to Counter constraints

- Council should make financial statements available to all members of the DWSSC in time for meetings.
-
- Virements should only be effected upon recommendation by the DSSWC.
-
- Council Treasurer should reconcile his commitment register with those of sector agencies regularly
-
- Authority should be granted to members of DWSSC with valid Government authority to drive the project vehicles registered under the RDC.
-
- The DWSSC's recommendations be presented to Council's Development Committee unedited.
-
- T & S should be paid in time.
-
- Implementation of approved activities should not be arbitrarily stopped or suspended.
-
- Capacity Building Personnel be invited to attend Water and Sanitation workshops.
-
- that Council should employ a driver to drive the project vehicle.

During the course of the year, the DWSSC had received a request from ZFU that they be allowed to attend water and sanitation workshops. After deliberating on the request the DCWSSC concluded that the organisation would not contribute much as it was not involved in the development of water and sanitation facilities in the district.

The DWSSC recommended that DWR attend meetings and workshop as advisors in drilling. It was resolved that Africare and Christian Care be invited to attend meetings and workshops in the district.

2.7.15 Nyikayaramba Piped Water Scheme

It was reported that quotations for materials had been obtained from suppliers. It was agreed that the matter be referred to the DWSSC meeting.

3.0 MASHONALAND CENTRAL

3.1 GURUVE DISTRICT

There was very little water and sanitation related activity in Guruve District during the period under review. This is because project implementation ended in 1994. The Dutch funded project was implemented from 1991 to 1994 and benefited the communities immensely.

During the course of the year, the DWSSC had opportunity to review its activities and realised that there actually were very few sector agencies still involved with water and sanitation activities. These included MOH&CW, DDF, and the Lower Guruve Development Association (LGDA). Some agencies such as MNAECC and AGRITEX did not see any role for them in the water and sanitation activities and requested that they be excused from attending water and sanitation meetings.

In this post-project implementation stage, MOH&CW has become the major player in water and sanitation activities. With assistance from Mvuramanzi Trust, MOH&CW was busy promoting the up-grading of family wells. The Ministry also provided cement for construction of aprons at some two hundred and eighteen (218) boreholes. In addition, the Ministry facilitated the construction of a total of five hundred and fifty two (552) household latrines and twelve (12) multi-compartment latrines.

The DDF sited some fifteen (15) boreholes, all of which were then drilled and fitted with handpumps. In addition, DDF also constructed four (4) piped water schemes.

To improve on operation and maintenance, DDF provided training. Twelve men were trained as Pump Minders. Each of the trainees was issued with a toolbox and by the end of the year, it was reported that these Pump Minders had attended to a total of seven hundred and forty (740) breakdowns. Some five hundred and fifty six (556) women were trained as Pump Caretakers.

Over the year, the LGDA sited three (3) boreholes out of a target of five (5). Drilling of the three sites was in progress at the close of the 1996/97 financial year. LGDA also managed to up-grade three (3) shallow wells out of a target of ten (10) for the year. All in all the association plans to up-grade a total of twenty (20) shallow wells.

LGDA is also involved in the construction of Blair latrines. The organisation plans to facilitate the construction of one thousand (1000) Blair latrines, which will be constructed at the rate of two hundred and fifty (250) latrines per year.

LGDA is working closely with the DWSSC and plans to establish and train some twenty (20) Water Point Committees. Eight (8) of these have already been established.

Four (4) teams of well sinkers have been trained and deployed as part of LGDA's contribution to the water and sanitation project. A total of twelve (12) meetings were held with communities to explain the project.

To consolidate their work, LGDA has enabled the district to organise five (5) health and hygiene promotion meetings for the district's extension staff. Four (4) other meetings were held with the local leadership.

Guruve Rural District Council also initiated some water and sanitation activities, albeit, on a small scale. These activities include the construction of four (4) dams which at the close of the financial year were still at the drawing board.

Another dam, where Council is being supported by CADEC had its wall almost complete at the time of compiling this report.

Completion of these dams is being anxiously awaited by the Guruve community who see, besides improved water availability in the district, immense opportunities for economic development brought about by the availability of this resource.

3.1.1 Summary and conclusion

All in all, a total of fifteen (15) boreholes were drilled and three (3) deep wells were sunk in the district during the 1996/97 financial year.

Two hundred and eighteen (218) shallow wells were provided with aprons and five hundred and sixty four (564) Blair latrines were constructed.

A notable and encouraging development in the district is the increased participation of women in the project. The training of the five hundred and fifty six (556) women Pump Caretakers was on the realisation by the women themselves that men rarely stayed in one area for long, and that women tended to be more permanent.

3.2 MAZOWE DISTRICT

Implementation of the rural water supply and sanitation project in Mazowe district had been earmarked to start early in the 1996/97 financial year but, because of late release of funds not much was accomplished during the financial year.

The Mazowe district water and sanitation project joins those to be implemented as decentralised projects where Council is fully in charge of the project's developments. Consequently, funds for the project were received by Mazowe Rural District Council.

The following brief summary gives an indication of the district's enthusiasm for the project.

By the end of the financial year, DDF had completed seven (7) boreholes from a target of ten (10). These boreholes were yet to be equipped with handpumps and headworks.

MOH&CW had also made some progress, facilitating the protection of some twenty two (22) family wells and the construction of one thousand, four hundred and fifty four (1 454) household Blair latrines.

3.3 MT DARWIN DISTRICT

Mount Darwin was among the first districts to implement water and sanitation project in the country. It was in this district that for the first time a fully fledged integrated water supply and Sanitation project was implemented guided by an inter-ministerial committee in 1987.

Project implementation in Mount Darwin started in 1987 and ended in 1993. There was, and still is, a feeling among members of the DWSSC and the RDC that the project had ended before it had met all its set objectives. It is noted in this respect, that the project had ended before getting to the small scale and resettlement areas.

The table below summarises activities in the district during the financial year under review.

3.3.1 Boreholes

DDF (PSIP)	1
World Vision	22
Canadian Embassy	3
European Union	2

3.3.2 Handpump maintenance

DDF	372
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3.3.3 Rehabilitation

DDF (Drought)	63
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3.3.4 Blair latrines

MOH&CW	67
World Vision	120

3.3.5 Dams

DWR	1
European Union	1
CADEC	1

3.3.6 Piped water schemes

Canadian Embassy	1
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3.4 RUSHINGA DISTRICT

3.4.1 Over view of the district performance

The 1996/97 financial year marks the sixth and final year of the IRWSS project implementation. A great deal of work has been done during this year particularly in Rushing East where the implementation of the project was seriously affected in the initial stages because of the spill over of the Mozambican civil war. After completion of the scanning exercise by AGRITEX, people are now moving slowly from the protected villages to the planned ones.

As compared to previous years of the project implementation, the implementing agencies did not perform to their full capacity. This was because of late or, in some cases, non-release of funds coupled with some transport problems. DDF got their first half transfer in the second half and did not get the second half transfer. Other sector agencies which received their first half year allocations late were the DWR and Council. Other problems included refusal by private suppliers to accept Government requisitions because of the current stop payment system which saw some suppliers going for a number of months without being paid. The most affected in this respect is MOH&CW. This Government control measure has had a serious negative impact on project implementation.

Though the release of funds was chaotic to some departments, MLGRUD, AGRITEX, AND MNAECC were spared the problems. With these problems it then became very difficult to measure the performance of sector agencies given the fact that achieving set targets was minimal. Besides this the coordination of the project was good. This was enabled by the support from both the DWSSC and the PWSSC. All planned monthly meetings were held. Attendance by sector agencies was also good.

AGRITEX continued to experience transport problems and consequently failed to utilise fund allocated for VRC.

During the course of the year, there was a noticeable improvement in the submission of returns of expenditure by Rushing RDC. Most of their funds including funds for the VBCI were released during this last half of the financial year. Council had used their own funds to carry out the VBCI exercise that has helped the DWSSC to meet the target of producing the project extension proposal. Though this extension proposal document was submitted to NAC, the DWSSC is still in the dark as to developments now taking place.

The transport situation in the district has not been conducive to effective project implementation. The problem was the constant breakdown of the project vehicles particularly the Toyota Hilux and the project lorry which were off the road for a large part of the year. The Toyota Hilux has been reported in every meeting and workshop as being unsuitable for Rushinga's terrain.

3.4.2 Training

During the year under review a number of training were undertaken particularly by MNAECC which had to undergo an intensive training on community management. This particular training was targeted to educate the community to have a responsibility of the infrastructure put in place. In some places the community has had a positive attitude towards the idea.

3.4.3 Production of scan plans

AGRITEX managed to produce fourteen (14) scan plans during the period under review and one detailed land use plan of Mapondera Village/Ward. To date, ninety (90) village plans and fifteen (15) ward plans have been completed.

3.4.4 Water Sampling

Most of the water samples taken proved to be unsuitable for human consumption because of biological and chemical contamination. Despite these findings, the water points could not be condemned as there was no other alternative.

3.4.5 Opening Ceremonies

One opening ceremony was conducted at Nyamanyanya in ward 19. The DWSSC members emphasised the need for the introduction of a community management system in the district, especially as project implementation is coming to the end.

3.4.6 Recommendations

As the district project nears the end of its implementation period, the DWSSC realises that the project has not met its set objectives. Consequently, the DWSSC recommends that an end of project evaluation be carried out to assess current coverage and establish what else still needs to be done to reach the planned objectives.

The DWSSC also recommends that NAC/NCU should respond to the extension proposal submitted by Rushinga District.

Below is a summary of the district's achievements in the period under review.

RUSHINGA DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Boreholes sited	42	46	110
Boreholes drilled	38	36	95
Deep wells sited	31	27	87
Deep wells sunk	34	20	59
Deep well deepening	4	1	25
Headworks constructed at borehole	38	22	58
Headworks constructed at deep wells	40	18	45
Head works constructed at existing w.points	8	10	125
Pump Caretakers trained	128	120	94
Pre-siting	189	189	100
Contact meetings held	19	19	100
Local leadership training workshops	256	258	101
Blair latrines constructed	600	81	14
Number of latrine builders trained	30	21	70
Number of Shallow wells up-graded	10	1	10
Water samples	586	82	14
Staff training (MOH&CW)	2	2	100
Ward Health Teams	76	24	32
Awareness campaigns	1	0	0
Staff meetings (MOH&CW)	12	11	92
No of ward health and hygiene meetings	1007	378	38
No. of multi-compartment latrines constr.	10	1	10
Training of councillors	2	2	100
Opening ceremonies	2	1	50
DWSSC meetings held	10	10	100
DWSSC w/shops held	2	0	0
Land use plans	2	0	0
Scan plans completed	20	14	70
Staff training	1	1	100

The following is Rushinga District's financial report for the 1996/97 financial year:

RUSHINGA DISTRICT: EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR FY 1996/97

Activities	NAC approved budget	Transfer	Expenditure	Balance	%expenditure
MNAECC					
Pump Caretaker training	10,240	13,000	12,114	886	93
Community training	12,800	9,100	8,812	288	97
Staff training	10,000	4,500	4,403	97	98
District workshop	20,000	10,000	0	10,000	0
VRC	40,000	82,900	8,643	74,257	10
T&S	6,000	13,500	12,182	1,318	90
Stationery	2,000	2,000	343	1,657	17
Provincial support(VRC)	6,000	3,000	0	3,000	0
Provincial support(T&S)	2,000	0	0	0	0
AGRITEX					
VRC	1,000	10,000		10,000	0
Stationery	4,000	4,000		4,000	0
Staff training	0	0		0	0
T&S	7,000	8,755		8,755	0
Provincial Support (VRC)	5,000	5,000		5,000	0
Provincial support (T&S)	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	0
MOH&CW					
Shallow wells	15,000	15,000	14,916	85	99
Single blair latrines	18,000	147,000	143,808	3,192	98
Multi-compartment latrines	30,000	78,000	40,149	37,851	51
Health and hygiene promotion	25,000	37,500	0	37,500	0
Staff training	12,000	37,000	7,407	29,593	20
VRC	40,000	52,100	19,084	33,016	37
T&S	6,000	31,500	7,737	23,763	25
Stationery	40,000	16,000	8,000	8,000	50
Latrine builders training	3,000	3,900	2,131	1,769	55
Provincial Support (VRC)	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	0
Provincial support (T&S)	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
DDF					
Deep wells					
Materials and construction	316,000	458,050	392,216	65,834	86
Tools and equipment	166,180	174,180	171,500	2,680	98
Flushing	0	0		0	0
Deepening	0	2,950	738	2,212	25
Headworks at boreholes	34,725	54,725	29,568	25,157	54
Headworks at deep wells	64,169	94,169	82,221	11,948	87
Headworks at existing water points	0	5,861	5,861	0	100
Pump Minder training	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
VRC	125,595	175,595	168,592	7,003	96
T&S	21,325	26,325	21,475	4,850	82
Stationery	2,530	3,530	2,619	911	74
VRC (DDF Province)	2,530	4,530	0	4,530	0
T&S (DDF Province)	1,265	3,265	0	3,265	0
COUNCIL					
Training of councillors	3,000	3,000	2,712	288	90
Opening ceremonies	1,360	1,360	795	565	58
T&S	3,000	3,000	1,790	1,210	60
Stationery	2,000	2,000	1,560	440	78
VRC	15,000	15,000	7,550	7,450	50
VBCI	50,000	50,000	48,622	1,378	97
DWR					
Borehole drilling	1976563	1976563	1383960	592,603	70
MI GRUD					
District workshop	32,000	41,000	35,979	5,021	88
Stationery	7,000	15,000	8,590	6,410	57
VRC	30,000	47,000	33,892	13,108	72
VRC (Provincial support)	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0
T&S (Provincial support)	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	0

4.0 MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE

The general objective of this report is to evaluate of the districts performance during the period under review. The objective of the programme remains to improve the life style of the rural populace through provision of safe domestic water and sanitary disposal facilities.

4.1 Overview of the water and sanitation activities in the province

Water and sanitation projects are at various stages of implementation in eight (8) of the nine (9) districts of the province. Seke, the only district without a project, has been busy working on a project proposal which will soon be presented to the NAC.

Project implementation ended in Mutoko and Hwedza districts. During the year under review, Mashonaland East Province had its first decentralised water and sanitation project. Murehwa district, the province's first decentralised project received its first trunch of funds which went directly to Council during the period under review.

UMP, Chikomba, Goromonzi and Marondera have on-going projects. Mudzi submitted a proposal to introduce a community based management system.

The implementing districts are funded by the following agencies:

DISTRICT		DONOR(S)
UMP	-	JICA & SIDA
MARONDERA	-	JICA & SIDA
GOROMONZI	-	JICA
MUREHWA	-	NORAD
MUDZI	-	NORAD
MUTOKO	-	UNICEF
CHIKOMBA	-	DANIDA

4.1.1 Decentralisation

In conformity with Government policy, IRWSSP continued with the decentralisation process. The process is, however, not without its hitches. Despite an awareness workshop organised for both Council staff, DWSSC and PWSSC, it is however hoped that lessons learnt from the initial stages of this process will benefit all the other districts to follow.

The project in Murehwa is definitely looking up and hopefully council will continue to streamline their bureaucracy in order to quicken the implementation process.

In Mutoko, the introduction of the community based management system in Kabasa and Chindenga wards only started in June due to haggling between the DWSSC and the RDC.

The major constraint is poor communication and also lack of parameters of operation. There is need to hold an awareness workshop for both Mutoko RDC and the DWSSC.

4.1.2 Sustainability

The programmes's philosophy of community participation is the surest way of ensuring sustainability. Rural District Councils are now being allowed to take over responsibility for projects and actually commit themselves to the programme. Commitment should go beyond community participation and should now include actual funding of water points and sanitary facilities. This commitment has to be apparent in any document seeking extension of the programme.

In Mutoko's Hoyuyu ward where the community based management system was introduced, water points are functioning well as evidenced by the reduction in downtime from a maximum of seven (7) days to only one (1) day.

There is general awareness in the use of all facilities. The community's planning capacity has been enhanced and as a result health and hygiene competitions on cleanliness of water points were held in the ward. The community has gone further than the mere maintenance of water points and started construction of their own headworks which compare very well with those built by DDF.

4.1.3 Gender participation

The Province continues to experience varying degrees of success as far as gender participation is concerned. Women are now coming forward to be trained as latrine builders. In Goromonzi out of 631 people trained as builders, 509 were women. The number of women well sinkers is also increasing. In Marondera women are still not keen to participate on the programme. However, water-point committees continue to be composed of women – more through persuasion than willingness.

A lot remains to be done by the DWSSC to conscientise both women and men to accept the role women can play in developing their areas. In Mutoko district, the thirty six (36) women trained as bushpump mechanics are doing very well and the community is happy with their performance.

4.1.4 Weak points of the programme

- ◆ The Government fiscal year always limits the implementation period.
- ◆ The fragmented release of funds is threatening the integration aspect of the programme.
- ◆ Late release of project vehicles hampers efficient implementation by districts.
- ◆ Information management is weak at district level due to lack of resources such as duplicating machines, photocopiers and computers.

- ◆ Delay in payment of allowances such as T&S demotivates implementing officers and renders co-ordination difficult.
- ◆ Technology preferred in the programme is not always suitable to every geographical condition; e.g. boreholes might not be suitable in some parts of UMP.
- ◆ The gap between introduction and implementation of the programme makes it difficult to change behaviour of the community.

4.1.5 Programme strength

- ◆ The programme pioneered the Government's policy of decentralisation through community involvement in all aspects of the programme.
- ◆ The programme has clearly enhanced RDC's planning capacity.
- ◆ Gender balance is being aggressively addressed.
- ◆ Participatory methodologies encourage communities to identify their problems and also improve the perception of extension workers.
- ◆ Decentralisation of funds to the RDC increases implementation period and also ensures better financial utilisation and accountability.
- ◆ The introduction of a community based management system has reduced the downtime of water points from 5 days to only a day.

4.1.6 Provincial support to districts

The PWSSC continued to carry-out routine monitoring visits to all districts implementing the programme. A meeting was also held to discuss coordination problems affecting the programme.

Murehwa DWSSC went on a learning tour to Nyanga District that pioneered the decentralised process. Although Murehwa DWSSC members were not impressed by the progress in Nyanga.

From their point of view, more problems than solutions were being created by the decentralisation process.

The problems identified were:

- ◆ Poor coordination
- ◆ Misuse of the project vehicles
- ◆ Under-utilisation of project vehicles due to lack of drivers.

The PWSSC assisted Mutoko DWSSC to carry out a Village Based Consultative Inventory in February/March 1997. The document will form the basis for a project extension proposal.

In Hwedza, an extension proposal was also prepared which now emphasises full participation of the RDC in both funding and managing the programme.

4.1.7 Provincial support budget

MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE: PROVINCIAL SUPPORT EXPENDITURE

District/Project	Transferred funds	Expenditure	Balance	% Expenditure
Project Preparation	15,000	13,783	1,217	92
Marondera VRC	6,000	6,000	0	100
Marondera T & S	2,000	1,800	200	90
Goromonzi VRC	6,000	6,000	0	100
Goromonzi T & S	2,000	1,640	360	82
UMP VRC	6,500	5,600	900	86
UMP T & S	2,500	2,000	500	80
Murehwa VRC	3,000	2,100	900	70
Murehwa T & S	1,000	1,000	0	100
Chikomba VRC	2,500	4,000	-1,500	160
Chikomba T & S	2,000	2,600	-600	130
TOTAL	48,500	46,523	1,977	96

4.1.8 Health education

The PWSSC has identified the need to train all DWSSC in PHAST. The trained DWSSC could then form a core resource team to train all the wards and VIDCOs in their respective districts. Participatory methodology tool kits would also be required to facilitate health and hygiene training.

4.1.9 District performances

4.1.9.1 Murehwa - Funded by NORAD

MUREHWA DISTRICT, SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Agency	Transferred	Expenditure	Balance	% Expenditure
RDC	1,378,000	79,803	1,298,197	6

The district is the first to be decentralised and experienced a lot of teething problems. Funds for the programme were only released in March, 1997 hence not much progress was recorded.

The DWSSC is concerned about the high turn over of RDC staff involved in project. The RDC has been advised to assign one officer to coordinate IRWSSP.

DDF could only sink a few deep wells due to late release of funds and water logging.

MOH&CW experienced difficulties in blair latrine construction due to heavy rains.

The RDC was advised to produce a financial statement which should correspond with the sector balances.

4.1.9.2 UMP

UMP DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE				
Agency	Transferred	Expenditure	Balance	% Expenditure
AGRITEX	20,000	12,656	7,344	63
MNACC	20,900	20,900	0	100
DWD	29,000	828,970	-799,970	2859
DDF	471,000	468,520	2,480	99
RDC SIDA	380,000	264,789	115,211	70
RDC JICA	18,996	5,462	13,534	29
MLGRUD	108,000	87,251	20,749	81
MOH/CW	75,000	67,199	7,801	90
TOTAL	1,634,796	1,755,747	-120,951	107

The district's expenditure compares relatively to the outputs.

DDF's expenditure was found to be very high and this was attributed to the fact that there had been some element of vehicle abuse. The DWSSC expressed concern over this and urged DDF to institute control measures. It was also noted that DDF had not received project allocations.

MNAECC did not received its second half cal-ups, hence the low achievement.

DWR only received an allocation of twenty nine thousand (Z\$29 000) dollars which was not even enough to drill one borehole. They however, continued with the drilling and hence the over-expenditure reflect in the table.

Although the district is in its last fiscal year of implementation, there is need for an automatic extension. This view is a fair result of the lack of release of funds on time. It is only fair for the district to utilise the residual funds that were not released during the implementation period.

4.1.9.3 Goromonzi

GOROMONZI DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE				
Agency	Transferred	Expenditure	Balance	% Expenditure
DDF	1,000,000	987,801	12,199	99
MOH&CW	499,043	488,043	11,000	98
MLGRUD	71,500	7,000	64,500	10
RDC	20,000	25,118	-5,118	126
MNAECC	67,745	40,782	26,963	60
DWR	584,430	693,550	-109,120	119
TOTAL	2,242,718	2,305,292	-62,574	103

The district performed satisfactorily. The following constraints affected progress:

1. MNAECC's second half allocation disappeared in the provincial office.
2. Lack of project vehicles affected MNAECC and ultimately affected every agency.
3. DWR received enough funds to drill only fourteen (14) boreholes.
4. Boreholes in Goromonzi are costly and the unit price of \$35000.00 is not adequate. The DWSSC recommends that the unit cost be pegged at \$47000.
5. Funds released were inadequate and resulted in an over-expenditure, by DWR and Council.
6. Funds were again released late.

4.2 MARONDERA DISTRICT

This report aims at highlighting the performance, achievements and constraints encountered by the district integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation committee during the period July 1996 to June 1997 in the implementation of the Programme. The report will cover activities carried out in Ward 10, 18, 19 and 20 of the Marondera rural District council area. The Programme continues to be funded by two agencies i.e. SIDA funding the sanitary component and JICA the water component. SIDA had, however indicated that it was going to stop funding its part of the Programme at the end of December, 1996 and a letter seeking an extension of their funding was submitted for their consideration. We are waiting for SIDA's response to our request.

4.2.1 Overview of IRWSS project in the district

All sector agencies involved in IRWSSP implementation made commendable effort to meet their planned targets. These efforts were, however, frustrated by non-release of funds during the second half of the financial year, the unavailability of project vehicles and by persistent rains. Despite these problems, the district registered some good achievements in some activities. For instance, in borehole drilling, DWR overshot the annual target of forty (40) boreholes by six (6). Thirty six (36) of these boreholes were reported to be wet. MOH&CW facilitated the construction of three hundred and eighty eight (388) household blair latrines, all fitted with wash-hand tanks. The Ministry also successfully promoted the up-grading of ten (10) family wells. DDF constructed thirty three (33) headworks out of the planned forty (40) on new boreholes and twelve (12) headworks of the planned forty (40) on new deep wells.

4.2.1.1 Summary of activities

Boreholes drilled	-	46
Deep wells constructed	-	14
Headworks constructed	-	45
Blair latrines constructed	-	388
Water Point Committees formed	-	77
Opening Ceremonies held	-	0
District workshops held	-	2

MARONDERA DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% achieved
Women P/caretakers to be trained	93	110	118
Men P/caretakers to be trained	47	50	106
Pre-sites	252	252	100
W/P Committees to be established	88	77	88
W/P Committees to be trained	352	308	88
No. of contact meetings	4	4	100
No. of WADCO to be trained	4	4	100
No. of VIDCOs to be trained	280	226	81
No. of VCW Workshops	2	2	100
Staff training	1	0	0
Borehole siting	48	48	100
Borehole drilling	40	48	120
Deep wells siting	48	18	38
Deep wells sinking	40	14	35
Mechanical rehabilitation	15	9	60
Well deepening	10	10	100
Headworks at boreholes	40	33	83
Headworks at deep wells	40	12	30
Headworks at existing water points	15	16	107
District stores up-grading	1	1	100
Pump Minder refresher courses	1	1	100
Training of well sinkers	10	15	150
Training of headworks builders	7	7	100

4.3 CHIKOMBA DISTRICT

Chikomba district has had a water and sanitation project since 1993. The project, funded by DANIDA is due to end at the end of September, 1997.

It is unfortunate that the project never had a smooth implementation period. Late release or, in some cases, non-release of funds was the main negative factor encountered in project implementation. Besides retarding progress, this also had the devastating

4.3.1 District performance

Nothing was realised in terms of the Rural District Council, MOH/CW, AGRITEX and partly MNAECC's activities because the funds for these sectors were not released. Only fifteen (15) multi-compartment latrines, which were works in progress were completed.

Compliments to the MNAECC for meeting their first half-year targets. In the second half, the Ministry was not operative because funds had not been released.

DDF's performance was far below the expected in the first half of the year. Progress only stepped up in the second half of the financial year. To date seventeen (17) boreholes have been drilled and progress is commendable. Performance rate is slow on the excavation of deep wells due to the high water table in the district.

4.3.2 Constraints

The late release of funds negatively affected the DDF performance in the first half while the non-release of funds for the other sector ministries halted all progress.

The high water table affected the excavation of deep wells.

Water logging in most places made it impossible to have access to some water points and

4.4 GOROMONZI DISTRICT

4.4.1 Overview of the IRWSSP activities in the district

It was the DWSSC's decision that implementation of the water and sanitation project during the financial year, 1996/97 be limited to five (5) wards, namely, Chinyika, Pote-Runhare, Shumba, Rusike and Shangure. The distribution of facilities in these wards was as per the findings of the consultative inventory carried out in 1996.

A number of targets were not met as a result of late release of funds and shortage of transport. The fact that MNAECC does not have a vehicle of its own invariably slowed down progress of other agencies. In some instances, the late release of funds also considerably slowed down the pace of project implementation. This is especially true in the case of DDF which had initially been allocated Z\$1.8 million. This amount was later reduced to about Z\$1.0 million. These funds were only made available to the district in the second half of the financial year.

4.4.1.1 MNAECC was ground for the better part of the year because of lack of transport. In addition, the ministry did not receive allocations for the second half of the financial year resulting in failure to meet some targets. Community mobilisation for the digging of the first three metres of a well was not done satisfactorily, as was later observed.

The ministry incurred an over-expenditure on its T&S vote as a result of personnel who came from other districts to assist and claimed on Goromonzi's vote.

Allocations were also adversely affected by the ever increasing cost which could not be effectively militated by the 15% contingency which had been set aside.

Overall performance and morale among officers in the ministry was low. This arose mostly from delays in honouring T&S claims by the ministry's higher offices. The provincial office which controls the district budget could not provide the district with a proper expenditure statement on the district's budget. Thus, the district at the end of the financial year was in the dark concerning their budget.

Transport has been MNAECC's *Achilles tendon*. The district office has been forced to hire and use expensive vehicles, notably, the Provincial Scania, at very exorbitant rates which subsequently eroded the ministry's VRC.

4.4.1.2 AGRITEX managed to procure maps and times-two-enlargements. These were obtained in the second half of the financial year and could not be effectively used in the short period remaining before the end of the year.

Late release of funds and non-payment of T&S were sited as the main problems AGRITEX faced in the implementation of the water and sanitation project.

GOROMONZI DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FY 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole	30	23	77
Deep wells	68	48	71
Shallow wells	100	85	85
Springs protected	2	2	100
Rehabilitation	76	49	64
Household blair latrines	800	240	30
Multi-compartment blair latrines	10	9	90
Land use plans	70	53	76
Pump Minders	5	0	0
Women	2	0	0
Men	3	0	0
Presites	210	210	100
Water Point Committees trained	550	570	104
Well blasters trained	15	13	87
Women	3	3	100
Men	12	10	83
Health and hygiene promotion	159	90	57
Contact meetings	7	7	100
No. of DWSSC meetings	10	10	100
No of planning and review w/shops	2	2	100

4.4.1.3 MOH&CW did not achieve much in terms of their carry-over activities in blair latrine construction. Although there was a timeous release of funds to this sector agency, progress was hampered by the unavailability of cement from the main suppliers. When cement eventually became available on the market, its price had sky-rocketed.

Delivery of cement to the district coincided with the onset of the rain season, a time when communities give first priority to their fields. The prolonged wet spell resulted in a significant rise in the water table which made excavation of latrine pits difficult.

MOH&CW was not spared the transport problems that affected the whole district. For almost six months there was only one vehicle meeting the district's transport needs related to the water and sanitation project.

4.4.1.3 DDF is the only agency that seems to have done well in meeting their targets. The agency was however, also affected by lack of cement on the market which slowed down headworks construction and well deepening.

As a result of the use of inexperienced staff by MNAECC, some pre-sites were found to have been improperly grid-referenced making it very difficult to locate them.

To overcome the transport problems faced by the district, DDF resorted to using the provincial Scania which was very expensive to hire. Even this vehicle was sometimes not available for use in the district.

DDF encountered some resistance from some communities who were reluctant to provide labour for the excavation of the first three metres of a well. This, the DWSSC interpreted as a direct result of weak mobilisation by MNAECC.

4.4.1.4 DWR commenced work late due to a number of problems, among which are:

- pre-siting was done late
- funds were released late
- the long wet spell made many areas inaccessible and drilling impossible
- prevailing unit cost for drilling were too low
- incorrect grid referencing of pre-sites by inexperienced staff

4.4.1.5 Goromonzi Rural District Council could not undertake any opening ceremonies because of the unavailability of funds. No funds were released to Council for the whole financial year. Council needs to ensure consistency in its representation at DWSSC meetings. The high frequency of new faces appearing at meetings tends to disrupt the smooth flow of deliberations and reduces Council's effectiveness in the project. It also raises questions as to the importance Council attaches to the water and sanitation project.

4.4.1.6 MLGRUD managed to meet all its targets in terms of monthly meetings and district planning and evaluation workshops. The ministry's efforts at coordination would, however, be immensely enhanced by the availability of a vehicle.

4.4.1.7 Recommendations

- funds be released timeously and as per call-up
- AGRITEX and MOH&CW provincial offices should follow-up on proposed virementing of VRC to T&S
- central purchasing should be reviewed to expedite the process
- Central Government agencies should be authorised to hire Council vehicles
- MOH&CW should have portable water testing kit.
- unit cost for borehole drilling should be raised to Z\$55 000 and that for well sinking to Z\$15 000
- there is urgent need for transport in the district

4.5 HWEDZA DISTRICT

The water and sanitation project in Hwedza district was co-funded by SIDA and JICA. The SIDA funded the sanitation component while JICA funded the water one. Implementation of this project ended in the 1995/96 financial year. There was therefore very little activity in the district during this review period.

While the district appreciates the benefits of the project, there is awareness that the project ended before fully meeting the needs of the community. Consequently, the RDC assisted by DWSSC has been working on a proposal for extension which will encompass, among other issues:

Community Based Management (CBM)

RDC commitment to taking over the project and to meet financial commitments like financial provision of water and sanitation facilities.

In the meantime, the sanitation component is being implemented using SIDA funds.

4.5 MUREHWA DISTRICT

Murehwa district did not submit a proper report. Very little, if anything could be gleaned from minutes of the district's last meeting held just before the end of the financial year, which could be useful for the annual report.

4.6 MUTOKO DISTRICT

Mutoko district has had a water and sanitation project since the early 1990s. This was the only project in the country wholly funded by the Government of Zimbabwe through PSIP. Right from the beginning, the project never enjoyed smooth implementation because of the erratic disbursement of funds.

The district carried out a Village Based consultative Inventory (VBCI) and is using the information obtained therein to design a project extension proposal.

DDF received six hundred and sixty six thousand, seven hundred and two (Z\$666 702) being carry-overs from the 1995/96 financial year. This money was used for sinking four (4) deep wells, and flush eighteen (18) boreholes.

The UNICEF provided six hundred and ninety eight thousand, five hundred and sixty six (\$698 566) dollars for the introduction of a community management in the communal wards of Kabasa and Chindenga.

The following organisations are in Mutoko:

4.6.1 Musanhi Piped Water Scheme was funded by the *British Embassy* to the tune of one hundred and fifty (Z\$150 000). The scheme serves the schools, township and surrounding villages.

4.6.2 Myuramanzi Trust assisted in the upgrading of some fifty (50) family wells and the construction of blair latrines in Nyahumwe ward.

4.6.3 Belgian funded Drought Preparedness, made possible the rehabilitation of fifteen (15) water points.

4.6.4 Christadel – Belvedere Harare a Christian organisation from Harare is funding sixty (60) household blair latrines in Magaya village, Mbudzi A ward. The programme provides single blair latrines, cement pot rakes, refuse pits and up-grading of family wells at a cost of one hundred and twenty five thousand (Z\$125 000)

4.6.5 Impact of IRWSSP

The following figure reflect the contribution of IRWSS Programme to the total boreholes in Mutoko district. The project has contributed the following percentage of the total facilities in the Province; Blair latrines 53%, deep wells 6% and boreholes, 56%.

MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE: SUMMARY OF FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICTS

District	Facility	IRWSSP contribution	P.S.I.P. and others	District Total
Goromonzi	Boreholes	53	76	129
	Deep wells	50	137	187
	B/Latrines	1,633	61	1,694
Chikomba	Boreholes	98	222	320
	Deep wells	86	254	340
	Blair Latrines	2,530	25	2,555
Murehwa	Boreholes	240	104	344
	Deep wells	44	3	47
	Blair Latrines	1,532	5,946	7,478
Mutoko	Boreholes	465	101	566
	Deep wells	151	32	183
	Blair Latrines	5,221	16	5,237
UMP	Boreholes	217	120	337
	Deep wells	116	14	130
	Blair Latrines	3,397	3,937	7,334
Seke	Boreholes	0		0
	Deep wells	0		0
	Blair Latrines	0		0
Marondera	Boreholes	56	150	206
	Deep wells	38	38	76
	Blair Latrines	1,827	4,478	6,305
Hwedza	Boreholes	130	241	371
	Deep wells	50	4	54
	Blair Latrines	1,289	1,435	2,724
Mudzi	Boreholes	186	286	472
	Deep wells	178	5	183
	Blair Latrines	2,713	0	2,713
Provincial Totals	Boreholes	1,445	1,300	2,745
	Deep wells	713	487	1,200
	Blair Latrines	20,142	15,898	36,040

4.6.6 Constraints

Late and non release of funds to agencies like DDF and AGRITEX threatens the integration of the programme.

Non-release of project vehicles is severely affecting implementation in Marondera and Goromonzi.

Low rates for DDF field workers is demotivating implementing officers.

Some ageing vehicles now require replacing.

Lack of community mobilisation in Goromonzi and Marondera districts is affecting the programme.

The existing unit cost of a borehole and a deep well is affecting achievements of targets.

Low rates for contract workers resulting in high turnover of well sinkers and headworks builders.

4.6.7 Recommendations

Unit cost of a borehole and a deep well should be revised to \$55 000.00 and \$20 000.00 respectively.

NAC should ensure that funds are released to all sectors.

NAC to revise rates for contract workers in order to reduce the high staff turn-over.

Residual funds for districts coming to an end of the programme should be channelled through Goromonzi RDC.

An awareness workshop be held with the Mutoko DWSSC and the Mutoko RDC councillors to iron out their poor communication problems.

Project vehicles for Goromonzi should not be released to sector agencies until the Goromonzi RDC is in order.

The programme is now spearheading the decentralised process and needs clear heads to tackle problems that are likely to arise between RDCs and DWSSC. There is need for prompt responses on such issues and correct communication channels be followed otherwise chaos will reign.

NAC should also ensure that the long promised vehicles for Goromonzi and Marondera released as soon as possible.

4.7 UZUMBA-MARAMBA-PFUNGWE

Implementation of the IRWSSP in UMP started in July, 1992. The project had a five year life span which came to the end at the end of June, 1997. The aim of the project was to provide a fifty (50%) coverage in the provision of clean water and safe sanitation to the communal and resettlement area populations of UMP. Over the five year implementation period the following were achieved:

UMP DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1992 - 1997

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole drilling	309	217	70
Well sinking	182	116	64
Shallow well protection/upgrading	64	64	100
Family well upgrading	320	287	90
Latrine construction (Household)	4,178	3,397	81
Latrine construction (Multi-compartment)	10	12	120

With the continued growth of the population in the district, it will soon be imperative to review the original project targets. Initially, the project was centred on provision of services. This focus has since changed to one where emphasis is now laid on the issues of sustainability and increased community responsibility.

As with any other project, the UMP rural water and sanitation project has had its fair share of problems and constraints that militated against achievement of project set targets.

4.7.1 Funding agencies for the district project

SIDA and JICA are the main funding agencies for the project in the district. SIDA is funding the sanitation component and JICA, the water.

There are also a number of NGOs operating in the district and making very significant contributions to the project. Among these are:

World Vision Zimbabwe, Redd Barna Zimbabwe, WHO with its Africa 2 000 Initiative and COOIBO, a Belgian NGO.

4.7.2 General overview of the district's water and sanitation project

UMP DISTRICT: IRWSSP'S CONTRIBUTION TO DISTRICT TOTALS

Activity	District total total	IRWSSP contribution	% Achieved
Borehole drilling	337	309	92
Well sinking	130	182	140
Shallow well protection/upgrading	64	64	100
Family well upgrading	362	320	88
Latrine construction (Household)	7334	4,178	57
Latrine construction (Multi-compartment)	62	10	16

4.7.3 Project achievement in the 1996/97 financial year

UMP DISTRICT: IRWSSP'S CONTRIBUTION TO DISTRICT TOTALS

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole drilling	40	19	48
Well sinking	40	19	48
Mechanical rehabilitation	33	26	79
Latrine construction (Household)	1001	481	48
Latrine construction (Multi-compartment)	2	2	100
Village land use plans completed	8	5	63
Presiting	288	288	100
No. of Pump Minders trained	9	9	100
No. of repairs by Pump Minders		95	0
No. of repairs by DMT		1	0
No of well blasters trained	22	22	100
No. of well sinking teams trained	20	20	100
Latrine builders trained	50	50	100
No of health education meetings	2	2	100
Opening ceremonies	5	2	40

Construction of headworks has been lagging behind in the district. Non-release of funds to DDF for two consecutive financial years being the main contributory factor.

4.7.4 Project expenditure

The district is convinced that at the end of June, 1997, only sixty one (61%) of the project's total budget had been spent. The district plans to use the residual funds to complete the project's outstanding targets. The DDF and Council account for most of these balances as they only managed to spend thirty seven (37%) percent and twenty-two (22%) percent of their total project allocations respectively.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR UMP DISTRICT FOR FY 1996/97

Agency	Annul Allocation	Annual expenditure	%Expenditure	%Achieved
AGRITEX	20,000	12,656	63	62
MNAECC	68,000	20,900	31	28
DWR	2,013,880	828,970	41	47
DDF	471,000	468,520	99	68
RDC				
SIDA	380,000	264,789	70	69
JICA	18,996	5,462	29	20
MLGRUD	108,000	87,251	81	85
MOH&CW	75,000	67,199	90	87

4.7.5 DDF (Water Division)

As can be noted from the above table, expenditure is generally related to achievement except in the case of DDF which has a large discrepancy. DDF only received a preliminary allocation that was not enough to cover all the activities targeted.

4.7.6 DWR

The department's achievements were negatively affected by lack of pre-sites for the greater part of the year. Funds for community mobilisation were made available late into the financial year. The incessant rains received during the course of the year also made drilling impossible for a long period thereby contributing to the low achievement and low expenditure. All drilling was halted between December 1996 and March, 1997.

4.7.7 MNAECC did not receive second half year transfer and so could not do much during the period.

4.7.8 UMP RDC

With MNAECC and DDF not doing much, no opening ceremonies could be performed. Thus the RDC found itself with very little to do.

Implementation of the **SIDA funded sanitation project** component was moving smoothly during the year as clearly evidenced by the sixty nine (69%) percent expenditure corresponding to an eighty nine (89%) percent achievement.

4.7.9 MLGRUD

All the planned ten (10) coordination meetings for the DWSSC were held. Because of the late release of project funds, only two (2) of the targeted four (4) intra-district tours were achieved.

4.7.10 NGOs and individual initiatives

4.7.10.1 World Vision Zimbabwe

Over and above the indicated number of structures provided by this organisation, plans are underway to construct a hundred and forty seven (147) household Blair latrines, drill three (3) boreholes and promote health and hygiene education activities under the area Development Programme based on participatory rural appraisals.

4.7.10.2 Redd Barna Zimbabwe supported the drilling four (4) boreholes all of which were provided with headworks. The NGO is now focussing on community training for sustainability.

4.7.10.3 The Africa 2 000 Initiative, funded by WHO, has not yet started in the district. Funds for the purpose have not yet been released. The Initiative is set to provide one hundred and eighty three (183) household blair latrines and two (2) boreholes to Mushambi VIDCO. Because of the long wait for funds, the community mobilisation efforts already invested are now going to waste. The DWSSC has recommended that the SIDA funded component of the water and sanitation project be extended to Mushambi VIDCO.

4.7.10.4 Constraints

During the project period the programme has been affected by a number of constraints as follows:

4.7.10.5 Non-release of funds

DDF was greatly affected by the non-release of funds. This has actually resulted in the dismal performance on headworks construction which in turn affected the holding of opening ceremonies.

4.7.10.6 Transport

Most project vehicles in the district were on breakdown during most the 1996/97 financial year. This had much more pronounced negative effect on MNAECC who, even though they had been allocated funds could not carry out their duties because of lack of transport.

4.7.10.7 Late transfer of funds

Almost all sector agencies were affected by the late release of funds resulting in them not being able to met the set targets.

4.7.10.8 Recommendations

In view of the non-realisation of project targets and balances on project budgets, the sub-committee recommends that:

- the project should go on for the next 18 months using residual funds which were either not transferred, or spent.
- residual funds should be decentralised to allow for easy access
a special arrangement be put in place to allow for quick repairs of project vehicles.

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTORS TO UMP'S WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

Activity	IRWSSP	Drought	UNICEF	PSIP	World Bank	Tone Cop	Redd Barna	World Vision	COOPIBO	Individuals	Totals
Boreholes	217	52	0	1	15	40	4	7	0	1	337
Deep Wells	116	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	130
Headworks on B/H	115	52	0	0	15	40	4	7	0	0	233
Headworks on D/W	116	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	130
Protected wells with windlass and Bucket	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Upgraded family wells	287	9	9	9	9	9	9	75	0	0	416
Protected springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
Household latrines	3,397	0	80	0	0	0	0	2,160	0	1,697	7,334
Multi-comp.	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	48	62

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR UMP DISTRICT FOR FY 1992/93 - 1996/97

Agency	Cumulative allocations since 1992/93	Total cumulative Project expenditure	Project balances as of 30 June, 1997	%Expenditure
AGRITEX	142,480	102,308	40,172	72
MNAECC	377,000	294,548	82,452	78
DWR	15,557,223	10,925,299	4,631,924	70
DDF	50,610,120	18,893,246	3,167,766	37
RDC				
SIDA	1,086,516	545,084	541,432	50
JICA	92,850	20,620	72,230	22
MLGRUD	436,577	315,928	120,649	72
MOH&CW	371,000	300,510	70,490	81
Total	68,673,766	31,397,543	8,727,115	46

5.0 MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE

This report provides an account of the rural water supply and sanitation activities undertaken in Mashonaland West Province during the 1996/97 financial year.

The report shall analyse the planned activities against the achievements made, highlight expenditures incurred, capture strong and weak points, weak points in the water supply and sanitation sector during the period under review.

5.0.1 Summary of provincial performance

Headworks construction - 119 headworks were constructed as below:

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE: HEADWORKS OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97

Programme	Chegutu	Hurungwe	Kadoma	Kariba	Makonde
IRWSS	0	0	66	0	0
SAVE (UK)	0	0	0	32	0
ARDA/EU	0	0	0	16	0
LWF	0	0	0	0	3
BHP	1	0	0	0	0
AFRICA 2000	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	66	48	3

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE: DRILLING OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97

Programme	Chegutu	Hurungwe	Kadoma	Kariba	Makonde	Province
Special Project	0	0	0	0	0	3
P.S.I.P.	0	4	0	2	1	10
Japanese Aid	2	1	1	4	0	18
Resettlement	1	0	0	0	0	1
IRWSSP	0	0	3	0	0	3
ARDA/EU	0	0	0	17	0	17
Africa 2000	1	0	0	0	0	1
CADEC	0	3	0	0	1	7
BHP	1	0	0	0	0	1
Private	2	3	4	0	0	15
Australian Embassy	0	0	0	0	0	1
LWF	0	0	0	0	3	3
DDF Base Camps	0	0	0	1		1

5.0.2 Rehabilitation

A total of one hundred and thirty four (134) handpumps were mechanically rehabilitated in the province during the period under review.

Chegutu	-	1	under DDF management
Hurungwe	-	48	under Belgian Funded Programme
Kadoma	-	91	under the IRWSSP
Kariba	-	1	under Save the Children (U.K.)
Makonde	-	0	
Zvimba	-	2	under DDF management

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE: REHABILITATION OUTPUTS, FY 1996/97

Activity	Chegutu	Hurungwe	Kadoma	Kariba	Makonde	Province
Mech Rehabilitation	1	48	91	1	0	2
Flushing	0	0	7	1	0	0
Well Deepening	0	0	0	3	0	8
PWS Rehabilitation	0	0	0	4	1	0
Dams Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	1	0
Headworks Rehabilitation	0	0	0	30	0	0

Eight (8) boreholes were flushed, eleven (11) wells were deepened, five (5) piped water schemes were rehabilitated, 1 dam was rehabilitated and thirty (30) headworks were rehabilitated in Mashonaland West Province.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

District	Handpumps	Dams	Piped water Schemes
Chegutu	97	1	2
Hurungwe	478	1	0
Kadoma	469	1	2
Kariba	110	1	4
Makonde	156	1	3
Zvimba	144	1	5

A total of one thousand, four hundred and fifty four (1 454) hand pumps, six (6) dams and sixteen (16) piped water schemes were maintained in Mashonaland West Province during the year. More management work could have been done were it not that Pump Minders were laid off in March 1997. It is however, worth mentioning that Kadoma, Makonde and Hurungwe Rural District Councils engaged their Pump Minders to ensure sustainability of water supply.

BLAIR LATRINE CONSTRUCTION

District	Blair latrines	
	Household	Multi-compartment
Chegutu	308	96
Hurungwe	10	10
Kadoma	310	3
Kariba	99	32
Makonde	161	24
Zvimba	559	7
Total	1,447	172

A total of one thousand, four hundred and forty seven (1 447) household blair latrines and one hundred and seventy two (172) multi-compartment blair latrines were constructed.

5.0.3 Synopsis of the programme

The IRWSSP remains active in only one district, Kadoma. Suffice it to mention that this project is winding up. Funds for the first half year were released very late, in February 1997, with an explanation that these were residual funds from 1995/96. Notwithstanding the late release of funds, only Z\$1,7 million, instead of the Z\$3,448 441 called up was transferred. It is however, commendable that the district strove to make-do with the resources available and realised substantial progress.

Problems that surrounded the Hurungwe Project were detailed in previous reports but still remain unsolved, let alone responded to.

The Province is anxiously waiting for the commencement of the Chegutu Project and the extension of the Kadoma project whose proposals are said to have been approved for funding. The Province is also urgently appealing to carry out VBCIs in Hurungwe, Kariba, Makonde and Zvimba to pave way for the preparation of Project Extension Proposals for the four districts. The initial phases did not avail facilities to fulfil service level one.

5.0.4 Weak points of the programme

The late release and reductions in funds called up, detract from progress. The outstanding issues, especially on the Hurungwe project, that were put for NCU/NAC consideration in previous reports remain in the balance. Kadoma district still awaits the arrival of the outstanding station wagon and Hurungwe district never received a single project vehicle.

5.0.5 Strong points of the programme

The water and sanitation sector enjoys commendable support from NGOs and Donors as depicted in the summary tables of provincial performance.

The PWSSC continue to render support to all districts and team spirit continues to run high. The PWSSC has been represented at all water and sanitation activities in the province.

5.0.6 District specific activities

5.0.6.1 Kadoma district

The district did not receive any funding in the first half year and had to make-do with residual funds. These residual funds amounted to Z\$1,7 million and were transferred very late in February, 1997. An analysis of the summary of physical achievements reveals some substantial achievements on some activities but very little on borehole drilling. It is worth stating that a lot of work was re-scheduled for July/August 1997 due to the late release of funds so almost all targets were to be achieved by then.

The project was supposed to terminate in June, 1997 but it is winding up. Expectations run high for an extension whose proposal is awaiting funding as facilities on the ground fall far short of the Phase One Service Level requirements.

Kadoma district held a baseline survey to assess the impact of the IRWSSP in wards 5 (Ngezi) and 21 (Sanyati) in February 1996. The district is currently carrying out an evaluation of the baseline survey and a detailed separate report is being compiled.

i) Rio Tinto Foundation is sponsoring the construction of Seke dam at a cost of Z\$2,5 million. The project is in progress and nearing completion. DDF funded the construction of Chegutu Six Resettlement Scheme Piped Water Scheme in Village 7 at a cost of Z\$260 774.16.

ii) Japanese Aid funded the rehabilitation of 7 boreholes in resettlement schemes, 5 in Sachuru and 2 in Chegutu Six.

5.0.6.2 Chegutu district

As mentioned earlier on, the district is waiting for the funding of the IRWSSP. Its Bodo village was chosen for the implementation of the Africa 2000 Initiative. So far, eight eight (88) household latrines were constructed, one borehole was drilled and headworks were completed on the water point.

Seven (7) boreholes were drilled and were sponsored as follows:

Japanese Aid	- 2,
Resettlement	- 1,
Africa 200	- 1
BHP (Broken Hill Proprietary - Hartley Platinum)	
1 including the headworks and private	

Chivero dam was constructed and completed at a cost of Z\$1 million by Monos Unidas through HelpAge Zimbabwe.

5.0.6.3 Zvimba district

Twenty six (26) boreholes were drilled and were funded as follows:

DDF Special Projects	-	3
PSIP	-	3
Japanese Aid	-	10
CADEC	-	3
Private	-	6
Australian Embassy	-	1

Three deep wells were deepened under the Drought Preparedness at a cost of \$20 000.

Church of God in Christ funded the protection of a natural spring at a cost of Z\$14 000.

Five hundred and fifty nine (559) household blair latrines were constructed through individual efforts. Seven (7) multi-compartment blair latrines were constructed at schools during the period under review.

It should be noted that the district is getting notable support from other programmes NGOs/Donors.

Moleli dam which had its spillway washed away was repaired at a cost of Z\$1 798 056.53.

5.0.6.4 Makonde district

Five (5) boreholes were drilled during the period under review, 1 under PSIP, 1 sponsored by CADEC and three (3) funded by the Lutheran World Federation. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) also funded the construction of three (3) headworks on the boreholes.

One hundred and sixty one (161) household latrines were constructed. Eighteen (18) were funded by World Vision and one hundred and forty three (143) through individual efforts. Twenty eight (28) multi-compartment blair latrines were constructed. Twenty four of these were sponsored World Vision and (4) by individual efforts of institutions (schools).

Lutheran world Federation (LWF) has sponsored the construction of Kemupfuti dam which is in progress. Kasonde dam was constructed through World Vision funding.

5.0.6.5 Hurungwe district

Hurungwe district got eleven (11) boreholes drilled during the year. These were funded as follows:

- ◆ PSIP 4
- ◆ Japanese Aid 1
- ◆ CADEC 3
- ◆ Private individuals 3

The district also had forty three (43) water points rehabilitated by DDF.

Latrine construction and funding went as follows:

- ◆ Individual efforts 10 household blair latrines
- ◆ EU/Micro-projects 6 multi-compartment blair latrines
- ◆ EU/Micro-projects 3 double blair latrines
- ◆ Altogether, nine (9) primary schools benefited.
- ◆ SIDA, through the Disadvantaged Area Primary Schools Programme is providing a multi-compartment blair latrine at one school.
- ◆ CADEC 4 small dams in Pote II Resettlement Scheme at a cost of Z\$4,1 million. They intend to construct 8 other small dams in the Kazangarare communal area.

EU/Micro-projects sponsored the construction of Chewore dame, which is in progress, to the tune of Z\$3,5 million

5.0.6.6 Kariba district

The twenty four (24) boreholes drilled in the Kariba district during the financial year were funded as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|----|
| ◆ PSIP | 2 |
| ◆ Japanese Aid | 4 |
| ◆ ARDA/EU | 17 |
| ◆ DDF Based Camps | 1 |

Save the Children (UK) 32 headworks

ARDA/EU is funding the construction of Mapongola Piped Water Scheme in Negande area.

Kariba district also benefited from ninety nine (99) household and thirty two (32) multi-compartment blair latrines constructed at schools. All these were funded by the Dutch Inter Aid..

5.0.7 Community based management

The programme is not progressing according to schedule as it is bedevilled with problems. Poor coordination, late release of funds, non availability of transport, poor community participation and the recent incessant rains were all contributory factors to the slow progress. The slow progress in the establishment of the community management system adversely affected the rehabilitation programme.

The DWSSC and the PWSSC met the NGO, Save the Children (UK) and Nyaminyami RDC and agreed on ways and means to overcome the fore-going problems so that better results could be achieved. At the time of writing this report, nothing much was going on since funds released in January, 1997 were exhausted.

Some substantial achievements were realised despite the problems and constraints. All the training sessions were held as per plan. Unfortunately, the much needed follow-up could not be done due to transport problems.

KARIBA DISTRICT: 1996/97 OUTPUTS

Activity	Target	Achieved
Rehabilitation	18	0
Headworks rehab	26	23
Flushing	1	1
Weel deepening	3	3
Bushpump Mech. Trg.	8	0

The following achievements were realised in the district during the year:

None of the targeted eighteen (18) water points to be rehabilitated was done. However, better results were obtained in the headworks rehabilitation where twenty three (23) out of the twenty six (26) headworks were rehabilitated. One (1) borehole was flushed and three (3) deep wells were deepened. none of the 8 bush pumps to be trained was trained and 12 out of 22 masonry walls were done.

WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES NOW EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE

District	No. of Boreholes	Boreholes by IRWSSP	No. of deep wells	Deep wells by IRWSSP
Chegutu	234	0	20	0
Hurungwe	856	168	138	105
Kadoma	654	61	81	71
Kariba	128	17	157	139
Makonde	254	18	0	0
Zvimba	167	21	112	68
Province	2,293	285	508	383

SANITARY FACILITIES IN THE PROVINCE

District	No. of household blair latrines	Contribution by IRWSSP	No. of multi-compartment blair latrines	Contribution by IRWSSP
Chegutu	2,689	0	404	0
Hurungwe	5,453	2,730	307	33
Kadoma	14,863	4,029	409	35
Kariba	1,768	842	269	141
Makonde	5,054	669	816	191
Zvimba	4,364	1,399	238	75
Province	34,191	9,669	2,443	475

5.0.8 Conclusion and recommendations

It can be noted from the district reports that there is no uniformity despite that a format was agreed on at the 1997 Gweru Workshop. The same format was sent to the District Co-ordinators as a reminder. It is recommended that quality improvement workshops should be reinstated, at least, one annually.

Along the same lines, new Coordinators need some induction.

NAC should expedite the release of funds for the outstanding VBCIs so that Extension Proposals can be made.

5.1 CHEGUTU DISTRICT

Chegutu district looks forward to implementing a water and sanitation project in the next financial year. Both Council and the DWSSC are excited about the prospects of boosting water supplies and improving the sanitation status of the district. This follows information from NAC that NORAD has agreed in principle to support the district's project.

Since the district had no funds during the financial year under review, there was very little water and sanitation related activities. Consequently only Bodo village, situated in Mhondoro communal area, had some water and sanitation activities going on. Activities in this village include the introduction of community based management, gender participation, health and hygiene education and community mobilisation.

5.1.1 Specific activities

5.1.2 Construction

CHEGUTU DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Activity	Boreholes	Deep wells	Shallow wells	Springs	Dams
Siting	10	0	0	0	
Construction	6	0	0	0	
Pumps fitted	6	0	0	0	
Headworks constructed	2	0	0	0	
Abandoned	0	0	0	0	
Construction				0	2

5.1.3 Rehabilitation

Mechanical	1
Flushing	0
Headworks	0

5.1.4 Sanitation

Latrine builders trained	women	5
	men	10
	Household latrines completed	46
	M/compartiment latrines completed	0

5.1.5 Water Supply Bodo Village

Borehole 1

Bodo village water supply and sanitation financial statement:-

Total income disbursed \$ 32 139.45

EXPENDITURE **AMOUNT**

Workshop Bodo Village \$ 1 303.71
Meetings \$ 108.20

Materials

Wire mesh 2 259.44
Cement 18 396.15
Builder's tools 4 309.46
Trainee's food 400.08
Photocopying 3.00
Wire netting 2 000.45
Gauze wire 307.91
Transport 80.00
Treated poles 769.19
Barbed wire 632.56
Fencing nails 54.33
Concrete stones 375.00
Builder's charges (DDF) 1 000.00

TOTAL \$31 999.48

TOTAL NUMBER OF STRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

Activities	No. of facilities in the district
Boreholes	234
Deep wells	20
Household latrines	2,689
M/compartiment latrines	404
Shallow wells	0
Family wells – protected	0
Family wells – unprotected	1,757
Piped schemes	2
Dams	46
Springs – protected	0
Springs – unprotected	2

5.1.6 Statistics on operation and maintenance

5.1.6.1 Handpumps

number of breakdowns during the reporting period 97
number of breakdowns attended to by Pump Minders 83

number of breakdowns attended to by DM	14
average breakdowns per month	12
average down-time	4 - 5 days

5.1.6.2 Dams and piped water schemes

number of dams maintained	1
number of piped schemes maintained	2

5.2 KARIBA DISTRICT

The community based maintenance system programme mentioned above could not meet the deadline that was set for its completion. The programme in ward 11 was completed in July, 1996 and handed over to the community in September, 1996. A total of 21 boreholes were rehabilitated and handed over to the community. However, new water points have since been drilled in the area. Therefore there is need to establish water point management committees at the new points. These committees would need training on health and hygiene, leadership skills and how to establish constitutions for their committees. It is unfortunate that the funds for the CBM programme have run out.

In Mola Ward 3 the DWSSC targeted to complete rehabilitation of 22 water points in March, 1997 under the CBM programme. This deadline could not be met. A number of reasons can be attributed to this failure. Firstly, the heavy rains that were received in the past rain season made most parts of the project area inaccessible. Secondly, community participation was not forthcoming since the people were busy in the fields. Thirdly, transport problems were encountered. Fourthly, funds were not timeously released. The CBM project has since run out of funds although there is still quite some outstanding works to be done.

During implementation of the CBM project, it was evident that women were more interested in taking part in the project. This may be attributed to the fact that women have the responsibility to fetch water, cook, and wash for the family.

The DWSSC held several meetings during the year. However, it was not possible to hold the coordination meetings on a monthly basis mainly because of transport problems. The Toyota Hilux for the project was sent to the Provincial workshop in October, 1996 and up to the time of compiling this report (in June, 1997) the vehicle had not been repaired.

5.2.1 Specific activities

5.2.1.1 Construction

Boreholes: sited	28
drilled	25
fitted with pumps	24
headworks constructed	16
Boreholes abandoned	2
Shallow wells sited	0
Shallow wells sunk	2
Shallow wells fitted with pumps	2
Shallow wells abandoned	8

5.2.1.2 Borehole rehabilitation

Mechanical	0
Flushing	1
Headworks rehab	23

5.2.1.3 Deep well rehabilitation

Mechanical rehabilitation	0
Deepening	3
Headworks	30

Piped water schemes - the Mapongola piped water scheme in Negande was extended at a cost of \$140 000. The funds were provided by ARDA/EU.

5.2.1.4 Sanitation

Latrine builders trained	200
Household latrines completed	99
Multi-compartment latrines constructed	32

5.2.1.5 Inventory of water and sanitation facilities in the district

Boreholes	123
Deep wells	157
Multi- compartment latrines	269
Household latrines	1267
Piped water schemes	7

5.2.2 Operation and Maintenance

Information on breakdowns was not easily available as the Pump Minders who are usually the custodian of such information had been laid off towards the end of the financial year.

5.2.3 Dams and Piped water schemes

No. of dams maintained	1
No. of piped water schemes maintained	1

5.2.4 Conclusion

Staff changes within the MOH&CW in the district brought in some individuals who had not been involved in water and sanitation activities. This made it difficult for the coordinator to get adequate information on the sanitation component of this report.

5.3 ZVIMBA DISTRICT

It is important to highlight the fact that Zvimba District had no water and sanitation project going in the district during this reporting period. The intensive water and sanitation project that was implemented in the district ended in 1994/95 financial year. The district has since submitted a bid to secure funds to continue the project since there was still some activities outstanding.

The project activities discussed in this report were funded by either the PSIP, NGOs or private individuals.

5.3.1 Overview of the water and sanitation activities in the district

The district has still a great need for water and sanitation facilities as the IRWSSP was not completed due to funds being exhausted. As the IRWSSP was the major source of the district's water and sanitation activities, not many projects were undertaken as revealed by the specific activities carried out during the year.

5.3.1.1 Borehole drilling

Ten (10) boreholes were sited and drilled under the PSIP at a cost of \$350 000. All these boreholes were found to have above average yields and fitted with handpumps. At the time of compiling this report, the boreholes had not yet been provided with headworks.

Japanese Aid supported the drilling of another three (3) boreholes. Another three (3) boreholes were drilled with support from CADEC. All the six boreholes were fitted with handpumps. In addition to all these, an additional four (4) boreholes were drilled at individual homesteads.

5.3.1.2 Deep wells

Three (3) deep wells were deepened as part of the drought preparedness efforts. This activity cost \$20 000 and improved the yields of these water points quite significantly.

5.3.1.3 Spring protection

One natural spring was protected at the beginning of the financial year. Funding for this activity which amounted to \$14 000 was received from the Church of God.

5.3.1.4 Piped water schemes

The DWSSC sanctioned the construction of a piped water scheme at Moleli Secondary School which lies at the border with Chegutu District. This scheme has since been completed and is functioning well. A total of \$60 000 was spent on the construction of this scheme.

5.3.1.5 Dams constructed

Moleli Dam was constructed with support from PSIP funds to the tune of one million, seven hundred and ninety eight thousand, and fifty six dollars (\$1 798 056). This dam is now complete and in full capacity as a result of the good rains received.

The district is currently negotiating with the EU Micro-projects to secure funding for the construction of Nyamavanga dam. It is estimated that this dam will cost approximately three million (\$3 000 000) dollars.

5.3.1.6 Irrigation Schemes

Negotiations are underway, also with the EU Micro-projects for the funding of Musundasora Irrigation Scheme which is estimated to cost approximately one million, five hundred dollars (\$1 500 000). Another irrigation scheme is proposed for the Nyamavanga dam once the dam is completed.

In a bid to boost food security, the district has tasked AGRITEX to identify suitable sites for establishing irrigation. Four (4) sites have been identified and Japanese Aid has been approached with a request to provide funding for the establishment of the irrigation schemes.

5.3.1.7 Kutama water works

DWR handed over management of Kutama Water Works to the DDF (Water Division). This was after some DDF officers were given the necessary training in purification procedures and maintenance of the works.

5.3.1.8 Rehabilitation

DDF rehabilitated two (2) boreholes while CADEC rehabilitated two (2) headworks.

An engine stolen from Marevanani piped water scheme has not been recovered. Otherwise all other piped water schemes are good condition.

Mukadzimutsva dam was partially repaired. Work had to be stopped when a moratorium on spending was declared.

5.3.1.9 Operation and maintenance

No. of breakdowns reported	315
No. of breakdowns attended to by Pump Minders	122
No. of breakdowns attended to by DMT	9
Average breakdown per month	10
Average downtime in the district	2 weeks

Note: more breakdowns would have been attended to had it not been for the stoppage of Pump Minders' operations due to a 20% freeze imposed on maintenance allocations. The freeze has resulted in many reported breakdowns going unattended to as Pump Minders were not operational.

5.3.1.10 Sanitation

No latrines were constructed using PSIP funds. The district was however, fortunate in that some five hundred and fifty nine (559) Blair latrines were constructed by individuals. In addition, seven (7) multi-compartment Blair latrines were constructed at schools.

5.3.2 Inventory of water and sanitation facilities in the district

Boreholes	182
Deep wells	113
Multi- compartment latrines	124
Household latrines	2295
Piped water schemes	6
Protected springs	2
Dams	27

5.3.3 Conclusion

From the above, it shows the district requires more water and sanitation facilities and therefore there is need to source for funding to meet the projects' objectives.

6.0 MASVINGO PROVINCE

6.0.1 Major strengths of the programme

The 1996/97 was generally a successful year in terms of the GOZ attempts to put in place an institutional and operational framework for the implementation of decentralisation. The IRWSSP sector witnessed the implementation of decentralisation with funding being channelled to the RDCs signifying the end of the sectoral approach. Notwithstanding the belated release of funds to these RDCs, the province appreciates the new development which, hopefully will not fail at the RDC level in terms of the necessary transparency and accountability. The following RDCs have since benefited from the new funding arrangements.

Bikita RDC received the cheque in January 1997

Chiredzi RDC received the cheque in June 1997

Chivi RDC received the cheque in May 1997

Gutu have not received funds for IRWSSP although they have Z\$800 000 allocated for use under IRDEP/GTZ.

Zaka RDC received the cheque in May 1997.

Masvingo District anticipates receiving funds from the Dutch so that project implementation can commence. Some Z\$331 000 was provided for the preliminary phase which realised the capacity building phase and the VBCI data.

Mwenezi received funds for the ninety (90) boreholes to be drilled within the next 18 months.

The IRDEP/GTZ provided Z\$ 8,5 million for agriculture, strategic planning and community level projects. The funds are held by GTZ directly.

6.0.1.1 Inter-institutional Collaboration: The PDC and PC have been meeting quarterly with the PA causing critical meetings whenever need arose. Participation was generally high and fruitful discussions were evident.

The PWSSC managed to regularly hold monthly meetings.

At the district level we witnessed RDC, RDDC and subcommittee meetings in all the districts. Once again the DWSSC meetings were convened monthly in all the districts except in Gutu where the absence of the District Coordinator affected such meetings. The fact that there is no IRWSSP under implementation in Gutu explains the complacency.

6.0.1.2 Collaboration with CBU at Provincial Level

The CBU came in October 1996 and we immediately assimilated them into the existing structures. We have had the total participation of CBU in all our IRWSSP fora and this is a healthy development.

6.0.1.3 Strategic planning among RDC

Through the support from IRDEP-GTZ the section managed to provide sixty thousand (Z\$60 000) dollars to each of the seven RDCs for strategic Planning. Masvingo RDC was given an additional one hundred and seventy thousand (Z\$170 000), Gutu two hundred and fifty (Z\$250 000) and Zaka, two hundred and fifty (Z\$250 000) These funds have positively contributed to the production of District 5Year Strategic Plans, Rolling Plans and Annual Rolling Plans. Given the Government of Zimbabwe does not provide resources for planning, this GTZ gap filling must be acknowledged with all sincerity. The province has a very efficient planning framework including the development of a geographical information system which would facilitate planning management at district level. As a result of this development we have found co-ordinated planning in practice with MLGRUD, NEPC and DPP.

6.0.1.4 Community based maintenance

The year 1996 witnessed the spread of CBM to cover all the districts in the province. Financial resources for the training and tools for CBM were provided in Zaka, Chivi, Bikita, Chiredzi and Mwenezi. So far the CBM has covered 10 wards in Chiredzi, 4 wards in Mwenezi, 14 wards in Chivi, Zaka and Bikita are in the planning phases. CBM visit-and-learning tours were carried out by the DWSSC/PWSSC in Chiredzi and Mwenezi. These tours were critical for learning. CBM orientation workshops and community level training are scheduled for June 1997.

6.0.1.5 Financial management at RDC level

Since the release of funds, all the RDCs have been submitting Returns of Expenditures to NAC. We have found all the RDCs efficient in reporting their expenditures of IRWSSP funds. On site inspections for these funds were done in Bikita, Zaka, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Chivi and Mwenezi - all the RDCs deserve compliments for their efficiency. All the RDCs have established transport management systems and participating institutions have co-operated.

6.0.1.6 Major weaknesses

Late release of funds for some districts.

Sectoral interests superseding RDC-IRWSSP interests.

6.0.1.7 No policy - management culture within the sector

The IRWSSP sector is negatively affected by the lack of a well articulated policy management/public administration culture. This has been well facilitated by the non-economic, sensitive learning by doing process approach.

This may defeat the purpose of the IRWSSP sector. For example one could witness a case where an RDC floats tenders and awards them to incompetent surveyors or drillers causing huge losses, exceeding the national accepted 20 percent failure rate.

6.0.1.8 External pressure exerted on RDCs: In Masvingo Province we have witnessed cases where a participating institution tries to manipulate RDCs to favour certain companies in the private sector which are said to be "approved".

6.0.2 Recommendations

6.0.2.1 Lack of bye laws to enforce CBM

We appear to miss bye laws on CBM to ensure cost recovery and cost sharing measures are put in place by the RDCs. Community participation is not an exclusive determinant of CBM because there exists more social assessment multipliers for CBM which are critical for sustainability.

6.0.2.2 Training funds centralised or unaccounted for

Since decentralisation of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme has now been operationalised, this should be done in full. The Province looks forward to the day when NAC will decentralise control of the Human Resources Development funds to provincial level.

6.0.2.3 Report back on trips

Often NAC members go out for visits to outside countries on IRWSSP learning trips. No reports of such trips are distributed to provinces. Is it not time that provinces/districts could also participate on such trips? Could we have findings of such trips so that we can learn as well.

6.0.2.4 Community based maintenance

Decentralisation ends at the community level hence the spread of CBM is an attempt to empower the rural community. NAC must disseminate more literature on CBM so that there is consistency in implementation.

6.0.2.5 Timely release of project Funds: It is the province's strong recommendation that the process of the disbursement of funds be improved to minimise delays in implementation. Such delays frustrate donor confidence in us and at the same time causes community level suffering.

**SUMMARY OF STATUS: WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME
AS OF 30 JUNE, 1997**

District/ activity	Bikita	Chiredzi	Chivi	Gutu	Masvingo	Mwenez i	Zaka	Provincial totals	
								No.	%
Roll 5 yrs plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	100
3 years plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	100
Annual Plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	100
G:S	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	25
PDC meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100
RC meetings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	80
RDC	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	28	100
Subcommittees	30	33	36	25	36	36	36	232	92
Participation ad	high	High	high	High	High	High	high	high	100
Borehole siting	92	18	15		22	117	5	275	65
Borehole drilling	0	15	7	4	16	17	2	43	12
Deep well siting	0	45	0	0	0	0	3	48	15
Deep well Sinking	0	35	0	0	0	0	6	41	12
VIP construction	0	127	18	446	15	207	320	841	12
Borehole rehabilitation	0	30	0	34	0	5	6	75	36
Headworks	0	15	11	14	16	17	22	95	27
Family wells	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	7
VBCI data	2 zones	Complete	complete	Complete	Complete	complete	complete	6districts	<u>6/7</u> districts
Ward planning	43 VIDCOs	4s	15w	3s	15	7	8	N/A	0
New water points	0	15	15	0	22	0	-	N/A	0
Local training leadership	0	6s	6s	3s	5s	5s	11sess	N/A	0
VCW Training	2 w/shops	7s	5s	10s	7s	3s	5	N/A	0
Health Clubs	2 zones	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0
Women groups	2 zones	15w	25w	20w	17w	16w	28w	all wards	all wards
Opening ceremonies			0			0			
Planning Workshops	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	100
Visits	1	3	2	0	0	2	2		
Provincial Visits	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	46	127
Availability of funds	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	5	71
RDC ROEs	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	5	71
RDC Implem plan followed	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	71
Percentage coverage	23	25	24	16	18	25	25	22%	22%
Service	level far	Below	the	NAC	Level 1				
All RDC	need	more	IRWSSP	Facilities					
Capacity to manage IRWSSP	fair	Good	good	Good	Good	good	good	good	good
Health & Hygiene sessions	2 w/s	15	36	4	6	8	2 wards		
Com. Level training sess	4s	7sess	12sess	0	2 sess	8sess	6 sess		
Pump Caretakers trg sess	nil	4	12	N/A	2	4	N/A		
Training of Councillors	2s	2s	29	3s	15s	4s	5s		
CBM coverage in wards	0	10 wards	14 wards	Nil	0	4 wards	0		28 wards

6.0.2.6 More funds for CBM Provided: It is recommended that more funds be provided for CBM to cover all the wards in a district in as short a time as possible.

Generally implementation has been far below expected levels because funds were not available during the year.

6.1 BIKITA DISTRICT

6.1.1 Background

The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project was to have commenced in January 1996 but due to a delay in the release of funds, project implementation only started in 1997. The most appreciated event came in the form of the Project Support Officer, in February 1996. After the PSO's arrival two DWSSC meetings were held. An orientation workshop organised by the NAC followed with the objective of preparing Council and its DWSSC for implementation of a decentralised project.

At a DWSSC meeting held in the district, members recommended to Council the division of the district into four (4) zones, each zone comprising seven wards. This recommendation was adopted by Council. The recommendation followed from a DWSSC workshop which was held at the local training centre where a variety of data collection methodologies were discussed.

Thus the zones where data collection and work in general was to follow were as follows:-

- Zone 1 Wards 12,19,20,21,22,23,24,25.
- Zone 2 Ward 1,2,3,4,26,28,29.
- Zone 3 Wards 6,7,8,14,16,17,18.
- Zone 4 Wards 5,9,10,11,13,15

As mentioned earlier funds did not arrive in July and the DWSSC agreed to start pilot work in ward 22 in the first zone having been assured of financial support from TC funds. Having tested data collection methodologies and techniques in the pilot ward, work flowed to the other wards within the first zone and members of the DWSSC sacrificed to forego the allowances normally provided and used the meagre TC monthly allocation of Z\$ 5 000-00.

Community training and data collection, collation and compilation continued until the first zone was completed. The exercise took nearly four and half months and culminated in the production of the Phase One Zone Inventory Report in November 1996.

It is against this background that this report seeks to chronicle, highlight and give insight of the progress, drawbacks, shortcomings and the way forward. Thus the Review and Planning workshop held at Mapari Resort in June 1997 to consider the work done so far and to plan for the future.

6.1.1.1 Project implementation progress

Village based consultative inventory was completed in Zone 1 and Zone 2

32 data collection training meetings were held in zone 1.

18 pre-mapping trips to assess existing infrastructure.

24 trips to collect completed maps and statistics forms.

43 VIDCOs produced 280 sketch maps indicating, existing boreholes, deep wells, institutions etc.

Tender Board was established.

Tendering Documents compiled.

Transport department was established.

All above activities happened in the last half year of 1996 in zone one.

In zone two the following took place;

24 VBCI training meetings were held.

24 Pre-mapping visits were done.

10 data and completed forms collection trips done.

16 work trips to establish 127 pre-sites in the first zone

92 completed geophysical investigations and surveyed sites - ready.

Tender contract finalised - multi-purpose storeroom construction

Tender contract finalised - 10 boreholes drilled

Data and map collection completed in zone 2.

26 VIDCOs produced 179 sketch maps

7 ward planning meetings were held in zone one.

6.1.1.2 Rehabilitation

8 Meetings were held in ward 24
 4 meetings were held in ward 25
 Builder selection is ongoing.

6.1.1.3 Pre-siting

127 pre -sites established.

6.1.1.4 Geophysical surveys

Tender awarded

92 sites established

6.1.1.5 Procurement

2 Land Rovers purchased

1 Land Rover ordered

1 – 125 cc motorcycle purchased and delivered.

2 desks and 3 chairs purchased.

3 filing steel cabinets purchased

1 Xerox photocopier purchased.

6.1.1.6 DWSSC Meetings

DWSSC meetings were held regularly on a monthly basis. A number of workshops have also been organised and held in the district.

6.1.1.7 Expenditure

Expenditure incurred to date amounts to Z\$ 1 159 280,45. A total of Z\$ 175 316,05 is still available to meet costs of work in progress.

6.1.1.8 Problems encountered

During the period under review the major problems encountered by the DWSSC were as follows:-

6.1.1.9 Funds transfer - this was one of the reasons for the delay in starting the project and Council is still concerned and worried that future disbursements may be released in a similar fashion.

6.1.1.10 Financial management

A Water and Sanitation account was opened.

Expenditure cash book was opened.

A requisition book to carter for all project purchases was opened.

A monthly transport billing system to user departments was established

Commitment register was opened.

6.1.2 Recommendations

- ◆ the present vehicle management system to be improved.
- ◆ allocation of funds be to specific activities not to sector agencies
- ◆ T&S allowances be paid according to Government rates

BIKITA DISTRICT		
INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT		
<i>Expenditure analysis February to June, 1997</i>		
	Actual	Committed
	Expenditure	Expenditure
Actual expenditure until end of May		157,359
<i>Committed expenditure</i>		
Furniture	27,781	
Health Ed. Consultant	22,333	
Review & Planning workshop	30,000	
Multi-purpose storeroom contract	250,000	
Borehole d/w siting contract	225,000	
Borehole drilling contract	420,000	
Transport	20,000	
Salaries	6,807	
	1,001,921.14	1,001,921
Total committed and actual expenditure		1,159,280
Less total budget allocation		1,376,199
		216,919
Less salary reserve		141,305
Virement		99,702
Amount available for use		75,614
		175,316
Amount viremented		99,702
<i>New amount available for use</i>		175,316

6.3 CHIREZI DISTRICT

Funds from NAC will now be directed to Council. RDC will now become the manager of the project. On CBM the sub committee have set the pace but what remains is the document.

6.3.1 DDF report

Activity	Allocation	Annual target	First half	Second half
Borehole siting				
Siting	27 000	18	18	-
Drilling	525 000	15	15	-
REHABILITATION				
Mechanical	270 000	60	30	30
Deepening	525 000	70	35	35
HEADWORKS				
Boreholes	75 000	15	-	15
Existing W/points	500 000	100	60	40
O & M				
Stores Upgrading				
Train P/minders	45 000	2	1	1
	13 000	20	17	-
TRAINING				
Well sinkers	4 800	6	6	-
Headwork Teams	6 000	8	8	-

6.3.1.1 DDF 1996/97 progress report for first half year

Activity	Target	Achievement	Balance
<u>BOREHOLES</u>			
Siting	18	18	-
Mat & Construction	15	15	-
Pump Fitting	15	15	-
<u>REHABILITATION:</u>			
Mechanical	30	30	-
Deepening	35	35	-
<u>HEADWORKS</u>			
Boreholes	-	-	-
Existing W/points	60	23	37
<u>O & M</u>			
District Stores	1	IWIP	IWIP

6.3.1.2 DDF 1996/97 Financial Statement

Activity	No	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
B/HOLES				
Siting	18	27 000	27 000	0
Mat & con	15	525 000	525 000	0
20% failure rate	3	45 000	0	45 000
REHABILITATION				
Mechanical rehab	30	179 200	179 200	0
Deepening	35	262 500	11 369.74	151 103.26
HEADWORKS				
Existing w/points	60	287 000	189 244.62	97 755.38
OPERATION & MAINT				
District Stores Upgrading	1	22 500	37 884.85	-15 384.85
Training new p/minders		13 000	9 239.17	3 760.83
Tools & equipment	17	60 000	60 000	0
TRAINING				
Training H/work Builders		6 000	4 453.62	1 546.38
Train well sinkers		4 800	2 968.74	1 831.26
TRANSPORT				
VRC		150 000	150 000	0
MISCELLANEOUS				
T & S		3 000	3 000	0
Stationery		3 000	2 365.83	634.17
Personnel		12 000	11 660.00	340.00
TOTAL		1 600 000	1 313 413.57	286 586.43

6.3.2.1 AGRITEX report

They did not receive funds for 96/97 financial year. However some activities were done using their normal budget. There is need for NAC to explain why funds were not released to /agritex.

Participants in the workshop felt that a follow up is needed on reasons why the funds were not released.

AGRITEX PROGRESS REPORT 1996/97 FINANCIAL YEAR

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL REPORT	ACHIEVEMENT	BALANCE
Scanning	35 villages	4 villages	31 villages
Data collection	53 villages	nil	53 villages
Village plans	4 villages	I village in progress	4 villages
Ward Plans	1 ward	nil	1 ward
Staff training	4 courses	nil	4 courses.

A financial report was not produced.

6.3.3 MNAECC report

The first half year report which talked about over-expenditures due to vehicle running costs was corrected. MNAECC was advised not to entertain NGOs requests on IRWSSP before consulting the DWSSC and the District Administrator's office. There was no MNAECC 96/97 progress report at the time of writing this report.

6.3.4 MOH&CW report

ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%	REMARKS
Blair Latrines Construction	300	127	42,3	300	188	62,7	Money for 300 units
Muulti-components	0	0	0	0	0	0	schools have 100% coverage
Builders Training	10	7	70	0	1	-	Funds were exhausted
Health Education workshops	6	0	0	6	1	16,7	Funds were Exhausted.
Staff Training	1	0	0	0	0	0	Late release of Funds
Shallow Wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not budgeted for though there is need in some areas.

6.3.4.1 MOH&CW financial report

ACTIVITY	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
Blair toilets	222 000	108 319.32	113 680.68
Tools (10) sets	3 000	1 878.55	1 121.45
H. Education.	20 000	0	20 000
Staff Training	6 000	0	6 000
Builder Training	2 000	0	2 000
Supervision	40 000	99 354.14	-59 354.00
Delivery of Material	0	32 217.66	-32 217.00
T & S	5 000	400.00	4 600.00
Stationery	10 000	6 532.12	3 476.88
Support			
Provincial visit	2 000	0	2 000
Vehicle running Cost	5000	6 675.50	-1 675.00
Total	315 000	255 368.09	-5 9631.00
10% Contingency	315 000		
15% price increase	51 975		
Grand total	398 475	255 368.29	143 106.71
Amount Released	238 000		
Amount used	255 368.29		
Balance	-17 368.29		

The training of latrine builders was a success. Non-payment of T and S is a demotivating factor. The issue of motor bikes should have involved the sub committee. Problems of builders in ward 10 was caused by Plan International who had withdrawn paying their builders.

6.3.5 Redd Barna Report

Redd Barna is soon going to move out of the District. They constructed headworks on 12 boreholes in 2 villages in ward 1.

6.3.5.1 Constraints

Poor community participation

Local people steal wire protecting facilities. On that problem it was suggested that MNAECC must play their part of mobilisation together with MLGRUD.

6.3.6 MLGRUD report

The role of MLGRUD is mainly co-ordinating the roles of other implementing agencies.

<i>MLGRUD progress report</i>			
Activity	Annual target	Achievement	
		First half	Second half
DWSSC monthly meetings	10	5	4
Monitoring & evaluation	24	12	12
District Planning Workshops	2	1	1

6.3.6.1 MLGRUD financial report

ITEM	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
Vehicle running costs	33 934.00	27 568.47	6 365.53
T and S	3 000.00	2 200.00	800.00
Stationery	4 000.00	-	4 000.00
Workshop	11 066.00	11 066.00	11 060.00
Total	52 000.00	40 834.47	11 165.53

6.3.6.2 CONSTRAINTS:

Late release of funds

6.3.7 Chiredzi RDC report

ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVED	REMARKS
Training of Councillors	-	-	Trained in 1 st half
Opening ceremonies	16 wards	nil	No funds
Community based Maintenance	16	-	Look and learn visits Were made to Beitbridge, Chivi & Mutasa.
Village based inventory	16 wards	16	The Projects document and extension proposal are still to be produced.

6.3.7.1 Chiredzi RDC financial report

KFW	248 000.00	
Plan International	59 521.00	
T & S	269 928.00	
Hotel Accommodation	4 500.00	
Opening Ceremony	2 413.77	
Transport Hire	19 900.00	295 928.77
Balance		11 322.00

6.3.8 Plan International report

Plan International provided funds for the VBC and supported the drilling and equipping of eleven (11) boreholes. Another borehole was sunk at Tshovani School in Chiredzi Urban.

The organisation has also purchased material for headwork construction and work will commence soon.

Plan International is also supporting construction of thirty (30) blair latrines in Matibi II Mpopoma VIDCO.

6.3.9 World Vision report

Work on provision of water and sanitation facilities has been done in Sengwe Communal Lands with support from World Vision. However, a full report on the numbers achieved was not available at the time of compiling this report.

6.3.10 Malilangwe Conservation Trust report

Neighbour Outreach Programme is concentrating in the Chizvirizvi Resettlement Scheme.

Malilangwe Conservation Trust was involved in the protection of shallow wells. The Trust assisted with the training of builders in four (4) villages. The actual training was then done by Mvuramanzi Trust, who went on to successfully protect a total of eighteen (18) family well.

6.3.3 Future plans

Training of Pump Minders in Chizvirizvi resettlement scheme is being planned. This is in liaison with DDF and the whole DWSSC.

6.4 CHIVI DISTRICT

The report covers activities which were carried out by the DWSSC using residual funds decentralised to Chivi Rural District Council under the NORAD Funded Project.

It should however be noted that funds were only released in February 1997 leaving the District with only four months to undertake planned project activities before the end of the financial year. The district immensely appreciates the contributions NGOs are making to the development of water and sanitation facilities in the district. These complementary activities are discussed in full in this report.

6.4.1 Executive summary

The District had set targets to be achieved by June 1997 in anticipation of funds being released on time. The late release of funds hindered progress on all activities as funds were received during the eighth month into the financial year. The DWSSC, however, took advantage of the decentralised funds to speed up some activities which included borehole drilling, latrine construction, land use planning and community training.

6.4.2 Overview of the water and sanitation activities

The major actors in the programme were:

- the DWSSC
- Care Zimbabwe
- Lutheran World Federation
- Zvishavane Water Project
- Chinese Government,
- World Vision,
- Intermediate Technology Development Group and,
- Jairos Jiri Association.

NGOs play a vital role in the provision of Water and Sanitation facilities and other non integrated projects which are of benefit to the communities. It has also been established that the Extension Proposal for IRWSSP submitted in June 1995 has been approved and the district hopes this will further its major objective of providing essential services to the communities.

6.4.2.1 Borehole drilling and well sinking

During the first half of the financial year, the district was benefited from eleven (11) boreholes drilled with support from Chinese funding. Both the geophysical surveys and drilling was done by a Chinese company. Their unfamiliarity with local conditions was evident in the results of their efforts. Out of the fifteen (15) holes drilled only six (6) were wet. This rather high failure rate was cause for serious concern among the DWSSC members.

The release of residual funds to Council in February made it necessary for the DWSSC to revise its targets as funds released did not correspond with initial plans.

Targets were set at thirty (30) boreholes to be sited and twenty five (25) to be drilled. Council contracted DDF to site and drill these boreholes. DDF went on to site all the thirty (30) boreholes and drill thirteen (13). Drilling was still in progress at the close of the financial year. The drilling rig had just broken down. It is hoped that drilling will be completed by September 1997.

Lutheran World Federation sponsored (3) *three* boreholes which were drilled and equipped.

Sinking of the five (5) deep wells was set to commence soon. All the required equipment was already in place.

6.4.2.2 Headworks Construction

Construction of headworks on new boreholes, on deep wells and on other existing water points started on well with twenty one (21) already completed in the short period between receiving funds and the end of the financial year. The DWSSC recommended that Council contract out the construction of headworks to the already trained teams in the District and have DDF taking a supervisory role.

6.4.2.3 Maintenance and rehabilitation

During the year under review, a total of *two hundred and seventy-six (276)* handpumps were maintained.

Mechanical rehabilitation on old boreholes is in progress, and to date fifteen (15) of these have been completed out of a target of thirty five (35).

6.4.2.4 Piped water schemes

It is disheartening to note that the much talked about Chombwe piped water scheme remains non-functional ten (10) months after ZESA disconnected electricity as a result of non-payment electricity bills. The community is experiencing hardships in getting water, as the area is not being serviced by boreholes.

Hydrogeological reports have revealed that the area is not suitable for borehole drilling and all efforts by the district to have electricity restored by DDF have failed. This leaves the piped water scheme as the only suitable technology.

The piped water scheme supplying Chivi Administrative Centre and communities around has been functioning well with very minor problems. This scheme is administered by DWR. The district is, however, in the process of coming up with a new proposal for the improvement of Water and Sanitation facilities at Chivi Administrative Centre and Ngundu Rural Service Centre which are fast growing.

6.4.3 Sanitation

Ministry of Health and Child Welfare was contracted by Council to implement and supervise the provision of sanitary facilities in the district. During the first half of the financial year two hundred and sixty four (264) Blair latrines were completed using carry-over materials from the last financial year. The release of residual funds has made it possible to train the targeted twenty five (25) builders and construction of Blair latrines is in progress. To date eighteen (18) out of the targeted three hundred (300) Blair latrines were completed. The district has been assured that all the three hundred (300) will have been completed by September 1997 as per the district's revised targets.

World Vision intended to sponsor the construction of some seventy (70) Blair latrines during the coming financial year.

6.4.4 Land use planning

Council tasked *AGRITEX* to continue to produce land use plans as has been the case before with funding from Council under the same programme. To date *AGRITEX* has produced the targeted one (1) land plan and scanning the targeted eight (8) villages. Out of this scanning target, six (6) villages have already been completed.

6.4.5 Pump Caretaker training

The training of Pump Caretakers has been done as targeted with community training still to be achieved. A draft programme for community training has been approved by the DWSSC. The DWSSC has recommended that presiting of new water points be scaled down in view of the many pre-sites already established but not yet developed.

6.4.6 District workshops

District Workshops were held as planned during the year under review, despite financial problems experienced. The project was bailed out by Council as the District did not receive any funding during the first half year.

6.4.7 Introduction of Community Based Maintenance System

CBM Training took a low profile during the period under review. Training was done in only one (1) ward. This was because of funding problems. The district finally received funds to continue with the programme during the last week of June. Fifteen (15) wards have been covered to date and a proposal has already been made to move into five (5) more wards of the district.

During the year, the district produced a new project proposal for CBM which is now awaiting funding.

6.4.8 Management and gender participation

CBM has effectively taken over the three tier maintenance system in most wards where training has been done. The role of the Pump Minder has shifted from that of repairing handpumps to that of supervisor of the Village Pump Mechanics.

They however continue to assist village mechanics whenever there is a major breakdown like fishing out below - ground components. The concept of *community participation* is being enhanced gradually removing the dependency syndrome.

Down - time in those wards where community based maintenance has been introduced has been drastically reduced from four (4) weeks to maximum of two (2) days. Women have taken over most of the management duties at water points in the wards. Over 60% of the trainees are women and their involvement will see the programme being sustainable. There is however need to provide funds to support and monitor the programme in areas already covered.

6.4.9 NGOs Activities

6.4.9.1 Care Zimbabwe

Care is mainly involved in economic and food security projects. The major activities are:-

- (a) small dam catchment area rehabilitation.
- (b) Community organisation.
- (c) Rehabilitation and up-grading of dam structure reservoirs
- (d) Establishment of household gardens and appropriate irrigation system.
- (e) Marketing of household produce.
- (f) Community based agri-business dealer network.
- (g) Supplementary feeding programme.

Using community management approach, Care Zimbabwe has managed to have (12) communities well organised and effectively rehabilitating their dams. Activities carried out were sand traps construction, gully reclamation, tree planting making contours, reservoir fencing, dam wall raising and the establishment of appropriate irrigation systems for community gardens. Seven (7) agri-business dealer agents have been established in the district. This has ensured timely and easy accessing of agricultural inputs for rural farmers. They also established feeding points in thirteen (13) wards.

6.4.9.2 Lutheran World Federation

The organisation has been in Chivi district for more than five (5) years involved in:-

- ◆ Water and food security which entails building of dams and irrigation schemes.
- ◆ Establishment and conservation of community gardens.
- ◆ Income generation project which involves poultry, sewing, oil pressing and soap making.

It has established ten (10) dams in the district and is currently building three (3) more.

Two small irrigation schemes and three gardens were established.

6.4.9.3 Zvishavane Water Project

The NGO is involved in:-

- (a) Dam construction projects
- (b) Construction of reservoir tanks at schools.
- (c) Provision of wire and pumps to small gardens.

To date five (5) dams and two (2) water tanks have been completed.

6.4.9.4 World Vision is involved in:-

- (a) Establishment of small irrigation schemes.
- (b) Dam construction
- (c) Poultry
- (d) Borehole drilling
- (e) Blair latrine Construction.

Two (2) boreholes were drilled in ward 12. World Vision intends to fund the construction of some seventy (70) blair latrines and six (6) headworks.

6.4.9.5 Christian Care assisted in the construction of three (3) dams which are all almost complete.

6.4.9.6 CADEC assisted in the construction of two (2) dams and has promised to continue to support the district in funding other projects.

6.4.9.7 Intermediate Technology Development Group's emphasis is on food security with the following activities:-

- (a) Soil and water conservation techniques.
- (b) Surface irrigation
- (c) Use of local plant materials as pesticides
- (d) Promoting production of small grain
- (e) Facilitation of community events
- (f) Community capacity building.
- (g) Assisting communities to write fund raising proposals.

Currently they are operating in three (3) wards of the district. The programme has started to have an impact on the communities in improving the standard of living.

6.4.10 Constraints

The major constraints have been:

- the late release of funds and,
- reduction of funds requested resulting in the revision of targets and work plans.
- lack of transport for MOH&CW, as the one that was in the district was involved in an accident in May 1995.

6.4.11 Conclusion

The decentralisation of funds to the RDC has assisted the District in speeding up project implementation without having to take a break at the end of June. Council has taken over the overall management of the programme which we believe is a step in the right direction. Council will however require maximum support from those contracted and other Government agencies involved in the programme.

DDF report

Summary of physical achievements			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole Siting	30	31	103
Borehole Materials and Construction	25	10	40
Deep wells materials and Construction	5	0	0
Mechanical Rehabilitation	35	3	9
Flushing	0	0	0
Deepening	5	0	0
H/Works Construction on new boreholes	25	0	0
H/Works construction on new deep wells	5	0	0
H/Works construction on existing water points	20	0	0
District stores Upgrading Construction	1	0	0

Financial statement			
Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
Borehole siting	45,000	45,000	100
B/H Materials and Construction	866,080	332,424	38
Deep Wells Materials and Construction	33,689		0
Tools and Equipment	59,844	59,844	100
Mechanical rehabilitation	209,000		0
Deepening	25,000		0
Headworks construction on new Boreholes	125,000	110,895	89
Headworks construction on New Deep wells	100,000	112,904	113
District stores upgrading Construction	2,800	8,443	302
Tools and equipment	45,600	36,514	80
Staff training	22,000	319	1

Up-grading of district stores is now at an advanced stage - about 85% coverage.

Ten(10) boreholes were drilled and out of the ten, seven (7) have been fitted with pump. For borehole drilling, a revised list was done. Council had changed the previous list, giving priority to schools and clinics.

The DWSSC recommended that the explosive stores that were being up-graded should now be handed over to the RDC though it was started by DDF which is now a client/hired contractor to RDC.

AGRITEX report

Summary of physical achievements			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Ward Meetings	8	4	50
Village Meetings	50	40	80
Data collection	50	50	100
Scanning	8	6	75
Land Use	1	1	100

Financial statement			
Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
T & S and mileage	15,000	9,765	65
Stationery and maps	10,000	8,762	88
Virement from stationery Balance	0	500	0
Total	25,000	19,027	76

The main constraint was lack of stationery. AGRITEX only managed to acquire about x141 maps from the Surveyor General's office in Harare. Air photographs were sourced from John Ran and Company.

MOH&CW Report

Summary of physical achievements			
Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Latrine Training	25	28	112
Tools	25	30	120
Construction of Blair toilets	300	18	6
Staff training	1	0	0
Health and Hygiene Education	1	0	0
Procurement	1500	1500	100

MOH&CW Report: Financial statement

Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
Latrine materials	108,000	1,073,100	994
Tools	8,300	8,300	100
Health and Hygiene education	1,000	0	0
Staff Training	1,651	0	0
Latrine builder training	3,000	2,931	98
T and S	22,000	7,308	33
V.R.C	30,965	5,592	18
Stationery	1,376	180	13
Finance Support to Workshops held	10,000	10,000	100
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT:- V.R.C.	1,926	0	0
“ “ T and S	826	67	8

MNAECC report**Summary of physical achievements**

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Ward Awareness Meetings	1	1	-
Community Training	3 w/shops	3	-
Pump Caretaker Training	3 w/shops	-	3
Staff Training	1 w/shop	-	1

MNAEEC Report: Financial statement

Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
Community Training	4,750	2,858	60
Pump Caretaker Training	7,853	0	0
Staff Training	600	0	0
Stationery	200	3,300	1,650
V.R.C	24,409	3,000	12
T and S	6,570	1,400	21
Provincial Support:- V.R.C	1,313	0	0
“ “ T and S	1,106	0	0
Total	54,000	10,558	20

MLGRUD report**Summary of physical achievements**

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
District Workshops	1	1	100
MLGRUD Report: Financial statement			
Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	% Expenditure
District Workshops	12,000	13,500	113
V.R.C	22,500	9,020	40
Stationery	1,000	-	0
T and S	6,720	96	1
Provincial Support:- V.R.C	1,500	0	0
" " T and S	500	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHIVI DISTRICT'S EXPENDITURE

Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	Commitment	Balance	%Expenditure
Borehole siting	45,000	0	45,000	0	#VALUE!
Borehole Materials & Construction	866,080	0	445,504	420,576	51
Deep well materials & Construction	33,689	0	0	33,689	0
Tools and Equipment	113,701	0	141,154	-27,453	124
Mechanical rehabilitation	209,000	0	0	209,000	0
Deepening	25,000	0	0	25,000	0
Headwork Construction: BHs , DWs, EWP	250,000	0	240,511	9,489	96
District stores upgrading Construction	28,000	0	10,144	17,856	36
Staff training	29,651	0	319	29,332	1
V.R.C	182,654	0	52,737	129,916	29
T&S	89,290	38,051	0	51,239	0
Camping Equipment	31,904	0	4,963	26,941	135
Personnel	15,000	3,575	0	11,425	0
Stationery	60,001	0	23,993	36,008	46
Provincial Support:- V.R.C.	12,739	0	0	12,739	0
" " T & S	2,432	0	0	2,432	0
Latrine construction	108,000	0	108,676	-676	101
Health and hygiene education	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Latrine builder training	7,853	0	5,071	2,782	65
Community Training	4,750	0	2,833	1,916	60
Pump caretaker training	7,853	0	5,071	2,782	65
Opening ceremonies	4,080	0	0	4,080	0
District W/Shops	12,000	13,500	0	-1,500	0
Finance Support To W/shops held	45,000	56,624	0	-11,624	30
Total	2,184,675	111,751	1,085,975	986,949	52

6.6 GUTU DISTRICT

Gutu district has no water and sanitation project. What then the report seeks to highlight are normal activities related to water and sanitation funded by a variety of agencies. The consultative inventory was completed in November 1996 but is not yet approved.

6.6.1 Overview of project implementation

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance
BOREHOLES			
Boreholes	0	4	-4
Pumps fitted	0	3	-3
Deep wells	0	14	-14
Pumps fitted	0	15	-15
Headworks	0	6	-6
Dams completed	0	0	0
Piped water schemes	0	0	0
MAINTENANCE			
Handpumps	0	194	-194
Dams completed	0	4	-4
Piped water schemes	0	2	-2
REHABILITATION			
Handpumps	0	34	-34
Dams completed	0	0	0
Piped water schemes	0	0	0
Boreholes	0	20	-20
Deep wells	0	2	-2
MOH&CW			
Blair latrines	400	395	5
Windlasses	28	28	0
Bucket pumps	5	5	0
Latrine builders training	0	2	-2
MVURAMANZI TRUST			
Blair latrines	0	51	-51
Multi-compartment latrines	0	7	-7
Hand wash facilities	0	24	-24
Windlasses	0	551	-551

6.6.2 CBM

It is the district's wish to have a community based maintenance system introduced in the district. Funds have remained the main obstacle to the realisation of this wish.

6.7 MASVINGO DISTRICT

At the time of writing this report, the district had not yet commenced on the implementation of the IRWSSP. However, a project document has already been prepared and approved by NAC.

The Netherlands Government has agreed to fund the project. The management of the project will be done by the Masvingo RDC.

In addition, the district had also produced a proposal for capacity building which was approved by NAC and received funding from the Dutch Government. The capacity building project is meant to buttress the water and sanitation project efforts. A total of one million, seven hundred and fifty three thousand (\$1 753 000) dollars has been promised for the

- ◆ construction of fourteen (14) new boreholes.
- ◆ Mechanical rehabilitation of 20 boreholes.
- ◆ Construction of 30 VIP latrines
- ◆ establishment of 68 water point committees.
- ◆ training of 20 well sinkers.
- ◆ training of Rural District Council staff to do supervision.
- ◆ Training of 20 Latrine builders.
- ◆ Training of 16 bush pump mechanics.
- ◆ Training of Councillors and Community leaders.
- ◆ training in planning and mobilisation issues.

The district benefited from support from the Australian Embassy which enabled the drilling of one borehole by DDF at the cost of thirty-five thousand (Z\$35 000) dollars.

The U.S. Embassy donated thirty five thousand (Z\$35 000) dollars for the drilling of one borehole which *White Head and Jack* was then contracted to drill.

The a Chinese drilling company, China Gansu, provided the district with some sixteen (16) boreholes which cost five hundred and sixty thousand (Z\$560 000) dollars.

The Zimbabwe Government also sponsored the drilling of seven boreholes (7) by availing some two hundred and forty five thousand (Z\$245 000) dollars through DDF.

Thus, there was a total of twenty nine (29) of boreholes drilled in the district during the 1996/97 financial year. This includes the four (4) boreholes drilled by DERUDE. All these boreholes drilled in the district were wet.

6.8 MWENEZI DISTRICT

This report reviews activities undertaken under the IRWSSP in particular, and the water and sanitation sector in general, between June 1996 and June 1997. The report highlights achievements, problems and advantages, and recommends possible ways to improve project performance.

6.8.1 Overview of the district project performance

The period reported on was a mixed bag of success and failures. The first half of the financial year was marked by a timeous release of funds which unfortunately could not be matched in the second half. Besides being late, the funds were less than what the district had requested and, some sector agencies received nothing.

Borehole drilling and blair latrine construction made reasonable progress – especially in the first half of the financial year. Only the water component was fortunate to have sufficient funds to enable its implementation throughout the year. Implementation of the sanitation component was suspended for some time as no release of funds were received in the second half.

During the same period the district received a delegation from KFW to evaluate the project. The team was quite pleased with the quality of the work. The quantity side of the work was affected by problems discussed above.

The VBCI and project extension proposal were undertaken and completed during the year. The CBM programme also emerged under the captainship of Council and was beginning to take shape at the time of reporting.

6.8.2 Reports from sector agencies

6.8.2.1 MLGRUD

As part of its co-ordination role, the Ministry was able to facilitate five (5) monthly meetings out of the ten (10) planned. The planned two review (2) and planning workshops were successfully held. In addition the Ministry facilitated the completion of the VBCI exercise and report, as well as the compilation of the project extension proposal. Very few monitoring and evaluation tours could be undertaken due to commitment to the two involving tasks of the VBCI and the project extension.

6.8.2.2 Mwenezi RDC

The RDC activities were that of organising councillor training, opening ceremonies, VBCI and CBM. In all these Council succeeded in organising four (4) opening ceremonies out of ten (10). Council also successfully organise two study tours to Chivi and Beitbridge districts - the pioneers of CBM. The VBCI exercise was successfully completed and no training session for councillors could be organised.

6.8.2.3 AGRITEX

The department completed scanning in the whole district and during the review period, the department completed four (4) land use plans and three (3) district maps showing the new ward and village boundaries. In addition AGRITEX conducted a two day workshop on land use plans for their district staff.

6.8.2.4 MNAECC could not carry out its planned activities save for awareness meetings which were undertaken through their extension staff. Monitoring and evaluation was done with support from the provincial office. MNAECC could not carry out their activities since their financial statements were not in order. They were overcharged by DDF on vehicle hire allocation and at the time of reporting their problem was receiving Head Office attention.

6.8.2.5 MOH&CW was able to facilitate the construction and completion of two hundred and eighty (280) Blair latrine units out of an annual target of seven hundred and fifty one (751). Three (3) awareness meetings were held and forty five (45) latrine builders trained. Fifteen (15) VIDCO level health and hygiene promotion workshops were held and thirty (30) sets of builders tools procured.

6.8.2.6 DDF

The department was tasked to implement the water aspect of the project and in pursuance of that established forty six (46) sites out of fifty four (54) that were planned for. Twenty nine (29) of these sites were developed into boreholes. The district was unfortunate in that eleven (11) these boreholes drilled were dry.

DDF also constructed seventeen (17) headworks out of a target of eighty five (85), fitted twenty four (24) pumps out of forty five (45) and carried out mechanical rehabilitation of twenty one (21).

6.8.3 NGOs

6.8.3.1 LWF

Nil report.

6.8.3.2 Plan International

During the period under review the organisation drilled four (4) boreholes in the district.

6.8.3.3 Care International was involved in facilitating the funding and rehabilitation of small dams in Mwenzezi District. During the financial year, the organisation completed the construction of storm drains, silt traps, gully reclamation and fencing off of dam environs at two (2) dams. The two dams are Chikarakato and Chitanga. Work is in progress at the other three dams namely Chizumba, Jamela and Gwamatenga.

6.8.3.4 Christian Care

Nil report.

At the time of reporting other NGOs could not make available their reports.

6.8.4 Summary of water situation in the district

Existing Boreholes	Dry boreholes	Existing wells	Dry wells	Existing dams	Dry dams	Existing piped water scheme	Wet boreholes
380	86	95	28	43	8	2	294

6.8.4 Constraints

- a) Office Location - Mwenezi district administrative centre is located some eighty (80) kilometres from the Council offices at Neshuro. Most of the project implementing agencies are accommodated at Neshuro while MLGRUD is still at the Mwenezi district administrative centre. The problem which arises from such a set up is that whenever there is business to be conducted pertaining to the project, the project co-ordinator has to travel to Neshuro to meet the rest of the team members. That movement adversely affects MLGRUD's meagre mileage allocation.
- b) Provincial Office:- The provincial capital is 195 km from the district such that every monthly meeting and other emergency meetings that the district has to attend means travelling a total of three hundred and ninety (390) kilometres to and from. This eats deep into the vehicle hire allocation.
- c) Area of District - The size of the district calls for more realistic calculation of the VRC budget to enable efficient and effective performance of the DWSSC.
- d) Late release of funds- The RDC could not fully their planned activities due to the late release of funds. However, they have got an advantage in that at the end of the financial year they do not have to return residual funds to treasury. Nevertheless they are obliged to account for every cent of the project funds.
- e) Staff shortage- The project was affected by staff shortages – especially in AGRITEX.
- f) Shortage of drilling equipment- Though adequate funds were released, the drilling equipment was not enough to meet the planned targets. Moreover there were coincidental occurrences like the coming of the rains which made drilling and headworks construction impossible. Breakdowns of drilling equipment compounded problems.
- g) Headwork builders' wages- The builders at one time downed tools protesting low wages. That reduced the headwork builders team from four (4) to just two (2).

- h) Low community participation- Community participation was at its lowest ebb since the period encompassed the planting and harvest period and therefore most people were committed to their field work.

6.8.5 Recommendations

It is recommended that the above problems be addressed in line with the district's recommendations made in previous reports if the project is to realise any success.

6.8.6 Conclusion

Whilst potential and cohesiveness lies in the district team the NAC needs to fully commit itself to support the team financially and we will achieve our objectives and goal.

6.7 ZAKA DISTRICT

The report focuses on IRWSSP activities funded by the NORAD and the IRDEP-GTZ funded activities

6.7.1 DDF report

During the financial year 1996/97 DDF drilled two(2) boreholes, sunk six (6) deep-wells, and completed twenty six (26) headworks.

In addition DDF attended to fifty five (55) handpumps which needed mechanical rehabilitation and some six wells (6) which needed deepening.

To speed up work, DDF successfully trained twenty one (21) people in well sinking, headworks construction and repair and maintenance of water points. From this group of twenty one (21), four (4) were assisted to obtain blasting licences from the Ministry of Mines.

6.7.2 Pump Minders

Ten Pump Minders were trained in operation and maintenance management. That is data collection, reporting procedures, database principles and its purpose.

Below is a table showing progress achieved.

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance	Remarks
Borehole drilling	5	2	3	
Deep well Construction	5	6	-	2 works in progress
Mechanical rehabilitation	21	22	-	
Well Deepening	5	6	-	
Training				
Well Sinkers	5	5	-	
H/W Builders	5	5	-	
Pump Minders	11	10	1	

The Financial Statement

ACTIVITY	PLANNED ALLOCATION	REVISED ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	VIREMENT
Borehole drilling	400 000-00	395 532-00	195 317-68	200 214-32	4468 to mech rehab.
Deep well Construction	115 118-48	144 100-26	163 090-29	-18 990-03	Transferred 28981 -78 from Deepening.
H/w Construction	119 520-00	155 120-00	139 424-78	15 695-22	28981-78 and 35600 D/W cons and H/w con
Mechanical rehab	195 000-00	217 568-00	216 418-11	1 149-89	Transferred 4468 from BH drill and 18100 from D/T
Well deepening	75 000-00	10 418-22	15 279-77	-4 861-55	Transferred 35600 from Deepening
TRAINING					
Well sinkers	5 000-00	5 000-00	4 983-86	16-14	
Builders	5 000-0	5 000-00	4 877-79		
Pump Minders		5 000-00	5 766-14		5000 from Dist transport.
Stationery	10 000-00	75 000-00	70 223-15	4 776-85	Transferred 60 000 from district Transport.
Personnel	28 939-46	28 939-46	34 780-74	-5 841-28	
Transport	198 794-06	115 694-06	68 389-91	47 304-15	18 100 to mechanical rehab 60 000 to stationery.5000 to training
T and S	15 000-00	10 000-00	4 430-00	6 570-00	500 to stationery.
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT					
T and S	3 000-00	3 000-00	10 120-00	-7 120-00	
Vehicle hire	2 000-00	2 000-00	-	2 000-00	
Totals	1172 372-00	1172 372-00			

6.7.3 IRDEP PROGRAMME

Construction:- As from January 1997 to June 1997 a total of five (5) boreholes were drilled, three (3) deep wells sunk and eight (8) headwork structures were achieved. Also to report under construction we have one borehole to be drilled which was left undrilled in the last financial year. Please note that the five boreholes drilled were for the last financial year.

Training:-

Training of Pump-Minders was set for July and that of well sinkers or August, 1997 which will be the first half of the next financial year.

It is difficult to produce a financial statement for IRDEP support as GTZ controls all the funds.

6.7.4 The Drought Preparedness Programme

The district was allocated thirty (30) water points to be mechanically rehabilitated and nineteen were successfully completed.

6.7.5 UNICEF

Zaka district also benefited from UNICEF funding of water development projects. With this funding, the combined efforts of DWR and DDF carried out hydrofracturing of fifteen (15) water points, flushing of eighteen (18) as well as mechanical rehabilitation of another fourteen (14) water points.

6.7.6 MOH&CW report

JAN - JUNE 1997

ACTIVITY	TARGET	ACHIEVED	BALANCE
Latrine construction	500	-	500
Tools	Justification	Nil	Justification
Health & hygiene	36 Sessions	Nil	36
Staff training	2	Nil	Nil
Latrine Builder training	1 x 32	1x29	Nil

Seventeen (17) blair latrine units were constructed using carryover material from the previous year.

No funds were allocated for staff training, so there was no achievement.

On latrine materials, tools, health and hygiene the Ministry has submitted its requirements to the Council and is still waiting for responses from the Council. activities, bricks could not be moulded.

6.7.7 MNAECC report only carried out pre-siting where seventy two (72) were established out of the set target of seventy five (72).

Now that all funds are being managed by the RDC, the following recommendations were made for the RDC to consider:

1. That drilling of boreholes would be contracted to DDF (5 Boreholes) and DWR (5 boreholes) and the another ten (10) boreholes be put to open competitive tender with a proviso that DDF and DWD would supervise all the drilling and certify the completion to authorise payment.
2. That geographical surveys would be contracted to DDF and DWD who will compete. The unit cost for the surveys will not exceed \$ 2 500.00

3. That all water and sanitation project vehicles from held by Central Government agencies be transferred to the RDC. The district should at a later date sit and agree on administrative procedures for these vehicles as well as other issues arising as a result of the decentralisation.
4. That the borehole contract would be done in parts whereby DDF/DWD and contractor would not supply casings and type B bush pumps.
5. That the project clerk and supervisor be transferred from DDF to Zaka RDC with effect from 1st July 1997.
6. That implementing agencies submit monthly reports to Zaka RDC to facilitate easy monitoring by the RDC.

That the RDC is to provide monthly ROEs and explanations.

6.7.8 Summary of facilities in the province

	<u>Boreholes</u>	<u>Deep wells</u>
BIKIT	332	135
CHIREDDZI	670	212
CHIVI	436	253
GUTU	462	252
MASVINGO	424	204
MWENEZI	380	95
ZAKA	410	387

7.0 MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

This report covers activities in the programme undertaken in Matebeleland North Province. The report highlights major components of the programme with particular reference to Hwange and Bubi, the only districts that had water and sanitation activities on a large scale during the financial year. However other districts will also be highlighted since a good number of donors are actively involved in the provision of water and sanitation.

The report also captures activities, achievements, expenditure incurred, problems, constraints as well as recommendations from all the province's districts. To note is the fact that out of the two districts which are implementing the IRWSSP, Bubi district is implementing under the decentralised model.

7.1 Inventory of existing facilities in the province [water]

DISTRICT	TOTAL BOREHOLES	BOREHOLES BY IRWSSP	TOTAL DEEP WELLS	DEEP WELLS BY IRWSSP	PIPED W/SCHEMES
Bubi	140	10	20	0	6
Binga	255	28	426	0	1
Hwange	357	0	83	0	22
Nkayi	350	0	346	0	5
Tsholotsho	648	0	151	0	40
Lupane	433	0	222	0	1
Umguza	156	0	52	0	6
Province	2336		1300		81

The following table depicts the sanitary facilities for individual districts indicating the total number of existing structures, contribution by IRWSS for household blair latrines and multi-compartments.

7.1.1 Inventory of existing facilities in the province [Latrines]

DISTRICT	TOTAL NO OF HOUSEHOLD BLAIR LATRINES	MULTI-COMPARTMENT BLAIR LATRINES	IRWSSP CONTRIBUTION
Bubi	806	10	*
Binga	1079	4	
Hwange	1244	74	135
Nkayi	2348	29	
Tsholotsho	3871	119	
Lupane	931 S/H	561 S/H	
Umguzu Province			

- A number of structures are in progress at various levels of construction.

7.1.2 PSIP funded boreholes

Government funding in the province has realised the following figures for boreholes being drilled by DDF.

DISTRICT	ANNUAL TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
Bubi	11	11
Binga	7	3
Hwange	8	9
Nkayi	6	5
Tsholotsho	12	9
Lupane	8	8
Umguzu	11	11
Total	63	56

The release of one (1) heavy lorry and one (1) Toyota Land Cruiser to Bubi Rural District Council gave relief to the district. Implementing agencies could now have their plans done according to schedule.

7.1.6 Specific activities by the province

The process of *learning by doing* being followed in the implementation of the Bubi IRWSS project under entailed earnest, effective and full support from the provincial team. Team work was enhanced as problems were tackled jointly by provincial and district members. Preparation of Bubi DWSSC was done through an orientation workshop organised by the PWSSC. The PWSSC also attended district monthly meetings, half year and end of year planning and evaluation meetings in the various districts.

7.1.7 District specific activities [Hwange]

The 1996/97 financial year was supposed to be the final year of project implementation in Hwange District. Implementation of this project had started in the 1993/94 fiscal year. During this period the project was characterised by late release of funds to some implementing agencies. The project had consequently suffered immensely as targets were not being realised, especially in the sanitation component.

The district could have done fairly well if funds had been released in good time. Despite the delay, DWR completed drilling all the twenty seven (27) boreholes that had been planned as the annual target for drilling. In contrast, MOH&CW could not complete its set targets. The district was then granted a four months project extension period to ensure the completion of these targets.

Lack of appreciable progress in the Hwange district water and sanitation project has been attributed to the community's attitudes towards the construction and possession of latrines. The community seems to give latrine construction a very low priority among their other household projects.

AGRITEX was subjected to a lot of pressure as it received its funds for the second half in April 1997 and yet was supposed to lead the way for the project. However the department managed to achieve its targets on land use planning. HRDC is one of the actors that did not receive funding up to date. Most of the activities were done using funds from council's coffers. The co-ordinating ministry also did not get its allocation which was to be channelled via the local authority. This did not only affect the district but lead to poor support from the province too. With the exception of headworks upgrading DDF achieved all set targets.

Unlike other implementing districts Ministry of Education in Hwange was co-opted into the IRWSS committee to speed up the construction of schools multi-compartment latrines. This has yielded positive results as faster progress has been witnessed.

7.1.8 District specific information

7.1.8.1 Bubi district

Bubi district has become the first district in Matebeleland North Province to implement the IRWSS project using the decentralised model. Funded by the Irish Government, Bubi was supposed to receive its funds at the beginning of the 1996/97 financial year. This was not to be.

The project began with a baseline survey which sought to establish the communities' needs and the level of preparedness for the project, to ensure successful implementation. Detailed recommendations were given in the baseline survey in the hope that implementing agencies would take them into cognisance.

Training of the district members was conducted at the beginning of the second half. The workshops mainly targeted at giving members an overview of the implementation of water and sanitation project as the programme was new in Bubi. The NAC organised and conducted one of the training sessions which aimed at putting the DWSSC in the right frame of mind for the implementation of a decentralised project. The district appreciated this immensely as the hints given have already proved useful and come handy in many instances.

In the period under review physical developments were not implemented according to schedule. Almost all activities targeted, lagged behind due to a number of constraints which included the following:

- ◆ Late release of funds by the IRISH AID
- ◆ Late clearance of funds by the bank
- ◆ Shortage/lack of transport for implementing agencies
- ◆ Inadequate council staff
- ◆ Unclear roles and responsibilities

From the one hundred and ninety six thousand (US\$196 000) dollars, council realised an interest of forty six thousand, nine hundred and forty dollars and eighty four cents (Z\$46 940.84) which assisted in health and hygiene promotion which, initially had not been included in the budget. Another forty thousand, nine hundred and thirty seven dollars and fifty eight cents (Z\$40 937.58) interest was received in June 1997.

7.1.8.2 Lupane district

Progress in the finalisation of the project proposal has reached an advanced stage. A memorandum of understanding has been prepared by an ODA representative based in Lupane as a TOC. The district is eagerly awaiting the outcome of the negotiations from the British and the Zimbabwean Governments.

The DWSSC has received some training conducted by the IWSD in anticipation of the commencement of the project. Lupane district water and sanitation project will be the second decentralised project in Matebeleland North Province. There is thus a great deal of excitement and anticipation in the province.

7.1.8.3 Binga district

Binga is yet to implement the fully fledged integrated water and sanitation project. Efforts have been made to assist Binga Rural District Council which has assumed a coordinative role to produce a project proposal. A draft proposal prepared by the district and submitted to NAC was returned with comments for the district to revise the document. The district is thus, battling with the revision of the document.

7.1.8.4 Umguza district does not have active donors implementing the water and sanitation project with the exception of the Belgian Funded programme.

The district has produced a draft project proposal and has since been awaiting council's adoption of the proposal before its onward transmission to National Action committee (NAC). Umguza district being predominantly composed of resettlement areas and commercial farming areas, NAC's guidance is so much solicited.

7.1.8.5 Tsholotsho district

IRWSS project in Tsholotsho district wrapped up in 1994/95 financial year with a fair coverage of water and sanitation activities. The district is currently benefiting from support rendered by Non-Governmental Organisations and some donor agencies.

Having completed *phase one* of the IRWSS project, Tsholotsho district has been identified as ready for CBM. Interest by the Department for International Development towards the funding of CBM have been indicated and the programme might begin anytime in the next financial year, 1997/98.

7.1.8.6 Nkayi district

As reported in last year's annual report, Nkayi completed its first phase in the implementation of the IRWSS project in 1993. However, a number of targets were left unrealised especially in the sanitation component. As a result Nkayi district prepared a further extension proposal which still awaits approval and consideration for funding.

A Harare based organisation, the Mvuramanzi Trust undertook to assist in the protection of family wells by providing a subsidy to purchase windlasses. Fifty (50) wells were earmarked for the project.

The table below summarises activities and related expenditure in the whole Matebeleland North Province

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE

District	Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Target	Achieved
Binga	Mech. Rehab	9,000	8,999	1	60	60
Bubi	Mech. Rehab	4,500	5,582	-1,082	30	30
Hwange	Mech Rehab	1,500	1,500	0	10	10
Hwange	P/Scheme rehab	1,500	1,360	140	2	2
Lupane	Mech Rehab	1,500	1,429	71	10	10
Nkayi	Mech Rehab	4,500	4,500	0	30	30
Nkayi	P/Scheme Rehab	3,000	3,000	0		
Nkayi	Deep Well Rehab	22,500	22,500	0	10	11
Tsholotsho	Mech Rehab	4,500	2,415	2,085	3	30
Tsholotsho	P/Scheme rehab	9,000	8,538	462	7	6
Tsholotsho	Deep Well Rehab	22,500	22,443	57	10	10
Umguza	Mech Rehab	4,500	4,500	0	30	30
Umguza	P/Scheme Rehab	1,000	1,000	0	1	2
Province	Materials	125,000	125,559	-559		
TOTAL		214,500	213,325	1,175		

7.1.9 NGOs

7.1.9.1 Tsholotsho district

Plan International facilitated in the construction of ninety two (92) household and multi-compartment blair latrines during this financial year under review.

7.1.9.2 Lupane district

The *Africa 2000 Initiative* has constructed eight (8) single blair latrines. Out of twenty five (25) initially recruited builders, sixteen (16) completed the training. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has facilitated in the construction of ten (10) blair latrines at Mambo village. Twenty two (22) other blair latrines were under construction at the close of the financial year.

7.1.9.3 Binga

The EU approved a project proposal which they will fund to the tune of three hundred and twenty six thousand (Z\$326 000) dollars. The project will be in Nabusenga Ward. A project proposal for the provision of latrines in Kabuba Ward was presented to the council and forwarded to donors for funding.

The table below summarises NGO activities in the whole Matebeleland North Province.

MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

District	NGOs	Activities	Target	Achieved
Tsholotsho	Plan International	B/H Drilling	31	26
		H/W Construction	31	26
	World Vision	B/H Drilling	20	23
		H/W Construction	0	40
		H/W Rehabilitation	0	40
		B/H Flushing	8	8
		H/P Rehabilitation	40	40
		Dams Rehabilitation	4	4
Nkayi	WHO	B/H Drilling	2	2
Lupane	Japanese Aid	B/H Drilling	8	6
Bubi	World Vision	B/H Drilling	5	5
Binga	Save the Children Fund (UK)	D/W Drilling		9
		D/W Rehabilitation		12
		D/W Headworks		79
		D/W Pump-fitted		21
Hwange	CADEC	S/Dams Construction		3

The above achievements were undertaken by various non-governmental organisations in the water sector.

7.1.10 Conclusion

Generally the programme is going on fairly well in the province. Had it not been for the constraints mentioned in the report progress could have improved drastically. The water component is greatly appreciated by the communities as opposed to sanitation. People feel that water is a necessity and latrines are a mere luxury. This is evidenced by the slow progress being made in the construction of latrines. However, mobilisation has been intensified to enhance people's appreciation of the sanitation component. Health and hygiene workshops have been conducted so as to share information with the communities.

7.1.11 Recommendations

- ◆ Timeous release of funds will be very much appreciated by the province.
- ◆ NAC should give maximum support to districts such as Bubi district who are implementing a decentralised projects.
- ◆ Integration at provincial and district levels is to be promoted and enhanced.
- ◆ Implementation of CBM proves to be a vital core issue of the programme.
- ◆ DDF Head Office to render assistance on training as requested by districts.

7.1.12 Analysis of health statistics

Bubi Water and Sanitation Project

Water and Sanitation related diseases in Mbembeswana Clinic catchment area of Bubi district.

DISEASE	JAN-DEC 1997	JAN-JUNE 1997
Scabies	358	225
Dysentery	124	23
Bilharzia	15	4
Diarrhoea	223	102

Water and Sanitation related conditions are very much prevalent in Bubi district and above is the summary of cases of some of the diseases which are common in Mbembeswana Clinic. The catchment area of this clinic has a population of about +/- 10 000 people.

It will be observed from the above figures that, 3,6% of the population suffered from scabbies in 1996 and about 2,2% have already suffered from the disease. It is hoped that the Water and Sanitation project being implemented in this area will have an impact and result in reduced incidences of these diseases.

Tsholotsho Water and Sanitation

Madlangombe Rural Health Centre Catchment Area.

DISEASE	JAN-DEC 1997	JAN-JUNE 1997
Scabies	675	673
Dysentery	142	53
Bilharzia	20	9
Diarrhoea	889	232
Conjunctives	63	0

It is very difficult to say that the Water and Sanitation has an impact or not on the diseases associated with water and sanitation because they are many other factors that were not targeted for in the just completed project e.g.:

1. the sanitation coverage is still very low at 16,7%
2. the behaviour of the community towards good hygiene practices

All these play a role in the impact of the project in disease transmission.

Figures of these conditions in the beginning of the project are not readily available.

7.2 TSHOLOTSHO DISTRICT

7.2.1 The water and sanitation situation in the district

The total number of physical structures now existing in the district reads as follows:

a.	Boreholes	-	648
b.	Deep wells	-	151
c.	Household blair latrines	-	3871
d.	Multi-compartments	-	119

The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation's contribution to the above stated totals is as follows:

a.	Boreholes	-	100
b.	Blair latrines	-	1232
c.	Multi-compartments	-	34

7.2.2 Contributions by other agencies

Contributions to the water and sanitation project by other agencies

Agency	Boreholes	Household blair latrines	Multi-Compartment blair latrines	Dams
Plan International	81	175	11	
World Vision	38			4
SDA (ARDA)	15			
APSO	11			
ZIMTRUST	4			
Red Cross	2			
ZFFHC	1			
Helpage	5			
World Bank	12			
DANIDA	16			
American Embassy	10			
PSIP	3			
MRUC				

7.2.3 Operation and maintenance

-	No. of breakdowns attended to during the financial year	-	543
-	Number of breakdowns per month	-	15
-	Average down time in the district	-	3 days

Pump Minders attended to the breakdowns since the wrapping up of the Dutch funded Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project, there has not been as much activity in the district. There is however significant contributions by NGOs and donors which keep the DWSSC sufficiently busy.

7.2.4 Specific activities

7.2.5 Plan International

- The organisation drilled and constructed 26 boreholes and headworks during the period under review.
- Pre-siting of boreholes which were funded by Plan International was successfully done in 3 wards by the IRWSS Sub-committee and the community.
- They constructed 92 and 8 Blair latrines and multi-compartments respectively.

7.2.6 World Vision

- They sunk 23 boreholes during the course of the fiscal year.
- The organisation rehabilitated and constructed headworks on 40 boreholes.
- Eight boreholes were flushed out during this period.
- Four dams were rehabilitated to increase their capacity.

7.2.7 DDF –PSIP funding

- Six boreholes were sunk by the department during the financial year.
- They constructed 30 headworks during the period
- Ten deep wells were rehabilitated

7.2.8 Community Based Maintenance

- The formulation of a CBM project proposal and a project design outline by the DWSSC was done and submitted to Plan International for funding. This organisation's response is still awaited.
- The Department for International Development made an indication through a consultant Mr J. Waterkeyn that they are interested in funding a Community Based Management Programme in the district.

7.2.9 Proposal

- **The DWSSC proposes to hand over coordination of the water and sanitation projects to Tsholotsho Rural District Council. This would be in line with the tendency towards decentralisation.**

7.3 UMGUZA DISTRICT

There was not much activity related to the development of water and sanitation facilities in Mguza District. The DWSSC produced a project proposal and submitted it for approval by Council. However, Council has not yet adopted this project proposal six months since its submission. Thus, this report captures activities of the NGOs and a few supported by PSIP.

7.3.1 Overview of the district performance

Not much has changed since the last report.

SUMMARY OF WATER AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES IN UMGUZA DISTRICT

Activity	Target	Allocation	Expenditure	Achieved	
<i>Belgium funded activities</i>					
Handpumps Rehabilitation	30	4,500	4,500	32	
Piped W/Schemes Rehab.	1	1,000	1,000	2	
<i>P.S.I.P.</i>					
Maintenance of handpumps	55				
Maintenance of dams	2	2			
Maintenance of schemes	2	2			
<i>DDF borehole drilling</i>	:				
Vote	Target	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Achieved
PDI Communal	5	140,000	168,910	-28,910	5
PDI Resettlement	8	443,000	443,000	6	6

The resettlement borehole achievement is two less than the target as the balance was used to re-equip old boreholes which needed urgent attention.

7.3.2 Operation and maintenance in Resettlement Areas

There are no Pump Minders in the resettlement areas. As a result breakdowns go for long periods unattended to. The district is making efforts to address this problem. The Irish have been approached to assist with the setting up of a maintenance system.

7.3.3 Transport

The district has had transport problems since its inception. This is an area any project starting in the district would have to address as a matter of urgency.

7.3.4 Recommendations

The district recommends

- the introduction of a community based management system
- the establishment of management committees in the resettlement areas as well as communal areas so that breakdowns could be attended to at local level.

Like all other districts Umguza district needs to have its own transport if it is to effectively implement its water programmes.

7.4 HWANGE DISTRICT

This **Annual Report** is the fourth since the inauguration of the project in Hwange District. The project was initially planned to run for three years. The fourth year was actually an extension granted at the request of the district in an attempt to ensure the realisation of the project's objectives and targets.

7.4.1 Overview of district project

The district performed well in the implementation of the project although funds were released late and in some cases not at all. The district could have done much better if only funds had been released timeously. Because of the delayed release of project funds, the project implementation was only for a period of less than eight (8) months instead of the planned twelve months (12).

Although the district was able to realise its targets on water supplies, the same cannot be said for sanitation. The district could not achieve set targets and, has therefore, requested for yet another extension. This time the district has requested a four months extension which has been granted.

The district is almost through with water supply and will, in the extension period concentrate mostly on sanitation.

7.4.2 Progress reports

7.4.2.1 MLGRUD report

The district held ten (10) monthly meetings which helped in reviewing project implementation progress. The meeting also helped in keeping all members of the DWSSC well informed of what each one was doing. Plans for the next month were also made at these meetings.

Half yearly workshops were also organised and helped the district gain a much more global picture of the to project. These half year workshops were also very important as they allowed input from the PWSSC members whose contributions served to enrich project implementation.

The major constraint was the late release of funds during the second half of the financial year. Funds for the second half year were only released in April 1997 instead of at the start of January 1997.

7.4.2.2 MNAECC report

The ministry managed to achieve most of its set targets and the outstanding activities will be attended to during the extension period to facilitate the construction of outstanding latrines. The ministry could have easily realised its targets were it not for the late release of funds.

Coupled with this, was the non-availability of the project vehicle after it had been involved in an accident. It took a four months to have the vehicle back on the road.

On the whole, the ministry performed well in making the community aware of the importance of the project.

7.4.2.3 DWR report

The department managed to meet its set targets of drilling twenty seven (27) boreholes during the period under review. Twenty-five (25) of these were wet and two (2) were dry. The department did a sterling job which has tremendously improved water supplies in the district.

7.4.2.4 DDF report

With the exception of headworks upgrading, DDF achieved its set targets for the year. Out of the twenty five (25) boreholes whose headworks needed to be upgraded, DDF managed to complete twelve (12) leaving a balance of thirteen (13). This was due mainly to shortage of funds. The district has submitted a request for additional funds in order to complete the remaining boreholes. The upgrading of the storeroom is complete. The facility is now in use.

7.4.2.5 MOH&CW report

The ministry did not manage to achieve its set target largely due to late release of funds and compounded by lack of enthusiasm on the part of the community. In addition to this, the ministry is still working on the carry over funds from 1995/96 financial year. The fundamental reason advanced by the community on lack of progress is that their (community's) inability to pay the builder. In view of this problem the district has asked for an extension of time to enable it to achieve the set targets.

Funds for this purpose will be channelled through Council to facilitate easy and fast procurement of the necessary building materials. Province in this ministry has been requested to intensify its support during the dry period to ensure achievement of the set objectives. The DWSSC has also recommended that MOH&CW consider re-hiring the Project Co-ordinator, whose contract expired at the end of June, 1997, for the remaining four months.

7.4.2.6 AGRITEX report

The department managed to achieve its targets on land use planning in Simangani Ward. However, the department had to work day and night to achieve its targets due to late release of funds. Funds for the second half were only released in April, 1997. To make matters worse the department was under fuel embargo for most of the time particularly during the second half of the year.

7.4.2.7 Hwange RDC

The local authority did not receive funding during the period under review, and to make matters worse, to date there is no explanation as to why funds were not released despite the district's monthly reminders. However, the local authority managed to achieve its target using its own resources. Community mobilisation need to be carried out if the district is to maintain hope of achieving targets on sanitation.

It is therefore, recommended that those in high authority facilitate the disbursement of funds to Hwange district as a matter of urgency.

7.4.2.8 MOE

The Ministry of Education was co-opted into the IRWSS committee to facilitate the construction of institutional latrines. The co-option of the ministry has greatly improved the quantity and quality of institutional latrine construction. The carry-over funds from 1995/96 financial year is almost exhausted and construction under 1996/97 financial year will commence once funds are received.

7.4.2.9 CADEC report

The NGO during the period under review was engaged in small dam construction. The following dams are now complete and will be handed over to the beneficiaries in due course.

1. Kasibo dam in Nekabandama I Ward
2. Mabale dam in Mabale Ward
3. Mpakati dame in Lupote Ward.

The dams will be used for irrigation and watering of domestic animals.

7.4.2.10 Conclusion

The fundamental problem was the late or non-release of funds. For example no funds were released to Council making it practically impossible to operate in an integrated manner. MLGRUD and AGRITEX only received their allocations in April 1997 for the second half, a loss of three months.

The response by the community is still poor, thus requiring more effort from the local authority and MNAECC. The former is without funding.

Some communities cannot afford to hire a builder to construct latrines.

Generally the district benefited from the programme although more still need to be done, particularly on the sanitation component. The project is reported to have helped raise the district's sanitation coverage up to thirty (30%) percent. The project objective was to reach fifty percent (50%) coverage.

HWANGE DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance
MLGRUD			
Monitoring and supervision meetings	12	12	0
Planning workshops	2	1	1
AGRITEX			
Land Use Planning	6	0	0
MNAECC			
Pre-sites	93	93	0
Establish W/point Committees	31	31	0
Train Pump-Caretakers	62	62	0
Contact meetings	54	30	0
Local Leaders Training	9	5	4
Training WWSSCS (WADCOs)	9	5	4
Training WWSSCC (VIDCOs)	9	5	0
DDF			
Pump installation	31	26	5
Headworks on Boreholes	31	26	5
Headworks Upgrading	25	12	13
Mechanical Rehabilitation on Boreholes	10	25	0
Training Headworks Teams	3	3	0
Stores Upgrading	1	1	0
DWR			
Siting	31	31	0
Drilling	26	26	0
HRDC			
Opening Ceremonies	4	0	4
Training of Councillors	2	0	2
Monitoring visits	3	5	2
Community Based Maintenance Trip	1	0	1
Community Mobilisation	6	2	4
MOH/CW			
Household Latrines	692	135	557
Multi-compartment Latrines	4	0	4
Health Education	1	0	1
Latrine Builder Training	30	0	30

HWANGE DISTRICT: EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FY 1996/97

Activity	Transfer	Expenditure	Balance
MLGRUD			
Travelling and Subsistence	11,000	11,272	-272
Vehicle Running Costs	36,000	35,733	267
Stationery	8,500	7,623	877
Planning Workshop	25,000	23,225	1,775
End of Project Report	10,000	0	10,000
Training	5,000	2,090	2,910
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
			0
Travelling and Subsistence	44,000	2,000	42,000
Vehicle Running Costs	757,500	5,160	752,340
HRDC			
			0
Opening Ceremonies	3,200	0	3,200
Training of Councillors	3,000	0	3,000
CBM Tour	30,000	0	30,000
Vehicle Running Costs/Councillors	25,000	0	25,000
Stationery/Council	2,500	0	2,500
T & S MLGRUD	4,000	0	4,000
Computer Training	20,000	0	20,000
T & S DDF	5,000	0	5,000
T & S MOH/CW	10,000	0	10,000
T & S AGRITEX	2,800	0	2,800
T & S Council	20,050	0	20,050
Stationery AGRITEX	1,500	0	1,500
Vehicle Running Costs/AGRITEX	15,000	0	15,000
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
Vehicle Running Costs	3,000	0	3,000
Travelling and Subsistence	1,500	0	1,500
T & S AGRITEX	719	0	719
Contingencies	91,272	0	91,272
MOH/CW			
Household Latrines & Multi-compartments	326,000	168,844	157,156
Tools	10,500	10,500	0
Health and Hygiene Education	60,000	0	60,000
Latrine Builders Training	3,900	0	3,900
Vehicle Running Costs	100,000	103,195	-3,195
Stationery	3,000	3,000	0
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
Vehicle Running Costs	6,000	0	6,000
Travelling and Subsistence	3,000	0	3,000
TOTAL	1,647,941	372,641	1,275,300

HWANGE DISTRICT: STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE 1996/97 (continued)

Activity	Transfer	Expenditure	Balance
AGRITEX			
Travelling and Subsistence	3,000	200	2,800
Vehicle Running Costs	15,000	584	14,416
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
Vehicle Running Costs	3,000	3,213	-213
Travelling and Subsistence	1,500	78,100	-76,600
MNAECC			
Pump Caretaker Training	3,520	2,664	856
Community Training	4,400	33,991	-29,591
Vehicle Running Costs	50,000	41,766	8,234
Travelling and Subsistence	10,000	8,110	1,890
Training materials	1,500	685	815
Stationery	3,000	1,353	1,647
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
Vehicle Running Costs	6,000	4,282	1,718
Travelling and Subsistence	4,000	3,015	985
Price Increases	13,599	0	13,599
DDF			
Pump Installations on Boreholes	220,000	299,963	-79,963
Headworks on Boreholes	110,000	100,340	9,660
Exp. W/P, H/W Upgrading & Rehabilitate	62,500	74,154	-11,654
Mechanical Rehabilitation	45,000	294,206	-249,206
Stores Upgrading	50,000	45,483	4,517
Training Headworks Teams	1,680	1,672	8
Vehicle Running Costs	120,000	129,263	-9,263
Tools and Equipment	70,000	60,436	9,564
Travelling and Subsistence	5,000	4,610	390
T & S (Council)	5,000	5,000	0
Stationery	2,500	2,806	-306
Personnel	12,000	11,648	352
PROVINCIAL SUPPORT			
Vehicle Running Costs	5,000	1,500	3,500
Travelling and Subsistence	2,500	1,892	608
Price Increases	328,792		328,792
TOTAL	1,158,491	1,210,933	-52,442

7.5 BINGA DISTRICT

Following the Government policy on decentralisation, Binga Rural District Council assumed the Chairmanship of the DWSSC in May 1996. This means that as from this date, Council was tasked to manage and implement Water and Sanitation projects. The involvement of council in water issues through its grassroots structures is a good indicator of its desire to move in the desired democracy, transparency and accountability by the community.

The purpose of this report therefore is to highlight the activities under-taken by the district water and sanitation sub-committee for the whole year. This is necessary in terms of decision making at district, provincial and national levels.

7.5.1 Activities

Below are the details of the activities carried out during the course of the year.

7.5.1.1 Save the Children (UK) is helping Council in the provision of clean water in communal areas. The NGO is involved in well sinking, well deepening and construction of small dams. Below are the activities carried out:

a)	Total number of completed wells to slab level	23
b)	Total number of wells deepened	9
c)	Total number of wells fitted with pumps	21
d)	Total number of wells with completed headworks	79
e)	Total number of rehabilitated wells	12
f)	Total number of abandoned sites	10

In addition to the sinking of wells, Save the Children Fund (UK) is also involved in dam construction. After completion, the dams are handed over to DDF to maintain. So far six dams have been constructed in five wards namely Saba/Lubanda, Pashu, Manjolo, Tinde and Nagangala/Sinampande.

7.5.1.2 DDF

DDF is actively involved in the repairs and maintenance of dams and all other water points such as boreholes. The organisation is also involved in mechanical rehabilitation.

Activities carried out during the course of the year are detailed below:-

a)	Total number of boreholes drilled	1
b)	Total number of boreholes rehabilitated	53
c)	Total number of boreholes repaired	92
d)	Total number of deep wells drilled	13
e)	Total number of deep wells rehabilitated	7
f)	Total number of deep wells repaired	150
g)	Total number of dams constructed and completed	6

7.5.1.3 DWR

The revamping of the whole system at Binga Growth Point is still in progress. A new water station is under construction and once it is completed Binga town will have adequate water supplies.

Digging of trenches for the water line at Mlibizi state land is in progress. Once this piped water scheme is completed, a number of institutions at Sianyundu are expected to benefit. This includes the Rural Health Centre, Rural Service Centre, the nearby secondary and primary schools and, the community.

Mangle piped water scheme continued to give problems and both DWR and DDF have refused responsibility for running the scheme. This problem is seriously affecting the development of Manjolo Secondary School which is earmarked for "A" level status.

7.5.1.4 Community Based Management

The DWSSC collected the data for the two pilot wards, namely Dobola and Nagangala/Sinampande. No funds have been sourced so far for the implementation of the project.

7.5.1.5 Nabusenga Ward Sanitation Programme

The district's project proposal has been approved by the E U and some three hundred and twenty six (Z\$326 000) dollars promised to support implementation of the project. The money has not yet been deposited into the Council's account. Once the money is disbursed to council, one hundred and ten (110) latrines will be constructed. Community mobilisation has already been done.

7.5.1.6 Kabuda Ward Sanitation Project Proposal

A project proposal for the provision of latrines to the community in this ward was presented to Council for approval and forwarded to donors for funding.

7.5.1.7 Main project proposal on water and sanitation

The main project document is being finalised by Binga Rural District Council.

7.5.2 Recommendations

More support should be given to the districts which have not yet started implementing the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

7.6 BUBI DISTRICT

Implementation of the Bubi district water and sanitation project is funded by the Irish Aid and is following the decentralised model as defined by the National Action Committee, which puts Council at the helm of water and sanitation activities. Implementation of the project had initially been set to start in July, 1996 but only started in earnest in the second half of 1996/97 financial year. To start off, the district received a cheque for one hundred and ninety six thousand (US\$196 000) United States dollars. Two months elapsed from the time the cheque was received before actual implementation could start. This period was necessary to get the cheque cleared by the banks. A further delay was necessary to allow for the completion of a baseline survey the district was undertaking which was to have a major input in the implementation of the water and sanitation project.

All these delays resulted in the shifting of some activities originally meant for the 1996/7 financial year to 1997/98. This means that the two year project will now end in December, 1998 instead of June, 1998.

It should be noted therefore, that though this is an annual report, it in fact only describes activities relating to a six months period (January - June, 1997).

7.6.1 The water activities

7.6.1.1 Borehole siting

Thirty (30) pre-sites relating to the proposed ten boreholes that had been planned for were established by the communities with assistance from MNAECC. This activity was limited to Mbembesi Forestry area, which was the district's priority area of the period under review. Confirmation of the final ten (10) sites was done by DWR.

BUBI DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FOR FY 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Borehole	30	30	100
Rehabilitation	39	39	100
Household blair latrines	150	0	0
Multi-compartment blair latrines	20	0	0
Land use plans	6	1	17
Pump Minders	10	4	40
Women	5	4	80
Men	5	0	0
Presites	60	30	50
Water Point Committees trained	70	10	14
Health and hygiene promotion	80	74	93
Staff training (council)	6	0	0
Headworks builders trained	6	4	67
Staff training (AGRITEX)	1	1	100
No. of DWSSC meetings	6	6	100
No of planning and review w/shops	2	2	100

7.6.1.2 Borehole drilling

The final ten (10) sites established by DWR were later developed by the same department. The boreholes ranged from fifty five (55 m) metres to eighty (80 m) metres in depth.

The DWSSC has raised concern at the rather high charges levied by DWR for drilling. Dialogue has been opened with the department to find a solution to this. A total of five hundred and eighty thousand, nine hundred and thirty (Z\$580 930) dollars were spent on borehole drilling and yet the district had budgeted four hundred (Z\$400 000) dollars for the drilling activities. This means the district incurred an over-expenditure of one hundred and eighty thousand, nine hundred and thirty (Z\$180 930) dollars. The DWSSC is also worried over the use of private hire vehicles by DWR as these tend to have very high hire rates. These high hire rates resulted in the DWR invoicing the project for twenty five (Z\$25 000) dollars whereas the district had budgeted ten thousand (Z\$10 000) dollars for the purpose.

In addition to the ten (10) boreholes funded by Irish Aid, the district also benefited from three (3) boreholes drilled with support from PSIP funds. These boreholes were at Ngazimbi, Sithunyuwa Makhekhe and at Majiji 2 respectively.

NGOs also made quite a significant contribution to borehole drilling. A total of seventeen (17) boreholes were drilled with support from Japanese Aid.

World Vision International drilled ten (10) boreholes, five (5) of these at Mbembeswana and the other five (5) Nkosikazi Communal area.

7.6.1.3 Headworks construction

Out of a target of sixteen (16) headworks on existing water points, fifteen (15) were completed as at the end of June, 1997. The remaining one will be completed in the next financial year.

The DWSSC was disappointed by the poor workmanship on some of the headworks by DDF. As a result, corrective measure have been instituted. The quality of workmanship is an indicatment on the level of supervision and the quality of training of these builders.

7.6.1.4 Rehabilitation

The district experienced high frequency of breakdowns. This was because of pressure exerted by both humans and livestock on water points. The drying up of some dams resulted in animals being dependent on boreholes and wells.

All in all, a total of thirty nine (39) water points were rehabilitated during the course of the year.

Sixteen (16) water points were targeted for mechanical rehabilitation for the six (6) months period. Only eight (8) of these were completed by the close of the financial year under review. The balance of eight (8) water points is due for completion in July, 1997. Transport problems were in the main, responsible for this failure to meet set targets.

A total of one hundred and thirty one (131) water points were attended to as part of routine maintenance during the financial year. The Pump Minders found themselves stretched to the limit by the frequent breakdowns experienced. The result was inevitably much longer down-time compared to the previous financial year.

7.6.1.5 Dams

The status of most the district's dams has not changed. Most the district's dams were silted and breached during the last rain season. Todate, nothing has been done to reclaim these dams. This has increased pressure on boreholes and consequently the increased frequency of breakdowns.

7.6.1.6 Sanitation

The DWSSC had set itself a target of two hundred and fifty (250) blair latrines to be constructed during the six (6) month period. However, none of the latrines were completed as a result of a delay in the training of builders and unavailability of transport to ferry materials such as cement and sand to site. The arrival of the eight tonne lorry at the end of February, 1997 meant that construction work could only start in March and therefore not much progress could have been made in the three months to June. Because input costs, especially cement, rose quite markedly, the number of units to be completed using the budget allocation was reduced to one hundred and fifty (150) latrines. The one hundred and fifty blair latrines will be completed during the 1997/98 financial year. At the end of the 1996/97 financial year, all the one hundred and fifty (150) latrines were under construction and at various stages of completion.

The cement input in the Mbembesi Forestry area is very high. This is because the area is predominantly Kalahari sands whose soils cannot be used for brick moulding. Besides, the burning of earth bricks has negative environmental implications as it would entail the cutting down of trees for firewood. The loose soil structure also requires that latrine pits be lined right from the bottom to minimise chances of the latrine collapsing.

The DWSSC is in the process of investigating various options to reduce the unit cost of latrine construction. One such option is to encourage the use of stone to line the pits. At the close of the financial year under review, work was in progress at Mbembeswana 1 and Kokolombeni Primary Schools.

MOH&CW working in conjunction with a number of NGOs constructed a total of fifty (50) squat holes at institutions and some three hundred and fifty one (351) household blair latrines.

7.6.1.7 District workshops

Two (2) district workshops were conducted, one in January and the other in June, 1997. The first workshop concentrated mainly on the orientation of the DWSSC as well as the planning of work for the next six (6) months.

The second workshop conducted in June was mainly an end of year planning and evaluation workshop where progress to June, 1997 was assessed and new plans were made for the next financial year.

Management of the water and sanitation project was strengthened by a workshop funded and conducted by NAC. The workshop focussed mainly on the management of the project by the Rural District Council.

7.6.1.8 Community training

Community training and mobilisation was one of the first activities to be carried out. This entailed the education of communities on their roles and responsibilities in the project. Emphasis was placed on community management of the project and its sustainability during and after the initial phase of implementation. The major participants in the training programme were the local leadership and grassroots extension workers. These were expected to further disseminate information to their respective communities.

Training has so far been carried out in five wards of Mbembesi Forestry area (being wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

While it is too early to evaluate the impact of the training, it is generally felt that such training needs to be revitalised as the sustainability of the programme will largely depend on community's ability and understanding of their roles.

7.6.1.9 Headworks builders

Eight (8) headworks builders and an equal number of assistants were trained in February, 1997. On the main, these were drawn from the project priority area. However, the efficacy of the training is in doubt as is reflected by the quality of the work produced by the builders. More on the job training is being carried out to rectify this problem.

7.6.1.10 Latrine builders

A total of forty seven (47) builders were trained during the period under review. Of these eleven (11) were female and thirty six (36) were men. This glaring gender imbalance will be rectified with the further encouragement of female participation in currently male dominated fields.

The training of builders is an on going exercise. This training helps the builder gain more experience under the supervision of Health Orderlies and EHTs.

7.6.1.11 Health and hygiene promotion

Health and hygiene promotion had been erroneously omitted from the budget. However, because of the importance of this training in the initial stages of the project, funding was sourced from the interest earned by the water and sanitation account. A total of 74 participants benefited from this training using the participatory methodologies. The participants were drawn mainly from village community workers, councillors and Government extension staff.

7.6.1.12 Pump Minders

Four (4) Pump Minders were trained in February 1997. This was mainly to reinforce their knowledge in the maintenance and care of water facilities. However, the use of Pump Minders will be gradually phased out with the introduction of the community based maintenance system. Nevertheless, the current incumbents will be absorbed into the new system as mechanics in their respective areas.

7.6.1.13 Staff training

Agricultural extension staff from all wards were trained in various aspects relating to their work as regards the project, (such as scanning, photo interpretation and conservation). Computer literacy training for staff was not done during the reporting period. The activity has been carried over into the next financial year.

7.6.1.14 Conservation

Conservation works around water points had not been originally included in the budget. From the observations made by consultants who conducted the baseline survey, the DWSSC felt that this should be made one of the major components of the Bubi project. Funding was therefore sourced from the interest for this activity. However, because of congestion of activities in this financial year, this has had to be postponed to the 1997/98 financial year.

7.6.1.15 Land use planning

As at the end of June, 1997, one village out of a target of two had been scanned. The target of one ward scan was not completed and has been carried over into the next financial year. Two (2) village plans had been planned for the period, but could not be completed as was the one ward plan. The major problem faced by AGRITEX, the lead agency in this activity, was shortage of transport. The agency's staff were also committed elsewhere. In addition, important equipment such as maps and air photographs could not be obtained easily and in time from the suppliers.

7.6.1.16 Monthly meetings

Monthly meetings for the DWSSC were held as scheduled. These meetings serve as means for project monitoring and evaluation. A problem that the DWSSC had to grapple with throughout the year is one of inconsistent representation by certain sector agencies. A new face turns up at each meeting making it impossible to follow up issues from the previous meeting.

7.6.1.17 Finance

For the US\$196 000 dollars received by the district converted to Z\$2 0854.80 after all necessary deductions had been made. Once banked, this money earned a total of Z\$46 940.80. This interest was used to support health and hygiene promotion activities which had not been budgeted for.

Another, Z\$409 37.58 was earned as interest at the end of June, 1997. A decision has not yet been made as to how this interest will be used.

As a result of the undertaking of the baseline survey, project implementation could not be undertaken before February, 1997. This late start resulted in targets being unmet at the end of June, 1997. These unmet targets have all been rescheduled to the next financial year.

The baseline survey was conducted by Linds Agricultural Services during the months of December, 1996 and January, 1997. In many cases, this survey confirmed the findings of the consultative inventory exercise carried out in 1995. All the new findings and recommendations are being addressed as part of project implementation.

7.6.1.18 Constraints

The DWSSC implementing the water and sanitation project experienced transport problems. For the three quarters of the year DWSSC has been using the 8- tonne lorry for transporting building materials and also for contact meetings. This has led to some agencies failing to meet their annual targets. The arrival of the land cruiser later in the year has to some extent alleviated the transport problems.

The failure by some companies to deliver water and sanitation material on time has also led to some agencies failing to meet their annual targets.

Shortage of Pump Minders has worsened the down-time in the district. Because of lack of suitable transport, the few Pump Minders often have to be transported to different locations in the district to attend to breakdowns.

The major problems faced in the sanitation component of the project were as a result of the sandy soils of the priority project areas combined with the heavy and persistent rains which fell during the year resulted in the collapse of many Blair latrine pits. This meant that some households had to dig more than one pit.

7.6.2 Conclusion and recommendations

Implementation of the water and sanitation project in Bubi District experienced some hiccups at the beginning. This was due to the late release of funds and late delivery of project vehicles. Implementing agencies encountered 'adaptation' problems as most of them had never before been exposed to a project where Council is truly the responsible authority. These problems are being slowly overcome and the next phase of the project should see greater efficiency and effectiveness.

Community management of the project will have to be strengthened as there is still strong evidence of the community not identifying closely with the project. Community based management training workshops will be held during the next budget period. In the interim, it may be necessary to increase the number of Pump Minders in the district. These Pump Minders should each have a full set of tools to make them effective.

Most of the activities carried over from the last financial year will be completed during July and August, 1997. Most of last financial year's budget allocation has therefore, been committed towards the completion of these carry-over targets.

There is need for additional vehicles and motor-bikes to enable smooth implementation of the project.

The project's scope should be extended to include the construction of dams to cater for the needs of livestock.

8.0 MATEBELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE

Matebeleland South Province consists of seven districts. Details of these districts are summarised below:

8.0.1 District information

8.0.1.1 Beitbridge received funding for a three year project from UNICEF

This project has since ended and the district is taking stock of what else needs to be done and hopes to prepare a request for continued funding to enable the district to reach *Phase One Service Level*.

8.0.1.2 Bulilima Mangwe had a four year project implemented with support from the Dutch Government. Though implementation of this project has since ended, its benefits continue to be enjoyed. To ensure that these benefits continue to be available to the communities of the district, the DWSSC and the RDC has embarked on a process to introduce a community management system in the district.

8.0.2 Gwanda is currently the only district with an ongoing project. Implementation of the project started in 1996 and some good progress is being made. This project becomes the first, and, at the moment, the only one following a decentralised implementation model in the province.

8.0.3 Insiza, Matobo and Umzingwane districts produced project proposals which NAC appraised and submitted to the EU who had expressed interest to fund the projects. To date, some five (5) years later, no feedback has been received as to the status of these projects especially with regards to whether the EU is still interested in supporting them.

8.1 BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT

8.1.1 General Overview on Water and Sanitation in the District

8.1.1.1 Water

Although *Phase One Service Level* has been attained, most water points require rehabilitation to bring them to acceptable standards before their hand over to respective communities. Moreover, the provision of water for livestock was not addressed, yet they rely on the same water points with the communities. This issue needs to be re-addressed. For some reason, the period for the programme was reduced from four (4) to three (3) years which had a negative impact on the programme.

8.1.1.2 Sanitation

The sanitation coverage is about 25% instead of 50% for Phase One Service Level. Factors that contributed to the low coverage were:

- ◆ The original document indicated that the programme would go for five years but that was reduced to three years which affected the output hence the recommendation for the extension of the programme.
- ◆ Communities in Beitbridge have had constant droughts which had a negative impact on the construction of Blair toilets.
- ◆ Health and Hygiene Education should have come first so that the communities would realise the need for latrines.

8.1.1.3 Activities in the district

The only activity being implemented in the district is health and hygiene promotion using participatory methods. This is funded by MOH&CW. The district still awaits funds promised for CBM.

8.1.1.4 Community Based Management

This component was introduced late, and that was after the realisation of the essence of sustainability of all facilities provided under the programme. The process of establishing a community management system involved the setting up of village committees and the training of handpump mechanics. The district noted with satisfaction that quite a large number of women were trained as handpump mechanics. The satisfaction arises from the observation that women tend to be more permanent residents of their respective areas as compared to their men counterparts.

Also, health and hygiene education received by women tends to have a direct impact on the whole family.

Thus, the involvement of women in the establishment of the community based management system has been viewed as a strong point favouring the success of the system.

8.1.1.5 Village Based Consultative Inventory

The VBCI was carried out in 1993 and results revealed that wells were not reliable and that quite a number of water points in the district require rehabilitation to bring them to acceptable national standards.

8.1.2 Brief Overview on NGOs

8.1.2.1 Lutheran Development Service

Lutheran Development Service was contracted in the programme for two years to carry out well deepening, rehabilitation of water points, sink new wells and construct infiltration dams. This was made possible by Dutch funding. LDS also provided its own funds for medium/small dams in the district and the programme calls for community participation.

8.1.2.2 Christian Care

Christian Care is another NGO that came in on the construction of small/medium sized dams in the district and the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.

8.1.3 Recommendations

The DWSSC recommends the extension of this project by at least two years.

The DWSSC also recommends that sufficient funds be released to enable the district to complete the CBM training in the remaining five wards.

The committee recommends that all project funds be channelled through the Rural District Council with immediate effect.

The tables given below summarise the district's achievements against set targets.

8.1.4 Non-integrated project activities

8.1.4.1 DDF -boreholes

Since there was no funding under Water and Sanitation Programme the 19 boreholes were funded as follows:

- 6 were under P.S.I.P.
- 10 were under Japanese Aid
- 3 were German funded under Roads Base Camp Programme.

8.1.4.2 LDS

They completed three dams this financial year at:-

- Tshongwane in ward 9
- Fula in ward 3
- No. 39 in ward 3

They also constructed 22 blair toilets. The expenditure on dams, wells and toilets has never been released to us.

8.1.4.3 MOH/CW - Latrines

Six toilets were constructed by householders on self finance.

BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

Organisation	Activity	Achievements	Achievements	Total
		Up to June 1996	FY 1996/97	
DDF				
	Boreholes	340	19	356
	Wells	609	0	609
	Dams	20	0	20
LDS				
	Boreholes	4	0	4
	Wells	25	11	36
	Dams	5	3	8
MOH&CW				
	Blair toilets	2584	6	2590
LDS				
	Blair toilets	40	22	62
AGRITEX				
	Land Use Plans	6 wards	0	6 wards
RDC				
	CBM	6 wards	0	6 wards

8.2 UMZINGWANE DISTRICT

8.2.1 Overview of Water and Sanitation Activities

Without a comprehensive programme, water and sanitation activities have not been pronounced in the district. A very limited measure of success was achieved. It is also notable that a number of snags militated against maximum achievements in those few activities undertaken in the district. These include the general lack of adequate supervision, shortage of equipment especially handpump tools and, most crucial, shortage of transport. Some of the planned activities lacked financial support.

DDF managed to drill four (4) boreholes under PSIP and maintained one hundred and forty (140) hand pumps during the financial year.

The sanitation component had very little as the programme is without any aid. However, the district had a few cases of individuals who took the initiative to construct latrine units for themselves. MOH&CW assisted these individuals through the provision of technical know-how.

However, two very strong topical issues which were not recognised by the programme in the past are beginning to emerge. The question of the environmental awareness and gender recognition have featured prominently in one of the programmes currently on pilot in the district i.e. the *District Environmental Action Planning*.

Through participatory workshops, the community in ward 8 (Zhilo) have been made aware of the benefits of maintaining a good eco-system and the need to project the participation of women and the youths. The programme, has encouraged the beneficiary community to have control over their resources and at the same time build their capacity to manage their environment.

The other very interesting phenomenon is the increasing participation and control by the *local authority* in these programmes. This is helping Council build its capacity for eventual take over of total management of the programme. To this end Council and the beneficiary communities are already involved in the environmental rehabilitation of identified sites for tourism and the provision of adequate sanitation facilities.

During the financial year, eight (8) DWSSC meetings were held in support of the few project activities being undertaken in the district. The main problem has been to build linkages between the various projects that are seemingly aimed at achieving the same goals. There are four (4) projects currently operating in the district with very similar objectives and aims:-

- a. The District Environmental Action Planning (DEAP)
- b. The Restoration of Dams and Catchment Areas Focus (RDC Focus)
- c. The Give a Dam Campaign (GAD)
- d. The Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (IRWSSP)

Efforts are underway by Council's Planning Department to try and co-ordinate all four projects and any other that will come up in the district in the future.

- ◆ Arrangements for this included:
- ◆ Having one district committee for all four projects.
- ◆ Making sure that this committee retains the same membership.
- ◆ Having the RDC as the coordinator of the projects.
- ◆ Having all project funds channeled through and being accounted for by the RDC.

8.3.2 NGOs/Non – Integrated Projects

The district Environmental Action Planning Programme is only a pilot programme concentrated in Zhilo (Ward 8).

The Give a Dam Campaign and the RDC Focus only concentrate in those communities that have identified dams on the same programme.

8.3.3 NGO/Government Partnership

The District Environmental Action Planning Programmes and the Community Health Management Project aim to build two hundred and twenty one (221) Blair latrines in five (5) villages over a period of one year. The project was allocated one hundred thousand (Z\$100 000) dollars by the UNDP through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The programme is carried out entirely by the community and the district committee provide training and technical advice. Builders are paid by the individual households and materials are provided from the funds which are held by Council. The project started in May 1997 and should be complete by the end of June 1998.

8.3.4 NGOs

One dam (Sehondo) was completed during the period reported upon and progress is at an advanced stage on Majodwana dam, all under the Give a Dam Campaign programme.

Mobilisation workshops have also been held on the other new sites the Shale 2 and Mbilamboyi dams which should come into line before the end of the year.

8.3.5 Problems, Constraints and Recommendations

In the absence of funding the committee funds itself in a very difficult position to monitor these programmes. In most cases these programmes are done during the individual Ministries/Departments' core activities and the effectiveness becomes questionable.

Council does not have a Project Officer at the moment and the intention is to transfer completely all the co-ordination activities to the Local Authority.

Transport is not readily available to service Ministries/Departments'. The committee is dependant on DDF and to some extent Council, but in most cases they have their core targets to meet.

8.4 MATOBO DISTRICT

8.4.1 Overview of Water and Sanitation Activities in the District

The brief reports from the participation ministries and departments as given below cover all what has taken place in the district. The brief reports also show what still remains to be done hopefully in the next financial year.

8.4.1.1 MNAECC

The ministry helped in the pre-siting of five (5) boreholes and the establishment of Water Point Committees. The ministry was also involved in the CBM and follow-up project activities which shows that the communities were putting into practice what they had learned.

8.4.1.2 MOH/CW

All latrines built in the district were done through the efforts of the communities. This is because during this financial year, there was no funding for latrine construction. There were no latrine builders trained during the year. Health Education and water quality monitoring has been done through the normal MOH&CW votes.

Mvuramanzi Trust has been approached to assist in funding family well protection. The Trust has promised to come and meet the district team.

8.4.1.3 DDF (Water Division)

A follow-up has been done on the thirty (32) piped water schemes to assess the impact of training. Generally most of the schemes are able to purchase fuels and oils for the engines.

8.4.1.4 Problems

Most of the engines are now old and need over-haul or complete replacement. Funds are needed for the training of engine operators on the maintenance of the engines. The training of engine operators will be conducted by the mechanical personnel of this department being assisted by the water division.

8.4.1.5 AGRITEX

Shortage of funds and transport have hampered progress in land use planning. Two villages are in the Air Photo Interpretation stage and there is need for field checking before doing anything else.

8.4.1.6 NGOs/Non-Integrated Projects

UNICEF has provided funds for the completion of the VBCI, which, at the time of writing this report was being analysed. The VBCI will help the district write a project proposal to secure assistance in providing water and sanitation in the district. The partnership between NGOs and Government is very much welcome as this will go a long way in providing clean water and proper sanitary facilities.

8.4.2 Problems, Constraints and Recommendations

The DWSSC has found it difficult to monitor progress due to lack of funds and transport. The DWSSC has faced serious transport problems such that some areas are neglected for long periods.

The DWSSC recommends, therefore, that a vehicle be seconded to the district whose specific purpose would be to carry out duties related to water and sanitation. We also encourage more donors to pour funds into the IRWSSP.

8.5 BULILIMA MANGWE DISTRICT

Although the Dutch funded IRWSS programme ended in 1993 and 1994 respectively. Non-Governmental Organisations and donors have continued to fund projects whose objectives are in line with those of the Dutch funded project. The only difference is that funding for activities currently being undertaken in the district does not cater for a multi-sectoral approach.

8.5.1 Summary

DDF was the only organisation that received carry-over funds amounting to twenty eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty two (Z\$28 932.00) dollars in the 1996/97 financial year. Ten thousand (Z\$10 000) dollars was then spent on the purchase of headwork fittings. Another six thousand (Z\$6 000) dollars was used for purchasing Pump Minder tools. Pipes and rods which were used in the rehabilitation of two (2) boreholes cost some six thousand (Z\$6 000) dollars. VRC accounted for four thousand, eight hundred and thirty two (\$ 4 832) dollars, while T&S took two thousand (Z\$2 000).

Through other donors and NGOs, 18 boreholes were drilled in Plumtree South and 3 drilled in Plumtree North with headworks, 22 boreholes were flushed and 17 hydrofractured. A total of three piped water schemes were funded for construction and one old one for its extension.

Through donor support and individual effort some three hundred and eight (308) latrines were constructed. Fifty (50) of these latrines were constructed at schools.

8.5.2 Other Water and Sanitation Related Activities

8.5.2.1 Redd Barna funded the drilling of three (3) boreholes and constructed headworks at Makulela ward.

8.5.2.2 World Vision

World Vision funded the drilling of eighteen (18) boreholes in Plumtree South in Wards 8, 9, 10, 5 and 6. A total of thirteen (13) of these boreholes were successfully drilled.

8.5.2.3 UNICEF supported the flushing of twenty two (22) boreholes and the hydrofracturing of another seventeen (17) in Plumtree North and South.

8.5.2.4 New Zealand High Commission

The New Zealand High Commission funded the construction of Bambadzi and Sevaka piped water schemes. The High Commission also funded the extension of Ntoli-Gala piped water scheme to the new school.

8.5.2.5 British High Commission funded the construction of Hinge Piped Water Scheme.

8.5.2.6 PSIP funds were used to drill five (5) boreholes in the district. Four (4) of these, namely, Village 28, Mbwenda School, Sikwapasehamba and Tshingababili school were successful. It was the borehole drilled at Gala school which was dry.

8.5.2.7 Africa 2000 Initiative

Africa 2000 had targeted to build latrines for one hundred and sixty seven (167) household latrines in Huwana and drill four (4) boreholes and train the water committees for the boreholes. A total of thirty eight thousand (Z\$38 000) dollars was allocated to initiate the project.

From this plan, nine (9) latrines were built and some fifty (50) pits were dug. The main problem which lowered progress was that funding came when people were busy in the fields.

8.5.2.7 MOH&CW facilitated the construction of three hundred and nine (309) latrines, eighty (80) of which were at schools.

8.5.3 Recommendations

Bulilima Mangwe still needs the funding for water and sanitation activities, especially to enable rehabilitation of existing water points.

- ◆ There is need for an evaluation of the ground covered in headworks construction and completed.
- ◆ Sound CBM to be introduced to the community to alleviate inadequate funding by Government on maintenance of water points.
- ◆ That the latrines left incomplete by Africa 2000 be completed.

8.6 INSIZA DISTRICT

There was very little activity related to water and sanitation in the district. The little that actually went on pertained to community education and provision of sanitary facilities.

8.6.1 Overview of IRWSSP in the District

Insiza district is situated in regions four (4) and five (5) which are characterised by low, erratic rainfall. On average the district receives about four hundred (400) millimetres of rainfall annually.

The district covers approximately 7566.19 square kilometres. Some 111.21 square kilometres of this district is taken up by communal and resettlement areas. The project is mainly concentrated in the communal land where the population is estimated to be about forty nine thousand, six hundred and thirty eight (49,638) people.

Statistically, the district is now said to have been well covered in terms of provision of water points. However, the same statistics show that the sanitation component is lagging behind. As at the end of June, 1997, there were some four thousand, three hundred and forty four (4,344) homesteads without latrines in the district.

8.6.2 Existing Structures are as follows:-

Boreholes	-	452
Deep wells	-	73
Latrines	-	4528
Protected Springs	-	0
Unprotected Springs	-	0
Shallow Wells	-	0
Family Wells	-	7
Dams	-	173

8.6.3 Maintenance Profile

Boreholes breakdown attended	-	120
Breakdowns attended by pump-minders	-	115
Breakdown attended by MT	-	5
Average breakdowns per month	-	10
Average down time in the district	-	10 days

The above water and sanitation facilities had been provided by various donors, Government and NGOs during the years after independence. In 1980 there were over one hundred boreholes of which the rest were done by the current government. NGOs and Donors that came in the district were European Union which provided 161 boreholes and several thousand latrines, World Bank and several NGOs like World Vision, Christian Care, ORAP and etc. There was never an integrated project in the district.

Donors like European Union (EU) and World Bank, just came in the district and provided the facilities with little or no community participation or education at all.

During the reported period ten (10) boreholes had been drilled, nine flushed and 49 rehabilitated. Only fourteen homestead Blair latrines and 4 multi-compartments had been built by the community and schools efforts. 54 pump mechanics have been trained and one village plan completed.

There was no proper health or community education carried out in the district because the district had no funds to carry out these activities. The training that has been reported is that carried out by Government agencies using the little they get from their parent Ministry vote. This, then, only applies to Ministries such as MOH&CW whose normal duties may include some of the project activities.

There is little or no community participation in the district and this is because there has never been any integrated project in the district. While the facilities had been provided there was little or no community involvement/education of the users. All or most of the boreholes have no water-point committees to do the daily maintenance of the structures. The lack of funds to do the formation and training/mobilisation of committees is the main problem. However, the coming up of World Vision with the training of village based pump mechanics is a move in the right direction.

On community participation, there is a strong need to fund the district to carry out mass mobilisation. While the sector ministry members comprising the District Water and Sanitation Committee are aware of what is expected of them in the programme their extension workers in the communities are ignorant. For this reason, the communities or the VCS are not even involved when boreholes are being sited. In response to this, the committee hopes to solve this problem when it will be carrying out the VBCI sometime in September, this year if the budget is approved.

Without funds, it is difficult for the co-ordinator to make any physical contributions in support of the programme. The Co-ordinator's duties in support of the programme under the prevailing circumstances is to bring up critical issues of discussion and also make sure that donors and NGOs that come in the district have their programmes looked into and known by the committee and after assistance where necessary.

8.6.4 NGOs Non-integrated Projects

Save for three (3) boreholes drilled under PSIP nine boreholes flushed under drought preparedness programme and 19 rehabilitated by DDF, the rest of the activities were rendered by NGOs non-integrated programmes.

8.6.4.1 World Vision donated pipes and tools for the rehabilitation of thirty-nine (39) boreholes of which thirty (30) were completed and nine (9) are work in progress. During the rehabilitation of these boreholes fifty four (54) village based pump mechanics were trained which was composed of 42 men and 12 women. The training was done by DDF officers. The programme took place in four wards. Three people were trained in each VIDCO/Village. The programme is meant to spread to the six remaining communal wards during this coming financial year. In addition to the above, World Vision has also donated funds to sink five boreholes in the four wards.

The boreholes have not yet been drilled during the time of reporting since the funds had been provided in June of 1997 and work has not started.

8.6.4.2 Japanese Aid provided funds for the drilling of seven (7) boreholes. The boreholes were drilled and all are wet. No headworks had been constructed or catered for in the programme.

8.6.4.3 Give A Dam Campaign

There are six dams planned to be constructed under this programme. One of the dams, (Matibone) was reported to be complete. Another, (Nedziwa) was reported to be about sixty (60%) percent complete. Work has just started at the other dams (Bore, Manzamlope, Makoshe and Thake). Various donors are providing funds to give a dam trust fund which is then disbursed to Council, or the communities, or contractors, or, to whoever is given the responsibility of constructing the dams.

8.6.4.4 O.R.A.P. sources funds from other donors and carries out projects. The organisation has managed to construct a dam at Tombo resettlement scheme. The dam is complete and already full of water. There are plans to use the dam for watering livestock and the establishment of a small irrigation scheme. In addition to funding dam construction, the NGO has also funded the construction of a piped water scheme. The digging of trenches and the construction of a pump-house has already been completed. When operational the piped water will supply the four scheme villages and the primary school that has no borehole.

Currently the organisation is busy rehabilitating reservoirs which were put up in the pre-independence period.

8.6.5 Problems and Constraints

Though the district has secured funds to train village based mechanics, there is a strong need to have funding to form and train water point committees. In the process the community would be mobilised to actively assist or be involved in the maintenance of their water points.

The district has no reliable vehicle for the DWSSC to move around the district and inspect the projects carried out by Government and NGOs.

There are many commercial farm schools who have their source of water as open wells or streams. These schools are on private properties and neither DDF nor DWR can assist in the provision of boreholes.

8.6.6 Recommendations

The district should be provided with a reliable vehicle and funds for monitoring various activities going on in the district.

8.7 GWANDA DISTRICT

The water and sanitation project being implemented in Gwanda district is following the NAC defined decentralised model. In this model, the Rural District Council takes centre stage as the project manager and the Central Government departments become, advisors to the RDC and, in some cases, contractors.

The IRWSS project being implemented in Gwanda District has seen the end of its second year in June 1997. A lot of work has been done in this project. The various sector agencies involved in the programme have been doing some fine work. Naturally a few problems have been encountered but, by and large, Central Government have been very co-operative. A lot of work still needs to be done and there are signs that with funding coming through, much of the district will be covered.

An encouraging development has been the growth in the number of self help establishments of both the toilets and water points. This is probably an indication that people in this district are beginning to appreciate the importance of adequate sanitation. This is also an encouraging development giving hope to the programme even after the withdrawal of donor support. In the meantime, a lot of donor support is needed to compliment the initiatives of the rural folk who have suffered immensely due to the unfavourable climatic conditions in the last few years. Development of any sort needs healthy people.

8.7.1 Overview of the water and sanitation activities in Gwanda

With the programme having gone over its second year of implementation, a lot has been done towards improving the general health of the population, improving access to clean drinking water as well as improving access to hygienic ablution facilities. It is also worthwhile noting that attitudes are probably changing as is evidenced by maintenance of both the latrines and water points in a clean state. The people no longer wait for visitors before they attend to their sanitation facilities but do this independent of any visit by anyone.

Also interesting to note is the capacity building process among the communities - especially through the training component to establish a community based maintenance system. The use of appropriate technology, which is easy to maintain and repair by the rural people is a very useful development reducing the over reliance on Government agencies for minor repairs and maintenance. Apart from providing these sanitary facilities and water points the water and sanitation programme has become an important instrument for community participation and building of self esteem. The communities are actively involved in choosing sites for water points, choosing their representatives as well as maintaining the facilities.

8.7.1 Community based management system

This term has been used so much that it has probably become a catchword in modern day development efforts which has also been utilised in the IRWSS programme in Gwanda.

For the purposes of establishing the community based management system, a lot of training of Pump Minders/mechanics has been undertaken. The task of ensuring an effective community based management system has been made easier by the use of simple but effective technology such as the "B" type bush pump which can easily be dismantled and assembled by villagers.

8.7.2 Gender

Apart from empowering the communities at large, the programme has empowered the women more. While one cannot give tangible figures and facts at the moment, it is important to note that the participation of women in the programme has been overwhelming. The composition of most of the village committees and attendance at any one of the water and sanitation workshops would bear testimony to this. While training of Pump Minders/builders has focussed on man, there are now conscious efforts to make sure that women take a leading role. They bear the brunt of ferrying water by head, as well as attend to the family's health problems. They are in the rural areas most of the time and it is fair that they take the leading role. Our experiences with them so far have been that they are capable, not only in water and sanitation but in other programmes as well. It is also interesting to note that confidence in the capability of women leaders is fast growing and the district would probably have fewer headaches in fostering sensitivity and emancipation of women. One wouldn't be too wrong if he/she said that Gwanda is one of the best districts when it comes to the promotion and respect for women. (and men).

8.7.3 Environmental Impact Assessment

Despite most of the water and sanitation projects being at a small scale, careful efforts have been made to ensure efforts have been made to deliberately ensure environmental conservation and friendliness of all the activities. Effective monitoring measures are in place with field staff in various wards tasked with seeing to it that developments under the project do not compromise the environment both socially and otherwise.

8.7.4 Activities of Sector Ministries/Government Departments

The programme has received tremendous support from government departments and sector ministries which are actively involved in ensuring that targets are met. Activities carried out by the various sector ministries and government departments in the period under review included the training of WCWs, latrine builders, water committees, hygiene education, borehole pre-siting and drilling. Village scans have been done by AGRITEX for the first time in the district although they previously were undertaken by ARDA in two wards. Mechanical rehabilitation and well deepening have also been undertaken.

8.7.4 Health and Hygiene

This activity has been vigorously undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. The change in attitude referred to above is probably a reflection of the impact of this fine work done by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare. It is probably a mammoth task to change attitudes and ways of life built over centuries but slowly and probably, surely some instances have been difficult to reverse but we hope that with the continued efforts to educate the rural masses on health and hygiene attitudes will eventually change.

8.7.5 The DWSSC

The committee charts the course of the programme and is very effective in terms of reviewing the implementation of the programme. The self introspection has been very helpful and in some cases remedial action has been undertaken on the advice of the sub-committee. Such remedial action at the recommendation of the sub-committee will probably become evident when one reads through the activities by various participating Government agencies.

Internal checks are probably the most effective checks since no efforts are made to conceal any information. Furthermore, to facilitate the smooth running of the programme, co-ordination monthly meetings were held and the half year and end of year workshops were held. The results and activities of the IRWSS in the last year can best be summarised in the tables that follow. The results and activities are tabulated by sector with the observation and comments.

The table below depicts the community mobilisation and training activities undertaken by MNAECC. The Ministry was actively involved in the mobilisation and training of Water Point Committees and the local leadership.

GWANDA DISTRICT: TABLE OF ACHIEVEMENTS, 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance	Remarks
Pre-sites	135	216	-81	plus 81
W/P Comm. Established	105	285	-180	plus 185
W/P Comm. Training	100	292	-192	plus 192
VWSS Training	108	58	50	
Ward Contact Meetings	19	19	0	
VCW Training	164	138	26	minus 26
L. Leadership Training workshops	6	6	0	
Ext. workers Trg. W/shop	1	1	0	
P/B-hole Siting Feedback Mtg.	100	72	28	

Despite VCW training having started a long time ago. MNAECC has not been able to meet its targets. Numbers in VCWs have fallen due to resignations, termination and deaths. The sub-committee has expressed concern as to why fifty (50) VCWs have not been trained in the past year. MNAECC has however made it clear that the fifty (50) have received some form of training in other workshops and vigorous attempts will be made to train the fifty (50) VCWs directly. The DWSSC has advised MNAECC to take decisive action to make sure the backlog is cleared.

The activities of DDF in the last year are summarised on the table below:-

GWANDA DISTRICT: DDF REPORT

Activity	Project target	Target	Achieved	Balance	Project balance
Well deepening	95	95	6	89	89
Hand pump rehabilitation	95	95	50	45	45
P/Mechanic Training	218	146	142	4	76
H/Works construction	219	159	152	7	199
Infiltration dams	17	5	0	5	17
Borehole siting	100	60	0	60	28
Borehole drilling	100	60	0	60	28
H/Works builders	19	9	0	9	5

It is important to note that DDF has not been able to meet its targets especially in the construction of headworks. The DWSSC has noted with concern that work on headworks has not been satisfactory. The DWSSC has thus recommended that all boreholes done by DDF be revisited to assess the degree of their completeness. Concern has also been raised concerning DDF's workmanship. Some headworks were noted to be cracking soon after completion.....even before they have been used! DDF has attributed the failure to complete headworks and other work to their material delivery system which sometimes delivers incomplete sets of material.

DDF has also complained about problems of lack of cooperation from villagers in some instances especially when it comes to the off loading of materials. The advice of the sub-committee has been that to foster community participation, DDF should notify the local leaders and community in advance. The need to work closely with MNAECC has also been highlighted.

An interesting development in the drilling of boreholes has been the increase in the number of self help efforts, 87 boreholes have been drilled by communities in Gwanda South using a private contractor and 80% of the boreholes are yielding water. Payment for the services has been through use of livestock, mostly in the form of cattle.

The following is a summary of activities undertaken by the MOH&CW.

GWANDA DISTRICT: MOH&CW ACHIEVEMENTS 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance
Water sampling	164	46	118
H/hold Blair	1100	542	558
H/hold HWF (UNICEF)	1100	444	656
School S/holes (UNICEF)	310	20	290
School HWF (UNICEF)	0	34	-34
L/Builder Training	100	83	17
Hygiene Education	700	816	-116
School Squat (EU.)	0	158	-158
LWF H/hold Blair	79	30	49
Self-reliance Blair toilets	0	248	-248
HWF H/hold Self Reliance	0	80	-80
Sch. Squat holes S/Reliance	0	70	-70

The MOH/CW has not been able to meet its targets due to shortage of project material. Most of the self reliance latrines are in Gwanda South. It has also been brought to the attention of the DWSSC that apart from the two health masters per school, all teachers are keen to be trained. The DWSSC has obliged by organising a workshop to be held in the next financial year. In the meantime, however, the two trained health masters per school will be expected to impart knowledge on their aspiring colleagues.

8.7.6 Village Land Use Planning and Scanning Activities

A Report by AGRITEX

GWANDA DISTRICT: ACTIVITIES BY AGRITEX, FY 1996/97

Activity	Target	Achieved	Balance
Village Land Use & Village Scans	36	30	6
Village Scans SDARMP	16	16	0

The village scanning activities are a new activity in AGRITEX having previously been done by ARDA in two wards. One problem that has been encountered is that of AGRITEX staff at ward level are not involving themselves in efforts to conserve land surrounding established water points. In this way AGRITEX is neglecting one of its traditional roles and at the same time frustrating the conservation efforts engendered in the IRWSS programme. Another problem with AGRITEX staff at village level has been their reluctance to attend village workshops. AGRITEX has agreed to look into all these issues with a view to fully complementing the IRWSS programme.

8.7.7 Gwanda RDC – IRWSS Financial Statement for the financial year, 1996/97.

Balance as at 1 July 1996 - \$2 052 539.31

This financial statement is presented by the sector.

9.0 MIDLANDS PROVINCE

The Midlands Province consists of seven districts. Six of these had at least some water and sanitation activities going on during the year. Vungu, the only district without a proper water and sanitation project, is to carry out a consultative inventory to determine its actual needs.

9.1 GOKWE SOUTH DISTRICT

The Gokwe South Rural District Council project received its first batch of funds amounting to two million, nine hundred and sixty two thousand, two hundred (ZS2 962 200) dollars in October 1996. Project implementation had been earmarked to begin in July, 1996, though.

The project was fortunate, in that it receive its vehicle fleet comprising

- ◆ a lorry,
- ◆ two (2) Land Rover Pick-Ups,
- ◆ a Land Rover Station Wagon,
- ◆ a tractor and,
- ◆ a trailer

right at the beginning. A Yamaha 125 motor-cycle has also been added to the fleet.

Prior to the receipt of project funds, Council had prioritised its twenty eight (28) rural wards and decided that project implementation should commence in wards 1 to 3 namely Nemagwe 5, and, Ndhlalambi 1 and 2. The prioritisation of wards was based on the current water supply and sanitation situation in each ward calculated using the *shallow well unit* concept. Those wards with the least shallow well units were given first priority.

Showing its commitment to the project, Council had also availed some funds from the administration account for use in the preparation of land use plans in Nemangwe 5 and contact meetings in Nemangwe 5, and Ndlalambi 1 and 2. By the time funds for the project were made available to the district, these land use plans were ready and implementation set to begin.

The DWSSC then set out to mobilise people for latrine construction starting with the recruitment of trainee latrine builders. The whole effort later proved to be in vain as people were busy preparing their fields at that time. As the rains fell, most of the places became inaccessible and most project activities had to be suspended.

Lack of experience and expertise in some specialised areas on the part of the DWSSC in general, and, the RDC in particular, also took their toll on project implementation. It is encouraging to note that regardless of the many setbacks encountered and the general lack of progress the DWSSC has remained determined to forge ahead and at last things are beginning to look up, albeit, slowly.

9.1.1 Boreholes

The borehole drilling activity has not been progressing to expectations due to a number of problems. To begin with ten borehole sites were identified in Nemangwe 5. Hydrogeologists estimated the water table to be between one hundred and fifty (150) and three hundred (300) metres. It was also indicated that drilling conditions could be very difficult in that area.

Council had prior to receiving the survey report contracted *China Gansu*, a Chinese drilling company, to carry out the drilling.

Groundwater Development Consultants were engaged to supervise drilling because DWR had indicated that they could not spare a hydrogeologist to supervise drilling in Gokwe South due to other commitments. China Gansu failed to fulfil the contract and opted out after drilling 138 metres on the first hole.

Further consultations were made with the Chief Hydrogeologist in the DWR who conceded that drilling in Gokwe as a whole was complicated and the Nemangwe area was particularly difficult. Drilling in the Nemangwe area was also said to be very expensive and drilling a two hundred and fifty (250) metres deep borehole would cost in the range of two hundred and fifty thousand (Z\$250 000) dollars.

DWR undertook to drill a pilot hole at Salemba village after which Council would decide whether to continue with the exercise or explore other means of providing clean drinking water to the people.

The borehole is now complete at 311 metres deep and water has been struck and DWR are yet to give an official report on their findings.

Meanwhile council has engaged Whitehead and Jack to drill ten (10) boreholes in Ndhilambi ward 1. Drilling commenced in May 1997 under the supervision of Groundwater Development Consultants.

Eight (8) rigs were deployed in the ward and according to a report issued by Groundwater Development, progress as at the end of June was as follows:-

Four (4) boreholes had been completed at Tabayena, Fuzena, Sengwe Sale pen and Nyaradza Secondary School. Drilling is currently in progress at the remaining six (6) sites.

The district has been granted permission to utilise the six hundred and sixty three thousand, four hundred (Z\$663 400) dollars earned as interest. This amount will be committed to drilling in Ndhlalambi 2 where pre-siting has already been done and surveys are to follow soon.

9.1.2 Constraints

Frequent breakdown of rigs

The time taken to redress many of these problems was rather too long resulting in numerous unproductive days.

The sand formation of the Kalahari and Karoo systems have proved to be very difficult to work in as there is always the danger of boreholes collapsing. Since the majority of sites that are being drilled are in this type of formation, difficult drilling conditions are being encountered at all sites. This has negatively affected the drilling progress.

Collapsing formations have been the major factors retarding progress. Three sites, (Mbumbusi Business Centre, Mbumbusi School and Mateta 1 Business Centre) were affected in this way. At Mateta Business Centre and Mbumbusi School holes that had been drilled to 80 metres and 60 metres respectively had to be abandoned and drilling is now being done at new points within five metres of the old ones.

The contractor's supervisor and back-up team was unable to handle their daily site to site routine checks and supply the drilling crews with the materials or spares required at each respective rig. For example, in some cases a crew could spend the whole day without drilling because they have run out of either diesel or drilling water. This problem was highlighted to the contractor with a view to having it rectified.

Council had on receiving funds in October, 1996 procured four hundred (400) lengths of casings, pump rods and 50mm pipes. The casings were later discovered to be of wrong thickness (3mm instead of 4mm) and were not tar coated. The casings have since been replaced and the supplier has tar coated the new consignment.

The contractor failed to complete the ten (10) holes within the stipulated two months period and has requested for an extension.

Seven (7) potential deep well sites were identified in Nemangwe 5. All the sites are in areas bordering the banks of the Sasame river.

However, work on these sites was delayed by the heavy rains that rendered most of the sites inaccessible and beneficiaries were busy in the fields.

Fourteen (14) well sinkers have been trained and assisted to obtain blasting licences.

Water is being struck at very shallow levels at all the sites and the wells may have to be deepened during the dry season.

Well sinking had been temporarily suspended because of the high water tables but is set to resume soon.

The activity started in February having been delayed by inaccessibility to most sites. Since then eleven (11) sites namely; Nyaruhwe, Savaranda, Sigiji, Nyaradza, Mloyi, Gwehava, Matsainya, Magwegwe, Mlalazi, Rumhumha and Mahaso have been successfully rehabilitated and the exercise is continuing.

Council has attached one of its employees in the Technical Services Department to compliment efforts by the district maintenance team in the rehabilitation exercise.

DWR was contracted to flush-out Manyoka borehole in Nemangwe 5, Nyaradza and Chidhaka I Ndhlalambi 1, Dera Dip tank and Mundandanda in Ndhlalambi 2. Work commenced on 7/5/97 but only two boreholes Manyoka and Chidhaka were successfully completed. Nyaradza, Mundandanda and Dera dip tank were found to be dry.

Construction of Headworks under rehabilitation progressed fairly well and so far seven (7) headworks have been constructed.

The first structures namely Nyaradza and Sigiji are of a some-what poor quality due to the use of untreated poles but the quality of work has steadily improved. Treated gum poles are now being used alongside untreated droppers.

A total of ten (10) headworks have been constructed under the rehabilitation exercise and these are Nyaruhwe, Savaranda, Manyoka, Nyaradza, Sigiji, Mloyi, Rumhumha, Matsakinya, Mahaso and Magwegwe.

The rate of progress in the construction of blair latrines was disappointing. Major factors that hindered progress include bad timing for the beginning of project implementation which coincided with the agricultural season. Shortage of bricks (soils in the wards where the project begun are not suitable for moulding farm bricks) and the fact that most disposable income available to the beneficiaries was committed for the purchase of seed packs and other farming accessories also contributed.

The community has been urged to use cement blocks and stones where these are available. The recent extension of the project to Ndhlalambi has resulted in a slight improvement to the situation, but it remains far from satisfactory.

Realising the mammoth task involved in mobilising communities, the DWSSC has recommended that council enlist the assistance of local Members of Parliament, senior politicians and other influential people. This recommendation has been adopted by council.

Land use plans have been completed for Nemangwe 5, and Ndhlalambi 1 and 2 wards. Nemangwe 2 is complete but has been approved. The issue of land use plans is posing very serious problems that may well lead to resistance of the project by the beneficiary communities.

AGRITEX, who are the implementing agency of this activity, have encountered some problems in land use planning. Some of the issues have been discussed at DWSSC meetings and referred to Council but a compromise could not be reached. People view land use plans as if they are being imposed on them by AGRITEX. The land use planning process has seen some long standing boundary disputes reactivated.

In some cases ward and village officials who cooperate with the planning team in determining boundaries tend to disassociate themselves when the community resists the plan.

AGRITEX complain of lack of support from almost everyone, the local authority, local leadership and last but not least, the DWSSC. Communities seem to lack appreciation of the importance of land use plans. Because of this, some members of the community are setting up new homesteads and fields in planned areas earmarked for grazing.

There is still some confusion on roles and responsibilities among the various actors on the project. This results in members stepping on each other's toes resulting in unnecessary conflicts and slowing down of progress.

Too much time is spent on wards which do not appreciate land use plans and are not ready for the exercise.

Some ward and or VIDCO boundaries cut through traditional kraal-head boundaries.

Solutions to the problems discussed above include:
community to be informed by Councillors, local leaders, Members of Parliament and the DWSSC that the production of land use plans is in line with Government policy.

That local leaders, the local authority members of Parliament and the sub-committee defend land use plans as a unit rather than disassociate themselves when problems arise.

9.1.3 Recommendations

1. That local leaders accept that land use plans do not cause boundary disputes but only reactivate problems that already exist. That the local authority, members of parliament, local leadership the sub-committee conscientise the community to appreciate land use plans.
2. That wards which appreciate land use plans be planned first to save time and money and help preserve natural resources. That ward boundaries that straddle kraal-head boundaries be adjusted to follow such boundaries.

3. That members of the DWSSC undergo training on their roles and responsibilities and that, should they be required to deliver a speech in public, they should seek advice from people with the know-how on the subject.

The issue of haphazard and depletion of natural resources coupled with soil erosion in Gokwe South is an area of great concern to the RDC and has been discussed at such fora as the RDDC and PDC.

The problem has its roots in the fact that when the district was opened up for settlement after the eradication of the tsetse fly no one seemed to bother how people set up settlements and as a result people settled themselves where they wished.

A considerable number of these people have set up costly infrastructures such as brick under iron or asbestos houses granaries etc. and had dug wells.

Back to AGRITEX recommendations, the DWSSC has recommended to Council and council has agreed that before AGRITEX tackle any ward, the Planning Committee of Council including the Ward Councillor and the DWSSC should hold meetings to explain the importance of land use plans.

The bone of contention seems to be the apportionment of 60% of land for grazing and the remainder for settlement and farming plots.

On boundary disputes the sub-committee has urged AGRITEX to report these to council for settlement before attempting to find solutions since this is an issue purely for the council.

The DWSSC has also recommended that council enlist the assistance of members of parliament and other political leaders in mobilising people for the project in general and educating the people on land use plans in particular, something the sub-committee believes is a process rather than an event.

Subsequently, the DWSSC has been trained on the roles and responsibilities of each sector agency and the training is proving to be quite fruitful.

The sub-committee has also noted that for any plan to succeed, land use plans should include the beneficiaries to that plan, they should be fully consulted, participate and approve the plan before implementation. Asking the local authority to impose the plan on the people would be folly.

9.1.4 Contact Meetings

These meetings meant to **explain the purpose, scope and importance** of the Water and Sanitation project were carried out in four mentioned wards. Mobilisation meetings have been made it possible for the project to take shape.

So far ten (10) contact meetings out of the nineteen (13) targeted have been completed. The meetings were however characterised by low turnouts.

9.1.5 Pre-siting

The pre-siting that was done in the first half had some weaknesses.

During the month of June twenty-five (25) pre-sites were established in Ndhlalambi ward 2. The sub-committee having been trained was now in a position to conduct the pre-sites according to laid down procedures. The pre-siting programme was too congested, requiring the team to do three sites per day for four consecutive days. Due to the rugged terrain of the ward and the bad state of the roads, members got stone tired at the end of the very first day such that only determination and the call of duty kept them going for the remainder of the exercise.

In future the activity should be programmed in a way that will allow members to rest after each day of pre-siting.

9.1.6 Community leaders training

There were very few women who attended these training sessions. The activity has been carried out in the four wards with pleasing community turnout. A balance of four workshops remains to be completed.

In the four wards during training sessions a total of 423 men and 172 women attended. At these training workshops the following were discussed, role of the local leadership, Extension Workers, Community participation and co-ordination requirements of the community in the project.

9.1.7 The DWSSC

Village and ward level Water and Sanitation Sub-committees were formed in the first three wards. These committees link village community with the structures at district level. They mobilise villagers at their level in the project. The committees need training on their roles to effectively carry out their responsibilities. A programme will be worked out in due course to train the committees.

9.1.8 Water point committee training

Nothing has been done in this activity. Preparations were, however, underway to start training after formation of the water point committees in the four wards. The slow progress in the completion of the water points is responsible for the lack of training of Water Point Committees.

9.1.9 Staff Training

The district sub-committee workshop held during in April, 1997 was an eye opener for both the DWSSC and the RDC as they came to appreciate the new roles and responsibilities in the decentralised project.

More staff workshops will be implemented in the course of the programme to keep the staff abreast of the project requirements and implementation procedures.

9.1.10 Pump Minders

Ten (10) new Pump Minders were trained and eighteen (18) attended a refresher course. Ten (10) Pump Minder tool kits were distributed to councillors under whose custody they will be kept. Pump Minders will collect, use and return the tools to the Councillor.

9.1.11 Project Coordination

Project coordination is being done by the RDC and a number of problems are being encountered.

Attendance at DWSSC meetings is erratic. Submission of reports is inconsistent due to other work commitments. The DWSSC needs to improve on the time for submission of the reports to facilitate timely compilation of the consolidated report.

The planning capacity of the DWSSC is also limited. In this respect, the DWSSC hopes to benefit from the NAC's Human Resources Development initiative to build its capacity.

While these problems do exist in the district, one cannot fail to appreciate the team spirit and commitment to the project among the DWSSC members.

An audit report for the first six months of implementation was produced and submitted to the NAC. A request to use the extra six hundred and sixty three thousand, one hundred (Z\$663 100) dollars disbursed with our first call-up, for drilling in Ndhlalambi 2 was made to the NAC and the district received a positive response promptly.

Project implementation progress has on the whole been disappointing. There has however been a marked improvement in well sinking, borehole drilling and rehabilitation since the end of the rain season. Efforts at community mobilisation need to be intensified.

DWR's support in borehole drilling needs to be strengthened if the project is to succeed. The burning issue of land use plans need to be addressed so that common ground is found.

9.1.12 Operation and Maintenance

Following the government's policy on decentralisation and promotion of self reliance and related cuts in public expenditure, there is need for local authorities to put in place strategies to fill the gaps that may develop in the process of implementing these policies.

It is becoming increasingly clear that government is determined to hand over delivery and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in rural areas to local authorities. What may not be clear at the moment is the timing of the hand over. Local authorities should start preparing themselves for this task so that come the day of hand over they are fully prepared.

At independence in 1980 the district maintenance team of DDF was responsible for carrying out all repairs and maintenance of water points. This meant that for districts as vast as the then single Gokwe district, the team would travel distances of up to one hundred and fifty (150) kilometres to attend to, in some cases, very minor breakdowns such as loose bolts and nuts. This was not only too expensive but also made the down time unacceptably long - sometimes as long as four months!

The three-tier maintenance system came in after a review was carried out of the effectiveness of the DMT. The three tier maintenance system seems to be on its way out also, to be replaced by maintenance systems that are managed by the community.

The main weakness of the three tier maintenance system lay in the difficulties encountered in supervising of Pump Minders. Lack of resources made it near impossible to effectively supervise this cadre and at times some irresponsible Pump Minders took advantage of this and did not carry out their work. Some Pump Minders did not have sufficient tools and therefore, could not operate effectively.

The community management system being introduced in the district, on paper, seems to be a vast improvement to the ones assumed soon after independence. The new system promises to substantially reduce the down-time.

9.2 GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT

This is the first IRWSSP annual report for Gokwe North district and covers the period July 1996 to June 1997. This report was prepared by the Rural District Council with the necessary input from all implementing agencies.

The district received two million, eight hundred and forty three thousand, one hundred (Z\$2 843 100) dollars in September 1996. These funds were to cover activities in the first half year period. The district had requested for Z\$5,4 million for the above period and the money that was received was only 52% of the original request.

However, after receipt of the above money, the district had to sit down and scale down its targets. Thus, actual implementation only commenced in October 1996.

The district did not received funds for the 2nd half year activities although all the necessary preparatory work had been done. The delay is attributed to the unavailability of audited accounts and, also, to the availability of a lot of uncommitted funds in the district's account (as at December 31).

A number of savings were made on some votes and these were used on some second half year activities.

9.2.1 Utilisation of interest

The IRWSSP account earned a total interest of two hundred and seventy two thousand, five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty six cents (Z\$ 272 520.56) as interest on savings.

This interest was used to supplement the following votes which had been exhausted due to either under budgeting or the unexpected rise in prices/costs/rates.

VOTE	AMOUNT
Supervision	\$ 107 520.56
District Stores	\$ 165 000.00
TOTAL	\$ 272 229.56

However it is quite regrettable that the interest was used without prior consent from NAC. This was not in defiance of any known regulation but out of mere ignorance. The district was not aware that all interests earned should be declared to NAC, then approval sought before use.

9.2.2 Water Supplies

9.2.2.1 Boreholes

The geophysical survey contract was awarded to a company called *Groundwater Development*. Twelve (12) sites were surveyed. A total of twenty six thousand and eighty nine dollars and eighty two cents (\$26 089.82) was spent on surveys in the first half year out of a total budget of thirty six thousand (Z\$36 000) dollars.

Savings from this vote were used to meet expenses for siting of boreholes in the second half year pending the release of that half's allocation. Part of savings on borehole drilling were also used for this exercise.

The drilling contract was awarded to *China Gansu*. The annual target for boreholes was forty (40) and out of these, ten (10) were drilled in the first half year. Three (3) sites out of the ten (10) were not successful. To date a total of five hundred and twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy two cents (Z\$529 617.72) has been spent on the programme.

A total of four hundred and sixty thousand, three hundred and eighty two dollars and twenty eight cents (Z\$460 382.28) was saved on the drilling Programme. The savings will be used to drill boreholes in areas which are currently facing acute shortage of water facilities.

However, it must be pointed out that some of these savings have been temporarily viremented to some of the second half year activities such as pre-siting, siting, training and supervision as preparatory work, so that as soon as the funds for the second half year are received implementation will immediately commence.

9.2.2.2 Deep wells

The surveys on the twelve proposed sites were carried out by *Groundwater Development*. Five of the proposed sites were found to be unsuitable for deep wells. This means that the five were confirmed to be suitable for boreholes.

The expenditure for siting in the first half stands at eleven thousand, six hundred and twenty six and eighty three cents (\$11 626.83) out of a total budget of thirty six thousand (\$36 000) dollars. Out of a total of fifteen (15) deep wells earmarked for implementation in the first year, two (2) were drilled and two (2) were in progress at the end of the financial year. However one was confirmed a dry hole after drilling to a depth of thirty metres. Digging only commenced in the second half because of the unavailability of licensed blisters. The district had then to recruit from neighbouring districts.

9.2.2.3 Shallow wells

The total annual target for shallow wells is ten (10) and out of this number three (3) were earmarked for implementation in the first half year, with a total budget of seven thousand, five hundred (Z\$7 500). Digging has not started but the pumps have been procured.

9.2.2.4 Community training

Eight (8) sessions were supposed to be carried out during this first year. However, the district only managed six (6) all of which were carried out in the first half year. During the initial stages of the exercise political differences among the local leaders held back progress. These have since been resolved.

A total of two thousand, two hundred and fifty five dollars and sixty four cents (Z\$ 2 255.64) has been spent out of a total budget of fifteen thousand (\$15 000) dollars. This was spent on food during training.

9.2.2.5 Water Point Committees

The annual target stands at fifty five (55) committees (to cover both boreholes and deep wells). At the end of the financial year, 1996/97 only five (5) committees had been established and trained. Another twelve (12) had been established but not yet trained.

A total of one thousand, three hundred and eighteen dollars and forty cents (Z\$1 318.40) has been spent out of a total budget of ten thousand (Z\$10 000) dollars. The money was spent mainly on food during training sessions.

9.2.2.6 Staff Training

Two (2) workshops were held for the DWSSC and the extension staff. The workshops were supposed to be held before implementation but due to circumstances beyond the district's control they were held in the second half of the 1996/97 financial year.

The RDC sent the Executive Officer, (Technical Services) for a diploma in Water and Sanitation during the period January to May, 1997. This will enhance the RDCs capacity in both planning and implementation of the project.

The total expenditure for workshops stands at one hundred and fifty one thousand Two hundred and eighty two dollars and thirty two cents (\$151 282.32).

9.2.2.7 Headworks Training

The annual target stands at twenty (20) and out of this figure only eight (8) were trained in the first half. The remainder was supposed to be trained in the second half but this did not materialise because very few people turned up for the training.

Expenditure for this activity stands at six thousand, eight hundred and ninety four dollars and fifteen cents (Z\$ 6 894.15) out of a total budget of eleven thousand, two hundred dollars (Z\$11 200)

9.2.2.8 Pump Minders

The annual target stands at ten (10) and to date eleven have been trained. Expenditure stands at nine hundred and seven dollars and three cents (Z\$ 907.03) out of a budget of Six thousand, five hundred (\$6 500) dollars.

9.2.2.9 Latrine Builders

The annual target stands at one hundred and twenty (120 people and sixty (60) of these were trained in the first half year. Expenditure stands at five thousand six hundred and eighty eight dollars and seventy eight cents (Z\$5 688.78) from a budget of seven thousand, two hundred (Z\$7 200) dollars.

9.2.2.10 Well sinkers

From an annual target of thirty (30) only five (5) well sinkers have been trained. There are no licensed blasters in the district therefore the district had to recruit from outside. This hampered progress on the exercise.

9.2.2.11 Health and hygiene promotion

Nine (9) sessions were held in the first half year. Efforts in this activity were concentrated in schools and the community in general. The annual target was two (2) but sessions had to be increased to ensure wide coverage.

9.2.2.12 Participatory Methodology

A workshop was held jointly for the DWSSC and extension staff and fifty eight thousand five hundred and five dollars and ninety nine cents (Z\$58 505.99)

9.2.2.13 Transport

The district applauds Central Government and all the parties that were involved for having facilitated the delivery of all project vehicles before the release of the project funds. The successes that the district scored in implementing the project during this period are attributable to the availability of a reliable fleet of vehicles.

9.2.2.14 Other Equipment

A total of eighty six thousand, seven hundred (Z\$86 700) dollars was budgeted for equipment. A computer and printer, and solar system have been procured. Latrine builders' tools were bought. However, the district could not buy the water testing equipment because of its prohibitive cost. The district will have to rely on the provincial equipment. The saving that has been made will be used on shallow wells.

9.2.2.15 Supervision

All supervision allocations for all departments were revised because of the unexpected increase in both allowances and mileage rates which occurred at the beginning of the year. Interest on savings was used to augment these votes.

Some ministries/departments such as DWR, DPP and MLGRUD, which had not spent much of their few activities had part of their allocations viremented to other ministries.

The current position (virements) is as follows:-

CLASS & DEPARTMENT	ORIGINAL BUDGET ALLOCATION	REQUIRED	REVISED BALANCE
Supervision RDC	30,400.00	58,693.00	89,093.00
Supervision DDF	40,300.00	60,787.00	101,087.00
Supervision MoH/CW	40,600.00	19,827.00	60,427.00
Supervision AGRITEX	16,400.00	14,334.00	30,734.00
TOTAL	127,700.00	153,641.00	281,341.00

Total supervision costs stands as follows:-

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	EXPENDITURE IN ZS
RDC	84,345.27
DDF	81,092.01
HEALTH	46,679.26
DWR	4,639.96
MNAECC	32,787.97
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3,556.52
AGRITEX	30,388.36
DPP	nil
TOTAL	340,233.43

9.2.3 NGOs

9.2.3.1 Mvuramanzi Trust and Zimbabwe Red Cross Society are engaged in Water and Sanitation related projects in some parts of the district. The projects are being supervised by MOH&CW.

9.2.3.2 Zimbabwe Red Cross society is covering the following wards:-

Nenyunka

Semchembo

Madzivazvido

Chireya 1

Chireya 2

Initially each ward was supposed to get 100 Blair latrines. However, the targets were later scaled down due to operational problems, such as the unavailability of transport and lack of community participation. This resulted in targets not being achieved within the stipulated period.

The current position stands as follows:-

ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE RED CROSS

Ward	Revised target	Achieved
Nenyuka	83	9
Simchembu	50	10
Madzivazvido	57	43
Chireya 1	40	20
Chireya 2	100	10

Each household or beneficiary got seven (7) pockets of cement from Red Cross, a fly screen from Health and the rest was to be met by the beneficiary.

Red Cross will also drill two (2) boreholes in Simchembu and 1 borehole in Nenyunka. The sites were surveyed and a drilling company has already been engaged.

9.2.3.3 Mvuramanzi Trust

Mvuramanzi Trust has been engaged in the up-grading of family wells and provision of single blair latrines in Chireya 2 and 3. Thirty six (36) wells had been targeted for upgrading and to date twenty seven (27) have been upgraded.

On blair latrines each beneficiary was getting 3 pockets of cement only. However, Mvuramanzi Trust had to abandon the project because the Red Cross was issuing 7 pockets of cement in nearby wards and this did not go down well with some of the beneficiaries who failed to understand why there was a difference, especially when MOH&CW was involved with both NGOs.

9.2.4 Conclusion

The project is still in its infancy therefore support is still required from both province and national levels.

9.3 KWEKWE DISTRICT

The Kwe Kwe district water supply and sanitation project enjoys a certain uniqueness it shares with only a very few other districts. The project is one of four projects which is co-funded by the Government of Zimbabwe and NGO. In Kwe Kwe's case, the NGO is Plan International.

9.3.1 Constraints

- ◆ Late release of project funds by the funding agency
- ◆ Unavailability of transport for supervision purposes.
- ◆ Procurement problems - shortage of materials.
- ◆ Communication breakdown amongst members of the sub-committee.
- ◆ The issue of the release of CBM funds to council has been dragging on for a long time.

9.3.2 Inventory of district facilities

Latrines	-	4172
Boreholes	-	616
Deep wells	-	92
Springs (protected/Not protected)	-	nil
Shallow wells	-	103
Farming wells	-	33

9.3.3 IRWSSP, Contributions to the total

Latrines	-	3197
Other agencies (latrines)	-	975
Boreholes	-	
Other agencies	-	402

Statistics on Operation and Maintenance

No. of breakdowns during this reporting period	-	327
No. of breakdowns attended to during this reporting period	-	327
Who attended to the breakdowns	-	Pump-Minder
No. of breakdowns per month	-	20
Average down-time in the district	-	15 days

9.3.4 Disease Pattern

Clinics have recorded a drastic decrease in the following conditions as analysed on the T5 form:

CONDITION	REMARKS
Malnutrition	: Reduction heavily noticed. Better harvests and supplementary feeding Programme contributed to this as well
2. Diarrhoea	: Less cases of bloody diarrhoea in the prog. area. Reduction by up to 20%
3. Clinical Material	: Cases of outbreaks have been contained reduction by about 10%.
4. Schistosomiasis	: Few cases recorded as there is reduced contact with snail (bilharzia) infested waters.
5. Eye Infections	: Statistics show that cases are reducing. e.g. conjunctivitis etc.
6. Scabies	: few cases reported compared to some period over last year's.
7. Other Skin Diseases	: As above. Water for household use (as well as for bathing) rendering available and thereby improving personal hygiene.

9.4 MBERENGWA DISTRICT

This report outlines the progress and the achievements of the decentralised water supply and sanitation project and the constraints therein. Project implementation in the 1996/97 financial year benefited from carry-over funds from 1995/96 financial year. In addition to the year's allocation, the district ended up with four million, three hundred and thirty two thousand, two hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty nine cents (ZS4 332 267.69).

9.4.1 Overview of water and sanitation activities in the district

The project aims at addressing the dry situation in Mberengwa district which lies in regions 4 and 5 where rainfall patterns are erratic.

Water and sanitation related activities were being carried on in six wards namely Vukumbe, Bankwe, Chingechuru, Mahlebadza, Mushandirapamwe and Chizungu. The activities include borehole drilling and latrine construction. All activities are being undertaken with Council at the forefront.

Council is also managing the finances of the project using the sectors agencies as implementers.

9.4.2 Pre-siting

The activity has been completed in the six wards currently implementing the project leaving surveys and borehole drilling underway.

9.4.3 Land use planning

These have been completed. Using the available cash resources the activity has stretched to the remaining seven wards.

9.4.4 Borehole siting and drilling

This activity, consumes the largest slice of the project budget. DDF as the contractor for borehole siting and drilling does not seem to cope with the amount of work to be done within a time frame. To begin with one rig was allocated to the district to do all the drilling of surveyed points. The DWSSC expressed concern over the allocation of one rig and went on to request that more rigs be deployed to the district.

DDF responded positively to the district's request and sent in two additional rigs. However, the situation did not improve due to frequent breakdowns of the rigs.

9.4.5 Well sinking

This activity has proved problematic due to non-availability of well sinkers who after being engaged for a short period abscond joining other sectors which are better paying.

In an attempt to attract well sinkers, Council has introduced an additional is paid \$100.00 on top of what is due to him as per DDF circular.

9.4.6 General overview

Generally all the participating agencies are highly motivated and excited about the project. However, there is still need for sector ministries to fully impart those skills they evidently possess to council staff for sustainability of the project.

During project implementation the CBM concept has also been introduced to the communities to ensure sustainability during and after the project. This seems to be accepted in theory but not fully in practice.

9.4.7 Gender involvement

This aspect is taking shape in that both men and women are taking responsibility in decision making and women are part of the Water Point Committees. Men have not yet fully admitted that women can take a leading role in some activities. The belief that men should always lead in every activity is still a problem. There is also some evidence that at times women fear to take up responsibilities.

9.4.8 Health and hygiene promotion

The health and hygiene aspect is being addressed to the community on a day to day basis. Still community participation on this aspect leaves a lot to be desired. Communities practise good behaviour for a short time, there after they go back to their previous bad practices.

Washing of hands after visiting the toilet is not always observed and put into practice. Maintenance of water point surroundings follows the same trend.

9.4.9 Environmental impact assessment

The DWSSC has maintained heightened environmental consciousness. Steps have been taken to minimise the project's impact on the environment. For instance, pre-siting of boreholes is done before any borehole is drilled to make sure it is drilled far away from existing potential contaminants such as toilets. Water points are sited in such a manner that they do not cause land degradation and erosion. This also applies to latrine building.

9.4.10 NGO's/Non-integrated projects

NGOs have been playing a very important role in raising the water *Service Level* and provision of sanitation facilities in the district. The NGOs have been doing this in compliance with the district plans and priorities.

NGOs On their own: LDS assured the local authority of the provision of seven (7) wells in the following wards, Massif, Magamba, Chebvute, Cheshanga, Ruremekedzo and Chegato.

9.4.10.1 Problems, constraints and recommendations

The major problem is late release of funds for the project. Funds are released in the rain season, a time which makes it difficult for both latrine construction and borehole drilling to go on. Vehicles and rigs get stuck and pits filled up with water and the community will be busy in their fields. Well sinking is also adversely affected by the rains.

The DWSSC recommends that funds be released early enough so that targets can be met as planned.

9.4.11 Comments on project activities

9.4.11.1 Borehole Siting was carried over to July 1997 due to commitments of the surveyors to other districts.

9.4.11.2 Borehole drilling will be continued during the first two (2) months of 1997/98 financial year.

9.4.11.3 Deep well sinking: Due to non-availability of well sinkers in the district the work will continue since funds are still available.

9.4.11.4 Headworks construction will continue since most of the water points had not yet been fitted with pumps. Work only started towards the end of June 1997.

9.4.11.5 Rehabilitation was well carried out and is on target.

9.4.11.6 Community based management

Training has been planned for but nothing came forth. The training is still expected to be conducted.

9.4.11.7 Well deepening

Nothing was achieved on this activity. Due to non-availability of machinery to carry out the work.

9.4.11.8 Latrine construction

Due to late release of funds the work is on-going. The activity has been disturbed by rains and also people were busy in their fields.

9.4.11.9 Pre-siting

No problems were encountered on this activity.

9.4.11.10 Local leadership training has been scheduled for the remaining 7 wards.

9.4.11.11 Water point committee training will continue into the first 3 months of 1997/98 financial year.

9.4.11.12 Opening ceremonies

Out of an annual target of six (6) nothing has been achieved, since the structures were not complete by the end of the financial year.

All the two *district workshops* were held. Two field visits were not done due to many commitments.

We planned to carry out one (1) visit but did not take place for the same reason as on field visits.

Twelve monthly meetings were all achieved.

9.4.11.13 Land use plans: Forty two (42) were planned and all were achieved.

9.5 CHURUMANZU DISTRICT

Implementation of Churumhanzu district's water and sanitation project was due to come to end in June, 1997. The project is one of the four where NAC has arranged for Government and an NGO. The Churumhanzu water and sanitation project has benefited from co-funding between the Government of Zimbabwe and Christian Care.

During the 1996/97 Fiscal Year, project activities were concentrated in four (4) communal wards where the project is being implemented, with Christian Care as the implementing agency.

9.5.1 *Synopsis of the projects*

Major activities during the period under review include, drilling and equipping of boreholes, deep well sinking, construction of blair latrine and headworks, land use plans and workshops/training of all stakeholders involved in the project.

9.5.2 NGOs/Non-integrated projects

9.5.2.1 *World Vision* refused to operate within the Government set up structures. Investigations revealed that, they drilled two boreholes during the period under review.

9.5.2.2 *Mvuramanzi Trust* is prepared to work with other Government agencies. In conjunction with MOH/CW, the NGO has assisted families in completing thirty two (32) family wells, while sixty three (63) are in progress. Materials for eighty seven (87) blair latrines was recently delivered to the district.

9.5.3 *Problems and recommendations*

- during the period under review, no allocation was made to MLGRUD and Rural District Council as was promised by NCU. This obviously had some adverse effects on our operations.
- there is no project vehicle for this Programme
- the district is getting tired of being instructed to update the project proposal, yet no funds are ever made available. No feed-back on why the project proposal was not being approved.
- creditors were eventually paid for their services after having waited for almost a year.

9.5.4 Recommendations

- a). that if Christian Care is still interested in operating in the district, they request their donors to fund the project as outlined in the district project proposal.
- b). that NCU advise the district as to why the district project proposal was not receiving funding.

9.5.5 Additional information

Total Number of Physical Structures in the District

Boreholes	-	324
Deep wells	-	56
Blair Latrines	-	2050
Springs protected	-	0
Shallow wells	-	0
Family wells	-	63

Contribution by IRWSSP

Boreholes	-	48
Deep wells	-	17
Blair latrines	-	623
Shallow wells	-	N/A
Family wells	-	N/A

Contributions by Other Agencies

World Vision	-	2 boreholes
Mvuramanzi Trust	-	32 wells and 3 blair latrines

Operation and Maintenance

No. Breakdowns	-	109
No. of breakdowns attended to	-	109
Who attended to breakdowns	-	District Teams /Pump-minders
Average no. of breakdowns/month	-	11
Average down time	-	6 days

Impact on Health Issues

The project is being implemented in only four wards, and a health profile can not be produced now as the Health Officers are not in the district.

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1996/97 Annual Report generally makes sad reading material as it paints a picture of general decline in achievements. This being caused by what seems to be surmountable problems.

Running through the whole report are the usual problems of
late release of funds
non-release of funds
haphazard release of funds (some sector agencies receiving allocations while others got nothing)

NAC has been very concerned about this situation which threatens the whole decentralisation process. Measures are being taken to identify exactly where the problem lies. The area of investigation has since been narrowed to that between MLGRUD's accounts section and CPO. Ministry of Finance and NEPC, being sensitive to the programme, have displayed rare efficiency in the disbursement of project funds. NAC now hopes to identify the particular people dealing with these project funds in both MLGRUD and CPO with a view to helping them gain an appreciation of the programme.

Another issue that comes up frequently in the report is the lack of transport. Most vehicles provided some five years ago are no longer on the road. Those that are no longer reliable in rural terrain.

Heightened awareness of the need for a more reliable maintenance system is reflected in the increasing number of districts seeking to introduce CBM. While this is a most welcome development, efforts in this direction are being frustrated by lack of funds.

The high staff turnover in Government threatens to defeat the gains the programme has made over the years in having a pool of well trained and experienced personnel. Not all is negative, however, as officers are no longer available to the programme because they have been promoted to higher offices. For instance, a large number of officers who, previously were district or provincial coordinators of the programme are now District Administrators or have joined NGOs. These moves have proved to be to the advantage of the programme. In the case of the DA, the programme now has support from influential people – higher level advocacy! The ease with which the programme has been able to coordinate activities of NGOs is, to a large extent, attributable to personnel now in NGOs who previously were in Government and worked in the rural water supply and sanitation programme.

Staff turnover in RDC is wreaking havoc in the programme. The Nyanga report is a good example of this. In one part, the report shows that twelve (12) boreholes were drilled, but there is no related expenditure. Further, only 47% was spent in meeting 100% of the district's well sinking target! The council officer that NAC had provided with training has been moved to other duties.

In response to last year's Sector Review Meeting recommendation that there be an analysis of disease trends to establish the possible impact of the programme on the health of the communities, two districts have made some attempts.

However, the exercise seems to have proved to much for the officers as they did not take their statistics far enough to establish comparisons. NAC has noted the difficulties the districts have had in this respect and is identifying people to assist with training of the DWSSCs to enable them to carry out this exercise for the next report.



**THE INTEGRATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND
SANITATION PROGRAMME**

VOLUME 3

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 1996/97

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VOLUME 3

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGRITEX	Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services
CADEC	Catholic Development Commission
CBCC	Capacity Building Coordinating Committee
CBM	Community Based Maintenance/Management
CBU	Capacity Building Unit
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DWR	Department of Water Resources
DWSSC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EU	European Union
FHW	Farm Health Worker
Goz	Government of Zimbabwe
GTZ	Germany Technical
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRWSSP	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
MNAECC	Ministry of National Affairs, Employment and Cooperatives
MOH&CW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare
NAC	National Action Committee
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NEPC	National Economic Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
PFO	Provincial field Officer

PSO	Provincial Support Officer
PWSSC	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-committee
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
UMP	Uzumba/Maramba/Pfungwe
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VBCI	Village Based Consultative Inventory
VCW	Village Community Worker
VHP	Village Health Person
VIDCO	Village Development Committee
WADCO	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRMS	Water Resources Management Strategy

1.0 Introduction

This is Volume Three of the 1996/97 financial year Annual Report. This volume of the report consists of reports on head office projects and carries information on what the various members of the NAC, individually or collectively, have been doing in support of district projects during the year.

The report is targeted primarily at the Ministry of Finance and the National Economic Planning Commission whose responsibility it is to coordinate donors and mobilise resources for the programme.

Through the Ministry of Finance and the National Economic Planning Commission, the report is also meant to apprise donors and Non-Governmental Organisations on progress the sector is making in meeting set objectives.

Through the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development the report is also meant to apprise Cabinet and MPs on progress being made in improving health conditions for the people of the various constituencies in the country.

In addition, the report serves to improve communication among the various sector agencies that are members of the National Action Committee as well as the basis for training plans to address areas of the programme identified as weak as reflected in this report.

The 1996/97 Annual Report for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is divided into three volumes to allow for easy reading. The first volume is a summary of the second and third volumes. This volume carries NAC's analysis of the programme as well as the main recommendations.

The second volume consists of detailed district and provincial reports. This volume is meant for those who wish to obtain detailed information about a district or districts.

The third volume consists of head office reports and carries information on what the various members of the NAC, individually or collectively, have been doing in support of the district projects during the year.

1.1 Purpose of the report

The Annual Report aims to apprise members of the NAC on progress the programme is making in meeting its set objectives. This, the report does by presenting a consolidated and comprehensive picture of the programme. The report reviews all water and sanitation activities undertaken in the rural areas of Zimbabwe during the 1996/97 financial year and highlights achievements, problems, and recommends possible ways to improve project performance.

1.1.1 Overview of financial year

The 1996/97 financial year was in many respects a very remarkable year. What with all the rains received! In a country like Zimbabwe where agriculture is the backbone of the economy, a good agricultural season unlocks the immense potential of the country's economic development.

The more than abundant rains were received with much eagerness by the small scale and (communal) peasant farmers whose sole survival is on rain-fed agriculture. This group happens to be the majority among the country's farming communities.

The good rain season has resulted in the most welcome ground recharge, which in turn has resulted in almost all water points previously reported to be dry now reported to be full.

On the political scene, the 1996/97 financial year was also remarkable as, for the first time, politicians started making pronouncements promoting the decentralisation process. With this rather implicit support from politicians, the decentralisation process spread to a total of twenty (20) districts during the financial year. This number is set to grow by three in the new financial year.

1.1.2 Purpose of the report

This report reviews activities undertaken under the IRWSSP in particular, and the water and sanitation sector in general, between June 1996 and June 1997. The report highlights achievements, problems, and recommends possible ways to improve project performance.

The 1996/97 Financial year was a very remarkable year. What with all the rains received! In a country like Zimbabwe where agriculture is the backbone of the economy, a good agricultural season unlocks the immense potential of the country's economic development.

This is even more significant among small-scale and (communal) peasant farmers whose sole survival is on rain fed agriculture. These happen to be the majority in the country's farming communities.

The good rain season has resulted in the most welcome ground recharge, which in turn has resulted in almost all wells previously reported to be dry now reported to be full.

On the political scene, the 1996/97 financial year was also remarkable as the decentralisation process spread to some twenty districts altogether. There was a great deal of excitement among councillors as elections are scheduled for the end of the calendar year.

The report has not been privileged with reports from other NGOs, which are not listed above. We confess that a lot of people focused projects are being implemented by NGOs some of such projects may not be captured in the provincial report.

It is hoped in future to ensure that all voluntary organisations operating in Masvingo Province would have their efforts acknowledged in such reports. As a matter of record we emphasise that there are many voluntary organisations now mushrooming in the Province whose efforts are critical but they fail to provide information to us preferring to do their work in secrecy only to be noticed when problems crop up. We continue to politely seek for NGOs co-operation and at the same time encourage them to harmonise their efforts with the existing public institutions of the Provincial Council at district and local levels. Such NGOs have thus been discouraged from establishing parallel structures.

2.0 MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING (Head Office/ Inter-ministerial Projects)

2.1 National Coordination Unit (NCU).

2.1.1 Background

The Government of Norway, through its developmental arm NORAD, has supported the National Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (IRWSSP) since 1987. Since then, full support has been provided for the establishment and operation of the National Coordination Unit (NCU), as proposed in the National Master Plan for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. The NCU is the secretariat to, and executive arm of, the National Action Committee for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NAC) and is responsible for the day to day coordination and management of a Programme.

The Ministry of Local Government, Rural and National Housing currently holds the Chairmanship of the NAC, hence the location of NCU within this ministry. The NAC has seen the Programme grow from the initial four district integrated projects in 1987 to a total of forty-six districts to date, of which fourteen are 'completed' projects and the remaining thirty-two are ongoing. Since its inception, the IRWSSP has been operating under a continuously changing environment, which has seen a shift in roles for the NCU, and an increasing thrust towards devolution of responsibilities from Central Government to rural local authorities. In view of the changing policy environment, the NAC agreed to a review of the NCU in 1993. The review emphasised the need for greater concentration on building RDC capacity for IRWSSP planning, implementation and management; on strengthening long-term strategic planning and overall programme management; and on ensuring sustainability of facilities and impacts of the IRWSSP.

The NCU has however been faced with numerous constraints which primarily include the increased workload - partly due to a growing number of districts implementing projects and partly due to the new decentralised mode of implementation which, in the transitional phase, requires substantial support from the national level - whilst the staff compliment in the NCU has decreased in recent years. Two former staffing positions in the NCU have been terminated during the previous agreement period, namely the Programme Adviser (an expatriate post funded by NORAD), and the District Planning Officer (funded by DANIDA).

One particular area of strain arises out of the serious backlog and ongoing demands of financial call-ups, processing returns of expenditure for the ever-increasing number of RDC-managed and other projects, sustaining commitment registers, etc. Ideally, MLGRUD's Accounts Section should be fulfilling most of these financial management and accounting functions. However, it has been recognised that there are serious constraints within that section, in that there has been substantial loss of experienced staff over the past years, and the current systems are all manual and therefore very time-consuming in the face of growing demands.

2.1.2 Overall Objective

- the overall objective of the National Coordination Unit is to ensure the development of an effective and sustainable National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

2.1.2.1 Specific Objectives

- to provide secretariat services to NAC as both the manager of the programme and Subcommittee of the Water Resources Management Strategy
- to increase the involvement of Rural District Councils in planning and implementation and securing of sustainability and to assist in the procurement of materials.
- to support provinces in planning, monitoring and enhance their capacity to support district projects.
- assist NAC in developing policy guidelines on programme sustainability and ensure a coordinated and efficient use of programme resources
- ensure adequate financial support to the programme

2.1.3 Personnel Support to the National Coordination Unit

In order to achieve the above objectives, four professional staff and two project support staff are in place. All contracts for the staff in the Unit expired in June 1996 after a one year extension. However, another year extension (1996/97) was granted based on the availability of residual funds from the old agreement.

<u>Post</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Duration</u>
National Coordinator	MLG&NH	NORAD	Extended to June 1997
Programme Planner	MLG&NH	NORAD	Extended to June 1997
Monitoring Officer	MLG&NH	NORAD	Extended to June 1997
Sen. Admin. Officer	Govt employee.	ML&NH	Continued
Private Secretary	MLG&NH	NORAD	Extended to June 1997
Driver/Messenger	MLG&NH	NORAD	Extended to June 1997

Based on the above stated objectives, the NCU was involved in the following activities during the reporting Financial Year:

2.1.4 Secretariat work for the NAC and its Subcommittees

The NAC and its three subcommittees has been very active throughout the reporting period. NCU managed to provide the required secretariat services.

The Main NAC held 9 out of the planned 12 monthly meetings. Its subcommittees also held meetings as follows:

Planning and Budgeting Subcommittee managed 10 out of the planned 12 meetings, Sustainability Subcommittee, 10, and, the Research, Information and Human Resources Development Subcommittees held monthly meetings.

The failure to meet the set target was due to NAC members' involvement in unplanned sector activities, such as workshops, reviews and study tour by other countries. However, the attendance to these meetings by members was commendable with constant membership being maintained. This assisted to maintain consistency and continuity in the deliberations.

2.1.5 Assist NAC in Development of the Sector Sustainability Strategy

The NAC's Sustainability Subcommittee was tasked to appraise the draft Sustainability Strategy Paper prepared by a select taskforce. The draft paper was approved by the Subcommittee and submitted to the Main NAC for approval. It is hoped that the Strategy Paper will sail through all the approval channels during the first half of the new financial year.

2.1.6 To Ensure Adequate Financial Support to the Programme

NCU continued to compile annual sector budgets and bid for funds from the Public Sector Investment Programme on behalf of NAC. Based on the approved budgets and the requests from the districts, NCU also managed to coordinate and ensure an efficient and effective process of call-ups by and transfers to the various sector agencies. There has been commendable improvement in the transfer of funds from Ministry of Finance/NEPC to the respective sector agencies during the reporting financial year. There has however been some delays in the disbursement of funds from funding agencies into the National Development Fund (NDF) and this has led to further delays in the transfer of funds to the districts.

Slow disbursement of funds from the Ministry of Local Government and National Housing was experienced by most decentralised districts. Most districts only got their funds at the end of the financial year. This greatly hampered implementation in these districts. The delays in the disbursement of funds from the parent ministry to the respective RDCs was caused mainly by the perpetual staff shortage in the Ministry's Accounts Section and also lack of experience on the part of the few new personnel in the department. Recent discussions between MLGRUD and the Government of Norway have revealed a mutual interest between the two parties, in strengthening the capacity of the Accounts Section. A formal proposal for such support from NORAD is expected to be included in the final Programme Document submitted to NORAD for the new agreement period.

2.1.7 Support to Decentralised Districts

NCU continued to facilitate NAC support to decentralised districts by making regular visits, and attending some of their monthly meetings and half year/annual planning workshops.

An NAC Taskforce on Decentralised Districts has also made follow-up visits to decentralised RDCs of Bikita, Kadoma, Gokwe North and Gokwe South. Recommendations from such visits have greatly assisted both NAC and the RDCs in providing informed guidance and smooth implementation of the projects respectively. Seven more districts of Chipinge, Murehwa, Centenary, Chivi, Zaka, Zvishavane and Mazowe have come on stream under the decentralised mode of implementation and this has called for increased support from NCU/NAC.

2.1.7 Attending Provincial Meetings and District Planning Workshops

Attendance to provincial meetings and district workshops was mainly focused on new districts and districts with new coordinators. The NCU managed to attend 10 of the planned 32 provincial meetings and 21 of the 56 district evaluation workshops. The low support to these workshops was due to the fact that more effort was concentrated on the decentralised districts and also on orientation workshops for new decentralised districts. There were also a few unforeseen study tours and review missions by other African countries and funding agencies respectively. These visits took much of NCU staff's time in terms of arranging for meetings and field visits. However, most of the issues raised by the districts were relayed to NCU/NAC through the provincial coordinators for follow-up and action.

2.1.8 Preparing the Sector Plans and Reports

The NCU managed to produce the 1996/97 Semi-annual Sector Report and this assisted in annual consultations with External Support Agencies. The sector Plan of Operation was prepared, approved and incorporated in the 1997/98 National Budget. The finalisation of the New NORAD Agreement document was completed during the reporting year. However, with the restructuring of government ministries effected in July 1997, NAC still has to get a clear position on new roles and responsibilities of the actors before the document can be submitted for approval and funding.

2.2 District Project Support

The District Project Support is a special project that was originally developed to enhance the Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees' capacities to assist districts in their tasks of preparing integrated rural water supply and sanitation projects and subsequent annual implementation plans. Almost all districts except one have now prepared such project proposals for the IRWSSP. However, the ongoing demands of sector development in the districts are continuously growing, particularly in the face of significant sector policy and strategic changes in recent years.

Therefore, the original objective of the project has shifted from that of assisting the districts in project preparation to that of supporting them more in operational planning, implementing, monitoring and managing sustainable projects. This requires mobility on the part of the PWSSC to support and supervise districts adequately.

In spite of the progress in formulating district IRWSS projects over the years, a number of these had not incorporated the now-standard Village Based Consultative Inventories (VBCIs). The NAC considers that VBCIs are necessary in all districts, since they ensure a substantially more accurate picture of current RWSS coverage and additional requirements. In addition, they provide important baseline information for monitoring progress in the sector. NAC is in the process of revising the VBCI data collection form to also capture health baseline data.

To date, 34 districts have completed VBCIs with financial support coming from a range of different sources, including NORAD, UNICEF, DUTCH and DFID.

2.2.1 Overall Objective

- to ensure the development of an effective and sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme through a coordinated and effective use of resources and support to districts in the preparation of annual implementation plans and updating of project proposals.

2.2.1.1 Specific Objectives

- Assist Rural Districts in the preparation of Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project proposals and updating old project proposals, through Village Based Consultative Inventories (VBCIs).
- Assist the implementing districts in the Half-Year and End of Year Evaluation and Work-planning workshops.

2.2.2 Activities

2.2.2.1 Assist districts to prepare IRWSS-project proposals

Support to district project preparation continues to be a very essential aspect of the programme. Although only one district was planned for support by the provincial team under the project, thirteen more districts of Kadoma, Mberengwa, Chegutu, Zvishavane, Zaka, Chivi, Centenary, Murehwa, Chipinge, Makoni, Mt. Darwin, Mudzi and Chimanimani had their project proposals revised in line with the new thrust of decentralisation and the community management approaches. These districts are included for funding under the proposed new agreement between the Governments of Zimbabwe and Norway.

2.2.2.2 Assist in updating ten (10) district water and sanitation inventories (Village Based Consultative Inventory)

Eight out of the planned ten districts managed to complete village based consultative inventories.

However, the production of the inventory reports took long due to shortage of time by the district officers. Only 4 of the 8 reports were submitted to NAC. The updating of old project documents or preparation of extension proposals based on the inventories is under way.

2.2.2.3 Assist 35 districts in their evaluation and work planning workshops

All the 35 districts were able to carry out the targeted half yearly (35) and end of year (35) evaluation and work planning workshops, with full support from the provincial subcommittees. The evaluation workshops assisted the districts to come up with both the 1997/98 budgets/plans and the half year and annual reports. The quality of these documents has always required improvements as new coordinators take over the role each year.

2.3 Training and Seminars

The NCU is responsible for the overall programme management and monitoring of sector development, broad coordination of sector inputs, and keeping a wide range of interested actors informed about sector progress. The Annual Sector Review Meetings provide a forum for such process.

The NCU is supported at provincial and district levels by "project managers" (coordinators) from MLG&NH, who have the task of facilitating effective sector coordination, planning and implementation, monitoring of IRWSSP progress, and supporting local authorities in assuming responsibility for their expanding functions. For MLG&NH staff to be effective in this overall role, there is a need for ongoing feedback and information flow between all levels. Maintaining close contact between all levels is also critical for ensuring that meaningful bottom-up inputs are made to policy-making processes. To date, the Annual Coordinators Workshops have proved to be an important forum for exchange of information, experiences and ideas about sector development, and have provided a significant form of 'training' and continuity for MLG&NH provincial and district coordinators. At a time when many of these coordinators have left their posts and new personnel are in place, these workshops are even more essential.

The IRWSSP has an important role to play in facilitating the building of capacity of the Rural District Councils to undertake their new responsibilities for infrastructure planning, development and management in rural areas. All sector agencies are active in this process, both through the district IRWSS projects and through activities proposed in various Head Office and Inter-sectoral projects. In addition, the NCU is very well placed within MLG&NH to promote and facilitate such capacity building, and to ensure a close link with other relevant initiatives within ministry, especially the national RDC Capacity Building Programme. The NCU has worked closely with other key NAC members in conducting district orientation workshops in line with decentralising sector responsibilities to RDCs.

The NCU also plays a more minor but still significant role in facilitating skills upgrading of key financial support staff both in MLG&NH and other sector agencies, particularly in line with decentralised financial management and accounting procedures.

The NCU also has the responsibility for ensuring its own efficiency and effectiveness in delivering quality support services for the sector. This requires undertaking effective in-house planning, to have access to new sector ideas and approaches, and to further develop skills, together with the NAC, in strategic planning and programme management.

2.3.2 The overall objective is;

- enable the NCU to facilitate workshops, training activities and seminars that will strengthen awareness and coordination amongst sector actors, and support RDC and community capacity building.

2.3.3 The immediate objectives are;

- Provide training of trainers through an inter-ministerial training programme by strengthening the managerial, training and technical capacity of sector Provincial and District staff and trainers.
- Provide training and programme review opportunities for the personnel in the Programme through holding of workshops at National and Provincial levels as well as regional and international seminars and workshops.
- Support inter-ministerial training programmes for provincial and district water and sanitation subcommittee staff in project preparation and implementation.
- Provide training for the Rural District Councils in their future role on the programme.

2.3.4 Activities

2.3.4.1 National Coordinators' Workshops

The National Coordinators workshops have proved to be very important to the programme, as they provide fora for highlighting some of the operational problems related to coordination, planning and monitoring procedures within the National Programme. The National Coordinators workshop was resumed during the reporting financial year after being postponed for a year due to logistical and financial problems experienced during the previous financial years. Two such workshops were held in order to accommodate the increasing number of participants, who now include RDC staff involved in the programme. The workshops also managed to overcome most of the common planning and reporting problems encountered, especially by the new comers in the programme - the RDCs. NAC also managed to follow-up on a number of issues and recommendations raised at the workshops.

2.3.4.1 NCU Planning Workshops

Due to shortage of time, the NCU managed to hold one out of the planned two planning workshops. These workshops continue to be quite essential as they form the platform for detailed review of the year's activities and planning for the next financial year's activities. It is hoped that remaining workshop will be held during the first month of the new financial year.

2.3.4.2 Sector Review Workshop

The 1996/97 Annual Sector Review Workshop was held in November 1996. Attendance to the meeting was very encouraging and saved as an indicator of how much importance is put to the programme by actors. This workshop offered the opportunity for NAC members and the External Support Agencies discuss the programme developments and problems encountered in a transparent manner. Recommendations from the workshop are have also proved to be very essential in the improvement of both NAC and the sector's performance.

2.3.4.3 Sector Accountants Workshops

The NCU has managed to convene an annual workshop for the national accountants and project officers in the sector.

The workshop has proved a useful forum where all problems related to the smooth flow of programme funds are amicably ironed out. The workshop has assisted greatly in building interpersonal approach to solving sector problems. This has also assisted improve the flow of funds at all levels. With the decentralisation of project funds to the RDCs, the MLG&NH becomes central to the whole process. However, the ministry's capacity continues to be diminishing with the current acute shortage of experienced personnel in the Accounts Section. It is hoped that more such workshops and the proposed capacity building support from NORAD will improve the ministry's capacity.

2.3.4.4 Orientation Workshops

At least eight districts of Chivi, Zaka, Zvishavane, Murehwa, Chipinge, Centenary, Gokwe North and Gokwe South implemented decentralised IRWSS projects during the reporting financial year. As these districts had not had any training in the management of such projects, NAC constituted a Taskforce to orientate the districts in the new mode of implementation. This took almost 130 man-days to complete. Experiences from all the district orientation workshops were documented for future reference and development of operational guidelines.

2.4 Operational Contingency Fund

The Operational Contingency Fund inter-ministerial project was originally introduced in to provide flexibility in programme implementation, particularly at a time when there were severe material shortages of key project inputs, such as cement, and when bulk procurement of certain goods both created savings and substantially speeded up the delivery process. The Fund has been very essential in financing nationally defined emergency priority activities, for example during periods of serious drought.

Equally, the Fund has provided 'seed' finance to develop, test and/or promote new initiatives that are subsequently absorbed into the IRWSSP more widely if considered suitable. Examples of this are the extractable bush pump, participatory health and hygiene education, community based management and the family well concept, all of which have made important contributions to increasing programme effectiveness and efficiency. The implementation of a programme of this magnitude and complexity, requires some degree of flexibility to ensure both continued dynamism and the ability to respond to unexpected challenges and changes.

As decentralisation proceeds, the RDCs are assuming overall responsibility for infrastructure development and sustainability in their areas, including the task of planning, implementing and managing district IRWSS projects. In many ways, the devolution of project funds increases flexibility in local procurement. However, where bulk procurement at the national level is preferred or required, the NCU has been tasked to make such purchases on behalf of the RDCs.

2.4.1 Overall Objective

- to create flexibility in response to sector and programme emergencies and to facilitate the exploration and promotion of unexpected new developments in the sector.

2.4.1.1 Specific Objectives

- to provide a flexibility to allocate funds to projects of the sector ministries through NCU, which the National Action Committee sees as priority activities during the financial year,
- to enable sector ministries to place bulk orders through MLGRUD (NCU) to secure procurement of commodities and construction material in short supply.

2.4.2 Activities

2.4.2.1 Unforeseen Programme Needs

The Fund has been used to pay for unforeseen programme needs. Of significance was the cumulated uninvoiced vehicle running costs back-paid to DDF over several number years. The DDF took long to invoice user ministries and this could take up to three consecutive financial years before a ministry is invoiced.

At the end of each financial year, funds transferred to user ministries would revert back to Treasury and all backlog activities will not be cleared during the next financial year. The NAC has hosted a number regional and international study tours. These tours would require the support of NAC ie. to accompany visitors on field visits or convene workshops. Such activities were thus financed through the Operational Contingency fund.

4.3.2 Procurement of Project Vehicles

As stated above, NCU has been given the mandate to assist districts in the bulk procurement of project vehicles. Until 1996/97 financial year, NORAD had set aside a Special Account with the Ministry of Finance (Reserve Bank) for the procurement of imported items such as vehicles. With the liberalisation of the economy, it was seen fit to disband the Special Account facility. NAC thus resolved to use the Operational Contingency Fund for the purpose of facilitating the procurement of project vehicles. There has been some delays in the procurement of outstanding district project vehicles during the reporting financial year and it is hoped that the process will be completed before the end of the first half of the new financial year.

MLGRUD HEAD OFFICE PROJECTS FINANCIAL STATUS *(as at 30 June 1997)*

<u>PROJECT TITLE</u> (%)	<u>1996/97</u> <u>BUDGET (Z\$)</u>	<u>TRANSFER</u>	<u>EXPEND.</u>	<u>COMMITTED</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
			<u>(Z\$)</u>		<u>EXPEND.</u>
National Coordination Unit	3,111,900	2,000,000	684,311	689,600	34%
District Project Support	2,099,900	1,000,000	454,934	800,000	45%
Training and Seminars	793,000	700,000	664,664	40,000	94%
<u>Operational Contingency Fund</u>	<u>6,198,500</u>	<u>3,400,000</u>	<u>248,587</u>	<u>3,850,000</u>	<u>7%</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>13,999,600</u>	<u>7,100,000</u>	<u>2,052,496</u>	<u>5,379,600</u>	<u>29%</u>

NB. The low expenditure for all the projects was due to a greater portion of the invoices submitted to the Ministry's Accounts Sections not being processed by the end of the financial year. However, the bulk of the balances reflected constitute committed expenditure, which will be paid during the new financial year.

3.0 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In 1981 the Government of Zimbabwe endorsed the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade that was aimed at mobilising resources for the provision of water and improved sanitation facilities in rural areas. This resulted in some donors and NGOs supporting districts in the provision of water and sanitation facilities. This also gave birth to the Zimbabwe Integrated Rural Water and Sanitation Programme which came into full operation in 1987. The Zimbabwe Integrated Rural Water and Sanitation programme is coordinated and managed by an inter-ministerial committee chaired by Ministry of Local Government and National Housing called the National Action Committee (NAC)

Under the NAC guideline on implementation of the programme the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, through the Department of Environmental Health Services has been tasked with the responsibility for promoting construction of blair toilets, dissemination of health and hygiene information, and protection of primary sources of water like springs, family and communal wells. Over the years the department has been getting funding from such donors as SIDA, NORAD, DUTCH, UNICEF, DANIDA under bilateral cooperation with the Government of Zimbabwe.

The following is the highlights of the donor activities in the department:

3.2 NORAD:

NORAD assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe dates back to the inception of the International Drinking Water Supply and sanitation Decade in the early 80s. NORAD assistance has been aimed at institutional strengthening and provision of water and sanitation facilities in the communal areas.

Its assistance has continued to support the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare for the following project components:-

- Management Support (Project 13)
- Health and Hygiene Education (Project 15)
- Water and Sanitation Studies Fund
- District level support

3.2.1 MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (PROJECT 13)

3.2.1.1 Broad Objectives:

The project aims at providing manpower support to the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare - Head Office for project management. It also aims at strengthening management capacity through management training of the Department of Environmental Health Services. The project provides funding for office equipment and logistical support for project management.

3.2.1.2 Specific Objectives

The Management Support Project aims at achieving the following objectives:

To enhance capacity in the Ministry of Health Office's Environmental Health Department Water and Sanitation projects through the funding of manpower support for the following projects: Project Management and Health and Hygiene Education until the Ministry has adequate in line staff to effectively run the Programme.

To enhance capacity building within the Environmental Health Department through in-house training of Project Staff at National, Provincial and District Level in areas of Project Planning Financial and Procurement Management and Monitoring and Reporting.

To provide logistical support in the form of Materials Procurement strategies, backstopping Provincial and District requests, assistance with Financial Management and support visits to Provinces and Districts with NORAD funded Projects as well as those other areas where there are other Water and Sanitation Projects without any Head Office Support.

To assist with Human Resources development and the promotion of capacity to do research in the Sector through training of key personnel in the Sector in critical areas of Water and Sanitation and the funding of small scale research studies.

3.2.2 HEALTH AND HYGIENE EDUCATION PROGRAMME:

To strengthen health and hygiene education in the RWSSP and assist the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare establish an effective and sustainable programme component. The project aims to assist Ministry of Health and other agencies develop, produce and disseminate training materials and participatory educational techniques in support of the health education component of the national RWSSP.

3.2.2.1 Specific Objectives

Health and Hygiene Education strategies focus on the following strategies:-

- * Finalisation of an overall Health and Hygiene Education strategy.
- * Development of appropriate institutional communication delivery mechanisms for health and hygiene education activities.
- * Training in participatory methodology skills for health personnel, extension staff, community leaders and the community at all levels of the programme.
- * Procurement and development of educational equipment and materials.
- * Identifying, designing, development, printing and distribution of training, educational and promotional materials.
- * Development of community involvement and participatory approach with specific focus on women participation.

3.2.3 Planned Activities for 1988/2000

Project 15 has been hard hit by a high staff turnover and this has led to a lot of gaps in the implementation of the project. This plan of operation is subject to amendments following achievements that will be made during the 1995/96 extension period and recommendations that will emanate from a short-term consultancy being planned for the 1995/96 financial year. However, the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare intends to implement the following activities:-

- * Collection of all materials produced by sector agencies involved in the IRWSSP for revision, translation and reproduction.
- * Regular visits to project areas to identify material and training needs and assess progress.
- * Promotion of gender participation in hygiene education activities and community management.
- * Production of materials from district levels to match identified needs for hygiene education.
- * Finalisation of the indicators for health and hygiene education.
- * Baseline studies on diarrhoeal diseases to be carried selected districts.
- * Finalisation of School Health Manual and Health Education Manuals.

- * Follow-up comments on Evaluation Tool for hygiene education.
- * Development of health and hygiene education activities reporting format and standardised draft syllabus for health and hygiene education.

3.3 UNICEF:

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION

During the initial year of the project (1995/96) progress was good, with the majority of targets having been achieved and some exceed. The second year therefore focussed on consolidating all activities initiated during the first year. The training and materials production component are ahead of schedule, family well upgrading and builders training are on target, while latrine construction although accelerated during year two remains slightly behind schedule.

3.3.2 Participatory Hygiene Education

PHE training exceeded all expectations during the initial year of implementation and year two focussed on consolidating training in PHE and assessing the quality and relevance of the training provided. All provincial training is now complete, district training is ahead of target, while sub-district training and community sessions continue to flourish.

3.3.2.1 National Level

The National level team is now completely in place, but was disrupted during the year with the departure of the Health and Hygiene Education Office attached to the Department of Environmental Health Services at the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, who has since been replaced. Its major focus during the year has been on consolidating training activities, strengthening the capacity of trainers and institutionalising participatory approaches into all training activities. The national team also looked at the quality and relevance of training that has been provided and the use of the approaches, tools and materials at community level. Some of the major training activities undertaken at national level are described below:-

3.3.2.2 Assessment of the Quality of Training

In collaboration with the man power development department an assessment of the quality of PHE training and the use of the approached, methods and tools is being undertaken. To date two provinces have been assessed, namely Mashonaland West and Central, while certain districts in Matebeleland have also been assessed.

It is anticipated that all other provincial assessments shall be complete before the end of the year. Early indications are that following training 30 - 40% of the trainees are confident in the use of the tools and return to their communities and begin implementation.

A further 30 - 40% need support in the area of confidence building in the use of the tools, this group often identifies with one or two tools and uses these for hygiene education purposes at community level, there is however an attitudinal change to the use of participatory approaches and methods among this group and with the necessary support and encouragement they will expand their use of participatory approaches and methods. The remaining 20 - 30% do not use the approaches or methods at all, this would appear to be both a training and an attitudinal weakness, it is as yet unclear whether retraining of this group would have a benefit.

One area however, which has clearly emerged from this assessment is the need for support and encouragement in building up the confidence of the implementers following training. It must be realised that PHE represents a considerable change in working practice for the EHTs, moving from the didactic to the participatory approach. A positive outcome of the assessment to date is that in confidence rather than resistance.

3.3.2.3 Review Meetings

Three provinces have completed their annual reviews to date and the remaining are expected to hold their reviews in September or October when funds have been disbursed to the Ministry. The objectives of these reviews were:

- ◆ to get an overview of activities carried out during the year;
- ◆ to share experiences on the use of participatory methods and tools;
- ◆ to introduce new methods, materials and tools;
- ◆ to improve monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems for the programme;
- ◆ to identify target behaviours and plan for future PHE activities at provincial, district, ward and community level.

The quality and wealth of information obtained during these review meetings is very high and by combining implementers and decision makers in addition to provincial personnel there was a vast sharing of experiences. With an increased number of districts now using PHE and increased confidence in the use of the approaches among project personnel these review meetings are providing an ideal forum for project development. This year strategies for the implementation of PHE through Health Clubs, Village Hygiene Promoters and School Health Masters were shared with all other provinces by the pilot district.

3.3.2.4 Training of Trainers

Strengthening the capacity of trainers and institutionalising participatory methods into all activities was seen as a major priority for the project. In conjunction with the Manpower Development Department of the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare (MOHCW), District and Provincial level Environmental Health and Family Health Project trainers, and Nurse Tutors from the main teaching hospitals and Multi-disciplinary Training Schools underwent a two week Training curricula for student Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) and many of the approaches have been adapted for inclusion in the

Nurse and Nurse Midwife training. PHE is now an examination subject for Student EHTs and discussions have taken place with Bulawayo Polytechnical College for the inclusion of PHE into the curriculum for the National Diploma in Environmental Health.

Additionally the methods and tools are being widely used in the Farm Health Workers programme, to date all the farm health worker trainers have been trained as trainers and this has resulted in a revision of the FHWs training manual. Approximately 838 FHWs have so far been trained in PHE.

3.3.2.5 Provincial Level

All eight Provincial teams have now been trained and Irish funds supported the training of Matebeleland North and South Provincial Teams. Some of the teams remain quiet strong, while others have experienced high staff turn over and require additional support from national level.

In two cases retraining has been deemed necessary due to the high staff turnover within the provinces, in one case only one member of the original provincial training tea is still within the province. It is anticipated that these two provinces - Masvingo and Mashonaland West - shall be retrained in October if funding can be released to the Ministry. The review meetings provide an opportunity to evaluate the provincial training teams and assess their needs.

The project target is that all Provincial Health Teams be trained before 1997 and this has now been achieved, however retraining is currently necessary for two provinces.

3.3.2.6 District Level

District level training exceeded all expectations during the initial year of implementation. The second year focussed on the consolidation of these training activities as the fear was that the project was expanding too fast and adequate follow up support would not be possible if it continued to expand at such an alarming rate. However, demand from the districts resulted in some district training being undertaken. To date a total of 38 Districts have been completely n a further six. In line with the project document particular focus was placed on Matebeleland North and South provinces. To date ten out of the 13 (77%) of the districts in these two provinces have been trained. Irish AID funded eight of these and provided materials and kits to all districts. The project continues to support activities in six of these districts, with other donors supporting the remaining three districts. These are as follows:

1. Hwange	DANIDA
2. Bubi	Irish AID
3. Lupane	"
4. Insiza	"
5. Umzingwane	"
6. Kezi-Matobo	"
7. Bulilima Mangwe	"
8. Gwanda	UNICEF (A USAID)
9. Beitbridge	"
10. Binga	Irish Aid (1996/97)

In addition to these districts in Matebeleland, districts in other parts of the country were also supported with Irish funds and these are as follows:-

10.	Goromonzi	
11.	Seke	
12.	Mazowe	
13.	Makoni	
14.	Mutasa	
15.	Shamva 1996/97	
15.	Mount Darwin	"
15.	Bindura 1996/97	
15.	Guruve	"
15.	Mudzi	"
15.	Mutoko	"

A number of other districts have also completed their training and got their tool kits, materials through assistance from Irish AID. These districts are as follows:-

15.	Kadoma	
15.	Nyanga	
15.	Chipinge	
15.	UMP	
15.	Wedza	
15.	Marondera	
15.	Bikita	
15.	Mberengwa	
15.	Chikomba	
15.	Shurugwi	
15.	Zvishavane	
15.	Gutu	
15.	Murehwa	
15.	Masvingo	
15.	Gokwe North	1996/97
15.	Gokwe South	"
15.	Chirumhanzu	"
15.	Chimanimani	"

The six districts that have received partial training are as follows:-

- 15. Chivi
- 15. Chiredzi
- 15. Mwenezi
- 15. Zaka
- 15. Chegutu
- 15. Zvimba

As the project target is to train all 58 Districts by 1999, things are well ahead of schedule, and it is hoped to continue consolidating rather than expand during the next year.

3.3.2.7 Sub-District Level

Ward and Village level training has been actively taking place. Each district decides on its own method of implementation but they have mainly fallen into two categories:

Ward level training followed by Village level training. This involves conducting a three day training for all Ward Extension Workers and Leaders including Ministry of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Cooperatives (MNAECC), AGRITEX, School Teachers, Councillors and Pump Minders.

This is followed by 1-2 day training at Village level for Village Community Workers (VCWs), Farm Health Workers (FHWs), Kraal heads, pre-school minders and teachers. Training of all VCWs, nurses, teachers, councillors, etc. in individual homogenous groups who in turn carry out community sessions.

To date nationally 2990 Extension workers have been trained and/or oriented in PHE and these can be broadly divided into the following groups: VCWs (841); FHWs (838); Councillors (157); Teachers (507) and leaders (649). Additionally 1337 District and provincial level personnel have also been trained. While some of these training and orientation exercise have little or no costs involved, Irish Aid directly funded the training of 652 District level personnel, 164 village community workers and 150 teachers.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are also actively involved in sub-district level activities and through the project have been encouraged to use PHE as part of the daily activities. Where possible they have been included in the district level training or have been supported by the national team. The NGOs actively involved are; CADEC; Africare, Plan International; Studio for Appropriate Health Education and Development (AHEAD); Save the Children (UK). And 93 NGO Personnel have so far been trained.

3.3.2.8 Village Hygiene Promoters

As described in the previous annual report the Project aims to develop and test innovative strategies for implementation of PHE. The use of Village Hygiene promoters in Nyanga and Mutasa districts was described in a case study in last year's report.

The VHPs continue to carry out their work in these areas and to date 120 VHPs have been trained with over 427 sessions conducted at community level.

The VHPs were trained through an NGO and with the finalisation of the project in the areas in December it was feared that this approach would not be sustainable. The VHPs however have continued with their activities and meet regularly to discuss progress and conduct community level sessions.

A recent visit to the area confirmed this fact and the local school has reported a decrease in illnesses and clinic referrals among the children. The school headmistress stated that the school and just one case of schistosomiasis this year and that was an imported case in a new pupil recently transferred to the area. Additionally sanitation coverage in the areas have increased to between 87% and 93% in the wards covered by the project.

Due to the fact that the VHPs are local community members consisting mainly of out of school youth, young mothers and grandmothers, their input into community decision making cannot be underestimated. They also shall not leave the area for outside employment and many of them see themselves as guardians of health in the community. The VHPs developed what has become known as the "Tomato Theory". Basically, this uses the practical example of crop spraying and its relationship to health and responsibility within any community. In the words of the VHP:

"Each year we all plant tomatoes in neighbouring fields, our plants grow and we care for them with water and manure. When the time is right we spray our tomato plants to stop them getting diseases or being destroyed by insects. The whole community does this at the same time, so that we can all reap good crops for use by our families or sale in the market. Nobody fails to spray because they know that if they don't spray other people's crops shall be infected. If one person cannot afford to spray, everybody else helps out as they know that by not giving a little they run the risk of losing a lot. However, when it comes to hygiene and sanitation we do not seem to worry about each other. If I build a latrine I do not only protect my family but also others in the community. If my neighbour does not build a latrine they might infect their other neighbours, just like one unsprayed crop of tomatoes in the middle of a sprayed field and me. I do not just wash my hands for my own benefit, but also for the benefit of those around me. If my hands are dirty I spread my dirt to all of those whom I greet and while they welcome me to their home do they really know that I could be the insect which threatens their tomato crop".

3.3.3 Health Clubs

Another strategy that is being piloted for PHE implementation is the use of Health Clubs. During this second year of implementation the piloting of this strategy was expanded to two additional wards in Makoni District. There are now over 30 active health clubs who have attended over 460 PHE sessions and taken the necessary steps on the road to Health. The organisation and topics covered by these health clubs was described in detail in last years report and many of the clubs have now completed all the activities contained in their membership cards. It appears however that they are still continuing to meet regularly and continue with their discussions on health and hygiene. A recent visitor to the project asked some club members what was different about this type of health education.

They responded that they learned from each other and were not being told what to do by an outsider. They said that the pictures helped a lot because sometimes you can talk about things without really visualising them. When you see a picture, such as somebody defecating in the bush, it is there in front of your eyes and you can really see it. They (the pictures) also make it easier to discuss topics which can sometimes be difficult to discuss in public.

Many of the groups appear to have organised the building and production of hygiene enabling facilities in their areas. Upgrading of family wells, construction of latrines and the local manufacturing by a village tin smith of ladles and storage containers seem to be as a result of the health club activities. One group was recently asked what they felt was the impact of the clubs was and one lady replied:

“I am a grandmother and both I and my children grew up with the problem of scabies. Now my grandchildren do not even know that there is such a disease”.

An evaluation of the Health Clubs is currently being undertaken in Makoni district to try and assess its impact on the health of the community. Subject to the outcome of this evaluation, decisions shall be made regarding its expansion to other areas.

3.3.4 School Health Teachers Programme

In addition to consolidating training activities during the current reporting period, emphasis was also placed on the training of School Health Teachers. Over 14 districts have now commenced training programmes for schools in their areas and these programmes normally commence with the training of the school health focal point referred to as the School Health Teacher. To date over 150 teachers from 140 schools have been trained in the use of the PHE tools and materials, additionally some orientation on the child to child approach has been given to these teachers and materials specifically for use in schools have been developed.

It appears that in addition to utilising the tools in the classroom situation, these teachers are also introducing the activities to other teachers in their schools and thus expanding the programme. Additionally, experience is showing that teachers are also getting actively involved in PHE at community level.

3.3.5 Community Level Sessions

The activities which take place at community level are the real core of the project. These sessions vary in size, time and quantity. Reporting on these activities has been very erratic due to the absence of a structured reporting format which adequately caters for these activities. The fact that these activities have no costs involved also hampers reporting, with district reports being mainly concerned with financial reporting of activities which has a cost implication. At the community level tools and materials are actually used with community members for problem identification, needs assessment and participatory learning for action. Community groups vary in size and composition, while the topics covered and tools used also vary depending on the identified community need.

Despite the inadequate reporting structure to date we have received reports from some districts which indicate that 3188+ community sessions have taken place. (This data is incomplete and we anticipate that when all District reports are submitted these figures shall be higher, based on previous figures. It is estimated that over 8100 community level sessions involving over 453,600 community members have actually taken place). The provincial review meeting also assist with reporting on these activities. The main areas covered during these sessions are reported to be as follows:

Hygiene practices; hand washing; sanitation; bilharzia; control of diarrhoea and dysentery; malaria; kitchen/household Hygiene; transportation and storage of water and scabies.

One concern currently however in relation to the use of the approach at community level is that it appears to be reactive rather than proactive. There appears to be little appreciation yet of the need to use the tools in combination in a strategic way. Commonly the tools are used individually or sometimes two in one session. There is also a considerable time lag between sessions which does not enable the people to make direct links between the lessons learnt from each tool. This is partly due to the fact that the EHTs have a wide variety of duties and that they cover large areas with little or no transport available. There are however some very good examples of the strategic use of the tools at community level for example in Malaria Control and Prevention.

The project target is that by 1999 approximately 600 ward health teams and 3000 village committees (including teachers) shall be trained in participatory Hygiene education. With 336++ ward level training and 3188+ community level sessions complete and 2990 extension workers (including teachers) and 1337 district level personnel trained it appears at this point that the project shall exceed its targets. Caution must however be taken to distinguish between training of trainers in the use of the methods and tools and orientation of councillors and local leaders to the approaches and methods.

3.3.6 Materials Development and Production

During the first year of the project the development, adaptation and production of additional materials was achieved in accordance with project plans.

The standard tool kit which contained 10 tools was expanded to include 238 additional pictures which contributed 16 additional tools. The trainers tool kit was also completed with all remaining tools being printed. Stationery for all the tool kits and training was also procured and distributed.

During the current year the field guide was further adapted and pretested. It is still in draft form but it is anticipated that it shall go for printing in November. Work on two tools for use in schools has been completed, one set of tools entitled Spot the Difference has been printed and distributed, while the second set of tools *Snakes and Ladders* is currently with the printers.

3.3.7 Insert Sport the Difference

The Malaria Pack which contains case studies, instructions, tools and materials that can be used in a strategic manner in manner for malaria control and prevention was also developed during the current year. This is a first step at introducing the idea of using the tools in a strategic manner for disease control.

As a result of this other donors have express interest in producing a similar pack for Diarrhoea control and prevention and the project is currently considering developing the idea for Scabies, Schistosomiasis and eye and skin diseases.

The important factor to note about these packs is that production costs are minimal as all the pictures used are already contained in the PHE tool kits and district levels. Therefore the only costs incurred are for the reproduction of the case studies and instructions.

The only remaining item left to be produced under the project is the trainers guide and discussions are currently taking place concerning the relevance of such a manual at this stage of the project. Initial suggestions are that it might be more appropriate to produce a teachers guide or reproduce some of the materials in a pack format for use by VCWs.

An interesting factor to note in relation to materials developed during the current reporting period is the number of ideas for tools and materials which have come from project implementers. While many suggestions for the adaption of the existing tools have been received eg. Blocking the Routes for TB and Scabies. Two completely new tools have also been developed by EHTs, these are called Crossing the River and Sendas Circles and deal with the issue of donor dependency in relation to latrine construction and community health management. These tools have been introduced to other implementers and are currently being pretested to determine their acceptability and impact.

The major challenge in the next phase of the project shall be to increase access to all trained personnel to the necessary tools and materials. To date the project has provided 500 of the original tool kits, 1,000 sets of all the additional pictures and tools, 2,000 sets of the 3 pile sorting cards, 1,000 sets of Spot the difference, 200 Trainers tool kits and Malaria Packs. With over 4,000 people trained the provision of one kit at each Clinic and Rural Health Centre is not proving to be adequate.

3.3.8 Hygiene-Enabling Facility

Although the main focus of the project is on hygiene behaviour change, there is also component for the provision of materials for the construction of latrines and the upgrading of family wells. Hand washing facilities, attached to or adjacent to latrines have been emphasised particularly for latrines at schools. Training of builders for latrine construction and family well upgrading has also taken place.

3.4 SIDA:

The SIDA support to the water and sanitation sector dates back to 1986 where the support was primarily concentrated in the districts of Manicaland. The same support was then extended to cover all districts in Mashonaland East. The programme was mainly aimed at assisting the people living in communal and resettlement areas in the provision of water and sanitation facilities and promotion of good hygienic practices. The programme was covering all the districts in the two provinces and it was being run by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare alone and the procurement of materials was centralised. This system had its own problems which resulted in the programme unable to meet set targets, under utilisation of the resources provided and suppliers reluctant to supply on government requisition. The success of the water and sanitation programme is entirely dependent on the availability of cement.

In October 1993 SIDA and Ministry of Health and Child Welfare commissioned a joint evaluation of the programme which recommended that the programme be concentrated in a few districts with each district having its own budget for the planned activities and that the respective Rural District Councils be responsible for the procurement of materials for the water and sanitation programme. The Ministry of Health and Child Welfare will then be responsible the technical supervision of the programme and promotion of health and hygiene education. The recommendations became the basis for the implementation of the programme under the agreement with SIDA, covering the period July 1994 to June 1996.

Under the agreement SIDA funded water and sanitation programme was being implemented in six districts namely Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, Marondera and Hwedza in Mashonaland East and Nyanga, Chipinge and Mutasa in Manicaland. The programme objective remained that of assisting the rural people in the provision of water and sanitation facilities and was aimed at achieving coverage of between 30% to 40% by June 1996 in all the districts.

3.4.1 General objective:

The water and sanitation programme aims at reducing the incidences among the communities living in rural and resettlement areas of water and sanitation related diseases through the provision of health enabling facilities thereby improving their quality of life.

3.4.1.1 Specific objectives

The SIDA funded water and sanitation programme is aimed at achieving the following specific objectives:

To provide safe and adequate drinking water for the people living in communal and resettlement areas.

To provide proper and improved sanitation facilities to the communities in order to have proper disposal of human excreta.

Provision of health and hygiene education to the communities in order for the communities to change their behaviour and habits towards good health.

3.4.2 Project activities

The water and sanitation programme will aim at achieving the following activities at district and community level:

Construction of household toilets with hand washing facilities

Protection of shallow wells;

Hygiene education and promotion through the use of participatory methods in both schools and community members;

Water quality monitoring;

Builder training

Construction of multi-compartment toilets with hand washing tanks in disadvantaged schools.

3.4.3 Progress

District reports covers the achievements of the programme for the year under review.

The agreement with SIDA for the water and sanitation programme came to an end in June 1996. An additional Z\$2 900 000 was made available for the programme to enable the activities to be continued for the next six months. The extension of six months is to enable the SIDA's financial year to be changed in a calendar year starting January 1997.

The programme will continue to be implemented in the six districts.

A three year agreement has been signed with SIDA and under the agreement SIDA made available Z\$7 500 000 for the programme activities.

Under the current agreement with SIDA the level of subsidy will be reduced from its current level of four to three bags per unit.

This phase of the agreement is the last phase of SIDA support to the water and sanitation sector in Zimbabwe.

An internal evaluation of the programme was carried out last year and the report is still being finalised.

3.5 DANIDA

DANIDA's support to the Department of Environmental Health Services in the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare has been mainly aimed at assisting the communities of Chikomba, Shurugwi and Hwange in the provision of water and sanitation facilities and promotion of health and hygiene education and also provision of management support to the department in the management of water and sanitation programmes.

The support came to an end in June 1996 except for Hwange whose funding was extended another year. The residual fund with the project have continued to benefit the department in winding up the various activities.

3.5.1 WATER AND SANITATION STUDIES FUND:

The water and sanitation studies fund is a fund under the integrated rural water and sanitation programme that is administered by the NAC's sub-committee on Research, Information Management and Human Resources Development and it is aimed at developing among project implementers skills to undertake specific research on water and sanitation. It also enables the sector to utilise services of consultants in gathering information on research or studies and to disseminate findings so as to improve the implementation and effectiveness of sector programme and refine water and sanitation strategies.

The major contributors to the fund have been NORAD and DANIDA over the years and during the year under review the following studies were commissioned;

3.6 AFRICA 2000 INITIATIVES

In response to "Africa 2000 Initiative" Zimbabwe paid particular attention to most disadvantaged districts that were hard hit by the outbreak of cholera during the 1992 - 1993 rain season or districts that are prone to outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases.

Monozi Village with a population of nearly 2000 (265 households) in Chitsungo Ward, Guruve District, Mashonaland Central Province which was the worst affected village by cholera in 1993 was selected to pilot Africa 2000 Initiative programme on Community Managed Water and Sanitation projects. Before the inception of the pilot micro-project in September 1994, there was not even a single latrine in Monozi Village. Only two boreholes were functional but with limited water yields. Today there are six functional boreholes and nearly every household has a VIP latrine (Blair toilet) that is fully utilised.

The success story of Monozi Village micro-project which was fully managed/controlled by the community/beneficiaries themselves prompted Zimbabwe to expand Africa 2000 Initiative Programme to other seven villages (i.e. one village in each Province). (See attached map).

Basing on the Monozi Village experience, a national project proposal (covering one most disadvantaged village in the Province) was compiled and made available to many organisations in an effort of mobilising funds to implement the proposed village micro-projects. Africa 2000 Initiative Programme was given countrywide publicity when the programme was officially launched by the Minister of Health and Child Welfare in September 1995. The launching exercise, gave more impetus to this programme that is based on the village approach concept.

A task force composed of Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, District Development Fund and WHO (Secretariat) was agreed upon and tasked to coordinate the implementation of "Africa 2000 Initiative".

3.6.1 OBJECTIVES OF AFRICA 2000 INITIATIVE

Africa 2000 Initiative is an initiative by the African Governments to facilitate and accelerate the provision of adequate safe domestic water supplies and appropriate sanitary facilities to the undeserved African people who constitute the greater percentage of the population in the African continent.

The overall objective of Africa 2000 Initiative is to assure access to safe water supply and appropriate sanitation for all the people of Africa through partnership and advocacy. Africa 2000 offers new opportunities to provide better health at a lower cost.

Specifically within a selected village, Africa 2000 Initiative aims at:-

- a) training government extension workers and others on the principles of community based project management, community empowerment and the new "village approach concept" as advocated by Africa 2000.
- b) assisting the community on the formation of a village water and sanitation development committee that spearheads the implementation and sustainability of the water and sanitation programme in the respective village.
- c) training the community on community management of community based developmental projects as well as equipping them with the necessary skills (i.e. community capacity building through community empowerment)
- d) promoting community initiated improvements and maintenance of water and sanitation systems.
- e) providing incentives for the development of community management systems through targeted subsidies and matching grants.

3.6.1 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Resulting from the National project proposal, US\$20 000 was made available from WHO/AFRO as "seed money" to enable Zimbabwe to embark on the implementation of Africa 2000 Initiative.

Though not adequate to purchase all the subsidies required, the money was quickly disbursed to the project villages to enable them to initiate the implementation of Africa 2000 in the respective villages (covering the sanitation component only)

Distribution of "seed money" to implement Africa 2000 (Sanitation component) May 1996:

The "seed money" (i.e. US\$20 000) was made available from WHO/AFRO for sanitation projects was distributed as follows:-

ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE AFRICA 2000 INITIATIVE

Province	Village	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Additional funds
					100% coverage
Mash East	Mushambi	2,000	2,000	0	143,600
Midlands	Chemahororo	53,000	20,000	33,000	53,200
Manicaland	Sakwinje	26,000	25,950	50	27,900
Masvingo	Makaye	27,000	17,897	9,103	25,100
Mat South	Huwana	38,000	10,177	27,023	60,300
Mat North	Mbondo	40,000	32,835	7,165	78,800
	Total	186,000	118,859	67,142	589,000

- (i) Due to limited "seed money" Mushambi Village only received \$2000 to hold seminar with the Village leadership (i.e. mobilising and sensitising the community)
- (ii) Huwana and Mbondo Villages are situated in an area where the soil is very loose, unstable and unsuitable for brick moulding and as such will require not less than 7 bags of cement per latrine.
- (iii) The price of cement has almost doubled compared to 1995 prices hence the increase on the budget.
- (iv) Bodo Village in Mashonaland West was supported by Africa 2000 regular budget (US\$15000).

Community Inputs

Besides the above "seed money" the beneficiaries contributed substantial resources in the form of:

moulding or purchasing of bricks for the VIP latrines (i.e 2000 bricks per VIP latrine) costing Zim\$150 per thousand.

digging pits for VIPs (about 3 m deep at Zim \$20-30 per meter)

providing or purchasing river/pit sand and concrete stones,
(at Zim\$80 - 150 per m³)

payment of latrine builders (at Zim\$150 -200 per latrine).

3.6.2 TRAINING OF EXTENSION WORKERS

A five-day workshop (14-19 May 1996) sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare was organised for the District Managers and extension workers covering the project villages.

In all 24 participants attended the workshop. Facilitators were drawn from Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, UNICEF and WHO.

The workshop was mainly on participatory methodologies so as to equip the extension workers with knowledge and necessary tools to implement Africa 2000 in the respective project villages.

The targeted workers were as detailed below:

Environmental Health Officers (District Managers)

Environmental Health Technicians, (MOH&CW)

Ward Community Coordinators (MNAEC)

Field Officers Water (DDF)

3.6.3 ACHIEVEMENTS REALISED

During the course of the year under review, the implementation of Africa 2000 took a new dimension that witnessed the expansion of the programme from Monozi Village to other seven villages (i.e. one village in each Province).

The villages as earlier on highlighted were selected from the most disadvantaged Districts in the respective provinces. Most villages identified had poor water and sanitation facilities and also prone to diarrhoeal diseases.

With the limited resources made available from WHO/AFRO (US\$20 000) and government of Zimbabwe the implementation commenced in June 1997 and promised to be quite successful as highlighted below:-

3.6.3.1 Formation of project committees

Equipped with the knowledge gained from the participatory methodology workshop, the extension workers organised seminars in their respective project villages to empower the beneficiaries/villagers on project implementation and management.

After the seminars, the respective villages formed village project committees that assumed the responsibility of managing and monitoring the implementation of Africa 2000 at village level. The committees are composed of both men and women.

The "village approach" concept and the subsequent empowerment of the villagers to be masters and managers of their community based projects highly motivated the villagers resulting in the successful implementation of Africa 2000 in the villages under review. The "village approach concept" as advocated by Africa 2000 is nationally accepted at all levels of operation as an effective approach to ensure sustainability of the community based water and sanitation projects.

Besides the formation of project committees, some villages with assistance of the extension workers have gone further to formulate village constitutions on the implementation of Africa 2000.

In all the villages, the project committee is responsible for:

management and accountability of the project funds through the PMD's office.

receiving, safe-keeping and distribution of latrine building materials.

monitoring and supervising project implementation.

regular communication with Government extension workers.

health and hygiene education campaign

local mobilisation of resources.

3.6.3.2 Training of latrine builders

Before embarking on the construction of VIP latrines, local latrine builders were trained in each of the project village as tabulated below:-

Builders trained in the Africa 2000 Initiative

Province	Village	Builders trained		Total
		Man	Women	
Mash Central	Monozi	36	2	38
Mat South	Huwana	13	2	15
Mat North	Mbondo	12	3	15
Midlands	Chemahororo	15	0	15
Masvingo	Makaye	12	0	12
Mash West	Bodo	10	4	14
Mash East	Mushambi	0	0	0
Manicaland	Sakwinje	18	8	26
Total		116	19	135

3.6.3.3 VIP Latrines completed

The US\$20000 "seed money" made available from WHO/AFRO was specifically for sanitation projects and as such project villages concentrated on sanitation projects. The achievement to date is as tabulated below:

3.6.3.4 Achievement Realised on sanitation

Blair latrine construction in the Africa 2000 Initiative

Province	District	Village	Target	Achieved
Mash Central	Guruve	Monozi	265	260
Mash West	Chegutu	Bodo	70	60
Mash East	UMP	Mushambi	185	0
Manicaland	Chipinge	Sakwinje	130	37
Masvingo	Masvingo	Makaye	146	40
Mat South	Bulilima Mangwe	Huwana	167	10
Mat North	Lupane	Mbodo	212	15
Midlands	Gokwe South	Chemahororo	307	25
Total			1481	447

Water supply - Provision of boreholes

Besides Monozi Village which benefited four additional boreholes from Africa 2000 none of the seven project villages has adequate safe water supplies.

3.6.4 EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICA 2000

An evaluation of Africa 2000 programme was carried out in November 1996. The evaluation exercise was undertaken by the Director of Environmental Health Services in conjunction with Provincial and District Health Managers mainly to assess the following:

The acceptability of Africa 2000 at National, Provincial, District and Village levels.

progress realised to date on the implementation of Africa 2000 (i.e training programmes, structures completed etc).

constraints affecting the implementation of Africa 2000.

degree of local resources mobilisations/contributions.

management and accountability of "seed money" made available to the respective micro-projects.

3.6.4.1 Findings and Recommendations

The evaluation exercise on the implementation of Africa 2000 revealed a number of factors that are positively or negatively influencing the implementation of Africa 2000.

Broadly, Africa 2000 is well accepted by both managers and beneficiaries (villagers). Again it is a very strong conviction amongst the water and sanitation managers that the village concept approach and community empowerment as advocated by Africa 2000, shall go a long way to ensure effective implementation and sustainability of community based water and sanitation projects.

i) Positive findings

Africa 2000 is well accepted by water and sanitation managers at all levels of operation as well as the beneficiaries.

All the eight villages implementing Africa 2000 have active project committees that monitor and control the implementation of Africa 2000.

Most villages have put in place some form of "constitution" on the implementation of Africa 2000. The said constitution gives guidelines on the implementation of the projects and empowers the project committee to monitor and direct the implementation of Africa 2000 in the respective villages.

Most villages have trained both male and female latrine builders to ensure that the latrines are constructed according to specifications.

All the project managers (i.e. District Environmental Health Officers and Environmental Health Technician) and other government extension workers covering the Africa 2000 project villages, have been trained in Participatory Health and Education Methodologies (PHEM) so as to enable them to facilitate the effective implementation of Africa 2000 in their respective areas.

ii) Negative findings

Most villages selected to spearhead the implementation of Africa 2000 have been neglected for a long time and are generally in the remote areas. The villages are prone to outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases and other water and sanitation related diseases.

Due to limited "seed money" all villages except Monozi Village have shelved the provision of boreholes or protected water sources and concentrated on sanitation. However, for Africa 2000 programme to have an impact, the water and sanitation components should be promoted simultaneously.

Although all the villagers are highly motivated and keen to implement Africa 2000, the limiting factor is the financial base. The villagers can provide labour and the locally available materials, but, the "seed money" (i.e. the subsidy) is not adequate to enable the villagers to have 100% coverage on sanitation or to provide safe domestic water supply within easy reach distance. Mushambi Village has not even embarked on the implementation because of lack of funds.

iii) Recommendations

Though the villagers are well motivated and keen to implement Africa 2000, the setback encountered is the lack of financial resources. The villagers can provide labour and locally available materials but the "seed money" (subsidy) made available is inadequate to enable the villagers to implement Africa 2000 effectively.

In view of the above, it is strongly recommended that additional funds should be sourced both externally and locally so as to ensure the successful and effective implementation of Africa 2000. At least an additional US\$35 000 (to purchase cement) is needed to complete the sanitation component and US\$28 000 is also needed for drilling boreholes (i.e. one borehole in each village) in the selected seven villages.

If funds permit, the Africa 2000 programme will be extended every year to adjacent villages (aiming at eight villages per year).

It is again highly recommended that as a learning experience, the villagers involved in Africa 2000 projects should undertake exchange visits to learn and share ideas on project management and sustainability of the same.

Wherever possible, the management of community based water and sanitation projects should be based on Africa 2000 Initiative approach so as to ensure community capacity building and empowerment as well as sustainability of such projects.

3.6.5 OTHER HIGHLIGHTS ON AFRICA 2000

A number of activities related to Africa 2000 were undertaken during the year under review.

Consultation Meeting on Africa 2000 in Brazzaville Congo : 25-27 June 1997

The consultation meeting was attended by water and sanitation experts from all the 46 states that form the WHO African Region. The consultation was mainly to review progress realised to date on the implementation of Africa 2000 and to formulate effective future implementation strategies. The consultation meeting on Africa 2000 concluded by the Brazzaville Declaration/96 that among other things called for the African states to source funds for the improvement of water and sanitation facilities. Globally Africa has the poorest water and sanitation facilities and as such the African continent is subject to numerous outbreaks of water and sanitation related diseases that claim millions of lives annually.

The Brazzaville Declaration was made available and distributed to all Heads of States, UN agencies, NGOs and other interested organisations.

3.6.5.1 National Operation and Maintenance Workshop on Urban and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Systems : 25-29 November 19976

As a follow up to the 1993 Regional Workshop held in Harare, the above workshop was organised by NAC to assess progress achieved to date and to map out new strategies on Operation and Maintenance of urban and rural water supply and sanitation systems. The workshop was attended by water and sanitation experts from both Urban and Rural areas (i.e. Government, Local Authority DDF and NGO experts on water and sanitation programmes). The workshop was sponsored through Africa 2000 programme.

3.6.5.2 Launching of Africa 2000 in Botswana : 14-19 November 1996

The WHO/CWS adviser was tasked to facilitate the launching of Africa 2000 Initiative programme in Gaborone, Botswana.

The launching workshop was well attended and was a successful event.

3.6.5.3 CONSTRAINTS

As revealed by the evaluation exercise the major constraints facing the implementation of Africa 2000 in Zimbabwe are as detailed below:-

inadequate financial base to effectively and widely implement Africa 2000.

no project vehicle leading to ineffective coordination of the programme countrywide.

mistrust amongst the water and sanitation supporting/implementing agencies -some agencies fear that Africa 2000 may take the limelight from their activities or simply do not understand the concept of Africa 2000 and its relevancy.

lack of regular monitoring of the Africa 2000 projects by the Provincial and District managers due to financial and transport problems.

3.6.5.4 FUTURE PLANS

With resources made available, the implementation of Africa 2000 shall be extended into other villages. The plans are to have eight additional villages annually. These villages shall be adjacent to those already implementing Africa 2000 programme. This will facilitate the process of sharing ideas and experiences amongst the beneficiaries.

3.6.5.5 CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of Africa 2000 during the year under review has been quite encouraging. With additional financial and material support the implementation of Africa 2000 is likely to accelerate and benefit the majority of the rural people who are unserved. Again the "village approach concept" and community empowerment through community capacity building as advocated by Africa 2000 will, without any doubt, go a long way on ensuring effective implementation and sustainability of the community based water and sanitation projects.

3.6.5.6 CONSTRAINTS

Manpower at head office to monitor the projects following the resignation of the two project officers employed by the department.

4.0 MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND CO-OPERATIVES

4.1 MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROJECT - 96/97 ANNUAL REPORT

The objective of this report is to provide a progress analysis of the Management Support, Training and Education Project for the 1996/97 Financial Year. The report outline is such that it provides the project objectives and targets for the financial year under review project achievements, constraints and conclusion are then presented.

4.1 BACKGROUND

The Management Support, Training and Education Project is a continuation from the early 1988. its major components were the provision of four experts in community participation methods and a project secretary. Its major objective is to strengthen the MNAECC capacity to undertake community mobilisation and education in the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

4.1.1 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE FOR THE 1996/97 FINANCIAL YEAR

The following are the summarised objectives of the project for the financial year under review:-

promotion of the community based management approach to the IRWSSP.

Production of programme materials for participatory training and promotion of community mobilisation.

enhance overall management support to district projects.

4.2 PROJECT TARGETS

The project targets for the financial year were:-

finalisation of the training materials development and pre-tested during 1995/96 financial years.

Production of project promotional and support materials such as pamphlets, T-shirts and posters.

Support to District Projects.

Capacity building of the MNAECC staff through training.

Representation of MNAECC in the NAC business.

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4.2.1 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

4.2.1.1 Finalisation of Training Materials

During the 1995/96 Annual Review Workshop for the Management Support Training and Education Project, a task force was set to finalise the training materials before the final printing stage. This was supposed to take note of the comments and experiences from the pre-testing workshops. The task force was composed mainly of the Community Participation Officers in the Ministry.

The activity was scheduled for the first half of the financial year (July - December 96). The activity was not undertaken because the key resource persons, the Community Participation Officers had left the Ministry by the schedule period. Only one of the four Community Participation Officers is still in service to date.

Furthermore project funds for the activity were transferred to MNAECC in November 1996 which was already too late for the activity. However the draft documents are being used for the activity pending the completion of the exercise during the 1997/98 Financial Year.

4.2.1.2 Production of Promotional and Support Materials

The project has managed to produce promotional materials in form of T-shirts for distribution to district and project level. These materials seem to be becoming very effective as measured from the demand from Districts implementing the project. However, there is need for an impact assessment on whether the message is being conveyed or the demand is based on something else.

The promotional materials in form of pamphlets, posters, etc. were not achieved mainly because of the project staff turnover and late release of funds.

4.2.1.3 Support to District Projects

The project has been very instrumental to support Districts Projects, both from the Provincial and National levels irrespective of the shortage of project staff. The project has been actively supporting the Rural District Council orientation efforts for decentralisation of the IRWSSP and the promotion of village based participatory approaches such as Village based Inventories (VBCI). In collaboration with other sectors the project has been also supporting the Community Based Management activities to the operations and management system of the water and sanitation facilities.

4.3 MNAECC Capacity Building Efforts

One of the project main objective is to strengthen MNAECC's capacity to manage the IRWSSP at all levels. In an effort to improve the capacity the project facilitated and supported the Ministry project staff in attending training courses covering key areas such as Diploma in Water and Sanitation, Community Management of Water Supplies and Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender Issues in Water and Sanitation Projects, Sustainability issues etc.

4.3.1 Main NAC Business

The project has also been very contributory to the Main NAC efforts for an integrated programme management system.

The MNAECC having been requested to chair and coordinate the activities of the Sustainability Sub-Committee, the committee has been very successful in the production of the sustainability strategy paper for the sector in Zimbabwe.

The Ministry has also been spearheading NAC attention to gender issues through this sub-committee.

4.3.2 PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

The project encountered a number of problems and constraints that hindered its smooth running during the year under review.

4.3.3 Project Staff Turnover

As highlighted earlier on, the project lost three of the four Community Participation Officers who were key to the final production of the training and promotional materials. Contributory to that is the issue that the new Government to Government agreement on the future support to the project has taken long to be concluded and it became difficult to replace the project staff.

4.3.4 Late Release of Funds

Again as highlighted, the funds for the first half period (July to December 1996) were only released in November. A lot of opportune time was therefore compromised. At that time it is also important to note that during the second half (January to June 1997) the project staff particularly at National level were pre-occupied with the production of the new Management Support Training and Education Project proposal for the period 1988 - 2001.

4.3.5 Transport

The project has encountered the mobility problem particularly at Provincial level where most of the project vehicles were completed out of service for the entire year. This has been a continuous problem year after year.

4.3.6 New Project Agreement

The pending finalisation of the new agreement has led to the staff issue left hanging for a longer time hence negatively affecting project performance.

4.4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important to note that although the project has been encountering a number of constraints, reasonable success has been realised as evidenced by the improvement in target achievements by the District and lower levels.

There are, however areas that needs attention for improved project impact, such as:

- . provision of effective transport at Provincial level.
- . the conclusion of the programme Government to Government agreement for the 1988 - 2001 period. This will assist in spelling out the way forward for the project.

4.5 FINANCIAL REPORT

4.5.1 MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROJECT

ACTIVITY/ITEM	NAC approved budget	Transfers	Expenditure	Balance
PERSONNEL SUPPORT	929 500	899 000	256 463.44	673 036.56
SERVICES/STATIONERY	80 000		26 662.87	53 337.13
LAPTOP AND PRINTER	70 000		0	70 000.00
T & S	120 000		34 265.13	35 734.87
ANNUAL REVIEW WORKSHOP	100 000		30 076.40	69 923.60
VEHICLE RUNNING COST	160 000		146 613.52	13 386.48
MATERIAL PRODUCTION	200 000		100 000.00	100 000.00
STAFF TRAINING	50 000		18 450.00	31 550.00
* Hilux Trucks (2)	300 000		0	
10% CONTINGENCY	250 950			
SUB-TOTAL	2 760 450			
15% PRICE INCREASE	414 517			
GRAND TOTAL	3 174 517	899 000	684 304.32	214 695.68

* Reviewed and later removed from the budget.

5.0 DDF (WATER DIVISION)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FY 1996/97

The Water Division entered 1996/97 Financial Year geared for the execution of water provision activities for the betterment of lives of the rural population.

The major objective under the Operation and Maintenance Section was to ensure the maximum performance of all water points. Options which had indications of taking long periods before water became available for drinking were therefore given low priority.

The activities were ranked as shown before below.

1. Maintenance of all or most yielding water points.
2. Rehabilitation of all or most yielding water points
3. Drilling of new boreholes
4. Hydrofracturing of dry boreholes
5. Construction of small to medium sized dams.
6. Development of irrigation schemes
7. Well deepening of dry wells.
8. Sinking of new wells

The Water Division made great strides in responding to the needs of the rural communities by exploiting viable technology options which are ignored in the Integrated Rural Water and Sanitation Programme.

The whole maintenance and development programme for 96/97 was a success through the injection of funds by the government and external support agencies.

5.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Type of water point	June, 1996	June 1997
Total Boreholes	21,639	22,894
Dry boreholes	1,191	917
Total deep wells	10,187	10,200
Dry wells	275	503
Total dams	2,321	2389
Dry dams	121	69
Total Piped Water Schemes	518	521
Dry Piped Water Schemes	21	2

SUMMARY OF DDF ACHIEVEMENTS, FY 1996/97

Activity	Manicaland	Mash E	Mash W	Mash C	Mat N	Mat S	Midlands	Masvingo	Total
CONSTRUCTION:									
1a. Boreholes Drilled	108	118	71	85	148	140	170	145	985
1b. Pumps fitted	101	100	71	87	131	103	114	121	828
1c. Wells sunk	30	107	0	12	18	0	21	26	214
1d. Pumps fitted	48	98	7	14	18	0	27	33	245
1e. H/Works Completed	281	335	119	67	145	29	86	126	1188
1f. Dams Construction	2	0	3	5	0	13	7	9	39
1g. Dams Completed	2	0	5	1	0	12	8	2	30
1h. P/Scheme Construction	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
1i. P/Scheme Completed	0	3	5	4	0	1	0	0	13
2. MAINTENANCE:									
2a. Handpumps Repaired	2834	1010	1454	1339	1727	1440	1955	1336	13095
2b. Dams Maintained	3	9	6	10	6	11	22	8	75
2c. P/Schemes Maintained	22	16	16	34	43	31	11	0	173
3. REHABILITATION:									
3a. H/Pumps Rehab	308	270	143	213	257	188	126	318	1823
3b. Dams Rehabilitated	0	0	31	1	4	3	0	0	39
3c. P/Scheme Rehab	1	7	5	2	13	4	0	0	32
3d. B/Holes Flushed	10	26	8	0	34	79	0	73	230
3e. B/Holes Hydrofractured	0	20	0	0	2	25	0	70	117
3f. Wells Rehab	23	43	11	6	21	56	9	41	210

5.1.1 KEY

1. CONSTRUCTION

- 1a. Boreholes drilled by any agents ie DDF, MLWD, NGOs and maintained by DDF.
- 1b. Handpumps fitted on the above ie 1a.
- 1c. Wells sunk by any agency i.e DDF, MLWD, NGOs and maintained by DDF
- 1d. Handpumps fitted on the above i.e 1c.
- 1e. Headworks completed on both old new wells and boreholes.
- 1f. Dams under construction by any agent DDF, MLWD, NGOs and maintained by DDF.
- 1g. Dams completed by any agent ei DDF, MLWD, NGOs and maintained by DDF
- 1h. Piped schemes under construction by any agent i.e DDF, MLWD, NGOs and maintained by DDF.
- 1i. Piped schemes completed by any agent i.e DDF, MLWD, NGOs and to be maintained by DDF.

2. MAINTENANCE

- 2a. Handpumps repaired i.e breakdowns.
- 2b. Dams completely maintained i.e cutting of grass, trees and treatment of anthills.
- 2c. Piped schemes maintained by DDF.

3. REHABILITATION

- 3a. Handpumps rehabilitated (based on annual targets)
- 3b. Breached dams repaired or major repairs carried out.
- 3c. Piped schemes restored to original operational capacity.
- 3d. Boreholes flushed out or desilted.
- 3e. Wells deepened etc.

5.2 DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME

SUMMARY REPORT OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

PROVINCE	ACTIVITIES					
	HANDPUMP REHAB		DEEPWELL REHAB		PWS REHAB	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Manicaland	300	86	50	5	5	0
Mash East	300	205	50	3	7	1
Mash Cent	230	170	40	1	2	1
Mash West	200	56	25	5	2	0
Mat North	200	174	20	16	11	11
Mat South	220	121	35	16	9	0
Midlands	250	24	20	5	2	0
Masvingo	300	167	50	2	1	1
TOTALS	1000	762	247	81	40	23

5.2 EXPLANATORY NOTES

- a) Handpump rehabilitation was primarily targeted at resettlement and small-scale commercial farming areas and was on an integral part of Community Based management.
- b) Well deepening achievements is low due to the high water table and very unstable soils which slowed the pace of project implementation.
- c) Piped Scheme Rehabilitation got off to slow start that is why achievements are around 51 % otherwise a lot of work is in progress.

D' VOTE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS FOR FY 1996/97

Province	Vote	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
Mash W.	D3A	215,193	224,964	-9,771
	D3B	189,456	213,964	-24,508
	D4	40,000	42,120	-2,120
	D5	37,600	42,451	-4,851
	D7	40,000	39,326	674
	D8	44,200	34,830	9,370
TOTALS		566,449	597,655	-31,206
Mash C	D3A	261,792	292,764	-30,972
	D3B	254,994	251,668	3,326
	D4	560,320	54,754	505,566
	D5	47,160	48,883	-1,723
	D7	32,000	302,450	-270,450
	D8	44,200	44,355	-155
TOTALS		1,200,466	994,873	205,593
Mash E.	D3A	397,860	427,735	-29,875
	D3B	333,180	252,614	80,566
	D4	69,000	42,143	26,857
	D5	65,000	59,715	5,285
	D7	171,000	27,816	143,184
	D8	40,000	41,667	-1,667
TOTALS		1,076,040	851,691	224,349
Manicaland	D3A	43,711,200	411,454	43,299,746
	D3B	552,850	554,198	-1,348
	D4	40,000	34,066	5,934
	D5	67,000	77,117	-10,117
	D7	40,000	30,254	9,746
	D8	44,200	33,323	10,877
TOTALS		44,455,250	1,140,412	43,314,838
Masvingo	D3A	458,390	484,599	-26,209
	D3B	397,700	322,197	75,503
	D4	59,000	44,462	14,538
	D5	76,000	69,264	6,736
	D7	40,000	145,527	-105,527
	D8	44,000	34,005	9,995
TOTALS		1,075,090	1,100,054	-24,964
Mat South	D3A	459,528	481,459	-21,931
	D3B	342,670	384,672	-42,002
	D4	66,000	71,054	-5,054
	D5	69,000	72,331	-3,331
	D7	40,000	33,255	6,745
	D8	44,000	4,388	39,612
TOTALS		1,021,198	1,047,158	-25,960
Mat North	D3A	723,588	535,038	188,550
	D3B	305,946	309,211	-3,265
	D4	37,000	33,433	3,567
	D5	72,000	72,126	-126
	D7	40,000	132,678	-92,678
	D8	5,000	4,965	35
TOTALS		1,183,534	1,087,452	96,082
Midlands	D3A	315,800	379,770	-63,970
	D3B	303,576	391,607	-88,031
	D4	44,000	55,775	-11,775
	D5	54,400	58,398	-3,998
	D7	156,000	155,808	192
	D8	5,000	4,829	171
TOTALS		878,776	1,046,187	-167,411
TOTAL FOR ALL VOTES				
		51,456,803	6,819,294	44,637,509

DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME: FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1996/97

Province	Handpump rehabilitation			Well deepening			Piped water schemes		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
Manicaland	40,000	13,632	26,368	80,000	0	80,000	37,500	258	37,242
Mash East	40,000	7,660	32,340	80,000	7,377	72,623	52,620	9,536	43,084
Mash West	30,000	21,404	8,596	50,000	13,400	36,600	14,820	6,985	7,835
Mash Central	30,000	14,259	15,741	80,000	3,600	76,400	16,000	8,743	7,257
Mat South	67,740	26,254	41,486	60,000	18,830	41,170	30,000	17,565	12,435
Mat North	30,000	31,010	-1,010	45,000	44,943	57	14,500	13,898	602
Midlands	20,000	10,000	10,000	45,000	12,190	32,810	14,820	0	14,820
Masvingo	40,000	41,471	-1,471	34,000	0	34,000	5,000	5,000	0
Grand allocation		957,000		Expenditure	328,014		Balance	628,986	

NOTES

- a) Low expenditure figures are due to the commitments of May and June 1997 which have not been computed.
- b) Funds for the programme are likely to be carried over into the next financial year.

5.2.1 CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATION**5.2.1.1 CONSTRAINTS**

1. Inadequate funding for Maintenance of Primary Water Supplies.
2. Inadequate funds to procure pump minders bicycle and tools such as pipe vices chain tongs and rod dies.
3. Lack of supervision vehicles for Districts field officers.
4. Vacant clerical posts leading to poor control stores (adverse and its reports.)
5. Inconsistency water supply data provided by districts leading to incorrect signals to the water situation in Zimbabwe.

5.2.1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Replace of aged supervision vehicles for districts field officers.
2. Purchase and distribution of Pump Minders tools and bicycles.

3. Introduce CBM to more resettlement areas and maintenance and upkeep of depth tanks in new of inadequate funding for water carriers.
4. Enhance management Training for provincial and senior Field officers.
5. More district support visits by O&M Technician
6. F.O Management seniors/workshops .
7. Improve water supply data collection processing and storage to enhance the effectiveness of the Water Points Database

5.3 DAM AND IRRIGATION SECTION

The Dam and Irrigation Section entered the 1996/97 financial year with the execution of two functional tasks i.e the surveys and designs of dam and irrigation projects and to carry out construction works on projects with completed designs and financial allocations. As such tremendous effort was also centred on the surveys, designs and implementation of special projects namely piped water schemes in an attempt to provide clean portable water for the rural population.

The financial year, characterised by the heavy torrential downpours throughout the season has been a hectic one for the section as the floods threatened to wash away the dams during construction. This in most cases forced the section to work extra hours in a bid to see that the dams are on a safe level. The abnormal rains experienced resulted in serious damages on DDF dams in the different districts of the country (table 3 of the appendix). Some of these damages are so severe that if they are not attended to on time, the dams might be completely washed away during the next rain season. The current estimated cost to carry out the repairs on the damaged dams stands at \$ 21 194 000 00.

Funding for the construction of dam and irrigation projects was in principle provided for through the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP), Public Works Programme (PWP) and donors (Lutheran World Federation (LWF), European Union (E.U). The target of the section was to complete 4 dams and 3 irrigation schemes regarded as works in progress and 1 dam regarded as new works funded by both the PISP and PWP. Also 1 dam funded by the Lutheran World Federation has been completed and 1 dam funded by European Union will overlap into the next financial year. Also 1 dam in Matebeleland North has had its outlet works successfully repaired.

There wasn't much work carried out on the surveys and designs of new dam and irrigation projects. This was mainly because there was no specific allocation on the pre-feasibility studies funds in the provinces.

Very little has been done on the training of the staff despite several requests for the staff to be trained in their areas of weakness due to lack of training funds

Despite the fact that the section recently received a new fleet of heavy earthmoving machinery, several severe breakdowns have been a major setback on construction works. Some of the machines on breakdown have gone for several months with the problems unattended to mainly due to lack of funds and experts to attend to the machines.

5.3.1 PROJECT FUNDS AND FINANCIAL STATUS

Funding for dam and irrigation construction has been through the Public Sector Investment Programme (P.I.S.P), Public Works Programme (P.W.P) and Donor Funded Programmes namely Lutheran World Federation (L.W.F) and the European Union (E.U). These funds were treated as both works in progress (Z\$ 3 060 000 00) and new works (Z\$ 3 514 400 00).

Under works in progress four (4) dams have been repaired at a total cost of Z\$ 1 660 000 00 and three (3) irrigation completed at a total cost of Z\$ 1 400 000 00. Under the new works three (3) dams have been constructed at a total cost of Z\$ 3 474 400 00 and one (1) irrigation at a cost of Z\$ 40 000 00. Of all these projects one dam and one irrigation scheme will overlap into the next financial year.

Throughout the provinces, the section has also been involved in the construction of borehole piped water schemes in a bid to improve the quality of portable water to the rural community. As such three (3) piped water schemes have been implemented at a total cost of Z\$ 500 000 00

Breakdowns of funding indicating allocations, expenditures and balances have been shown on table 1 of the appendix.

Apart from project construction, the section has also been engaged in a number of new project identification activities. Most of the identified projects are still to be surveyed and designed during the 1997/98 financial year. Very few projects have been surveyed and designed and awaiting funding. (see table 2 of the appendix).

5.3.2 PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Although the section's plant and equipment base had improved over the past financial years (1995/96), the number of usable machines is declining each and every month. This is mainly because

- a) there is no spares backup due to the rather late reimbursement of the workshop vote.
- b) the old fleet of caterpillar and dozer scrappers and Front End Loaders which in no other way require refurbishment from Zemco has not been attended to.
- c) servicing and repairing of vehicles is unreasonably being delayed.
- d) the right man for the right job appears not to be there

5.3.3 TRAINING

Short courses organised by the Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers have been very vital in improving the work quality within the section. More courses would have been conducted but due to limited funds this wasn't possible. Of great sentiment is that the Technicians and the Field Officers dams and irrigation schemes be included in the Management Diploma Course and the Diploma for Water and Sanitation respectively.

The on the job training which was conducted proved to be very beneficial to the section's staff. However, it is still felt that this is not sufficient, especially to the technical staff who in most cases find it far below their professional requirements. It is therefore strongly felt that there should be a staff development programme to train the technical staff in Diploma and MSc courses in the relevant field as is done by other sister organisations.

The 1997/98 financial year training needs are shown on table 6 of the appendix.

5.3.4 COMMUNICATION

The Dam and Irrigation Section still has its operations centralised at Manyame Water Division. This then calls for good coordination with the provinces, districts and other sector ministries for its smooth and efficient operations. As such communication and working relationships have improved greatly in the fields of dam and irrigation development especially in the areas of material procurement, project supervision, processing of water rights, planning etc.

Communication with sector ministries of the Departments of AGRITEX and Water Development has greatly improved during project designs and implementation.

5.4 PROSPECTING

This report serves to highlight all Prospecting and Drilling activities undertaken countrywide from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997. The report shows targets and achievements on various drilling programmes undertaken by the P & D section during the period under review.

The report will further highlight the problems encountered during the course of the financial year, possible solutions and re - commendations.

Furthermore the report gives an update of progress on the borehole rehabilitation programme - flushing and hydrofracturing.

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.1 MASHONALAND EAST

		SITING	DRILLING	
Marondera	2 - 1 40 D/ Wells 1	2 9(5) Rejected 1 40 (9) Rejected 1	0 0 0 - 1	Japanese Aid Resettlement Scheme DDF Roads IRWSSP (JICA) PDII Res Scheme
Hwedza	10	10	6	Japanese Aid
Seke	3 3	3 3	2 3	PSIP Japanese Aid
Chikomba	31 D / Wells 33 B/Holes 2 1 3	29 28 (4)Rejected 2 0 3 (3) Rejected	- 16 0 0 0	IRWSSP - DANIDA IRWSSP - DANIDA Japanese Aid DDF Roads Private
Mutoko	10 8 D/Wells 3 1	11 (6) Rejected 0 0 1	1 - 3 0	Japanese Aid IRWSSP - GOZ PSIP Rotary Club
Mudzi	10	0	0	Japanese Aid
UMP	3 5 10 3 2	3 (2) Rejected 11 (6) Rejected 15 (6) Rejected 2 (2) Rejected 2	1 5 9 0 2	Japanese Aid Redd Barna World Vision PSIP DDF Roads
Goromonzi	4 40 D/Wells	9 (3) Rejected 30 (3) Rejected	3 -	Japanese Aid IRWSSP - JICA
Murehwa	4 10 D/Wells	5 (3) Rejected 9 (3) Rejected	0 -	Japanese Aid IRWSSP
Total	243	229	52	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.2 MASHONALAND WEST.

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Makonde	2	2	-	P.S.I.P. Japanese Aid L. W. F. Private
	1	1	-	
	3	3	3	
	1	1	-	
Chegutu	10	7	2	Japanese Aid Private M. O. H. Resettlements
	4	4	4	
	1	1	1	
	7	5	1	
Kadoma	0	0	0	P.S.I.P. Japanese Aid IRWSS Private Resettlements
	10	6	-	
	15	11	1 (dry)	
	2	2	2	
	19	6	1	
Zvimba	2	2	2	P.S.I.P. Japanese Aid Private
	10	5	5	
	1	1	1	
Hurungwe	4	4	4	P.S.I.P. Japanese Aid Private Resettlements
	10	0	1	
	6	6	5	
	2	-	-	
Kariba	10	5	0	Japanese Aid P.S. I. P. ARDA Council
	2	2	2	
	17	17	17	
	1	1	0	
Total	142	92	66	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.3 MATEBELELAND SOUTH

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Gwanda	77	49	49	IRWSS Japanese Aid Arda L.W. F. A. Embassy Enda Zim
	10	10	10	
	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	
Plumtree	5	5	5	P.S.I.P. DDF Roads DDF Resettlement UNICEF Rehab Pro Redd Barna Japanese Aid Child Survival
	4	4	4	
	2	2	0	
	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	
	15	0	0	
Kezi	3	3	3	P.S.I.P. DDF Roads Child Survival
	2	2 (1) Rejected	1	
	1	1	1	
Esigodini	3	3	3	P.S.I.P. DDF Roads Japanese Aid
	2	21 (1) Rejected	1	
	8	0	0	
Filabusi	8	3	3	P.S.I.P. DDF Roads Japanese
	1	1 (1) Rejected	0	
	8	8 (1) Rejected	7	
Beitbridge	6	6	6	P.S.I.P. Japanese Aid DDF Roads
	10	10	10	
	4	4	4	
Total	175	124	119	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.4 MIDLANDS

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Mberengwa	10 1 54	9 1 (44) 32B/H 9 D/Wells 3 Rejects	0 0 27	Japanese Aid Private NORAD
Gokwe North	8 3 3	5 3 3	3 0 0	Japanese Aid P.S.I.P. C/O 1995-96 DDF Roads
Gokwe South	10 3	- 3	0 0	Japanese Aid DDF Roads
Gweru	10 5 1 2	10 5 1 2	4 3	Japanese Aid P.S.I.P. Private DDF Roads
Kwe Kwe	3 6	3 6	3 3	DDF Roads Japanese Aid
Shurugwi	6 7 2 2 22 28	6 7 2 2 20 15	6 7 2 2 0 0	Japanese Aid DANIDA DDF Resettlement Private DDF Resettlement DANIDA
Zvishavane	45	45	28	NORAD
Mvuma	8 3 3 2 1	8 3 3 2 1	0 0 3 2 0	Japanese Aid P.S.I.P. 1995/96 F.Y P.S.I.P 1996/97 F.Y DDF Resettlement DDF Roads
Total	247	208	96	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.5 MATEBELELAND NORTH

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Binga	7	7	3	PSIP Japanese Aid
	1	1	1	
Bubi	7	7	7	PSIP Japanese Aid Resettlement plot
	8	8	8	
	5	5	5	
Hwange	8	8	8	Japanese Aid Mat Dev Fund
	22	11	1	
Lupane	8	8	6	Japanese Aid PSIP
	3	3	3	
Nkayi	2	2	2	Japanese Aid PSIP Resettlement
	3	3	1	
	1	1	1	
Tsholotsho	2	2	1	DDF Roads PSIP CADEC Japanese Aid
	5	1	1	
	1	1	1	
	9	8	8	
Umguza	5	5	5	PSIP Japanese Aid Resettlement Plot
	8	8	8	
	8	6	6	
Total	113	96	76	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.6 MASHONALAND CENTRAL

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Bindura	8	8	8	Japanese Aid PSIP
	3	3	2	
Guruve	1	1	1	ARDA Rotary Club Japanese Aid PSIP Resettlement PDI
	2	2	2	
	10	10	10	
	3	3	3	
Mt Darwin	2	2	2	PSIP Japanese Aid
	10	10	10	
Shamva	5	5	5	PVT PSIP Japanese Aid Resettlement PDI
	2	2	2	
	2	0	0	
	4	3	3	
Concession	8	8	8	Japanese Aid Resettlement PDI
	7	8	7	
Centenary	10	10	8	Japanese Aid Resettlement
	16	6	10	
Rushinga	10	10	10	Japanese Aid PSIP
	2	2	2	
Total	112	96	100	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.7 MANICALAND

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Buhera	9	9	0	Japanese Aid DDF Roads ZFHC
	1	1	1	
	6	6		
Chimanimani	9	8bhs(1dw)	2	Japanese Aid DDF Roads PSIP
	3	3	3	
	3	3	3	
Chipinge	9	9	5	Japanese Aid DDF Roads Resettlement
	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	
Makoni	6	6	0	Japanese Aid Cold Comfort P.V.T PSIP Maungwe R. D.C. DDF Roads Resettlement plots
	6	6	6	
	2	2	2	
	5	5	0	
	1	1	1	
	3	3	3	
58	20	10		
Mutare	9	7	3	Japanese Aid DDF Roads PVT
	1	1	1	
	2	2	0	
Mutasa	9	9	0	Japanese Aid Mutasa R.D.C Resettlement DDF Roads
	1	1	0	
	1	1	0	
	4	4	4	
Nyanga	19	19	11	Nyanga R.D.C Japanese Aid DDF Roads ITDG PVT
	9	9	4	
	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	
Total	185	146	68	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.8 MASVINGO

DISTRICT	TARGET	ACHIEVED		FUNDING AGENCY
		SITING	DRILLING	
Bikita	10	0	0	Japanese Aid DDF Roads
	3	0	0	
Chiredzi	15	0	0	PSIP DDF Roads IRWSS Redd Barna Malilangwe Trust
	3	3	2	
	18	26	15	
	6	6	6	
	3	3	3	
Chivi	1	0	0	DDF Roads IRWSS (NORAD)
	30	36	1	
Gutu	10	4	0	DDF Reset DDF Roads Japanese Aid PSIP ARDA
	1	0	0	
	6	0	0	
	5	0	0	
	1	0	0	
Mwenezi	6	2	2	Japanese Aid IRWSS (KFW)NW DDF Roads Private
	51	54	39	
	2	2	2	
	1	1	1	
Zaka	4	2	0	DD Roads IRDEP IRWSS Zaka East MP
	6	6	5	
	45	3	0	
	5	0	0	
Masvingo	4	0	0	Japanese Aid DDF Roads Austr AMB Private Resettlement
	3	3	1	
	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	
	30	19	7	
Total	272	173	102	

PROSPECTING AND DRILLING TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

5.4.9 NATIONAL SUMMARY

PROVINCE	TARGET	ACHIEVED	
		SITING	DRILLING
Mash East			
Mat South	175	124	119
Mat North	113	96	76
Manicaland	185	140	68
Masvingo	272	173	102
Midlands	247	208	96
Mash West	166	114	66
Mash Central	112	96	100
Total	1513	1054	679

5.5 RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME

Sometime in late October 1996 the Resettlement Division came up with a massive project of water supplies in self contained resettlement plots. This was to be done in two phases. Phase 1 involved borehole siting in over 900 plots and phase 2 was aimed at drilling these borehole sites.

Owing to limited capacity 300 sites were then subcontracted to Groundwater Development Consultants, who investigated all 300 sites in Mash Central, Mash East and Mash West. One hundred (100) more sites were done by the provincial hydrogeologists in Manicaland, Mash East, MashWest, Masvingo, Midlands and Mat North.

The initial strategy of implementing this huge project, then changed around December 1996. Instead boreholes were now required only in strategic plots and not in each plot and siting and drilling was therefore required to be done concurrently.

Rehabilitation under the Emergency programme was funded by the Irish in the hardest hit provinces of Masvingo, Mat South and Mat North. The other five provinces were funded by Belgian Aid and priority was given to districts with CBM.

One hotline rig was set aside to carry out flushing in each of the provinces. All the preparations prior to flushing and hydrofracturing have been done in the chosen district, but implementation has taken too long because the rigs have been down. In some instances rigs could not be released to flush as provinces battled to clear backlog in drilling.

The section has only two hydrofracturing units, and has now put in place a mechanism to try and make the maximum use of the two Hydrofracturing machines. We have produced a rehabilitation manual and the rehabilitation programme has now been launched in all these provinces, like for flushing, preparations are at an advanced stage such that they are only awaiting the arrival of the hydrofracturing units.

5.5.1 STATUS OF EQUIPMENT.

The usual problems of burst hydraulic hoses, compressors failing to start and load, clutches getting burnt, broken compressor engine mountings, malfunctioning feed regulators and shortage of tyres and tubes for both compressors and trucks were experienced. More serious problems also occurred this time with the loss of some equipment in accidents.

Compressor No 18 newly acquired to replace the one which was burnt in Zaka, got unhooked from the tow hitch and tumbled down into a river resulting in extensive damages. It requires major rebuilding at an estimated cost of \$120,000. The repairs are being handled by the insurance company, and Aqua Air (Pvt) Ltd.

In early November 1996, one of the French rigs was extensively damaged in an unfortunate incident, when it overturned in Sanyati whilst being driven by an unlicensed casual driller. It was sent to Trinity Engineering for repairs at a cost of \$110,000. It was only released at the end of April 1997.

Unit No 30 of Mash West was involved in an accident with a bus near the fly over bridge in Chegutu. The truck sustained minor damages but the towed rig got extensively damaged. The rig at Aqua air awaiting repairs. This incident occurred in late February this year. Only recently the other French rig, got its front half shaft broken when it was driven by an unlicensed driller in Lower Guruve. The rig is currently on breakdown, as a result, and the shaft can only be imported from France.

5.6 STAFF ISSUES.

This year was marred by some sad moments when the section lost the following members due to illness: Mr C. Zindi who was stationed at Manyame, Mr Chiya (Mash West) Mr H. Mureverwi (Mash East), Mr W. Mudenga (Mash East), Mr P. T. Chikuni and Mr R. Mandaza both were stationed in Manicaland.

The section, however is pleased to announce the arrival of three new hydrogeologists to take up posts in Mash West, Mash Central and Masvingo. The trio is currently undergoing training and hopefully will be through by the beginning of September 1997.

5.7 CONSTRAINTS.

During the course of the year, the section encountered various constraints which affected progress tremendously. Among them were:

The complex purchasing system of fuel, spares and consumables in the provinces is one issue delaying and time consuming. Provinces cannot buy fuel without Head Office (Manyame) authority and Head office (Manyame) cannot authorise province to buy without itself being authorised by accounts department at Mukwati.

The constant breakdown of equipment was a thorn in the flush to the section. Calls of distress in response to breakdowns have become the order of the day in the Head of Section's office. The heavy rains which pounded the ground, at one time brought all drilling operations to a standstill. Morale among drillers was very low owing to non-payment of T & S. To date T & S claims dating back to February 1996 have not been paid. The vehicle for prospecting in Midlands has been out of action for the whole year. Head office could not cope with siting in provinces without hydrogeologists.

5.8 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

Decentralise the operational vote and empower the P.F.O.s to make decisions at their level. This move will go a long way in addressing many other problems in the section and will ensure the smooth running of operations.

6.0 THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES ANNUAL REPORT, FY 1996/97

6.1 Preparation of District Hydrogeological Reports

This project is being carried out in a variety of districts. Tenders for twelve (12) districts have been tendered and awarded.

6.1.1 *Background*

The lack of adequate information on the water potential on the districts and feasible abstraction facilities have strongly influenced the planning of water supply and sanitation projects at this level. The availability of this information will help the planning teams to come up with realistic technology choices which will be followed by their efficient use and that of the water itself. Thus the need for hydrogeological reports for each district can not be over emphasised.

In the 1990/91 financial year, there was no much activity as the project had just been launched and only one district was covered as a pilot project. A lot of effort was put into the modalities of tackling the exercise. Also during the 1992/93 and 1993/94 drought years, no activity was done as the local consultants involved in the preparation of the reports were engaged on the World Bank Drought Relief and Mitigation Programme.

6.1.2 *Justification*

There is need to provide the districts with a data bank or information on the water potential of their areas so as to facilitate the effective planning and subsequent implementation of IRWSSP that will help save both time and financial resources. The reports are aimed at assisting the RDCs and any other parties involved in groundwater development effectively plan their projects and they will have data on feasible abstraction facilities in the various parts (wards) of the districts, construction methods and depths. This would provide information on realistic working capital and yearly targets.

The reports provide hydrogeological information such as the aquifers in the district and their potential, static water levels, drilling depths, yields, feasible abstraction facilities, general groundwater quality, borehole construction design and vulnerability of the groundwater to pollution. The recommendations also touch on salient issues which should be addressed to improve the chances of archiving and filing of hydrogeological information and what should be done in order to improve the quality of the data.

The provision of the above hydrogeological information would ensure that RDCs and groundwater developers and users adopt appropriate approaches in the development and usage of groundwater.

They would be able to focus on the feasible abstraction facilities, depths and construction methodology to enable them draw up a realistic budget for the rural water supplies. The cost for the haphazard geophysical surveys for borehole sites will also be curtailed, as the consultants will be focussed on areas with high or favourable groundwater potential. This would result in the drilling of more successful boreholes and thus increase the possibility of drilling additional boreholes from the saved financial resources. The vulnerability of groundwater to various pollution or contamination sources will also be addressed in the reports and this will assist planners in ensuring that such sources are monitored. Maps giving a picturesque overview of the general hydrogeological conditions and potentials of the district will also be included. A ward by ward analysis of the hydrogeological situation will ensure easy allocation of facilities.

6.1.3 *Expected Impact*

- i) Increased utilisation of the reports by the RDCs and other water supply implementers.
- ii) Adoption of the report's recommendations by RDAs and other Government organisations.
- iii) Increased number of consultants and contractors requiring and using the reports.
- iv) Increased borehole success rates.
- v) Realistic budget allocation for water supply facilities and appropriate target setting.
- vi) Realistic apportionment of the water supply facilities.

6.1.4 *Overall objective*

The overall objective of this project is:

To provide a Hydrogeological Report for every district by the year 2001 in order to benefit the RDCs and other groundwater developers in the planning of water supply and sanitation projects.

6.1.4.1 *Specific Objectives*

To give the groundwater potential for each ward in the district by delineating the different aquifers and ensure that geophysical surveys are carried out cost effectively and accordingly.

To give salient hydrogeological information that will assist the districts in the preparation of water supply and sanitation plans, such as groundwater abstraction facilities (boreholes, deep and shallow wells), depths and construction methodologies, thereby enhancing realistic working capital allocation and the setting of appropriate and attainable yearly targets.

6.2 Project Summary

The production of District Hydrogeological Reports has been going on since 1991 with funding from NORAD. A total of 34 districts have been covered so far. The remaining 24 districts will be covered by the end of 2001. Twelve (12) districts will be done in the second half of 1997.

The main objective of carrying out these studies is to help provide information to the districts on the available groundwater resources and the most appropriate methods of developing/tapping them. Consultants will be engaged through the normal Government Tender Board Procedures to carry out the work. They will be expected to produce a draft final report with the help of information from the District and Provincial offices, DDF and DWR at Head Office. The draft reports will be submitted to DWR for verification and the necessary amendments/corrections made for incorporation in the Final Report, after which the final report will be produced and circulated to the respective districts and provinces and the External Supporting Agency through NCU.

The programme aims at producing twelve District Hydrogeological Reports to be utilised for planning and in implementation of IRWSSP, particularly during borehole siting by Consultants, areas to be concentrated, the most feasible groundwater abstraction facilities, drilling depths, water strikes, water levels, yields and groundwater quality to be expected for each of the wards in the districts. Vulnerability of the groundwater to pollution is discussed.

6.3 Project Review

i) Physical Achievements

Year	Districts Completed
1989/90	1
1991/92	9
1994/95	12
1995/96	12
Total	34

A total of 34 District Hydrogeological Reports have been completed. The 1995/96 reports were completed in 1996/97 and a tender for the preparation of a further 12 districts has been awarded and the reports are expected by the end of 1997. Please note that the delay has been caused by late payments.

ii) *Financial Expenditure*

Year	Amount (\$)
1989/90	40 000.00 ¹
1991/92	284 507.70
1994/95	971 750.00
1995/96	2 048 250.00
Total	3 304 507.70

The figures for the years 1994 - 96 are inclusive of sale tax as nothing is now sales tax exempt. A further 12 districts have been awarded and the reports are expected at the end of 1997.

6.4 Constraints and Recommendations

The constraints we had were basically drought related in which the Consultants who produce the reports were tied up and hence the non production of the reports in certain years (1993-94). Late payments are hampering the production of the reports. These could also result in interest being called for on overdue payments.

Most of the districts have a lot of missing information, particularly on the coordinates (grid reference), geology (lithology), construction details of the boreholes and the water quality (chemistry). The bulk of the information would be costly to recollect as new boreholes will have to be drilled or water samples collected for analysis. It is a lot easier and cheaper to collect the information during borehole construction and the reports will recommend on the best ways of addressing this issue. Lack of this information would negate an in-depth analysis of the hydrogeological parameters by consultants.

The production of high quality hydrogeological reports which are more research oriented would cost a great deal of money. The cost would be expected to be in the region of \$ 0.6 to \$ 1.5 million per district depending on the size of the district and would be time consuming as at least two to three years would be required to produce a single report. The consultants will have to physically collect the data and have water samples analysed. Fully fledged fieldwork of this nature is beyond the available financial resources and the reports thereafter produced are not the immediate and sole solution to the planning requirements of the districts. The current report does suffice.

There is also no enforceable and explicit legal framework in the current Water Act (1976) which makes it obligatory for anyone drilling/sinking a borehole to seek Government permission or report unless under certain conditions.

¹Figure is an estimate. The report was done by Inter Consult A/S as a pilot project and the details of it are missing in the Department.

However, MLWR is currently reviewing the Water Act and it is hoped that an enforceable legal framework would be put into place to ensure that all boreholes to be drilled are sanctioned by Government and have all the hydrogeological information reported on.

The Department of Water Resources has identified, adopted and customised a hydrogeological/groundwater database which will address the effective archiving, retrieval and processing of hydrogeological information useful for such reports. The Department is now in the process of carrying out quality control on the data which was transferred from the old non user friendly/rigid borehole database which is now defunct. Archiving of new data is also in progress. Nevertheless, the district hydrogeological reports under this project will provide a sound basis for such detailed work when resources are available. The District Hydrogeological reports to be produced will be very crucial and useful in giving an indication on realistic capital required for the successful implementation of water supply projects and the setting of appropriate and attainable yearly water point construction targets. The reports will thus be important planning tools for the RDCs and other groundwater development agencies.

**7.0 AGRITEX HEAD OFFICE REPORT
FOR
THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME.**

AGRITEX head office has tasked one officer at head office to represent their interests in NAC. The officer has been consistent in attending NAC meetings and carrying out other NAC related duties. In this respect, AGRITEX has been represented at the November, 1996 Sector Review Meeting as well as at several workshops organised by the NAC.

The department has, however, encountered problems of lack of funding for their participation in the water and sanitation programme at head office level. There is also no project vehicle allocated to the department resulting in the department having to rely on private vehicles.

During the course of the year, AGRITEX head office managed to visit and give support to land use planners in Mashonaland East and Manicaland provinces. These visits were prompted by concerns that land use planning was not moving fast enough to cope with the needs of the programme. The visits revealed that the process of land use planning was unavoidably long and involved. It was therefore necessary to give sufficient lead time at the beginning of project implementation for this process to develop before other agencies came in with their activities.

The process of land use planning was also negatively affected by the late release of project funds. Late processing of travel and subsistence leaves those officers willing to use personal vehicle on the programme incapacitated. The grounding of most of Government's fleet of vehicles for part of the year compounded the problem. The drought recovery programme also makes demands on the same officers.

To overcome these constraints, AGRITEX has adopted team work as the strategy. Team work entails that officers can move from those districts where there is less work to go and assist colleagues in a district where there is pressure of work. In addition, AGRITEX has concentrated on training of its extension workers to sharpen their skills.

The issues of late release of funds and delayed processing of T&S claims are being tackled at head office level. For those districts implementing decentralised projects, the problems have been resolved by having funds in the RDC.