

# UNICEF ZIMBABWE

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral Report for the period January to December 2016



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## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	2
Map showing areas of WASH interventions in Zimbabwe .....	3
1.0 Executive Summary .....	4
2.0 Strategic Context of 2016 .....	6
3.0 Results in the Outcome Area .....	7
3.1 Key Strategic Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration .....	17
3.2 Value for Money .....	17
3.3 Constraints, Challenges and Lessons Learned .....	18
3.4 Risk Assessment and Risk management .....	20
4.0 Financial Analysis .....	20
Table 1: Planned Budget for Outcome Area 3: WASH .....	21
Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to Outcome Area 3: WASH .....	21
Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area 3 by Programme Area: WASH .....	22
Table 4: Thematic expenses by Programme Area for Outcome Area 3: WASH .....	22
Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes for Outcome Area 3: WASH .....	23
5.0 Future Work plan .....	25
Table 6: Planned Budget for 2017 Outcome Area 3: WASH .....	26
6.0 Expression of Gratitude .....	26
List of Acronyms .....	27
Annex 1: Case Studies and photos .....	28

**Cover Photo:** UNICEF Zimbabwe

**Caption:** A community health worker demonstrates to Linda Tigere how to wash hands properly using soap to prevent disease

## Map showing areas of WASH interventions in Zimbabwe





## 1.0 Executive Summary

UNICEF's focus on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as guided by the UNICEF Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017), is focussed on supporting global efforts to eliminate open defecation and increase use of safe drinking water through improved and equitable access to safe drinking water sources, sanitation, healthy environments and improved hygiene practices. At a country level, the WASH outcome area was further guided by the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016 – 2020), the UNICEF Country Programme (2016 – 2020), the Government of Zimbabwe's (GoZ) National Water Policy of 2013 and Sustainable Development Goal number six (SDG 6) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>).

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) and donor partners, are implementing large scale programmes to increase access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. Some of the large scale programmes supporting WASH are the Small Towns WASH programme (STWP 2013 - 2017) for urban water and sanitation and the Rural Water and Sanitation programme (RWSP, initially from 2012 – 2016 and now with an extension to 2018). The WASH programme undertook the following key activities in 2016:

### Urban WASH

The Small Towns WASH programme (STWP) is being implemented in 14 towns (Chivhu, Gokwe, Gwanda, Hwange, Mvurwi, Mutoko, Zvishavane, Plumtree, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Karoi, Rusape, Bindura and Shurugwi). The programme has two components; (i) the hardware component which consists of water and sewer infrastructure rehabilitation and (ii) the software components which consists of hygiene promotion and institutional strengthening and capacity building of local authorities in various aspects of WASH service provision such as financial management, WASH operation and maintenance and sector coordination.

The rehabilitation of urban water and sewer infrastructure demands a heavy financial investment. As a result, the hardware component of the programme is being implemented in two phases to align with the funding modalities of the programme. During 2016, the works continued under the supervision of the consulting engineers in close collaboration with Local Authorities' staff and 9 out of the 14 target towns have been completed as at December 2016. The rehabilitation is highly technical and complex due to the aged infrastructure, unpredictability of the precise scope of works and lack of documentation/ technical information at the local council level; thus extension of contract duration has been necessary in the towns.

Hygiene promotion (strengthening of community, school and market health clubs, undertaking of road shows and campaigns,) and institutional support activities to local authorities continued during the period under review. Implementation of Hygiene Promotion and customer care was being technically supported by seven Implementing Partners (IPs). These were Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). The Project Cooperation Agreement under which the NGOs were operating came to an end in December 2015 in line with the programme design. An exit strategy was formulated which provided for a gradual phase out of the NGO direct support over a six months period from December 2015 to June 2016: this included plans for local authorities to sustain and continue implementation of hygiene

promotion, customer care, monitoring of WASH, and strengthened utilisation of Promun billing software which had commenced in the earlier stages of the programme.

### Rural WASH

The Rural WASH programme (RWP) is being implemented in 33 districts in the 5 Provinces of Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Masvingo, Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces. DFID is providing funding support for 30 districts and SDC providing funding support for 3 districts. The primary objective of the Rural WASH programme is to reduce by 25% the population without access to safe water supply and sanitation in rural areas of the five provinces through contributing to WASH sector recovery as well as modelling of best practices for national replication and informing national policy.

The key activities undertaken during 2016 included rehabilitation of boreholes and piped water schemes, triggering of communities to achieve open defecation free (ODF) status, construction of household latrines and construction of latrines and hand washing facilities in schools. Capacity building of WASH structure and policy and coordination support continued during 2016. Activities included establishment of a Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS) in three additional provinces, support for national Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy revision and policy formulation, piloting of SMS based system for improving down time of non-functional boreholes

Outputs during the year 2016 are:

- 267,365 people (61,493 men, 80,211 women and 125,661 children) were reached with improved sources of drinking water through the provision of 328 new hand pump equipped boreholes and the repair/rehabilitation of 609 boreholes and 28 piped water schemes in the 33 districts. Sanitation and hygiene facilities were provided in 337 schools during the reporting period.
- A total 58,065 latrines benefiting 361,417 people were constructed by the families. Over 90% did not receive any subsidies. In addition, 2,215 new villages reported to have achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- During the reporting period 379 WPCs with access to trained and equipped VPMs were established and strengthened. 57 VPMs were trained and 5% of them were women.
- An automated WASH Information Management System was established in 3 additional provinces of Midlands, Masvingo and Mashonaland West

### Emergency Response

During 2016, UNICEF provided emergency WASH response to (a) the typhoid outbreak in Harare, (b) the influx of refugees from Mozambique due to civil unrest and (c) the El Nino induced drought.

The UNICEF response comprised:

- 40,401 people were provided with safe water
- 17,016 Non Food Item kits distributed to vulnerable persons affected by emergency
- 118,894 reached with key hygiene messages
- 80 latrines provided in Tongogara camp for refugees from Mozambique

UNICEF would like to thank all donors who contributed to the achievements outlined in this report, and to Sweden for the flexible funding which enabled the programme to achieve planned results in

2015. UNICEF looks forward to continued partnerships with all donors in 2016, with the aim to achieve even better results for the women and children of Zimbabwe.

## 2.0 Strategic Context of 2016

Over much of the last decade, access to safe water supply and basic sanitation in Zimbabwe has been adversely affected by the general economic decline, reduced institutional and community capacities, and cyclical droughts, resulting in negative progress on water and sanitation coverage. The impact of inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) includes a significant contribution to the prevalence of diarrhoeal disease, as evidenced by the 2008 - 2009 cholera outbreak which resulted in more than 100,000 cases and over 4,000 deaths. Inadequate WASH also results in chronic malnutrition and poor educational outcomes, especially for girls. Women and girls in particular spend a great deal of time and effort fetching water from distant water sources.

It is against this background that UNICEF in 2016 in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe commenced a new five year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), running from 2016 to 2020, aligned with the ZUNDAF (2016- 2020) and ZIMAsset 2013 - 2018. Based on the CPAP outcome result for WASH: Improved and equitable use of drinking water, sanitation, and healthy environment and improved hygiene practices, the WASH outputs are:

- Improving WASH service delivery
- Strengthened capacity to provide WASH services
- Strengthened WASH policy, Coordination and Management
- WASH services provision in Emergencies

The government continues its active participation in the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global initiative. The WASH programme is also guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2016 – 2030): Goal 6 has been identified as a priority SDG for action by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ). Several guidelines and protocols for effective delivery of WASH, particularly for rural areas have been developed/revised, namely; ODF protocols, Water Point Committee Manuals, Latrine builders manual, Rural WASH Programme Implementation Guide

On institutional set up of the WASH sector in Zimbabwe is led by a National Action Committee (NAC), chaired by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC) and comprising the Permanent Secretaries of associated Ministries in the sector. The NAC provides strategic guidance and coordination of the entire WASH sector. It has 3 specific sub-committees for rural WASH, urban WASH and water resources management respectively. Implementation support is through its secretariat, the National Coordinating Unit (NCU). At sub-national levels, the WASH coordination is led by the Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (PWSSC) and the District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (DWSS) at provincial and district level respectively. These are both chaired by the District Development Fund (DDF).

### 3.0 Results in the Outcome Area

#### The Urban WASH Programme

The urban WASH Programme is primarily financed by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). However, certain critical areas not supported by DFAT were funded through thematic funds.

#### **Rehabilitation of priority water and sewage infrastructure in targeted towns**

The hardware interventions were comprised of the following phases:

- Phase 1 Towns: Chivhu, Gokwe, Gwanda, Hwange, Mutoko, Mvurwi and Zvishavane
- Phase 2 Towns: Bindura, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Karoi, Plumtree, Rusape, Shurugwi

The rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems for the Phase 1 towns commenced in the first quarter of 2015 and has now been fully completed and commissioned in 5 towns (Gwanda, Hwange, Mvurwi, Mutoko, and Zvishavane), with the works now under defects liability monitoring. In Mvurwi and Mutoko, the defects liability period came to end in last quarter of 2016, thus the Local Authorities are now fully responsible for maintenance of the equipment. For Gokwe and Chivhu towns, the works are significantly complete and under defect liability monitoring, with only the elevated tanks outstanding for completion.

Works that have been completed have contributed to the following results;

- Improved water production capacity in all the target towns (from an average baseline of 28.9 ML/day to 54.3 ML/day)
- Increased reliability of the water supply and distribution system through improved standby capacity for water pumps from a baseline of 21% to 90%, on average for all targeted towns
- Improved level of service for 87,000 people through rehabilitation of the water supply system (i.e. increased reliability of water supply system, increased continuity and quantity of water received).
- Improvements in sewage collection and conveyance in all the towns, through the replacement and upgrade of defective and undersized collector and trunk sewers.
- Improved sewage treatment and disposal through rehabilitation works (desludging and rehabilitation/upgrading) of septic tanks and sewage treatment plants, thus mitigating pollution of the environment.

The rehabilitation works for Phase 2 towns commenced in the second quarter of 2016 for all the towns except for Chiredzi which commenced towards the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2016. The works have been recently completed and commissioned in four of the towns (Bindura, Chipinge, Karoi, Rusape), and are now under defects liability monitoring with the works in Chiredzi and Shurugwi expected to be completed by end of the first quarter of 2017. Completion of works in Plumtree is been retendered due to unsatisfactory performance of the contractor.

Works done in Phase 2 include:

- Rehabilitation of water pump stations, including booster pump stations, and installation of pumping equipment in Karoi, Chipinge and Rusape.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment works infrastructure for improved operational efficiencies in water treatment in Bindura (3 rapid sand filters were rehabilitated), Rusape (backwash pumps and high lift pumps installed).
- Rehabilitation of 2 high yielding boreholes and installation of solar powered water pumps and chlorinators in Chipinge.
- Installation of new valves and bulk water meters in key locations of the water supply network in Bindura, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Karoi, Rusape, and Shurugwi
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of key sections of water reticulation network to improve water distribution and reduce losses in Bindura, Chipinge, Karoi, and Shurugwi.
- Replacement or upgrade of defective undersized collector and/or trunk sewers in Bindura, Chiredzi, Karoi, Rusape and Shurugwi.

Thematic funds were used to support the monitoring of the works. This as a very important component of the project as the rehabilitation works involve complex engineering detailing and technical monitoring has been done to validate revisions needed as the works are being implemented so that all necessary revisions are done to ensure the optimum utilisation of resources. The technical monitoring also ensures that activities are on track and are also within estimated budget allocations. The revisions are done through variation orders to the rehabilitation contracts.

### **Institutional Strengthening**

The institutional support to local authorities under the STWP focused on enhancing cost recovery for WASH service provision and improving consumer-service provider engagement and dialogue. The following results were achieved as follows:

- Development of WASH business plans and operation and maintenance plans for sustaining water and sanitation services have been completed by the specialised engineering consulting firm, Royal Haskoning DHV (RHDHV) and validation with local authorities and ZINWA done.
- Institutional strengthening for improving cost recovery and billing efficiencies for WASH services continued in 2016. 10 local authorities were given refresher trainings on Promun, following a needs assessment. Additionally, a peer review and support system was established amongst all 14 STWP local authorities under the leadership of the Ministry of Local Government, for sustainable and cost effective learning and training on Promun. All 14 towns now utilise at least 4 out of the 8 modules in Promun, resulting in overall improved management and financial practices

### **Hygiene Promotion**

Hygiene promotion activities in all 14 towns continued during the period under review. The formal support provided by NGOs to local authorities through Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with UNICEF came to an end in June/July 2016; thus all STWP activities previously implemented through NGOs are now being implemented by local authorities in line with the exit and sustainability plans developed earlier.



Health clubs have been a useful vehicle for hygiene promotion activities. A total of 349,889 key hygiene messages contact was made with individuals, through Health Club driven hygiene promotion activities. Health Clubs in schools, community and market places, with support from town councils continue to be the driving force in the dissemination of health and hygiene Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

Capacities of local authorities to provide support to health clubs based on objectively verifiable evidence was developed and strengthened. This was done through design and use of a STWP specific tool, which tracks and measures the growth and development of the health clubs. The stage of development of the club is classified under the main themes of club governance, fulfilment of objectives, financing and impact of activities and thus serves to inform the local authorities on areas in which the clubs need support. There has been a 27% rise in the number of clubs in the last two higher quarters of the growth range

### **Knowledge Management**

Knowledge Management in the WASH sector had been identified as a key sector priority in the Annual Coordinators Workshop. Knowledge Management is guided through the Information and Knowledge Management Taskforce of the NAC. This taskforce ensures that cross learning among organizations and that information is widely circulated within the WASH Sector. Thematic funds have been used for production of a national sector newsletter.

- UNICEF used thematic funding to support the production of the quarterly WASH sector Newsletter ([link of the newsletter on the NCU website](#)) which is circulated nationwide, reaching an estimated readership of over 700,000 people with each edition. This newsletter ensured that information on WASH was available to all stakeholders nationwide.
- Activities on Knowledge management continued with technical facilitation from SNV through a PCA with UNICEF which was concluded in September 2016. Outputs included knowledge management and communication products comprising 3 videos, 14 town profiles and a STWP process documentation.
- UNICEF Regional Office for East and Southern Africa under the authorship of UNICEF Zimbabwe produced a Field Note on Lessons Learnt in Urban WASH in the ER&RR and STWP as part of its Regional Learning series, disseminating knowledge to the wider WASH community

### **Strengthening of the Programme Governance and Coordination Structures.**

The existing government coordination structures (*National Action Committee with its Sub Committee on Urban WASH*) operating at national and subnational levels continue to function as the main government coordinating bodies for WASH, with support for day to day activities from the National Coordinating Unit (NCU). The Urban WASH Programme is being implemented under the coordination and guidance of lead Ministries for the Urban WASH sub-sector, i.e. Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC) and the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MLGPWNH), in close coordination with Local Authorities of the targeted towns, the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and other key stakeholders and partners at national and local level.

Programme specific coordination structures and mechanism continue to be led by the respective government ministries at national level and local authority at ground level. The Specific Governance Structures are (a) The Project Advisory Committee – Chaired by MoEWC, (b) The Project Management Team – Chaired by MoLGPWNH and (c) The Project Steering Committee – Chaired by respective Local Town Council. Within UNICEF, a dedicated technical team for urban WASH, is in charge of the day-to-day implementation of the programme, while, other UNICEF technical specialists and sections are contributing as per their areas of expertise (e.g. Supply and Logistics, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Communications and UNICEF Advisors/Focal Points on crosscutting issues, such as donor relations, gender, disaster risk reduction, child protection, monitoring and evaluation).

Besides enabling support to MoEWC and NCU in the strengthening of WASH sector coordination mechanisms, thematic funding also enabled UNICEF to support collaboration and learning with other key national and international stakeholders. This included support for UNICEF participation in regional water security deliberations with key development players such as SADC and UNESCO in line with SDG 6 for water and sanitation approach of covering the whole water and sanitation cycle. UNICEF's collaboration with other partners working at different points of the WASH cycle, including water resources management, will further accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

UNICEF's continues to be a key partner in WASH policy and practice formulation at both national and international levels, ensuring that the WASH needs of the most vulnerable continue to be progressively addressed and ensuring its programming is responsive to the emerging needs of the Urban WASH subsector. Thus, with thematic funding UNICEF is providing support for government in identification and subsequent implementation of best practice solutions to Urban WASH bottlenecks.

Based on identified Urban WASH subsector priorities, arising from the Urban Rehabilitation Thematic Working Group (URTWG) and STWP quarterly reviews, UNICEF working closely with line ministries has used thematic funding to initiate procurement of services for the Operation and Maintenance capacity building initiative for STWP towns as well as alternative sanitation options for urban areas.

Meetings of the Urban Rehabilitation Technical Working Group (URTWG) were held during the period under review under the leadership of NCU and technical backstopping from UNICEF. The URTWG serves as a forum for updating urban WASH players on key sub sector developments. Key outputs have included discussion and action points from the WASH and SDG biennial conference in Brisbane, Australia which had senior level government official's participation supported through thematic funds. Key results from the discussions include establishing the SDG WASH working group which has since determined WASH baseline indicators for SDGs

### **Monitoring and Quality Assurance**

Monitoring of the STWP is conducted within the established structures (*PMT, PSC*) and instruments (*M& E Framework, Monitoring and Reporting Templates*) of the STWP as well as within the routine monitoring by UNICEF. Thematic funds supported monitoring of the urban WASH programme to ensure quality in delivery by contractors and implementing NGOs. Inter-ministerial Joint Monitoring

Visits (JMV) under the leadership of the Programme Management team (PMT) and National Coordinating Unit (NCU) were undertaken during the year 2016 as per the protocols established earlier to assess progress in the implementation of rehabilitation works and institutional, software and hygiene promotion interventions. The Joint Monitoring Visits, supported by thematic funding continued to add value to the STWP by providing national oversight at field level and contributing to a multi sectoral approach to programme implementation. This approach further strengthened the capacity within other government ministries on WASH activities.

The JMV have furthermore proved to be very instrumental in the supportive monitoring of new STWP initiatives on improved customer service systems using mobile phones (U Report), providing additional support for uptake and utilisation of Promun through a peer review and support system and tracking of the development of hygiene clubs using the specially designed monitoring tool, known as Group Maturity Index.

## **The Rural WASH Programme**

The Rural WASH Programme is primarily financed by DFID (30 districts) and SDC (3 districts), however, certain critical areas not supported by the two donors are funded by thematic funds as noted in the detailed report below on activities of 2016: The DFID initial agreement came to an end in June 2016. A four month low cost extension was granted to increase results under the sanitation component of the programme. Subsequently, bridge funding has been made available to expand the programme to an additional 11 districts in three new additional provinces of Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Manicaland over the period October 2016 to October 2018.

## **Rehabilitation and New WASH Infrastructure**

Thematic funds supported the rehabilitation of water points in rural areas. Significant progress towards achieving the target under this component was made. 267,365 people (61,493 men, 80,211 women and 125,661 children) were reached with improved sources of drinking water through the provision of 328 new hand pump equipped boreholes and the repair/rehabilitation of 609 boreholes and 28 piped water schemes. Sanitation and hygiene facilities were provided in 337 schools during the reporting period.

## **Demand led sanitation and hygiene promotion**

Excellent progress was recorded over the year both in terms of construction of new latrines and achievement of ODF status. A total 58,065 latrines benefiting 361,417 people were constructed by the families. Over 90% did not receive any subsidies. In addition, 2,215 new villages achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. A total of 576,591 contacts were made through the various hygiene promotion activities, including post triggering activities. UNICEF used thematic funding to support the construction of latrines by vulnerable households thereby contributing to the increase in latrine coverage resulting in villages achieving ODF status.

## **Public Private Partnerships/Participation (PPP) for Operation and Maintenance**

The Rural WASH Programme continued to support the creation of an enabling environment for promotion of public private partnership for effective WASH operation and maintenance. Community based structures continued to be supported as a building block in the drive towards strengthened PPP. During 2016, 379 water points committee with access to trained and equipped VPMs were established, a total of 57 VPMs trained and 397 latrine builders trained; cumulatively, 9,354 WPCs comprising of over 65,478 members with 62% women representation have been established and strengthened. Similarly for every five WPCs, one VPM has been trained i.e., 2,268 VPMs (with 5% women). The cumulative total of latrine builders trained is 6, 288 latrine builders, including 6% women

A PPP framework has been developed to guide the sector in strengthening PPP for WASH, with the use of thematic funds. At implementation level, IPs and RDCs continued to engage the private sector at district and sub-district levels for provision of WASH materials closer to the targeted communities. The community based VPMs, WPC and latrine builders now have the skills and capacity to access private market where they do exist. Additionally, a pilot on use of Short Messaging System (SMS) for improving Operation and Maintenance, with inclusion of private sector was initiated during the period under review. This is being piloted in Insiza District and uses Water Point Committee members as key informants who communicate via SMS to RWIMS enumerators and Village Pump Mechanics (VPM) when their water points become non-functional. The key informant also similarly communicates when the borehole is restored. The modality thus ensures that real time data is provided to the RWIMS enumerator and also timely informing of the non-functionality or otherwise of the borehole to the VPM.

## **WASH Sector Monitoring and Governance**

Thematic funding supported the strengthening of the Rural WASH information Management System (RWIMS). This is a custom built database, designed to collate, analyse and present data. It operates on a mobile to web based platform developed by a local ICT company. The RWIMS system is composed of the following components:

- An Android based application software to enable the electronic capture of data and mapping of data during the VBCI for Rural WASH, called RWIMS Field Force.
- A National-level database that can contain the entire country's WASH data. The server is currently hosted in country with the NCU RWIMS Geodatabase
- An automated web-service software that automatically communicates with the Android based devices that would be used for the VBCI process and synchronizes the data captured into the national database.
- A web-based application software that can be used by authorized users to log-into the national database, retrieve records, carry-out analysis, generate reports and view maps based on the data captured during the VBCI process, called RWIMS Online.

During 2016, RWIMS was rolled out in three additional provinces of Mashonaland West, Midlands and Masvingo. The key activities and processes undertaken on RWIMS in 2016 included district level Training of Trainers, Enumerator training, field data collection and district review. To date, all districts of the RWP have an established WASH database; additionally, field extension staff and district water



and sanitation sub-committee have gained capacity on use of RWIMS and districts also developed sustainability strategies keep the system functional and operational

Thematic funds were used to conduct an assessment of community managed piped water schemes (PWS) under the leadership of the District Development Fund and National Coordinating Unit. The results indicated that over half of the 573 PWS assessed were non-functional. The final assessment report provided a road map for the rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes in the short, medium and long term. A top level estimate indicates a funding requirement of USD 11.8 million. The report, validated by key stakeholders including government, provides a basis for government evidenced based planning for restoring PWS covering elements of technology choice, financing Operation and Maintenance, capacity building requirement and policy formulation.

An end line survey in the 5 RWP provinces (Matebeland North, Matebeland South, Midlands, Masvingo, and Mashonaland West), complimented concurrently with a baseline survey in 3 provinces (Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East) commenced during 2016. The end line survey will quantify the results obtained in the 5 provinces whilst the baseline will inform the final implementation of the RWP in 3 new additional provinces.

Government's response to the drought emergency which left over 2.8 million people food insecure, included a Livelihood Vulnerability Assessment (ZIMVAC 2016) of rural households conducted in May 2016 in partnership with UN agencies, development partners and NGOs. Additionally, an urban ZIMVAC was also initiated for the first time in Zimbabwe, giving an indication of the perceived seriousness of the risk the urban population also faces as a result of the drought. This will facilitate a more informed and coordinated response to the drought for the urban population. UNICEF contributed thematic funding coupled with technical support to ensure WASH needs are adequately covered in the assessments.

UNICEF continues to be a key WASH player at the global level and across over 100 individual countries. UNICEF Zimbabwe has implemented a comprehensive WASH programme and was one of the six countries selected to be a case study for the ongoing Global Evaluation of Rural and Small Towns Water Supply, which will serve to inform UNICEF's programming with respect to water supply. The case study included field visits, key informant interviews and document review and thematic funds contributed to the in country evaluation activities. The final report is expected out in 2017

## **Emergency Response**

In 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) declared the El Nino induced drought facing parts of Southern African region, including Zimbabwe, a State of Disaster and launched the 206/17 drought disaster appeal for national and international assistance. UNICEF contributed to the development of the WASH Humanitarian Response Plan for the drought. UNICEF has provided the following support for population affected by drought through funding from DFID, OFDA as well as UNICEF internal Emergency Programme Funds:

- 44,894 people were reached with key hygiene messages

- 1,520 Non Food Items comprising water treatment tablets, information on safe hygiene practices, soap and containers for safe water transport and storage distributed to vulnerable households
- 30,651 people provided with safe water through the rehabilitation of 135 boreholes
- 28 Village Pump Mechanics, 28 Water point User Committees and 27 Village Health Workers were trained to convey key hygiene messages

UNICEF provided humanitarian response to the typhoid outbreak in Harare. The Typhoid Response included:

- 72,000 people reached with key hygiene messages
- 14,496 households provided with NFI kits
- 9,750 people provided with safe water through the rehabilitation of 15 boreholes fitted with hand pumps and drilling of 2 new boreholes fitted with solar pumps
- 102 community health workers trained on hygiene promotion

UNICEF also provided support in response to an influx of refugees from Mozambique sheltered at the Tongogara Camp fleeing civil unrest in Mozambique. UNICEF's support included:

- 1,000 NFI kits distributed to facilitate safe hygiene practices. Thematic funds were used to support provision of NFIs to households, to ensure they could put the acquired hygiene knowledge (safe water handling and storage, hand washing with soap) into practice.
- Safe disposal of faeces and waste water in the camp through construction of 80 latrines and 80 bathrooms ensuring a clean and healthy environment in the camp as well as promoting privacy and dignity
- 30 Mozambican Hygiene Volunteers in Participatory Health and Hygiene education resulting in dissemination of key hygiene messages to more than 2,000 people in the camp

## **The Results Assessment Framework**

### **Urban WASH**

As illustrated in the tables and figures below for the Urban WASH programme, improvements in sewage collection and conveyance were achieved in all towns through the replacement and upgrade of defective and undersized collectors and trunk sewers. In addition, sewage treatment and disposal was improved through rehabilitation works (desludging and rehabilitation/upgrading) of septic tanks and sewage treatment plants.

This has significantly reduced the pollution and health risks among the residents of the targeted towns associated with the flow of sewage in residential areas due to pipes burst and sewage blockages. Moreover, for the towns where wastewater treatment systems (i.e. septic tanks, trickling filters, stabilization ponds) have been rehabilitated, the results also include contribution to reduction in environmental pollution and deterioration.

*Estimated number of beneficiaries due to rehabilitation works in Phase I towns*

Indicator	Chivhu	Gwanda	Gokwe	Hwange	Mvurwi	Mutoko	Zvishavane	TOTAL
Number of additional people with access to safe water <sup>1</sup>	4,940	0	673	0	1,702	464	0	7,779
Number of people with improved service level of water supply <sup>2</sup>	6,992	14165	11,003	8,242	4,684	5,600	36,639	87,325

*Estimated improvements on the performance and operational efficiencies of water supply and sanitation systems*

Indicator		Chivhu	Gwanda	Gokwe	Mvurwi	Mutoko	Hwange	Zvishavane	
Production capacity of water treatment works (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Before	3,300	5,526	1,944	1,750	2,100	5,304	9,000	<b>TOTAL</b> 28,924
	After	3,600	10,800	9,120	3,000	5,760	10000	12,000	<b>TOTAL</b> 54,280
Stand by capacity (%)	Before	0	50	30	0	20	0	50	<b>AVERAGE</b> 21%
	After	100	100	80	75	100	75	100	<b>AVERAGE</b> 90%

*Estimated number of beneficiaries due to rehabilitation of sewerage works*

Indicator	Chivhu	Gwanda	Gokwe	Hwange	Mvurwi	Mutoko	Zvishavane	TOTAL
Number of additional people with access to basic sanitation <sup>3</sup>	4,940	0	0	304	362	1,600	0	7,206
Number of people with improved service level of sanitation	12,946	5,085	8,810	5,320	1,110	4,800	35,297	73,368

<sup>1</sup> People who: (i) were connected to the water supply system before intervention but did not access water due to non-functionality of the distribution network. After rehabilitation system is now operational and they are accessing water from their household connection; or (ii) were not connected to the system before intervention but due to rehabilitation / improvement works they are now connected to the system and have access to water.

<sup>2</sup> People who are connected to the system and have improved their level of service due to: (i) increased number of hours where the system is supplying water; (ii) increased reliability of the system due to improved stand-by capacity; (iii) Increased quality of water due to improvements in water treatment plants

<sup>3</sup> People who: (i) were connected to the system before intervention but did not have access to sanitation / sewerage service due to non-functionality of the sewage collection network [after rehabilitation system is now operational and they can make use of the service again]; or (ii) were not connected to the system before intervention but due to rehabilitation / improvement works they have now access to basic sanitation services.

## The Rural WASH Programme (RWP)

### Status of Cumulative Progress against Logframe output indicators

Indicator No.	Output Indicator	Achievement by October 2016			
		Milestone	Achievement	% achievement	% achievement without over achievement
OUTPUT 1: Rural populations, especially orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs), and those affected by HIV and AIDS in the target area, have access to safe water supplies and improved school sanitation facilities					
1.1.	Number of new protected water supplies established	1,447	1450	100%	100%
1.2	Number of water supplies repaired or rehabilitated	7400	9463	128%	100%
1.3	Number of schools receiving new or improved sanitation facilities	1500	1529	102%	100%
Average based on financial weights				113%	100%
OUTPUT 2: 3,000 rural villages in 30 districts targeted for sanitation and hygiene promotion, with 44% of the villages (i.e., 1320 villages) verified as open defecation free (ODF), through community-driven sanitation and hygiene approaches					
2.1	Number of additional people with access to an improved sanitation facility	500,000	593,682	119%	100%
2.2	No of schools with hygiene promotion programmes	1,500	1,685	112%	100%
2.3	Number of people including school children reached with hygiene promotion activities	1,140,000	2,144,520	188%	100%
Average based on financial weights				170%	100%
OUTPUT 3: Community based public- private sector partnership supported for sustainable operation and maintenance of rural water supplies in 30 targeted districts					
3.1	Percentage of new/repaired water sources with trained and functional gender parity Water Point Committees (WPC)	7, 078 (80%)	9, 354 (86%)	154%	100%
3.2	Percentage of Water Point Committees established by project raising funds for operation and maintenance of water points	6, 370 (90%)	7,951 (85%)	148%	100%
3.3.	Percentage of Water Point Committees established by project with access to trained and equipped Village Pump Mechanics (VPMs){1 VPM for every 5 WPCs)	7, 078 (100%)	7,951 (115%)	133%	100%
3.4.	Public-Private Partnership models/approaches tested and documented in 8 districts	5	5	100%	100%
3.5.	National Strategic Framework for Public-Private Partnership for Rural WASH Services initiated for NAC endorsement	1	1	100%	100%
Average based on financial weights				131%	100%
OUTPUT 4: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Institutions strengthened to plan, manage, implement and monitor WSS					
4.1	Revised National WASH Policy and Operational Strategy reflecting rights-based, gender sensitive and equity focused principles	1	1	100%	100%
4.2	Number of districts and provinces capacitated for enhanced WASH service delivery (through training in financial management, borehole drilling & supervision, SaFPHE, and support for monitoring).	35	35	100%	100%
4.3	Number of District and Provincial WASH Governance Structures developing and overseeing WASH plans.	35	35	100%	100%
4.4	Number of districts with an established Rural WASH Information System (RWIMS	30	30	100%	100%
Average based on financial weights				99%	100%
Overall average for 4 outputs cosideirng logframe impact factor of 30% for output 1, 2, & 3 and 10% for output 4				134%	100%



### **3.1 Key Strategic Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration**

On government national structures, UNICEF works through the National Action Committee (NAC) for WASH. This structure demonstrates the inter-ministerial, multi-department nature of WASH. The NAC encompasses all ministries and their various departments such as the Ministries of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Environment Water and Climate, Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development, Energy and Power Development; Finance, Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Primary and Secondary Education amongst many. The National Coordinating Unit (NCU) plays an important strategic role of secretariat to the NAC. Developing the capacity of the NCU to fulfil its strategic role is critical for the delivery of results. UNICEF through thematic funding continues to support the role of the NCU in the WASH sector. Close coordination and bilateral discussions are also maintained with other main key partners for WASH such as GIZ, AfDB, World Bank and other partners to ensure cross-learning and standardization of approaches.

UNICEF Zimbabwe continues to pursue strengthening of partnerships with all stakeholders including the government (at National, Provincial and District level), NGOs (outlined in table below) and the private sector. At district level, UNICEF works through District Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (DWSSC) and NGOs. Urban centres it works through the local authorities Projects Steering Committees (PSCs) and NGOs. Due to the various capacity building exercises, DWSSCs, PSCs and NGOs are adept on the project objectives, guiding principles, and the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. UNICEF continues to strengthen its partnerships through both individual meetings and quarterly review meetings.

Further, UNICEF continues to support the WASH Information Sharing and Coordination Forum (WISCF) which is an interagency platform that promotes collaboration and coordination in the WASH sector. The WISCF brings together all stakeholders that are working in the WASH sector; international NGOs, local NGOs, Inter- governmental organisations, donors, the private sector and the NAC.

UNICEF has collaborated and partnered closely with key stakeholders in the development of a the WASH Humanitarian Response Plan to effectively address the EL Nino induced drought to ensure resources are optimally used and coordinated response approach is adopted . Within the UN country Team system, UNICEF also partnered with UNHCR in providing emergency response to refugee influx from Mozambique and with WFP in ensuring adequate WASH facilities in schools undertaking school feeding in respect of those most affected by drought.

### **3.2 Value for Money**

UNICEF continues to ensure value for money by working with various institutions for quality delivery of the programme based on their relative advantage and expertise under the different components of the programme. These institutions include NGOs, GoZ line Ministries, Local Authorities, private contractors and the community. In addition, full utilization of government structures and embedding activities within government increases ownership and sustainability, thus contributing to realizing full value from the programme. UNICEF's efforts and role in strengthening WASH Sector coordination has

resulted in elimination of duplication and optimal utilization of resources. This has enabled targeting of the most critical interventions, to ensure a higher return on invested resources.

UNICEF has a robust system for procurement of goods and services. Activities under the Rural WASH Programme aimed at ensuring economic value for money include:

- Pre-delivery Inspection (PDI) to ensure quality of spares and pump are as per the required quality and specification and thus commensurate with the price offered
- Since UNICEF has several programmes, it enters into LTA with various suppliers including transporters for services common to various sectors, thus getting a better price based on economies of scale
- Services and goods are procured through a competitive process, to ensure fair prices are obtained always. In addition, market analysis and surveys are regularly carried out.
- UNICEF has put in place a thorough mechanism for reviewing cash requests from implementing partners for carrying out proposed activities (monitoring, supervision, review, coordination) under the rural the Rural WASH Project. The proposed budgets are thoroughly reviewed and significantly reduced without jeopardizing the expected outputs. This process is also adopted when formalizing PCAs with the partners resulting in value for money. This helps to ensure that at all times, to the extent possible, interventions meet high technical standards and are consistent with global best practices.

UNICEF Financial regulation (article XII) obligates all UNICEF country offices to carry out any procurement (of services and goods) by means of competitive tenders. Major exceptions would be under acute emergency situations or where prices are fixed by regulatory bodies. All service or supply procurements go through rigorous technical/programmatic reviews and financial reviews to ensure whether 1) the services or supplies are in line with the programmatic strategies, 2) the suppliers have technical and financial capacity to deliver, 3) appropriate authority has been obtained for making commitments, 4) the interest of UNICEF and its funders (donors' contributions) are firmly protected and 5) the purchasing activities are carried out in conformity with the regulations and rules.

### **3.3 Constraints, Challenges and Lessons Learned**

- (a) Limited capacity of private sector for drilling new boreholes: In Zimbabwe, the private sector has limited capacity to drill new boreholes. Currently, only three commercial firms have been found suitable to be engaged by UNICEF to drill boreholes at scale. However, UNICEF has also partnered with ZINWA which also has capacity to drill new boreholes; additionally, UNICEF continues to advocate with ZINWA to invest in additional drilling rigs to increase the sector's drilling capacity.
- (b) Limited capacity of government on fund management, monitoring and demand led total sanitation and hygiene promotion: Ongoing support for finance management continued through spot checks by UNICEF and training on proper utilisation and accounting of funds as per UN Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT)

- (c) Demand led sanitation approach is a new approach for Zimbabwe and thus capacity is to be developed at all levels including implementing partners and communities. A key learning was that the demand led approach requires sufficiently long inception period of at least 6 months for all stakeholders to get a proper understanding and appreciation of the approach. Initially, the uptake of the approach was very low and the construction of latrines and achievement of ODF stalled for about 18 months as stakeholders struggled to come to grips with the demand led approach before results started trickling in. Once the programme became fully established, there was a significant rise, with a six fold increase in number of villages declared ODF in 2016.
- (d) Quality of hand pumps and related spare parts: The quality of Bush Pumps and related supplies has been one of the serious issues which resulted in delays especially with repair/rehabilitation of water points. Pre-and post-delivery inspections of the supplies resulted in rejection and replacement of supplies in significant quantities especially during the initial stages of the RWP. However, during the current reporting period, there was close to 100% improvement in the quality of supplies. This was attributed to the rigorous PDIs and rejection of faulty spare parts in the earlier stage which forced the supplier to deliver quality products.
- (e) Persisting liquidity challenges: The operational context in Zimbabwe continues to be challenging due to the liquidity crisis which has plagued the country since February 2016. This has the potential to continue worsening. The liquidity crunch potentially affects the capacity for provision of services, including provision of boreholes spares. Also implementation at field level can be jeopardised due to lack of liquid cash. Contractors now have reduced access to working capitals from financial institutions. Additionally, there is increased lead times on procurement and importation of equipment from outside the country, leading to potential project delays and risk of contract defaults. To mitigate, there is close monitoring of work plans and contract payment made only after satisfactory deliverables by contractor. The UN Country team is in touch with the government on ensuring the liquidity crisis causes minimal disruption to UN programmes and operations.
- (f) Although monitoring of urban WASH rehabilitation is being done by various players including RHDHV, UNICEF and PMT, real time monitoring is also very important given the nature of the works. Some aspects of the work need monitoring presence at the particular instance the works is being executed. To this end, the presence of local authorities in these situations is being encouraged. Additionally, all contractors are required to maintain a daily site diary.
- (g) Proper Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the installed water and sanitation equipment needs to be strengthened. This includes adoption of O&M protocols as well as contributions to the provision of adequate protection measures for protection of electrical equipment from power surges from the national grid. Institutional support for O&M is been procured to strengthen capacity of local authorities to institutionalise O&M practices
- (h) Participation of women in WASH activities, in particular the numbers of women being trained in various aspects of construction and maintenance continues to be unsatisfactory. UNICEF will

continue to take pro-active steps to ensure that women effectively participate at all levels of the WASH activities, including in decision making and coordination structures

### 3.4 Risk Assessment and Risk management

On managing financial risk, UNICEF has consistently delivered services within the set budgets. UNICEF conducts rigorous NGOs partner assessments and due diligence, including financial risk and programmatic assessment before entering into agreements or releasing funds. UNICEF HACT systems track disbursed funds and programme implementation to ensure that results are realized in a timely and effective manner and includes matching activity based disbursements and sound acquittal and reporting systems. Spot checks are done on disbursements made to NGOs and government partners to ensure proper set and agreed financial practices are being adhered to for accountability and transparency

To manage programmatic risk, with respect to the rehabilitation works in urban centres and the drilling of boreholes, all contracts have a one year defects liability period during which 5% of the contract value is withheld by UNICEF. This is only paid when works have been operational satisfactorily for at least one year. Further, under the demand led approaches to total sanitation, communities are empowered and free to choose any type of sanitation technology based on their specific preferences. However, this approach in many countries led to construction of unhygienic/unimproved sanitation technologies with pits collapsing and communities going back to open defecation (e.g. India and Bangladesh).

In order to ensure sustainable access to improved sanitation services, the Government of Zimbabwe has standardised the sanitation technology with the Blair Ventilated Improved Pit (BVIP) latrine and its upgradable version known as uBVIP. These are the recommended technologies for households in the rural areas. Conforming to standard requires a lot of investment from the households especially the poor population and hence uptake of improved sanitation is expected to take time and a lot of motivational efforts. Through the triggering process and construction of demonstration latrines for the most vulnerable people, efforts are being made to meet the milestones.

## 4.0 Financial Analysis

This section provides information on the financial resources that were available to support WASH results in 2016. The planned budget for the WASH outcome Area from UNICEF's Regular Resources, and Other Resources (Regular and Emergency) was **US\$18,945,279** as illustrated in Table 1 below.



**Table 1: Planned Budget for Outcome Area 3: WASH  
Zimbabwe**

Output Areas	Funding Type <sup>4</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>5</sup> (US\$)
03-01 Water supply	RR	999,999
	ORR	17,945,280
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,945,279</b>

Under the funding type Other Resources Regular (ORR), selected donors provide flexible funding as thematic pooled funds to support a specific outcome area. Since 2011, the Government of Sweden has been providing country specific thematic funding to Zimbabwe. The flexible nature of thematic funding has made it possible to support under-funded and un-funded components of the country programme crucial to achieving results.

For the WASH outcome area, thematic funding was used in supporting the coordination of the different partners and stakeholders working in support of WASH services in urban areas in Zimbabwe. Thematic funds were also used to support the monitoring of the works and the production of the quarterly WASH sector Newsletter which is circulated nationwide, reaching an estimated readership of over 700,000 people with each edition.

Table 2 below illustrates that there were no country specific thematic funds received in 2016 for outcome area 3. This is because the funds used for achieving the 2016 results had been received in the last quarter of 2015 as illustrated in table 4. The total expenditure amounted to **US\$2,542,325**.

**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to Outcome Area 3: WASH  
Zimbabwe**

Donors	Contribution Amount <sup>6</sup> (US\$)	Programmable Amount <sup>7</sup> (US\$)
Government of Sweden	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

The greatest expenditure for the WASH Outcome area incurred in 2016 was on water supply. Expenditure under this organizational target accounted for 35% of the total expenditure for the outcome area as shown in table 3 below. Major donors supporting the WASH programme were DFID and Swiss Development Cooperation (Rural WASH) and the Government of Australia (Urban WASH).

<sup>4</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular, ORE: Other Resources – Emergency

<sup>5</sup> Planned budget for ORR and ORE does not include estimated recovery cost

<sup>6</sup> Contribution amount: This is the total amount received from SIDA - Sweden

<sup>7</sup> Programmable amount: This is the amount available for programming which is derived from contribution amount less cost recovery

**Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area 3 by Programme Area: WASH  
Zimbabwe**

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount <sup>8</sup> (US\$)			
	Other Resources - Emergencies	Other Resources – Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 Water supply	6,631	8,387,719	1,661	8,396,011
03-02 Sanitation	999	3,018,612	15,348	3,034,959
03-03 Hygiene	516,319	2,929,579	47,234	3,493,132
03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres		1,326,528	15	1,326,543
03-05 WASH and emergencies	827,358	84,122	348,524	1,260,005
03-06 WASH # General	8,005	5,662,181	1,055,958	6,726,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,359,312</b>	<b>21,408,742</b>	<b>1,468,740</b>	<b>24,236,794</b>

The total expenditure for the WASH outcome area was **US\$24,236,794** (as shown in Table 3 above). Table 4, below, shows the components of this expenditure that were directly supported by thematic funding. From the analysis below, thematic funds were very key in supporting all organizational targets for WASH.

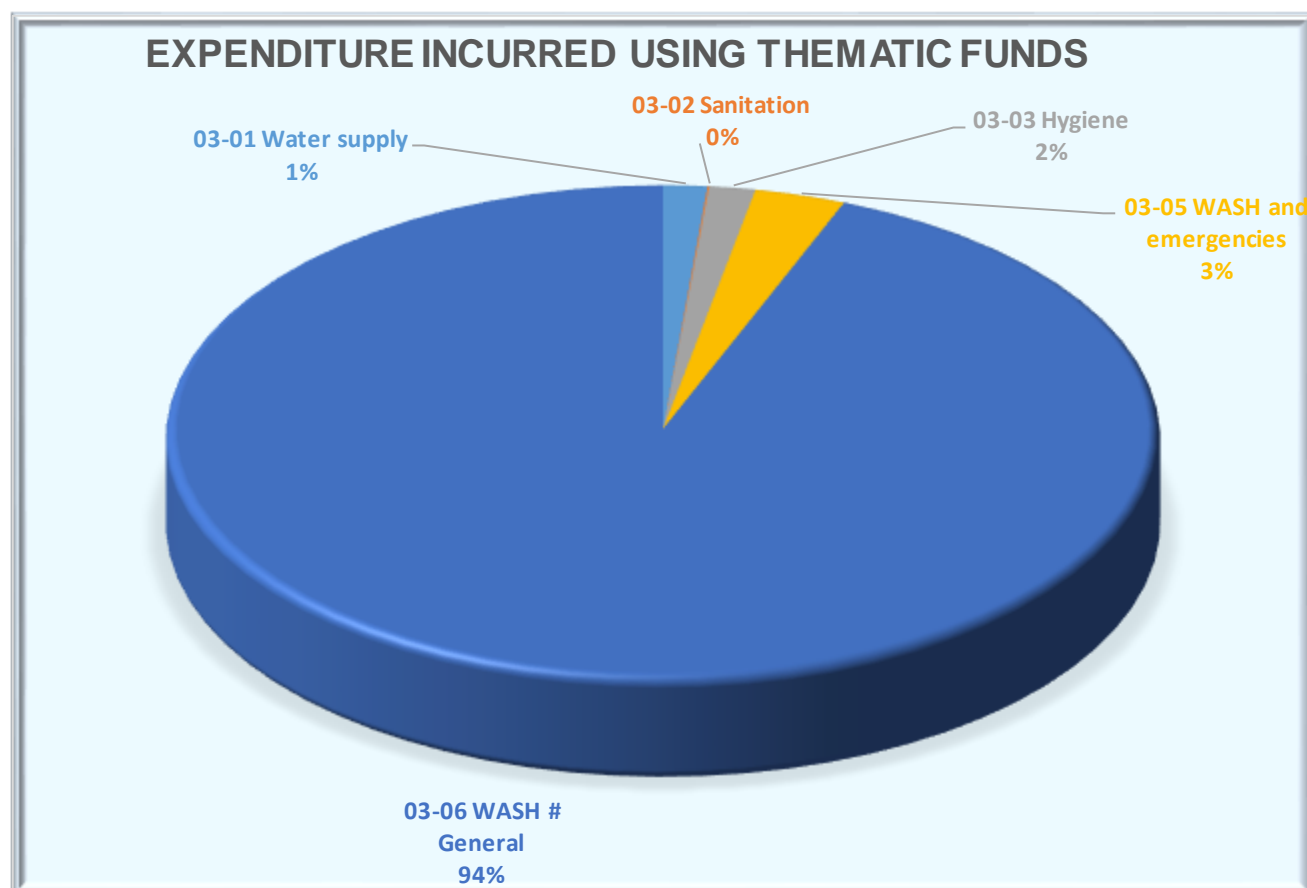
**Table 4: Thematic expenses by Programme Area for Outcome Area 3: WASH  
Zimbabwe**

Organizational Targets	Total Utilised <sup>9</sup> (US\$)
03-01 Water supply	37,028
03-02 Sanitation	1,367
03-03 Hygiene	38,872
03-05 WASH and emergencies	76,548
03-06 WASH # General	2,388,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542,325</b>

The pie chart below illustrates the key expenditures incurred using thematic funds in 2016

<sup>8</sup> Expenditure figures provided do not include recovery cost, and are indicative figures obtained from UNICEF Performance Management System

<sup>9</sup> Total Utilized figures excludes recovery cost and are indicative figures obtained from UNICEF Performance Management System



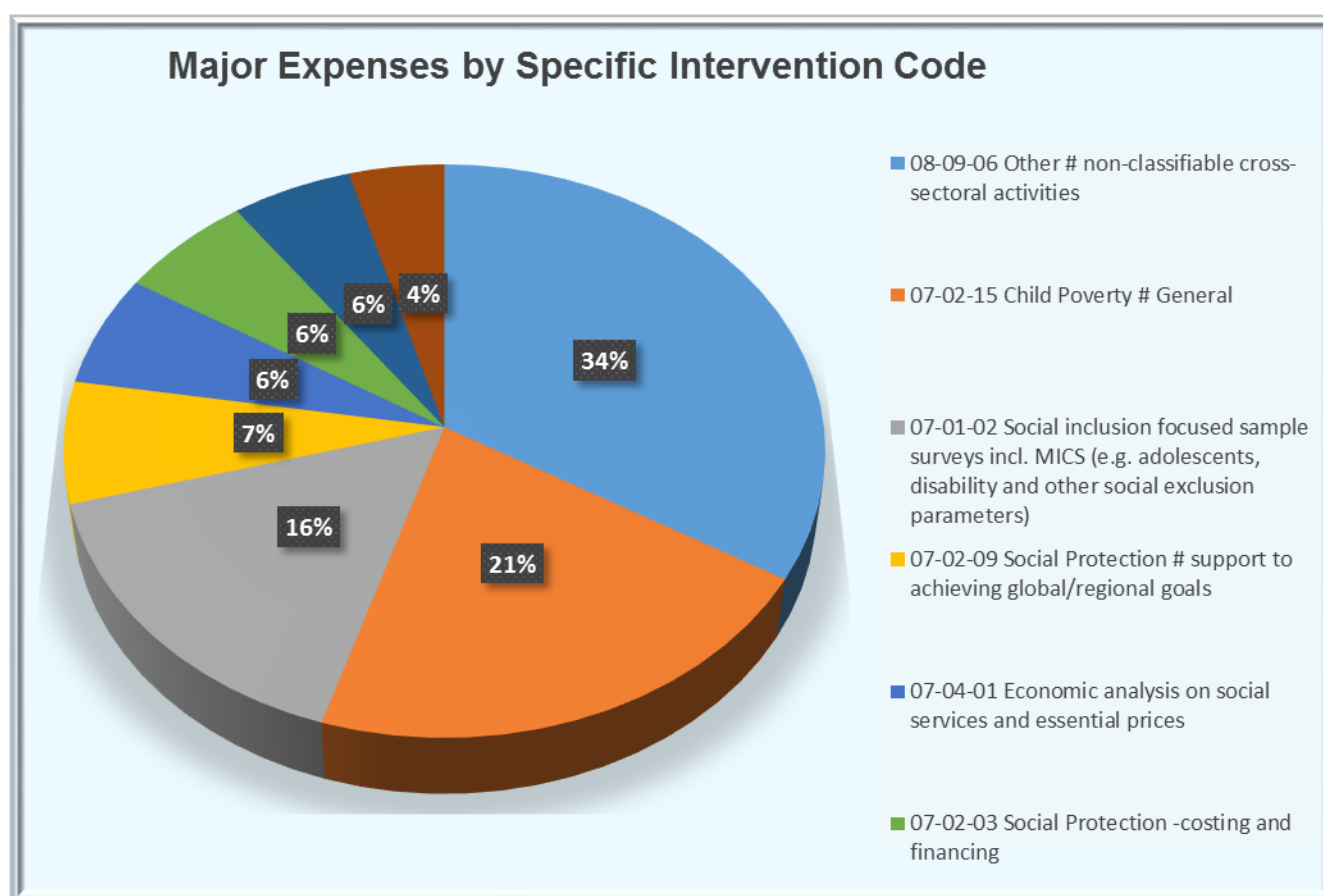
UNICEF also analyses expenditures using Specific Intervention Codes (SICs). Specific Intervention Codes refer to one of four codes that are used to identify an activity in UNICEF's Performance Management System. They enable compilation of data on expenditure by organizational target and key result area. In 2016, the following were the major expenses incurred in the WASH outcome area, analysed using Specific Intervention Codes.

**Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes for Outcome Area 3: WASH Zimbabwe**

Specific Intervention Code	Total Utilised (US\$)
03-01-01 Rural water supply	4,675,646
03-06-03 WASH # General	3,226,377
03-01-02 Peri-urban and urban water supply	3,113,625
03-06-08 WASH monitoring and bottleneck analysis	2,875,378
03-03-02 Other hygiene promotion	2,712,262
03-02-01 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural	2,039,480
03-04-01 WASH in Schools (general)	1,155,749
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	928,263
03-02-02 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: peri-	880,657

urban and urban	
03-03-01 Hand-washing with soap	644,957
03-05-05 WASH emergency response - Hygiene	452,391
03-05-02 WASH emergency preparedness	414,256
03-01-04 Water Supply Sustainability	273,090
03-05-04 WASH emergency response # Sanitation	272,511
7921 Operations # financial and administration	237,064
03-04-02 WASH in Schools hygiene promotion	115,351
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,017,055</b>

The pie chart below illustrates the major expenses incurred by Specific Intervention Codes in 2016.





## 5.0 Future Work plan

The planned interventions for the WASH Programme for 2017 are:

### **Rural WASH Programme**

- Continued support for post triggering activities for acceleration of sanitation component with focus on achieving ODF status in villages already triggered in 33 districts of five provinces
- Completion of the ongoing End line survey in 5 provinces and concurrent baseline survey in three new provinces
- Support the finalisation of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy.
- Continued support for capacity development at all levels (national, PWSSC, DWWSC) to ensure long term sustainability beyond the project life.
- Conduct Inception Activities for the Rural WASH Programme extension, including
- Review of 2012-2016 Rural WASH Programme Implementation including lesson learnt to inform extension into new provinces, finalisation of programme documents such as log frame, ward selection criteria, reporting and monitoring
- Provincial and District level Inception on extension
- Selection of implementing partners for the extension period
- Commence Borehole and piped water schemes rehabilitation in 3 provinces (Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East)
- Commence promotion of Demand led sanitation in 3 rural provinces for latrine construction and attaining of ODF status

### **Urban WASH**

- Completion of outstanding rehabilitation works in Plumtree, Shurugwi, Gokwe and Chivu
- Continuation of implementation of the software interventions by all 14 local authorities
- Provide technical assistance to local authorities on capacity building for implementing and sustenance of Operation and Maintenance Plans and Protocols
- Continue piloting use of U Reporting for urban WASH in 5 towns
- Support for increased utilisation and sustainability of Promun by Local Authorities
- Hold quarterly reviews, PAC and PMT for improved programme management and governance
- Support for WASH sector Knowledge Management and Communication initiatives

### **Emergency**

- Support rehabilitation of water points and piped water schemes in drought affected districts
- Provide hygiene education in drought affected districts
- Distribute WASH related NFIs to vulnerable households affected by climate change induced emergencies

**Table 6: Planned Budget for 2017 Outcome Area 3: WASH  
Zimbabwe**

Output	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
OUTP 3.1: Wash Service Delivery	RR	867,600	1,085	866,515
	ORR	16,420,198	9,260,494	7,159,704
OUTP 3.2: Capacity To Provide Wash Serv	RR	11,200		11,200
	ORR	8,872,691	7,899,020	973,671
OUTP 3.3: Wash Policy, Coord & Mgt	RR	406,300	370,425	35,875
	ORR	2,011,834	625,812	1,386,022
OUTP 3.4: Wash Services In Emergencies	RR	555,579	430,157	125,422
	ORR	629,728	408,777	220,951
OUTP 3.10: Programme Support Costs	RR	625,551	576,900	48,651
	ORR	2,183,202	1,298,149	885,053
<b>Sub-total Regular Resources</b>	<b>RR</b>	<b>2,466,230</b>	<b>1,378,567</b>	<b>1,087,663</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Resources - Regular</b>	<b>ORR</b>	<b>30,117,653</b>	<b>19,492,251</b>	<b>10,625,402</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>32,583,883</b>	<b>20,870,818</b>	<b>11,713,065</b>

## 6.0 Expression of Gratitude

UNICEF Zimbabwe would like to extend its sincerest appreciation to the Government of Australia, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom for their support towards the improvement of access to water and sanitation services in Zimbabwe. This contribution has been extremely important to UNICEF and Zimbabwe's ability to improve the access of WASH services in urban and rural areas, thereby contributing towards the control of diarrheal diseases such as cholera. In collaboration with the government, local and international Non-Governmental Organizations, the donor community and other key stakeholders, UNICEF will continue supporting and improving equitable access to water and sanitation facilities for the women and children of Zimbabwe. We look forward to this continued productive and fruitful relationship in 2017.

## List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
BVIPs	Blair Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
CBM	Community Based Management
CHCs	Community Health Clubs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfID	Department for International Development
DWSSC	District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
ER&RR	WASH Emergency Rehabilitation and Risk Reduction Programme
GiZ	German International Agency for Technical Cooperation
GOZ	Government of Zimbabwe
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPs	Implementing Partners
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MEWC	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
MLGPWNH	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
NAC	National Action Committee
NCU	National Coordination Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PDI	Pre Delivery Inspection
PMT	Project Management Team
PWSSC	Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
RDCs	Rural District Councils
RFP	Request for Proposal
RWIMS	Rural WASH Information Management System
uBVIP	Upgradeable Blair Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VPM	Village Pump Mechanic
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WPC(s)	Water Point Committees
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

## Annex 1: Case Studies and photos

### Gokwe's Own Foot Operated Hand Washing Facility (World Vision)

The STWP started in November 2014 in Gokwe town and the focus of the software component was on Participatory Health Hygiene Education (PHHE) working with Community Health clubs (CHCs). A total of 22 PHHE sessions were conducted in the health clubs for completion of PHHE sessions and certificates were awarded to those who completed. Among the PHHE topics was promotion of proper hand washing using soap or ash under clean running water.

Gokwe Town had the privilege to host the Global Hand Washing Day commemorations in October 2015 where intensive hand washing campaigns and road shows were conducted reaching over 80% of the population. Among the people reached was Petros Mazvi, a Gokwe resident, defied all odds and invented a foot-operated hand washing facility in 2016. Petros Mazvi heard about hand washing during the GHWD commemoration and later visited Gokwe Town Council and Africare to inquire on hand washing which the Environmental health and Africare staff shared with him.

Mr. Mazvi later came back with a drawing of a foot operated hand washing facility which he had designed and was positive that it would change hand washing practice. His vision was on eliminating all possible areas of contamination during the process of hand washing, hence the idea of using a foot operated hand washing facility. The team encouraged him to fabricate the facility which he completed in a week with the assistance of Mr Mhlanga his friend who provided the capital. The PSC visited and marvelled at the system, and the business community who were present were encouraged to make use of the facility especially those who run food businesses. Mr. Manyiwa of Chicago Restaurant who is also the chairperson for the business community gave an order for 2 foot operated hand washing facilities.

During the Joint Project Monitoring Visit, the Project Management Team also visited the foot operated hand washing facility and were all thrilled. The PMT members purchased 2 units to showcase in Harare among other WASH stakeholders. GTC has since partnered with Mr. Mazvi to register his foot operated hand washing facility for him to have patent rights. GTC is also actively assisting him in marketing the product among the broader WASH community

Mr. Mazvi gave thanks to the STWP for enlightening him and making his welding career a dream come true. The future is brighter for Petros Mazvi as demand for the foot operated hand washing facility is increasing with each unit going for US\$ 50.00. Modifications for the foot operated hand washing facility will be ongoing to have the best facility which is handy and easier to use. The soap case or ash stand is also included in the facility.



Petros Mazvi demonstrating how the hand washing station he invented works