

PROGRESS : LOGFRAME

COUNTRY: Zimbabwe

PROJECT TITLE: Rural Water-Point Upgrading & Rehabilitation Project in Matabeleland North & Masvingo Provinces

PERIOD COVERED: THREE YEARS: MARCH 1998 to FEBRUARY 2001

PROJECT STRUCTURE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ACTUAL PROGRESS	COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS														
<p><u>ACTIVITIES:</u></p> <p>1 Develop extractable hand pumps capable of operating at depths of up to 120m.</p> <p>2. Rehabilitate & upgrade 250 water-points</p>	<p>Project Reports by Consultant</p> <p>Project Reviews by DFIDCA</p> <p>Independent Evaluation</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Budget:</u></td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: right;"><u>Stg. £</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personnel</td> <td style="text-align: right;">181,642</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td style="text-align: right;">71,795</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operational Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right;">134,717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Costs</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">480,718</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 3px double black;">£ 872,872</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Actual Expenditure: < £790,000</u></p>	<u>Budget:</u>	<u>Stg. £</u>	Personnel	181,642	Training	71,795	Operational Costs	134,717	Research	4,000	Capital Costs	480,718	Total:	£ 872,872	<p>Standard extractable Bush Pump modified with 'heavy duty' pump-head to withstand pumping from greater depths. New design of plunger on trial. 50% of pump installations in Tsholotsho operating at depths 80 – 120 m. Total of 41 installations using 'new seal' on trial. Lifting tools & gantries installed at all WPs >30m.</p> <p>253 WPs rehabilitated. All WPs functioning. Repair time to replace seals 1-2 hrs. Time to replace rising main & foot valve on 60m deep pump = 6 hrs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This extractable hand-pump, capable of operating at extreme depths, will require on-going careful monitoring. It is vital to find out what life the new design of pump seals will have and how the modifications to the pump design will stand up over time. 2. On-going monitoring of WPs essential to learn lessons from this "pilot project" to feed back into national programme for future CBM initiatives. Important to follow up and find out how local WP Committees will manage their WP installations over time. If funding for this project is withdrawn all this research effort may be wasted.
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<u>PROJECT STRUCTURE</u>	<u>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</u>	<u>ACTUAL PROGRESS</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>
<p>3. Construct household & school latrines & hand washing facilities.</p> <p>4. Research on suitable low-cost latrine construction techniques in Kalahari sands.</p> <p>5. Production of CBM & health training materials.</p> <p>6. Community involvement in planning, management & maintenance.</p> <p>7. Develop monitoring & evaluation system</p>		<p>801 household latrines completed. Strong demand for additional 1,000. Major difficulties in transporting materials due to national fuel crisis. 5 school latrines completed, 5 in progress and 5 outstanding. All latrines, both HH & Schools provided with appropriate low-cost hand-washing facilities.</p> <p>Low-cost latrine designs developed for both households and schools. Local women able to construct new HH latrine design without need for trained builders and at only 30% previous standard subsidy i.e. subsidy reduced from 10 bags to 3 bags of cement. One additional bag can construct toilet seat, hand-washing tank and vent pipe for which there is strong demand. SSB successful using Kalahari sand and cement mix.</p> <p>All training materials completed by ZimAHEAD and in use throughout project areas.</p> <p>WPC & VPM training completed for every WP. All WPs functioning with >50 women membership. WPCs monitoring breakdowns, carrying out maintenance and raising funds for repairs and tools.</p> <p>M & E systems developed and on-going. LSHTM involved in data capture and research.</p>	<p>3. After so successfully raising high expectations for >62% latrine coverage (up from <17%), this project should be allowed to follow through & support attainment of all outstanding targets. Failure to reach targets on time is due to national fuel crisis.</p> <p>4. Monitor and adjust designs where necessary according to the “user response” particularly with the innovative work that has been recently started on female urinals and latrines for schools. Also follow up on potential for school-latrines pit-emptying which is being pioneered under this project.</p> <p>5. Support further dissemination of training materials to other project areas.</p> <p>6. On-going monitoring of WPCs required and possibly further inputs like additional training in order to ensure long-term sustainability of all WPs.</p> <p>7. Support feed back of research for dissemination of positive findings to national & regional programmes.</p>

PROJECT STRUCTURE	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	ACTUAL PROGRESS	COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><u>OUTPUTS:</u></p> <p>1. Water-points rehabilitated & latrines constructed.</p> <p>2. Hygiene education programme implemented.</p> <p>3. Planning, management & accountability systems established in RDCs.</p>	<p>250 water-points rehabilitated by Dec 2000. Household latrine coverage increased to 50% in Tsholotsho.</p> <p>Communities' knowledge of hygiene practices increased. Village based community health clubs established in each village of each target ward by Dec. 2000.</p> <p>Ward WSS plans produced according to schedule; Satisfactory 3 monthly financial plans produced on time.</p>	<p>253 water-points rehabilitated by trained VPMs. Demand for sanitation in selected wards in Tsholotsho now >62%. 1,800 households want to construct 3-bag subsidy latrine; but only 801 have been completed so far because of national fuel crisis.</p> <p>85 CHCs active in Gutu with 4,247 members. In Tsholotsho, 32 Clubs with 1,823 members. Total Members = 6,328 Total Beneficiaries = 40,000 Widespread positive behaviour change noted in all project areas.</p> <p>DWSSC active in both districts though problems with turn over of key people. Regular monthly meetings held, planning Workshops undertaken and quarterly reports and financial returns submitted on time.</p>	<p>1. It would be useful to the National WatSan programme to analyse the success of the extractable hand-pump for CBM. Investigate such aspects as sustainability, cost effectiveness & replicability. Compare demand for low-cost Local VIP designs with those of other IRWSS programmes.</p> <p>2. Health impact study should be expanded to areas where no CHCs exist. Compare CHC with UNICEF approach to H.Ed and verify whether suggestion by DWSSCs of Tsholotsho and Gutu that CHC approach should be adopted in all their areas, is valid.</p> <p>3. Would be useful to monitor and compare the different approaches of supporting capacity building of RDCs (DWSSC): i.e. the IRWSS approach and the NGO/RDC Partnership approach. Financial aspects and achievements within time frames should be analysed.</p>

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<p>4. Effective community WSS management capacity developed.</p>	<p>Community based maintenance of water systems functioning; WP committees established with 50% women. Contribute to WSS plans.</p>	<p>90% of all 253 new WPs have functioning WPCs all with > 50% women. In Tsholotsho WPCs fully involved, through CHCs, in all WSS planning at Ward level.</p>	<p>4. Need to follow up and monitor for potential feedback, of useful lessons learnt or good experiences, into National programme as was originally intended under this Pilot Project.</p>
<p>5. Effective monitoring & evaluation system established</p>	<p>Appropriate project monitoring reports produced on time</p>	<p>EHTs and DDF (in Gutu) submit reports to DWSSC. Follow up meetings and site visits made by DWSSC when possible but this has deteriorated in past year due to fuel crisis and disruptive politics.</p>	