Final Evaluation of EU Water Facility WASH Programme in 4 districts and 4 Municipalities

Evaluation Report

4 August 2010
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Project Objectives

The Overall Objective

“to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Poverty Reduction and Strategy Paper (PRSP) targets for water and sanitation in vulnerable rural and peri-urban areas of selected provinces and districts of Mozambique”

The specific objectives

“to provide increased access to safe and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for vulnerable communities in four rural districts and four peri-urban areas of Sofala and Zambezia Provinces, which have been selected due to high vulnerability indicators, including diarrhoea prevalence, cholera cases and HIV/AIDS prevalence”.
Evaluation Objectives

General objective (TORs)
► to evaluate the EUWF WASH Programme. UNICEF, the EC and the GoM were keen on evaluating the performance, impact on target population and partners’ performance in the Programme implementation.

Specific objectives (TORs)
► To make an assessment of how far has the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework been used by stakeholders;
► To make an assessment of the adequacy and appropriateness of the training provided to the end-users;
► To make an assessment of the sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities;
► To make an assessment of the functioning of the WCs put in place; and
► To make an assessment of the involvement and awareness of the end-users.
Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation was carried out through:

► Desk review of the main project documents; followed by personal interviews using interview guides and outline discussed and agreed with UNICEF; direct observation; informal conversation; focus group discussions; and key informants consultancy.

► The evaluation team visited two out of four districts (Dondo and Nicoadala) and three out of four municipalities (Dondo, Beira and Quelimane) from Sofala and Zambézia provinces, in the project areas as to assess in depth, the different aspects of the project results.

► Field visits included spot check on various project outputs i.e. water points, latrines; dish racks; hand washing facilities; etc. and discussion with the WCs members and other key informants.

► This evaluation report is based on the format provided by UNICEF included in Section 7: Monitoring, Review and Reporting - CRIS “Implementation Report” of the European Commission - Aid Delivery Methods - Project Cycle Management Guidelines (Volume 1 - March 2004).

► Limitations are related to scope of the work, timeframe and budget (focus on the achievement of the expected results; focuses on the impact of the project but did not perform a survey on the end-users; report format was agreed after the field work and limited timeframe and budget did not allow a more in-depth evaluation);
Main Findings: Progress in Achieving Objectives

Project Impact:

► The programme is already having a great positive impact on the living conditions of the selected population, in which almost all planned outputs have been realized or exceeded.

► In both provinces, HH with access to safe water sources increased over the target defined in the programme, i.e., it was expected an increase of 6%, having been reached an average of 12%.

► In terms of safe sanitation facilities, in average the target has been achieved, although the increase in Zambézia had been of 3% against 5% defined as target.

Result 1: NWP guidelines disseminated and sector planning, monitoring & evaluation strengthened

► District Government and Municipality were trained on NWP guidelines which improved their skills to disseminate and promote it at the community level. The improvement of their skill leaded to better provision of WASH services as they improved their planning, monitoring & evaluation skills.

► The WCs have improved their skills in WASH infrastructures management, as the WCs members have received training and refreshments on basic management skills and also have received support from the District Government and Municipality in terms of their legitimacy as legal community representative. (sustainability index is above the average Milange 51,78%; Nicoadala 49,88% and Dondo 90%.

Regarding to the WASH data bank, it were established in 2007 with indicators for the target provinces.

► As part of the process for developing the MDG Road Map, the Strategic Plan for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (PESA-ASR, 2006-2015) was developed with active participation from WES stakeholders from sub-national and national levels, including the project targeted districts and municipalities.
Main Findings: Progress in Achieving Objectives (cont.)

Result 2: Provincial, municipal and district level capacity to plan, manage, monitor and evaluate the WASH sector using NWP guidelines and Demand Response Approach is strengthened

► Around 89% of the programme funds (cash and goods) were directly managed by provinces, districts and municipalities, from which 3%; 55% and 31%, respectively, exceeding the 70% defined by the project.

► The project has provided training on e-SISTAFE and on Procurement rules and procedures to strengthen the management skills.

► In the four districts and four municipalities the planning process took place. The plans are available and based on the assistance received they have developed capacity to plan and implement the activities.

Result 3: Participatory and sustainable community management structures engaged and operational, and hygiene practices and HIV/AIDS awareness improved in all project districts and municipalities strengthened

► All water points have WC in place. Although there are monthly paying schemes working in the districts, in urban areas the payments schemes doesn’t work well because there are alternative sources of water available.

► The current percentages of HH in programme areas with access to safe water sources is in average 60% (Nicoadala 48.2%, Dondo 81% and Quelimane (60%). This average represents three out of eight target areas, which does not allow for a conclusion. However, the target of 90% set by the programme was too ambitious as the baseline (DNA 2003) in the two selected provinces (Sofala and Zambézia) was in average 38%. Data from Beira, Milange, Mocuba, Búzi and Nhamatanda were not available.
Main Findings: Progress in Achieving Objectives (cont.)

Result 4: Access to safe and affordable water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities improved at communities and schools in all eight project districts;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLANNED RESULTS</th>
<th>ACHIEVED RESULTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 150,000 people with access to safe and sustainable water points</td>
<td>Over 296,000 people with access to safe drinking water, through construction and rehabilitation of 313 water points</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 125,000 people (25,000 families) with access to safe sanitation facilities (HH latrines)</td>
<td>Approximately 215,000 people (nearly 39,000 families) in rural and peri-urban areas with access to safe sanitation facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. 120 schools and 45,000 schoolchildren with safe access to sanitation and hygiene facilities (latrines, hand washing, urinals)</td>
<td>58,450 learners in 167 schools in poor rural and peri-urban areas with access to safe school WASH facilities</td>
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<td>4. 120,000 people will have benefited from hygiene promotion</td>
<td>Approximately 134,000 people in rural and peri-urban areas have increased knowledge on proper hygiene behaviour through hygiene promotion activities</td>
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Result 5: Project management and technical assistance timely provided on a yearly basis.

Project management and technical assistance was timely provided on a yearly basis for the implementation of the project.
Main Findings: Cross-cutting issues

**Gender inequity:** Water sector institutions, including WC, are generally dominated by men who often resist the equal representation of women in decision making bodies. For this reason and the recognition of the fact that women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, the project addressed the gender equality in its implementation.

**Environmental:** Stimulating the HH to construct latrines and innovate new types of latrines; CLTS have contributed to create a healthy and sustainable environment; The implementation of IWRM approach which has contributed to develop in each province an integrated Master Plans, ensuring sustainable use of water resources; The construction of wells and boreholes, finished to a standard to protect groundwater supplies was well practised in Mozambique.

The type of hand pump employed, Afridev, usually restricts abstraction rates to less than one litre per second and their disbursement is widespread; and to improve routine water quality testing and treatment, more affordable and community friendly tools and materials were introduced (H2S Test Kits), integrated with the participatory community education campaigns for safer hygiene practices.

**HIV/AIDS:** For People Living with HIV/AIDS water supply pits and latrines were easily accessible and close to where needed to reduce the burden of long-distance water collection for care-givers and also to reduce the risk of girls and women being raped while fetching water, and thus reducing vulnerability of HIV infection. Activists were trained under the Programme to promote WASH and also trained to promote HIV/AIDS awareness.

**Financial Execution:** Total project budget EUR 5,570,279.20 (EU 50% and UNICEF 50%). Budget allocation was in line with the need to spend the resources in capacity building and in the provision of WASH, around 83%, was allocated to these core project components. 91% of the budget were spent.
Lessons learned

i. New results-based contract management process for drilling of boreholes has been successful in reducing the cost per borehole and ensured the quality of infrastructure;

ii. The establishment of WC requires more consideration in terms of follow-up training and monitoring to ensure continued sustainable use of the water supply infrastructure as well as providing more guidance for management of facilities.

The experience has been that sequencing of PEC with the construction of the water points is crucial, as well as monitoring of important indicators regarding the organisation of the WCs. The results based contracts for PEC, implemented from 2008 onwards, are anticipated to significantly improve the monitoring of the WCs, however, this remains an area of concern.

The development of a Maintenance Manual to guide WC in management of their water and sanitation facilities and assure transparency and accountability to improve financial management still be required;

iii. The need for more flexibility and adjustments to the project design during the project implementation, taking into account the changes in the context and the sector dynamic;

iv. Regarding to the project impact, it was clear that rural and peri-urban areas have different characteristics, and therefore future interventions need to be more geographical focused for a better definition of intervention models;
Lessons learned (cont.)

v. The coordination process among the implementation partners at central and provincial level (UNICEF, DNA and DPOPH) requires time and should be defined and shared in advance to accommodate potential administrative constrains;

vi. Provinces, municipalities and districts have shown the capacity to manage directly funds allocated by the project for the local level (around 89% of funds were directly managed by the provinces, municipalities and districts); and

vii. The programme established sanitation clubs, trained teachers and students on sanitation and hygiene promotion. These activities have not only being done in the schools but also in the surrounded areas. This can be considered as an added value for the programme, and future interventions may consider this integrated approach.
Thank You
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>End line</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HH with access to safe water sources increased by 6% by 2010 in project areas</td>
<td>Zambezia: 24.8% (DNA, 2003)</td>
<td>Zambezia: 39.3% (DNA, 2009)</td>
<td>14.5% increase</td>
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<td>Sofala: 49.8% (DNA, 2003)</td>
<td>Sofala: 60.6% (DNA, 2009)</td>
<td>10.8% increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. HH with access to safe sanitation facilities increased by 5% by 2010 in project areas</td>
<td>Zambezia: 19% (DHS, 2003)</td>
<td>Zambezia: 22.0% (DNA, 2009)</td>
<td>3% increase</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sofala: 28.8% (DNA, 2003)</td>
<td>Sofala: 40.0% (DNA, 2009)</td>
<td>11.2% increase</td>
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