

UNICEF – Mozambique

WASH for Children in Zambézia Province

Annex 1



**Water supply, sanitation and hygiene in
rural communities and schools (2014-2017)**

Programme Proposal

September 2014

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Acronyms

APE	Community Health Worker
AWP	Annual Work Plans
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
DFID	(UK) Department for International Development
DNA	National Directorate for Water
DPOPH	Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing
FBOs	Faith-based Organizations
GOM	Government of Mozambique
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OMI	One Million Initiative
PAMRDC	Multisectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition
PEC	Participation and Community Education
PEC Zonal	District-wide PEC
PRONASAR	National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme
SANTOLIC	Community-Led Total Sanitation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SINAS	National Water and Sanitation Information System
SLTS	School-Led Total Sanitation
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH for Children in Zambézia Province, Mozambique

1. Overview

Country	Mozambique
Programme name	WASH for Children in Zambézia
Geographic focus area	Zambézia Province
Expected outcome	Improved WASH services reach children and contribute to better health, education and economic well-being in rural communities and schools in Zambézia Province
Budget 2014-2017	Total planned amount required for UNICEF WASH programming in Zambézia: US\$ 8.1 million Total amount requested of ICEIDA: US\$ 3.5 million
Outputs	Institutional strengthening: Provincial and district governments and partners with skills and resources to provide quality WASH services Sanitation: 300,000 new users with adequate sanitation facilities Water: 48,000 new users with improved water sources School WASH: 14,000 learners with improved water and sanitation facilities (40 schools)
Duration	January 2014 to December 2017
UNICEF Mozambique contacts	Koenraad Vanormelingen, UNICEF Representative (kvanormelingen@unicef.org) Mark Henderson, Chief, WASH Programme (mhenderson@unicef.org)

2. Programme Rationale

WASH is critical to development

Poor water, sanitation and hygiene account for an estimated 37,100 deaths every year in Mozambique¹. The burden of disease related to WASH deficiencies is also extremely heavy, estimated by WHO in 2008 to be 2,135,000 Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) or 17% of the entire national health burden². This represents an enormous cost to the country as a whole and specifically to the households affected, most of which are poor and rural.

Apart from diarrhoea, there is strong evidence that inadequate access to WASH services contributes to many other common illnesses, including acute respiratory infections, trachoma and parasitic infections, some of which lead to anaemia. There is also increasing evidence that suggests that poor WASH, especially poor sanitation and hygiene, is a major contributor to stunting³. While it is difficult to calculate the financial cost associated with inadequate WASH services, the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme estimates that the cost of poor sanitation in Mozambique is an estimated

¹ Safer Water, Better Health: Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect and promote better health: Annex A; Country Data on WASH Related disease Burden, WHO (2008)

² Ibid.

³ WASH Evidence Literature Review, DFID (2012)

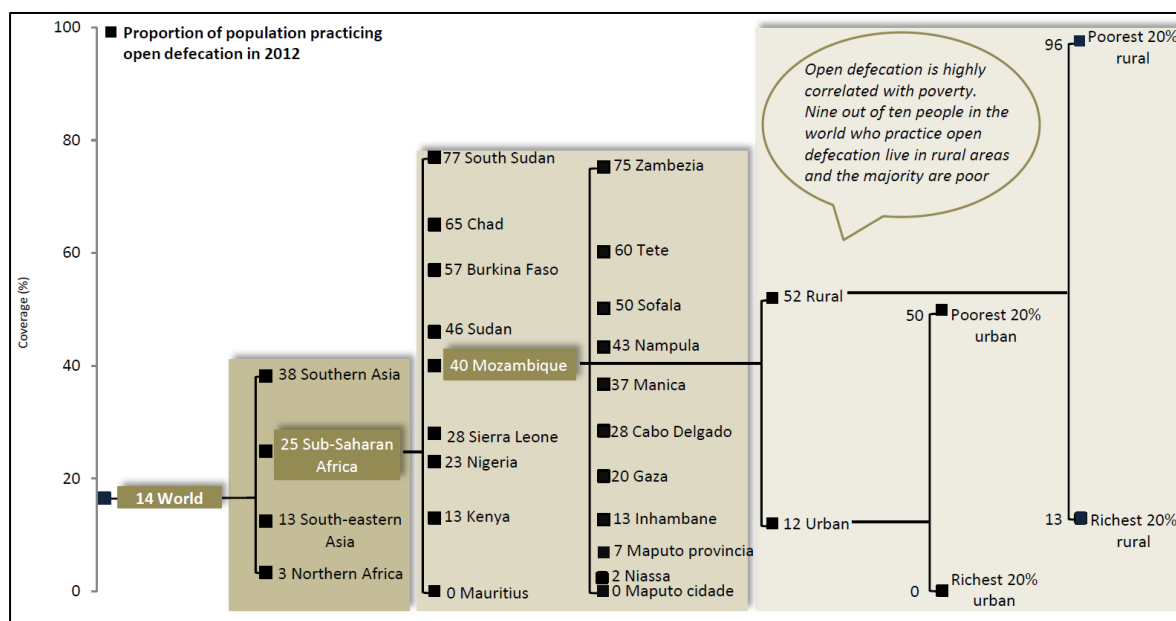
4 billion meticaís every year (US\$133 million) – equivalent to US\$6 per person or 1.2% of GDP⁴. The impact of limited access to WASH services affects the rural poor most acutely, as they are increasingly trapped by poor health, chronic malnutrition, a degraded environment, and rapid price inflation.

WASH programmes result in a range of positive benefits. Improving access to clean water reduces the huge time and physical burden of fetching water, a chore that mostly affects women and girls, and reduces opportunities for income generation and education. Women and girls are also disproportionately affected by poor sanitation, which affects their health, security and well-being. Poor sanitation is widely understood to be a deterrent to school attendance for girls; for adolescent girls in particular, anecdotal evidence points to improved educational outcomes for students who have access to gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene facilities, especially when affording them the privacy needed for menstrual hygiene⁵.

Context in Mozambique

Mozambique has made steady progress toward the 2015 MDG targets. However, with the exception of urban water supply, the WASH targets will not be met. Increasing numbers of Mozambicans are using improved water sources (53% in 2011 vs. 37% in 2003⁶), but rural water supply coverage remains low at 38%; this equates to nearly 6 million people in rural areas who are still without improved water supplies. The sanitation situation is of even greater concern, and enormous disparities remain. Fewer than 1 in 4 Mozambicans use improved sanitation facilities, and rural sanitation coverage is only 13%. Ten million people still practice open defecation (9 million rural, 1 million urban), while the poorest 20% of the population do not benefit from any sanitation at all (see Figure 1). Ongoing efforts aim to achieve the national target of universal coverage of water and sanitation by 2025.

Figure 1: Proportion of population practicing open defecation in 2012



Source: JMP update, 2014

Context in Zambézia

Zambézia Province is home to around 25% of Mozambique’s child population while having the lowest child development indicators in the country. The province has the highest under-5 mortality (142 deaths/1000 live births), the highest rates of infant and neonatal mortality and acute

⁴ Economic Impact of Poor Sanitation in Africa: Mozambique Report, WSP (2012)

⁵ WASH Evidence Literature Review, DFID (2012)

⁶ UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children, 2013

malnutrition, the lowest rate of birth registration, and the lowest secondary school net attendance ratio⁷.

From a WASH perspective, in Zambézia 75% of rural residents still practice open defecation⁸, 18% of the rural population use inadequate traditional latrines, and only 8% benefit from improved sanitation (including shared facilities). Rural water supply coverage in Zambézia is only 26%, and the province has one of the highest water-fetching distances - 70% of the population travel more than 500m to reach the nearest adequate water point⁹. The high rural population in Zambézia (3.7 million) makes reducing the coverage gap a significant challenge.

Zambézia has undergone a recent administrative re-organization, with the creation of 6 new districts (there are now a total of 22) and the establishment of new administrative districts which requires recruitment of government staff and setting up of governance structures. This reorganisation offers new opportunities and challenges for developing district capacities in planning, implementation and monitoring of water and sanitation activities in these new districts.

3. The UNICEF WASH Approach

The UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme supports the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in its strategic coordination, knowledge management, equity-focused policy development and decentralized implementation to ensure increased access to, and use of, safe and sustainable WASH services by vulnerable groups and underserved communities. UNICEF gives specific attention to those living in remote rural areas and neglected small towns, and to addressing resilience by strengthening the capacities of the government and WASH partners at national and subnational levels for emergency preparedness, coordination and response.

In the UNICEF Country Programme structure, the WASH Programme supports two Outcomes:

- Policy dialogue at national level through advocacy and support for strengthening government leadership, sector monitoring and evaluation (M&E), coordination and capacity development.
- Decentralised delivery of sustainable WASH services in rural communities, schools and small towns in Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, and Zambézia provinces.

UNICEF's WASH programmes incorporate a number of key approaches.

Support Government partners

UNICEF's programming is aligned with the Government of Mozambique national rural water and sanitation programme (PRONASAR). UNICEF works closely with key government stakeholders to plan and implement programmes that will result in the sustained use of new water and sanitation services. At a national level this includes working closely with the National Directorate for Water (DNA), the agency responsible for setting policies and strategies and regulating and monitors sector investments, and, at provincial level it includes working with the Provincial Directorate for Public Works and Housing (DPOPH), the agency responsible for the implementation of sector activities, investments together with district government, for managing infrastructure and services, through monitoring, planning and supporting operation and maintenance.

UNICEF programming supports both vertical and horizontal integration, specifically of government partners. Efforts focus on strengthening the vertical integration of district and provincial institutions while at the same time facilitating horizontal integration of service providers across sectors to maximize sanitation and hygiene results achieved with available human resources from health, education, public works and environment departments.

⁷ DHS, 2011

⁸ JMP update, 2014

⁹ PRONASAR Baseline, 2011

Scaling up Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS)

The UNICEF approach to increasing the number of families using latrines resulting in open defecation free (ODF) communities is to stimulate community demand by applying the principles of community approaches to total sanitation (CATS). CATS aims to achieve 100% ODF communities through affordable, appropriate technology and behaviour change. The emphasis of CATS is on the sustainable use of sanitation facilities rather than the construction of infrastructure¹⁰.

In 2008, CATS was introduced in 18 districts of Tete, Manica and Sofala, under the One Million Initiative, in combination with a national monitoring and community recognition system, and is referred to in Mozambique under the acronym SANTOLIC. By 2013, nationwide there were 1,400 communities verified to be ODF, with family latrines having both lids and hand washing stations. Scaling up total sanitation will require a shift from counting latrines or scattered ODF communities to achieving entire ODF localities or even districts.

A critical opportunity for scaling up CATS and achieving results at scale is to empower district governments to identify available human and institutional resources that can be deployed to tackle sanitation in an integrated manner. Moving forward, UNICEF's efforts will support the districts to develop capacities among front-line workers and key decision-makers at a community level (eg. community health workers, religious and traditional leaders). This effort will seek to reduce dependency on externally contracted NGOs under the PEC Zonal model.

UNICEF will address the challenges of maintaining ODF status, as experiences in Mozambique and other countries of Africa and Asia show it is vital for sustained follow-up and monitoring to prevent regression to non-ODF situation. The long-term readiness and involvement of district and sub-district governments are key to guaranteeing this support to rural communities. As families and communities move up the 'sanitation ladder' and seek better and more durable sanitation solutions, sanitation marketing will help meet this demand by promoting the services of local artisans who build latrines and sell cement slabs, such as the dome-shaped sanplat.

Sustainable community water supplies

UNICEF supports the PRONASAR objective of ensuring that each water point can provide at least 20 litres per person per day within a 500 metre radius. The planning service level stipulated is of 300 users per water point. The majority of the new water points are drilled boreholes equipped with Afridev handpumps which can lift water from 45 meters. Villagers in hilly areas also depend on protected springs, and for larger settlements (eg. > 1,000 people) there is increasing demand for 'mini' piped water supply schemes with motorized pumps and storage tanks. Drilling and handpump installation services are contracted to firms in the drilling industry. Rigorous independent field supervision is required for quality assurance. Pre-drilling inspections of the teams and equipment are carried out, and handpumps, whether manufactured in Mozambique, India or China, are also checked before installation.

Sustainability of rural water supplies is addressed by creating water point committees responsible for protecting, managing and repairing their handpumps. These committees finance the maintenance of the water point and call on pump mechanics when repairs or spare parts are required. UNICEF carries out an annual Sustainability Check which is a tool that was originally for the One Million Initiative, and is used for monitoring a composite set of sustainability parameters (technical, social, institutional, financial). The 2013 Sustainability Check found that hand pump breakdowns lasted less than 1 week in 80% of the sampled locations, highlighting good results in most rural areas. This innovative monitoring tool will give government an annual snapshot of which key sustainability contributing factors need attention to keep up services through their designed lifespan.

¹⁰ Other principles of CATS include: support for community-led action, broad engagement, government participation, hygiene promotion and no direct household subsidies.

WASH in Schools

UNICEF has contributed to improved access and quality of education through an improved child environment including new classrooms, water and sanitation services and hygiene education in seven districts in Mozambique. WASH in Schools is an important component and indicator for PRONASAR, and is an integral part of the WASH programme in Zambézia, building the link between communities and schools for care of the infrastructure improvements and ensuring that hygiene promotion reaches children. Water supplies at schools are in most cases drilled wells with hand pumps, however UNICEF also supports rainwater harvesting (gutters and buried tanks) where groundwater yields are difficult. In some cases, the communities rely on the school water point for their needs, and in all cases a community water point committee with parent-teacher membership is created for maintenance and management. Sanitation facilities are typically blocks of latrines, separate for boys, girls and teachers, including hand washing stations. A school-led total sanitation approach is used, contributing to children's awareness and participation in community-wide efforts to end open defecation practices and to use latrines. UNICEF has piloted sanitation block designs which accommodate students with disabilities, to raise awareness and test inclusive solutions.

The WASH package will be rolled out in unserved schools in communities that are also targeted by the UNICEF supported community sanitation activities and education programme. At the same time, at the national level UNICEF will advocate for all newly constructed schools to include WASH facilities as part of the construction standards.

4. Zambézia Programme Description

This programme proposal outlines the UNICEF's WASH plan for 2014-2017 for implementation in Zambézia. UNICEF will use programme approaches and tools that have already been developed and tested¹¹ to scale up total sanitation interventions with an emphasis on scaling up total sanitation interventions, whilst promoting convergence with other UNICEF programming and maximizing the WASH impacts on the health and well-being of children and their families.

Zambézia is a critical province for programming because of its persistently poor development indicators. In 2013, UNICEF's Mid-term Review recommended that to reach the most vulnerable children in Mozambique, UNICEF should target Zambézia and Tete Provinces and UNICEF has now committed to do this.

The UNICEF WASH programme in Zambézia will contribute to meeting national sector coverage targets, MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals and will strengthen WASH services, with a focus on sustainable strategies that can be scaled up to impact the lives of children across the province. UNICEF's WASH programme will contribute to improving the sector's enabling environment (policies, financing and implementation approaches) for quality service provision, supporting local government and partners to strengthen their capacities to plan, manage and monitor the National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (PRONASAR), and to support increased access to and use of safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation facilities in rural communities and schools. UNICEF will ensure that lessons learned from Zambézia will contribute to national dialogue and sector policy development, and that valuable experiences from elsewhere can be applied in the province.

Based on the coverage needs and projected population growth, estimates can be made for the total and annual requirements (2015-2025) to reach the national target of universal coverage by 2025 (as per National Water Policy). Table 1 shows the anticipated UNICEF contribution to meeting this challenge in Zambézia.

¹¹ Including tools developed through the One Million Initiative, a programme developed under the previous Country Programme.

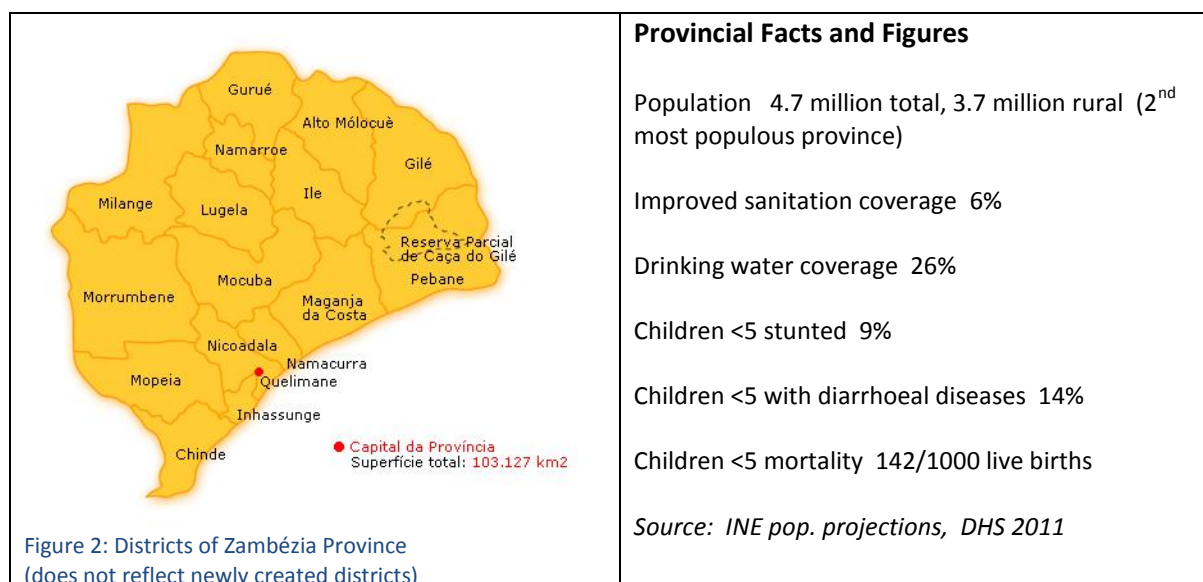
Table 1: Total and annual beneficiary/infrastructure requirements to reach Zambézia targets for WASH in 2025

National Target (2025)	Total new users needed to reach target by 2025	New users per year to reach target by 2025	Required results per year	UNICEF contribution to per year
100% open-defecation free (ODF) population	3 million	250,000	350 ODF communities*/year	150 ODF communities (43% of annual required results)
100% improved water coverage	2.7 million	225,000	750 water points**/year	53 water points (7% of annual required results)

Source: UNICEF analysis based on INE Census projections, PRONASAR Baseline 2011. *Standard: 700 people/community. **Standard: 300 users/water point.

The first year will provide a critical opportunity to focus on further planning and additional resource mobilisation. In terms of the planning that is anticipated, it should be noted that some of the details related to programme implementation have not been fully developed or tested with government and communities and will thus will be further defined in the first year. In addition, this time will provide an opportunity to identify options for innovation and learning through programme implementation.

The overall planned budget is USD 8.1 million. UNICEF requests ICEIDA to contribute USD\$ 3.5 million to this programme while, at the same time, UNICEF will continue to mobilize resources from other donors and funding sources which will ensure appropriate levels of investment in the improvement of the lives of children in Zambézia. Funding commitments have already been received from DFID and SIDA.



WASH programme results for Zambézia (2014-2017)

UNICEF's support in Zambézia will contribute to national efforts to meet sector coverage targets, the MDGs and Sustainable Development Goal targets, as well as to the development of PRONASAR by providing opportunities to pilot and demonstrate approaches and innovations which can be replicated by other programmes and in all provinces. By doing so, the investments made under this programme will leverage additional results and contribute to greater impact.

Impact

Improved WASH services reach children and contribute to better health, education and economic well-being in rural communities and schools in Zambézia Province.

Outcomes

1. Strengthened provincial and local capacity for planning, management and monitoring of rural WASH services.
2. Increased use of improved household and school sanitation and safe water supplies, and improved hygiene practices in five rural districts in Zambézia.

Outputs and activities

1. Sector partners have strengthened WASH capacities in planning, procurement, information management, and emergency preparedness and response.

- Development and implementation of provincial and district sanitation plans to gain political commitment, guide scaling up and maximize use of local resources.
- Recruitment and training of district and provincial staff in procurement, contract management, supervision, quality assurance and rural water supply concepts.
- Training district and provincial staff and NGOs on community education and participation (PEC Zonal), participatory approaches, total sanitation, water point mapping and database management, sustainability, water quality improvement.
- Provincial ODF evaluation and certification exercises, and annual Sustainability Checks.
- Technical assistance for institutional strengthening.
- Operationalization of national database on water and sanitation facilities (SINAS), including school WASH data.
- Knowledge management and advocacy for informing national policy dialogue.
- Sanitation marketing (training of artisans on production and marketing of sanitation products such as latrine slabs) for increased access to and use of sanitation facilities.
- Training and planning for emergency WASH Cluster member organisations.

2. Achievement of ODF status in 450 communities (300,000 new users of improved sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices).

- Training for community health workers (APEs), activists, teachers and NGO staff in community mobilization and hygiene promotion for construction of family latrines.
- Implementing PEC Zonal to ensure the sustainability of sanitation facilities.
- Creating demand for total sanitation (SANTOLIC) through behaviour change communication (sanitation campaigns, formative research, mass media, household visits).

3. New, protected rural water supplies for 48,000 people are operational and communities have capacity to sustain them.

- Construction of 160 new water points serving a total of 48,000 users in rural communities.
- Training of community water management committees and maintenance groups.
- Establishment of supply chain of spare parts and training of local artisans for production of sanitation products.
- Water quality improvement through strengthening water quality surveillance and implementation of water safety planning approach.

4. Child-friendly WASH facilities are constructed and hygiene is promoted in 40 primary schools benefiting 14,000 students.

- Construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities in 40 schools.
- Construction of new water points in 40 schools.
- Teacher refresher training for hygiene curriculum in schools.
- Implementation of school-led total sanitation (SLTS) in 250 schools.
- Design and promotion of low-cost school sanitation solutions.

Targeted beneficiaries at district and provincial levels

UNICEF will support five districts with decentralized capacity development and WASH infrastructure investments. Following discussions with provincial partners, the provincial DPOPH has requested UNICEF's support initially targets the districts of Gurue and Gile. The choice of these two districts was based on the low level of current investments, i.e. there are no ongoing WASH programmes in these districts, low water and sanitation coverage and poor hygiene conditions as evidenced by cholera outbreaks in 2013. In addition, the districts of Alto Molocue, Mocuba and Mulembu have been provisionally identified by the DPOPH and this selection will be verified during the first year of implementation.

Intervention area	Targeted beneficiaries in Zambézia
Sanitation	300,000 new users with adequate sanitation facilities
Water supply	48,000 new users with improved water sources
School WASH	14,000 learners with improved water and sanitation facilities in 40 schools
Institutional strengthening	Provincial and district governments and partners with skills and resources to provide quality WASH services

It should be noted that UNICEF intends to primarily target rural residents for sanitation improvements rather than for improved water supplies, for both programme impact and budgetary reasons. Sanitation coverage in rural areas is far below water supply coverage, so the programme will seek to balance the two, while boosting both. To the extent possible, targeted communities will benefit from both water and sanitation services through the programme, as health impacts are known to depend upon the ready access to both.

Implementation Strategy

The district body responsible for WASH is the Infrastructure and Planning Service (SDPI). UNICEF will support the districts to ensure that their SDPIs have a minimum of two water and sanitation technicians. This sometimes entails providing bridging funding until the recruited technicians are placed on the government payroll. Technical assistance and training will be provided to district staff and NGO partners in areas of database development, water supply operation and maintenance, water quality, sanitation promotion approaches and sustainability monitoring. Other districts will be identified by the province for support from UNICEF as resources become available.

UNICEF will use the participatory process of developing district sanitation plans to encourage district government partners to map existing human resources, on-going projects and available channels for reaching communities and include them into an integrated effort for the elimination of open defecation. Key to these efforts will be the involvement of community health and extension workers who are also responsible for sanitation and hygiene promotion for sustained behaviour change. This approach will be used to reinforce decentralization and leverage opportunities for local government authorities to allocating budgets for sanitation as they have started doing for water supply.

However UNICEF will also contribute to institutional strengthening at a provincial level. Through focussing on ensuring strong horizontal integration across sectors and service providers, UNICEF will maximise results for children and communities across the province. Provincial sector coordination is the responsibility of DPOPH. In Zambézia there are information exchange and coordination meetings of provincial partners in the water and sanitation group (GAS) on a regular basis. In emergency

situations, the DPOPH ensures that the sector response is appropriate and effective. Under this programme, UNICEF will promote the use of existing intersectoral fora with Public Works, Education and Health participation for establishing integrated sanitation action plans, at both provincial and district levels.

UNICEF will provide technical assistance to partners to ensure the timely and efficient implementation of the activities detailed above. In addition to assistance provided from the WASH team in Maputo, a WASH consultant will be recruited to be based in Quelimane. The consultant will work with the provincial DPOPH and districts, with an initial emphasis on data collection and analysis, in order to allow for evidence-based planning and budgeting of their WASH programmes. The consultant will also enhance coordination with other UNICEF programmes to ensure inter-sectorial programme convergence (see below).

UNICEF will build on experience and relationships with key external partners in the province to optimize the use of resources and maximize the impact of programme interventions. Investors in rural WASH in Zambézia include the African Development Bank, USAID and the PRONASAR Common Fund. WaterAid, World Vision and International Relief and Development are the main NGOs implementing WASH activities at the district level.

Programming convergence

Recognizing the importance of WASH to the achievement of goals in other sectors, UNICEF will support provincial and district officials to engage more effectively with key sectors to create strategic partnerships for the improved health of Mozambican children and their families.

Key sectors include that will be supported include:

- **Nutrition.** This programme will contribute to the Multisectorial Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition in Mozambique 2011-2015 (PAMRDC) in Zambézia. The Plan calls for improved sanitation in all districts and new water points in 5 districts.
- **Education.** This programme will contribute to improvements in access and net enrolment; it will enhance the overall quality of education in 40 schools, demonstrating the benefits of school WASH standards and expanding a provincial database of WASH in schools.
- **Health.** This programme will contribute to reductions in morbidity and mortality related to diarrhoeal disease, ARI and other contagious and parasitic diseases related to poor sanitation and hygiene. Sanitation and hygiene promotion will be coordinated with provincial and district health services, and will take advantage of the extensive network of community health workers.
- **Communication for Development.** The programme will deliver a research agenda to better understand relevant social norms. On the basis of this research, provincial sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be carried out, e.g. mobilizing partners and communities to deliver sanitation campaigns. This will be complemented by documenting programme impact and lessons learned.

Gender

Despite many international agreements affirming women's rights, women in Mozambique are still more likely than men to be poor, illiterate and excluded from decision making processes. In the context of WASH, women often assume a heavier burden of the work required to provide water and sanitation at the household level. Studies show that the vast majority of water-fetching activities are performed by girls and women. Yet they participate less in community decision making about improving water and sanitation services.

Poor sanitation negatively affects health, as well as dignity. Women and girls, often already marginalized, are further disempowered and even put at risk because of a lack of sanitation facilities. Inadequate or lack of WASH services lead many Mozambican girls to miss school or drop out. Girls are vulnerable to rape or other violence when taking care of personal hygiene in insecure areas,

especially in humanitarian crisis settings. UNICEF aims to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their participation in schools and in the development of their communities by:

- Promoting women members of institutions responsible for planning and overseeing operations and management of water supply systems.
- Installing separate, gender-specific toilets for girls and boys in schools.
- Exploring integration of menstrual hygiene management in schools to support girls' enrolment and retention in school.
- Encouraging and documenting inclusive WASH approaches for dissemination of good practice at national, provincial and local level. Identify opportunities to incorporate these issues into advocacy activities in other WASH programmes in the country.
- Supporting implementation partners to report gender-disaggregated data.

5. Institutional Responsibilities

The institutional arrangements for the programme involve ministries at national level (eg. Public Works, Health, Education), the provincial government of Zambézia and the 5 districts that are also supported by the NGOs and the private sector (see further annex 4). Programme management will be undertaken at three inter-linked levels as outlined in Table 3 below.

Other responsibilities will be assumed by the private sector for construction of water points and by NGOs who will provide technical assistance to districts and facilitate training and capacity building.

Table 3. Institutional responsibilities for management

National	Provincial	District
<p>National Directorate of Water (DNA) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall programme oversight • Liaise with ministry level partners • Support improvement and linkage of national and provincial management and information systems <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate closely with DNA for achievement of programme goal • Overall programme coordination, management and technical guidance • Prepare donor reports 	<p>Led by Provincial Governor Cabinet, the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) in coordination with Provincial Directorates of Education and Health will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate project activities with district authorities, health and education sectors, and other provincial stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs) • Assist districts in planning and consolidating of annual implementation plans • Prepare and manage bidding processes and contracts for the construction and rehabilitation of WASH facilities, including PEC <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disburse funds in a timely manner for contracting and project implementation • Technical, capacity building and coordination support to provincial authorities 	<p>District governments, with technical support from DPOPH, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support project management and implementation at the community level • Promote sustainability mechanisms for improved management, operation and maintenance of water points • Undertake advocacy to promote self-help construction of household latrines <p>UNICEF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support planning and budgeting of district WASH activities • Technical, capacity building and coordination support to district authorities • Monitor district activities and verify achievements

6. Procurement and Financial Management

The procurement of works and services is done primarily through the GoM procurement system in order to promote greater transparency and competitive tendering for contracted services and build residual capacity in government. The provincial DPOPH procurement unit (UGEA) manages the procurement processes; all contracts must be approved by the Administrative Court.

To reduce the risk associated with financial management, programme funds are managed by UNICEF using the UN Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) that is in line with the International

Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). HACT facilitates the flow of funds and reduces the risks associated with payments and liquidation.

UNICEF WASH mainly uses two payment modalities:

- **Direct Cash Transfer** for funds related to operating expenses and payment of contract advances (requires liquidation within 6 months).
- **Direct Payment** is used for service providers (eg. drillers, NGOs providing PEC services), which are done at the request of the Government for services and works performed and certified.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme implementation will be monitored through the Government - UNICEF Annual Work Plans (AWPs). Partner institutions—DPOPH and district infrastructure departments—will undertake regular monitoring. UNICEF will provide institutional support and technical assistance for field monitoring and coordination activities. As part of the technical support provided to DPOPH and districts, the national monitoring system for WASH model (SINAS) will be further integrated and operationalized.

Also, where national household surveys take place, the new data will be used to update provincial monitoring baselines. AWP monitoring will include periodic collection of information; primary sources of verification will be activity reports, field visit reports, checklists and sectoral review reports. Annual joint reviews will serve as the formal mechanism through which all parties can agree to modify the programme.

Starting in 2015, annual sustainability checks will be implemented as part of the national Sustainability Check for rural WASH infrastructure (for which UNICEF supports national government). This tool for monitoring a composite set of sustainability parameters (technical, social, institutional, financial), developed originally for the One Million Initiative, will be adapted for this purpose.

The programme will follow the planning and review processes common to all areas of assistance under the UNICEF Programme of Co-operation for 2012-2015. Reporting on progress, constraints, and financial expenditure will be done through an annual thematic WASH report, an expanded version of the WASH contribution to the country office annual report. The report will capture the achievements, innovations, partnerships and adjustments of the entire WASH programme.

8. Budget

The budget below identifies anticipated costs for WASH implementation in Zambézia (2014-2017). This proposal also includes programme support costs that will enable UNICEF to advance its broader, strategic agenda relevant to achieving children's rights and reducing disparities in Mozambique. Funds are used to support UNICEF's cross-cutting work, including UNICEF's M&E function, strengthening partners' financial management capacity and supporting essential administrative functions. The budget also includes a standard donor contribution to UNICEF HQ.

Table 4. Summary budget

	Total (USD)	ICEIDA contribution (USD)
A. DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS		
Institutional Strengthening	1,328,000	571,040
Improving sanitation and hygiene	1,820,000	782,600
Access to operational rural water supply facilities	2,020,000	868,600
Improving school WASH facilities	1,200,000	516,000
Technical Assistance	920,000	395,600
TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS	7,288,000	3,133,840
B. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS		
Supporting UNICEF's cross-cutting agenda (M&E, Communications) and Administration, Finance and IT.	250,000	107,500
TOTAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	250,000	107,500
SUBTOTAL	7,538,000	3,241,340
C. INDIRECT COSTS		
HQ Global standard recovery cost (8%)	603,040	259,307 ¹²
GRAND TOTAL	8,141,040	3,500,647

Annexes

1. Programme and budget summary
2. Logical framework matrix
3. Environmental impact assessment (EIA)
4. Institutional arrangements for the programme

¹² A standard cost recovery rate of 8% is retained by HQ on all non-thematic contributions, but as ICEIDA is providing a thematic contribution in line with UNICEF's guidelines, a 7% cost recovery rate will be applied.

Annex 3

Checklist for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – UNICEF Initial Screening Report

Checklist 1 – Initial Screening	Yes/No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If No, brief explanation of why the activities are considered to have no or only minor impacts on the environment</i> <i>If Yes, brief explanation of why existing safety procedures in the country are considered to be adequate</i> 	Checklist 2 – Initial Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, and rain water) 	Yes Boreholes/Wells Protected springs Rainwater collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater exploitation through drilling is regulated by DNA Drilled well reports submitted upon completion Protected springs capture only natural yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handpump equipped borehole has very low extraction rate (max. 1m³/hr) thus no risk of aquifer depletion DNA procedures require site specific assessment of groundwater potential and risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of solid or liquid wastes (e.g. human feces, animal wastes, used supplies from a health center or health campaign) 	Yes Toilets/latrines Wastewater disposal Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household sanitation facilities, latrines School sanitation facilities, latrine blocks Health facility sanitation facilities, toilet and latrine blocks with septic tanks Health facility and school rubbish to be managed for improved site cleanliness and proper disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidelines require distance from latrines to water source of >20 m to reduce risk of contamination Sanitary facilities not to be located uphill to water sources to reduce risk of contamination Disposal of wastewater is to sanitary lagoon treatment facility to protect public health and environment Site specific solid waste management plans will seek to reduce negative impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of chemicals (e.g. pesticides, insecticides, paint and water disinfectant) 	Yes Water disinfection products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In emergency situations, dilute chlorine products for household water treatment (Certeza) approved for use by MoH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products meet international standards conforming with WHO guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of energy (e.g. coal, gas, oil, wood and hydro, solar or wind power) 	Yes Solar energy for pumping Diesel for motorized pumping Vehicle use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar panels and water pumps for rural areas (rare) Fuel storage/handling and motorpumps installation per best practice UNICEF vehicles meet UN MORSS safety standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar, no negative impact Safe and secure fuel tanks and protected installations will reduce risk of spills and risks to human health Combustion emissions negatively impact air quality

Checklist 1 – Initial Screening	Yes/No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If No, brief explanation of why the activities are considered to have no or only minor impacts on the environment</i> <i>If Yes, brief explanation of why existing safety procedures in the country are considered to be adequate</i> 	Checklist 2 – Initial Impact Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. trees, plants, minerals, rocks, soil) 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household use of local materials (wood, grass) for latrine construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative environmental impact expected from small-scale harvesting of local materials in a rural setting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work above household level (e.g. hospital or school) 	Yes Water and sanitation facilities at schools and hospitals Small community water supply systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designs and execution will conform to MoH and MoE guidelines for institutions Piped gravity systems with elevated tanks will conform with DNA standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale construction work will follow local practices and standards. Little negative impact expected.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing land use (deforestation, forestation, and developing industrial, housing or recreational centers) 	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site sanitation construction at schools or health facilities will not change land use 	NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural production (e.g. growing crops, fish farming) 	No		NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial production (e.g. small scale town/village workshops) 	No		NA

Annex 4

Institutional Arrangements for the Programme

1. Ownership and sustainability of the programme

Over the course of 2014, several meetings and field missions were held with the provincial DPOPH to propose UNICEF support to the sector. The provincial DPOPH selected Gurue and Gile districts where UNICEF should begin to provide direct support. Initial missions were carried out to meet with the Administrators of those 2 districts and explain the roles and responsibilities of programme partners. The district governments are engaged and ready. A training event was already held in Gurue in September on participatory approaches to total sanitation, which was attended by district staff, NGOs and DPOPH staff (60 participants) from the whole province. Training in water supply maintenance, water safety plans, quality assurance and spare parts chain will be done in 2015.

Community investments (water points) become the responsibility of the communities to manage and maintain (see below). The communities are 'triggered' to reach open defecation free (ODF) status which means that all household build and use their own family latrines.

UNICEF supports annual sustainability checks which measure availability and use of latrines, water point functionality, financial management of the water point and institutional support from districts to communities, on a sample basis.

2. Management and governance structure

The programme's management and coordination is undertaken at three inter-linked levels:

- At the national level: Leadership provided by National Water Directorate (DNA) under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH), with support of the UNICEF team based in Maputo. Other entities involved will be the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment and Local government.
- At the provincial level: Leadership provided by the Provincial Governor through the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) and its Department of Water and Sanitation (DAS).
- At district level: Leadership provided by the District Governments through the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI), in coordination with district departments of Education and Health.

DNA, through the National Rural Water and Sanitation Programme (PRONASAR) will:

- Provide overall policy and strategic guidance and liaisons with other key line ministries (Health, Environment and Local Government) particularly for sanitation and hygiene
- Institute national sector M&E system
Liaise with UNICEF and key actors to ensure the smooth implementation of the programme
- Participate in the Annual Reviews and in joint monitoring missions when required

UNICEF will:

- Undertake overall programme management and technical guidance
- Ensure proper financial management, effective and efficient funds utilization
- Liaise and assure close coordination with the national, provincial and local authorities (DNA, DPOPH, district governments)
- Provide technical and managerial support as well as capacity building (incl. on the job training) to the provincial delegation of DPOPH, through UNICEF's national and field team (for contract management, accounting, system operation and maintenance procedures; programme reporting, monitoring)
- Support the national, provincial and local authorities in the recruitment of staff

- Implement regular joint monitoring exercises and annual sustainability checks
- Prepare donor reports
- Facilitate timely and effective co-ordination and information sharing among stakeholders and partners
- Ensure programme's communication and visibility

Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing (DPOPH) of Zambézia:

DPOPH is the government department responsible for coordinating all infrastructure related activities at the Provincial level. DPOPH will:

- Undertake planning and monitoring of all rural WASH investments
- Prepare and manage bidding processes and contracts for the construction/rehabilitation of WASH facilities including sanitation promotion, studies and evaluations
- Ensure timely and effective field level implementation and supervision
- Coordinate programme activities with district governments and SDPIs, the health and education sectors, and other provincial stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs/FBOs) and ensure a good flow of information among partners involved

District governments will:

- Facilitate the engagement of rural communities (through their local leadership) on overall management of water and sanitation services.
- Ensure that the needs from the rural users are addressed by the concerned institutions (particularly SDPI – District Planning and Infrastructure Services)
- Help mobilize private sector on management of water supply and sanitation services
- Lead programme implementation at the district and sub-district levels (administrative posts and localities)
- Promote self-construction of household latrines through advocacy and support of capacity building of local artisans

Private Sector will:

- Undertake all required consultancies
- Undertake civil contractor works and ensure timely execution of all physical infrastructure (water points, school sanitation facilities)
- Carry out the 3rd party supervision of the civil works (as independent site inspectors)

Non-governmental Organization (NGOs) will:

- Provide social mobilization services focusing on water point training and sanitation/hygiene promotion
- Assist districts with preparation of databases of community and school water and sanitation facilities

Communities will:

- Establish water committees to manage handpumps and ensure sustainable operation and maintenance
- Undertake self-construction of latrines and elimination of open defecation on a community-wide basis
- Contribute to water supply through payment of household fees for spare parts and area mechanic repairs

- Through school associations and water committees, support management of school sanitation and water facilities