

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The main objectives of the programme are to support national policies, strategies, budgets and plans to prioritise vulnerable groups in order to reduce disparities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene; support decentralised planning, monitoring and evaluation and management procedures for drinking water and sanitation; reach at least one million new users with safe water and sanitation in target districts, prioritising vulnerable groups; and reach at least 80 per cent of primary schools in target districts with water and sanitation services and hygiene education programmes. The programme is consistent with the UNDAF objectives, the water and sanitation components of the PARPA II (2006-2009), the National Water Policy, and contributes directly to the achievement of MDG 7 and indirectly to MDGs 4 and 5.

The programme consists of four complementary components: (1) Policy and Planning; (2) Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); (3) Urban and Peri-Urban WASH; and (4) School WASH.

The main implementing partners are Government counterparts at national, provincial and district levels, such as the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of State Administration, the National Directorate of Water, provincial directorates for Public Works and Housing, the Department of Environmental Health, District Governments and Municipal Councils. The programme also works closely with international NGOs: AMURT, WaterAid, ActionAid, World Vision, OXFAM, Samaritan Purse, local NGOs and key donors including the Netherlands, the Department

for International Development (United Kingdom, DFID), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the European Union.

In the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme, UNICEF works in close collaboration with WHO and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.



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## Key Results in 2007

**Partners working in the programme helped achieve the following results:**

- 163,500 people gained access to safe drinking water.
- 27,030 people were given access to adequate sanitation facilities.
- During the Zambezi flood emergency, 60,000 people were provided with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities through water trucking, construction of communal latrines and hygiene promotion in 66 accommodation centres in seven districts.
- 38,214 school children in 73 schools gained access to safe water and 30,865 children in 62 schools to child-friendly sanitation facilities.

# Achievements

## Policy and Planning

In 2007, governmental and non-governmental partners continued their close collaboration to create an enabling policy environment in the water and sanitation sector. Policies and strategic planning were strengthened at national and sub-national levels through support to the preparation of a National Information System for Water and Sanitation to improve monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation indicators set out in the PARPA and the MDGs. Support was also provided to the strengthening of the decentralisation process through the recruitment and training of 30 new staff (12 at province and 18 at district levels) and to the establishment of effective programme and financial management mechanisms. A Memorandum of Understanding was also drafted in 2007 to advance the development of a harmonised framework for the rural water supply and sanitation SWAp.

## Access to Rural, Peri-urban and Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and with support from donors, access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities improved in rural and peri-urban communities and schools through the construction of 161 new water points (92 in rural and 69 in urban areas) and the rehabilitation of 166 existing rural water points benefiting 163,500 people. The self-help construction of 5,406 household latrines (2,706 in rural and 2,700 in peri-urban areas) reached 27,030 people. A total of 55 provincial staff and districts staff improved their capacities in water quality monitoring and 40 provincial and district staff built their planning, monitoring and financial management skills.

## School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing at national and subnational level, and non-governmental partners and the private sector, the drilling of 73 boreholes and construction of 62 school sanitation facilities – separate latrines, hand washing stands and urinals – reached more than 30,000 school children, of which 60 per cent are boys and 40 per cent are girls (due to existing disparities in enrolment). Hygiene education programmes in schools and communities were supported where water and sanitation facilities were provided. These activities benefited 92,000 people (54 per cent adults and 46 per cent school children) in rural and peri-urban areas of four provinces. Hygiene promotion activities included community mobilisation, videos, dissemination of information education and communication materials as well as community debate led by community leaders and activists.

With regard to emergency preparedness and planning, joint efforts in coordination with cluster partners, including Government and non-governmental counterparts, were taken to ensure a timely response to emergencies. The construction of 69 new and rehabilitation of 87 existing water points benefited an estimated 78,000 rural people. Hygiene promotion in flood and cholera-prone areas, with key messages on hygiene practices and self-help construction of 1,479 household latrines, reached around 7,395 people.

As part of the response to cholera outbreak, 60,000 people benefited from the trucking of water and the provision of water treatment and distribution of supplies and materials in rural and peri-urban areas of six provinces (Sofala, Gaza, Zambezia, Tete, Manica and Nampula) in cholera-prone areas.

## FOCUS ON

### National Information System for Water and Sanitation (SINAS)

In light of Mozambique's strong commitment to the water and sanitation MDGs and the poverty reduction strategy, the National Water Directorate (DNA) and its partners kicked off the development of a National Information System for Water and Sanitation (SINAS) in 2007.

The three-year programme (2007-2009) aims at improving data collection, interpretation and dissemination of key water supply and sanitation indicators in order to monitor progress made towards national water and sanitation targets.

The main thrust of SINAS is to build a system which regularly produces quality water supply and sanitation data and facilitates information sharing between district, provincial and central levels. The system will draw from information and data produced by different sources and will merge different existing information systems into one single system, coordinated by DNA.

The launch of SINAS this year coincided with the start of a new partnership between the National Water Directorate, the European Union, WHO and UNICEF. Since both programmes have the same implementation period and share the same objectives and approaches, sectoral partners agreed to align the two for maximised use of human and financial resources.

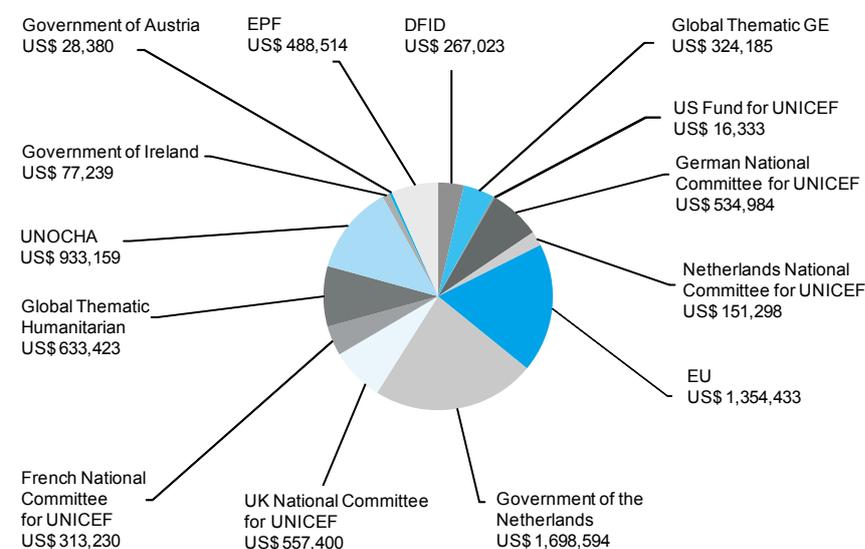
This convergence of efforts and resources will contribute to the establishment of a sustainable monitoring system for the water and sanitation sector that is owned by the Government and supported by all sector stakeholders.

# Funding in 2007

## Breakdown of funds by source, 2007

Regular Resources	US\$ 1,252,233
Other Resources	US\$ 4,687,539
Other Resources - Emergency	US\$ 2,688,323
Total Amount Utilised	US\$ 8,628,095

## Breakdown of funds by donor: Other Resources (including Emergency)



## The Way Forward

In 2008, support will continue to be provided to the finalisation of the Code of Conduct and Memorandum of Understanding for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) SWAp and to the finalisation of SWAp engagement modalities in order to strengthen the implementation of the RWSS Sector Strategic Plan. Building on the momentum created by the National Sanitation Campaign and the International Year of Sanitation, the development of a sanitation strategy – social marketing and mobilisation, technology affordability and acceptability and incentive approach – will be supported to scale up sanitation coverage. Another focus area will be the implementation of SINAS in order to strengthen the sector's M&E capacity.



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Regarding rural and peri-urban water and sanitation, support will be provided to the Government to ensure safe drinking and sustainable drinking water facilities to an additional 300,000 people as well as adequate sanitation facilities to 25,000 households in 21 districts and peri-urban areas of six municipalities. Some 145,000 care-givers in rural and poor peri-urban areas of target provinces will receive hygiene education. In the framework of the CFS initiative, 70,000 learners will gain access to child-friendly water facilities and safe sanitation. Through support to national non-governmental organisations, the hygiene skills of 35,000 learners in 200 primary schools of four rural districts will also be built.