ZimFund Impact on Communities:
Testimonials from Beneficiaries

“POWER OUTAGES IN HOSPITALS CAN COST LIVES”
Dear Reader,

Welcome to the 2018 edition of the ZimFund Magazine. This year marks almost three years after completion of ZimFund Phase I projects (Urgent Water Supply & Sanitation Rehabilitation Project and Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project). Looking at cities such as Masvingo today that are still in the country’s Environmental Management Agency Green category because the city is treating sewage to the required standards before discharging into the environment makes us proud. Prior to the intervention, the city was in the red category (high environmental hazard). This was mainly because no sewage treatment was taking place and raw sewage would find its way into water bodies therefore causing pollution and putting the lives of people who rely on these water bodies at risk of contracting water borne diseases. Masvingo is just but one of the ZimFund success stories (as you will find out in this edition).

ZimFund phase two projects are underway and are expected to be completed by early next year for Water & sanitation and later in the year for power. The projects are vital in the improvement of the health and quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries.

While we celebrate the achievements under ZimFund, we are saddened by the cholera outbreak, which has resurfaced in the country. The Ministry of Health and Child Care and the World Health Organisation reported that as of 28 September 2018, a cumulative total of 7,148 cases of which 7,025 were suspected and 123 confirmed had been reported in various cities since the outbreak with Harare having the highest number of cases at 6900. This included 49 deaths. The outbreak was traced to burst sewers in Budiriro and Glen View suburbs in Harare that contaminated water in boreholes and open wells used by residents in these areas. It is unfortunate to lose lives over a preventable disease. This indicates that a lot still needs to be done towards infrastructure investment in the capital city. A ZimFund study which was done by Vitens Evides International, revealed that Harare needs a total of US $559 million in the short term, US $600 million in the medium term and US $1.7 billion in the long term to deal with its water & sanitation issues and ensure 24-hour supply to residents. We believe ZimFund efforts only mark the beginning of a long journey ahead!

Let me acknowledge and thank the ZimFund contributing donors who provided the financial support to ZimFund and partnered with the African Development Bank and the Government of Zimbabwe in the quest to contribute towards the improvement of basic services to the people of Zimbabwe. The African Development Bank administers the Zimfund as part of its operations to improve the quality of life in Zimbabwe. The African Development Bank Group also supports other activities in Zimbabwe which include; agriculture, energy, transport, private sector and economic and financial governance. All these activities are linked to the Bank’s Hi 5s which are: Light Up and Power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa.

Enjoy the reading!

Mr. Damoni Kitabire - African Development Bank Country Manager - Zimbabwe

FOREWORD
Welcome to the 2018 edition of the ZimFund Magazine, dear Reader. It is now eight years since ZimFund was initiated as an urgent intervention to address a serious humanitarian crisis, which confronted the country. Over the years, ZimFund has evolved from being a purely humanitarian operation to a development-oriented one and a vehicle for investment in basic water and sanitation and energy infrastructure. Reflecting on the ZimFund journey today, I can assure you that it has not been a walk in the park.

Implementation of the program has not been immune to challenges that characterise infrastructure projects, especially in developing countries, that include complex approval processes, lack of detailed designs at contract award stage, market failure, and unexpected delays, among others. This notwithstanding, the ZimFund was successfully executed as challenges were confronted and the program’s objectives realised.

Almost three years after completion of Phase One projects; Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP I) and Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EIPRP I), beneficiaries in communities where ZimFund intervened are enjoying the fruits of the projects. The focus now is on completing Phase II projects with the water & sanitation project expected to be fully completed by the second quarter of 2019 while most of the power project packages are expected to be completed by the end of October 2018. Under UWSSRP II, approximately 1.9 million people in Harare, Chitungwiza, Ruwa and Redcliff will benefit from clean water and improved health and hygiene standards through ZimFund interventions, which cover the procurement and installation of water and sewer pipes, pumps and fittings. EIPRP Phase II aims to improve the availability and reliability of electricity supply through the rehabilitation of transmission and distribution facilities in the following areas: Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo, Mutare, Harare and Hwange benefitting more than 5 million people. ZimFund implementation has seen collaboration and shared vision between the Government, donors, civic society and business. We are, indeed truly gratified to see the results of the intervention.

Enjoy your reading!

NOTE FROM ZIMFUND MANAGER

Ms. Sikhanyisiwe Mlotshwa

This issue focuses on testimonials from beneficiaries. We believe that the ZimFund story cannot be better articulated if not told by the beneficiaries. What has been the experience of Mrs Chimusoro in Chitungwiza’s Zengeza suburb with the project? What of Mrs Donhwe in Mutare’s Hobhouse suburb? Gogo Chikovha in Masvingo’s Mucheke suburb? Well, all the responses are documented in this magazine. We believe that communication is about people, more so, the beneficiaries. It is in communication, particularly, communication for development where participation, ownership and sustainability of projects by communities and individuals most affected by poverty and other development issues is enhanced. Communication for Development, as defined by the United Nations is a process that “allows communities to speak out, express their aspirations and concerns, and participate in the decisions that relate to their development” (General Assembly resolution 51/172, article 6).

I feel humbled to have been part of the team that got first-hand information from beneficiaries about their project experiences. I must say, the stories were heart-warming, thought-provoking and sometimes, left us teary. Realisation of the fact that we are all part of something bigger than ourselves is enough to create an insatiable appetite for positive change towards humankind. We can all contribute towards the betterment of the human race, no matter how small! From avoiding littering our streets, participating in clean-up campaigns, reporting sewer bursts, and transformer thefts to the authorities for them to take action!

I hope the stories in this edition will inspire you to play your part towards the improvement of water & sanitation services and power services in Zimbabwe.

FROM THE EDITOR’S DESK

Mr. Emmanuel Nzabanita

I, beneficiaries in communities where ZimFund intervened are enjoying the fruits of the projects. The focus now is on completing Phase II projects with the water & sanitation project expected to be fully completed by the second quarter of 2019 while most of the power project packages are expected to be completed by the end of October 2018. Under UWSSRP II, approximately 1.9 million people in Harare, Chitungwiza, Ruwa and Redcliff will benefit from clean water and improved health and hygiene standards through ZimFund interventions, which cover the procurement and installation of water and sewer pipes, pumps and fittings. EIPRP Phase II aims to improve the availability and reliability of electricity supply through the rehabilitation of transmission and distribution facilities in the following areas: Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo, Mutare, Harare and Hwange benefitting more than 5 million people. ZimFund implementation has seen collaboration and shared vision between the Government, donors, civic society and business. We are, indeed truly gratified to see the results of the intervention.

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ABOUT ZIMFUND

Our Background

ZimFund traces its roots to the Cholera outbreak that hit the country in 2008 where nearly 4000 lives were lost and 100,000 were affected. The breakdown of water and sanitation infrastructure, compounded by unreliable power supply led to inadequate supply of safe and clean water in most urban centres, hence the outbreak of the pandemic. There was an urgent need to improve health and social well-being of the general populace. As a result, ZimFund was established to help the country address challenges it was facing in this sector through rehabilitation of key water & sanitation and power infrastructure especially in municipalities that were most affected.

ZimFund Donors

ZimFund donors include Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom who have to date contributed USD145.8 million towards Water & Sanitation and Power projects.

Fund Administrator

As Africa’s premier development finance institution, the African Development Bank (AfDB) was requested, and accepted to administer the ZimFund by the Government of Zimbabwe and ZimFund Donors in 2010.

Governance structure

The Fund has a one-tier governance structure: a Program Oversight Committee which includes government representatives, contributing development partners and ZimFund Management. All ZimFund supported activities are consistent with the government’s recovery and development programmes.

Lead Agency

African Development Bank Group (AfDB)

Type of Fund

Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Scope

Funding and technical assistance to basic infrastructure investments (rehabilitation and/or construction works) focusing on water supply & sanitation and energy

Contributing Donors

Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom

Lead GoZ Ministries


Date of Establishment

31st May, 2010

Donor Commitments

USD145 million

ZimFund Projects

Two projects were commissioned and these are: Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) and Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP). Both these projects were implemented in two phases. Phase I projects saw over half a million people in residential areas having their sewage reticulation powered by reliable power and over 11632 being restored to the electricity network.

The project target areas for Phase II are Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo, Mutare, Harare and Hwange, with a combined target population of five million people.

USD 145 million was invested in ZimFund Water & Sanitation Projects and Power Projects phase I and II.

ZIMFUND IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

ZimFund program this year marks eight years in existence. One question that one may ask is, after all these years, what are the tangible results on the ground? How has the project improved the quality of life of ordinary people? From the beneficiaries’ point of view, this section shares with you the results and impacts of the ZimFund projects, Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project Phase I & II and Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase I & II in various target areas. These include; Chitungwiza, Harare, Mutare, Ruwa, Bulawayo, Gweru and Masvingo. Turn to the next page...
ZimFund UWSSRP Phase I: Chitungwiza does not have its own water treatment plant, therefore, it relies on Harare’s Prince Edward Water Treatment Plant, which was rehabilitated under ZimFund Phase I. ZimFund intervention enabled the treatment plant to increase water production from an average of 45 Megalitres a day to 70 Megalitres a day. As a result, water supply to Chitungwiza was increased from 12 Megalitres a day to 25 Megalitres a day.

ZimFund UWSSRP Phase II: Chitungwiza projects covered the rehabilitation works of the water distribution network, which included replacement of old corroded pipes in St Mary’s and Zengeza area to reduce water losses along the distribution channel as well as improvement of the water supply network with extensions in Seke area covering units N,O,P and G. These works benefited approximately 1300 households (about 7800 individuals) in Chitungwiza.

Mrs. Chimusoro and her family only experienced fairly reliable water supply in the first two years after they moved to their new home in 2001. Fourteen years to follow were marked by serious water shortages, sometimes stretching as long as a month without a single drop from the tap.

"It was unbearable, because water is life. For me to do laundry for the family, bath, clean and flush the toilet and to practice good hygiene generally, I need water," she said.

"We would wake up early in the morning to fetch water at city council offices (about one kilometre away). However, it was still not enough as we were sometimes limited to only 60 litres a day," narrated the mother of three. To save the limited precious liquid, Mrs. Chimusoro was forced to share one bucket of bathing water with her husband as he prepared to leave for work.

"We would share a 10-litre bucket of water but made sure we left some for mopping the house, that is how bad it was," Mrs Chimusoro recalls.

"We would share a 10-litre bucket of water but made sure we left some for mopping the house, that is how bad it was," Mrs. Chimusoro recalls. This is against the world minimum standard of 15 litres of water per person per day.

"Since 2017 when replacement of old and broken pipes was completed in our area, water challenges are now an issue of the past, we now have water seven days a week unless there is a fault being attended to", Mrs. Chimusoro said.

"I can now bath as and when I want, water my garden, do laundry, practice good hygiene and even pay my bills without complaints," she smiles as she leans on the gate of her inviting house dressed up by a colorful flower garden and well-manicured lawn.
ZimFund phase I and II sanitation segment in Chitungwiza covered: Phase I: Rehabilitation of Zengeza Sewage Treatment Works (Inlet Works, Anaerobic Ponds, Biological filters and Effluent Pump Stations) and supply of laboratory equipment, tools, sewer cleaning vehicles and installation of a 11kv transformer. The objective was to reduce the release of untreated sewerage into the environment and improve the treatment of waste water and thus quality of effluent released into the environment.

Phase II: Rehabilitation of Tilcor Sewage Pump Station including Electrical and Mechanical replacements, Desludging of Tilcor Sewage ponds and rehabilitation of sewage reticulation systems:

NORMALISING THE ABNORMAL

Cosmas has been a floor polish vendor at St Marys Shops for the past seven years. Over the years, he had become accustomed to seeing sewage flowing around the area to the extent that he would not mind having his lunch while staring at it. The stinking smell could not affect him anymore.

"Sewage flowing around us had become part of life. I would have my lunch and not mind it, I had become used to the smell and it could not affect me anymore. I have been a vendor for the past seven years. My wares are next to a sewage manhole. This manhole used to burst regularly and sewage would be flowing around us. We had to dig a small trench together with other vendors to make it flow in one direction while we continue to do what is necessary to earn an income. My children would come here after school and like any ordinary children, they enjoyed playing and I had to constantly watch and warn them against playing in the sewage for fear of waterborne diseases. Last year we saw some workers digging and taking off old pipes and replacing them with new ones and also doing some works on the manhole. A while after they completed, we stopped seeing sewer bursts. The situation is now better and we are no longer affected by sewage. ZimFund did a good job."

Cosmas Tendai I Floor Polish Vendor at St Marys Shops, Chitungwiza I Father of two

"This is the sewer manhole that used to burst, that rain water next to it would have been sewage", says Cosmas.
Residents fetching water from a community standpipe in Mutare, 2014.

‘We used to get water from our taps around 11pm and it would only run for an hour. This happened for more than eight years. I remember when I was pregnant in 2009, I would fetch as much as six buckets (120 litres) a day at the community standpipe near the railway line. It was a painful experience, sometimes I would come back with swollen feet due to standing for long hours while queuing for water. I also did my laundry right at the standpipe to save water. Being pregnant was not even a ticket to get first preference because the stand pipe had become monopolised by ‘makoronyera’ (unscrupulous touts). They would say to me, ‘Go and get a helper so that you rest at home, we will not give you preference here simply because you are pregnant’. Actually, I had labour pains and almost gave birth there, I was just fortunate to have been quickly rushed to the hospital.

Since 2015, we have been getting tap water seven days a week. We now have a garden and no longer buy vegetables. We are also happy to live in hygienic surroundings, we say God answered our prayers.’

Walking down the railway line three years after project completion, one cannot even trace where the standpipe, previously used by residents, was located as they abandoned the area when they started getting constant water from their taps.

Laiza Donhwe 28 Years old I Married I Mother of three I Lives in Hobhouse 2 Suburb, Mutare

‘Go and get a helper so that you rest at home, we will not give you preference to fetch water simply because you are pregnant,” Laiza remembers the harsh words by ‘water barons’ at Hobhouse community standpipe.
ZimFund, in conjunction with Ruwa Local Board held a Community Engagement Workshop aimed at learning, sharing ideas as well as best practices among beneficiaries about ZimFund interventions in their communities. The involvement of beneficiaries in the designing and implementation of developmental programmes is essential in achieving sustainable and meaningful transformation.

Ruwa Community Engagement Workshop In Pictures

Resident view Chiremba Sewage Pump Station rehabilitated under ZimFund phase two.

Residents at Ruwa Main reservoir where new pipelines will be installed under the second phase of ZimFund water and sanitation project.

Ruwai residents during focus group discussions facilitated by ZimFund team of experts.

Ellen Chingodza | 54 years old | Ruwa Resident for the past 24 years

‘Lack of clean water and proper sanitation has been for a long time a challenge in Ruwa. Sewer bursts had become a common feature, sometimes the sewage would find its way into the house. It was horrible!

We no longer experience sewer bursts after the installation of new sewer pipelines in our area late last year. Water supply has improved and our water meters were replaced with new efficient ones. We also received sewer cleaning vehicles. ZimFund has helped to improve Ruwa’s service delivery. We are grateful.’

Samson Mucheragovha | 67 years old | Ruwa Resident since 1998

‘Touring project sites made me aware of the amount of work that is put in for us to get water from our taps. It also made me appreciate the magnitude of work being done by ZimFund in Ruwa. We are thankful. I would like to encourage fellow residents to pay their bills to help Ruwa Local Board sustain the great works done by ZimFund. This will help develop Ruwa.’

ZimFund intervention in Ruwa included; Replacement of old and broken water distribution pipes and sewer pipelines, Rehabilitation of Chiremba and Runyararo sewage pump stations and Ruwa Water Treatment Works as well as the installation of new pipelines at the distribution reservoir and procurement of sewer cleaning vehicles and trucks, water meters and associated goods. Total Cost: USD 3.5 million
Sewage accumulating in front of Wendy Bosha’s water tap.

To help improve wastewater management in some parts of Harare, ZimFund Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) under Phase II is rehabilitating seven (7) sewage pump stations namely; Old Marlborough, New Marlborough, Marlborough Irrigation and Redroofs, Chisipite, Avondale, and North-Eastern Commonage benefiting a population of approximately 180 000. Other works include rehabilitation of sewage ponds at Marlborough, provision of Operation and Maintenance Management sewage reticulation stock materials, and rehabilitation of 6km outfall sewers at Mufakose, Marimba river crossing and sealing manholes. The works are expected to be completed before year end.

The rehabilitation of the 6km outfall sewer is aimed at removing sewage from people’s houses. Beneficiaries include residents of Dzivarasekwa, Kuwadzana, part of Mufakose and Crowborough serving a population of more than 200 000. The works are expected to be completed before year end. It is hoped that Wendy’s household and other Harare residents in the areas mentioned above who are facing the same problems will once again have a breath of fresh air like other urban residents.

Harare also benefited from the first phase of ZimFund UWSSRP, which saw the rehabilitation of Firle Wastewater Treatment Works, Crowborough Wastewater Treatment Works, Little Marimba Trunk Sewer and supply of sewer cleaning vehicles. While the first phase focused on the root causes of pollution problems to the environment, which are, rehabilitation of sewage treatment works infrastructure, Phase II seeks to further the benefits and impact of the first phase by dealing with sewer bursts and to ultimately remove sewage from people’s homes. It is important to note that a lot still needs to be done towards infrastructure investment in Harare city as a whole. ZimFund efforts alone may not lead to the desired outcome.

Sewage has been flowing like this at my house for more than five years. The situation is bad especially at my house because when neighbours flush their toilets into the sewer system, the sewage accumulates here, which is next to our water tap. As a result, we only use the water from the tap for laundry purposes and fetch drinking water from a close by borehole for fear of contracting waterborne diseases.

‘WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF SEWAGE’

Wendy Bosha I 30 years old I Lives in Dzivarasekwa High Density Suburb in Harare

I am also worried about my sister’s children who might contract diseases as they like playing near the sewage. We are grateful for what ZimFund is doing because we have had enough of sewage.

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Resident’s Voice

‘I CANNOT REMEMBER THE NUMBER OF YEARS WE LIVED WITH SEWAGE FLOWING AROUND US’

Rumbidzai Chikovha | Lives in Mucheke Suburb (Old Railway), Masvingo | Has been a resident since 1990

‘It was terrible. Sewage had formed a permanent “pool” at my house because the sewer manhole is in my yard, we experienced that for so many years such that cannot even recall when it started. City council officials would only come to put some white chemical that helped chase away flies but the sewage bursts remained.

The sewage problem only stopped sometime in 2015. Our sewer pipes were replaced too. We now experience blockages once in a while but sewage is no longer flowing in our houses.’

Masvingo: A city in south-eastern Zimbabwe.

ZimFund UWSSRP Phase I Investment in Masvingo: USD $4.8 million

Works in Masvingo included: Rehabilitation of Masvingo Sewage Treatment Works, Rujeko Sewage Pump Station, Butchard Water Treatment Works, Mutirikwi Intake Works, supply of sewer cleaning vehicles and other associated works. This benefited all residents of Masvingo City who are approximately 92,000.

Prior to ZimFund intervention, Masvingo was discharging raw sewage into Lake Mutirikwi, the very water source of the city.

‘POWER OUTAGES IN HOSPITALS CAN COST LIVES’

Sister Maureen Jamieson | Mater Dei Hospital Administrator | Bulawayo I joined the hospital 32 years ago

‘Imagine you had appendicitis and the doctors decide you urgently need appendicectomy, you are on the theatre table, power goes off and the generator doesn’t switch on! That means there is no theatre light, there is no diathermy (a therapeutic treatment that uses high-frequency electric current to stimulate heat generation within body tissues).

Or imagine there is a patient on a ventilator in Intensive Care Unit, power fails and the nurses are forced to ‘bag’ (use a hand-held device commonly used to provide positive pressure ventilation to patients who are not breathing or not breathing normally) to make sure they still get oxygen to the lungs, it can be strenuous for a nurse to stand back and do that continuously, power outages in hospitals can cost lives.

We appreciate what is being done under ZimFund, please continue with the good work.’

Bulawayo: The second largest city of Zimbabwe.

Mater Dei Hospital is one of the critical institutions that benefited from the 500 distribution transformers that were installed nationwide under the ZimFund’s Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase I (EPIRP I). Before the installation of the transformer, the hospital had to rely on one transformer whose reliability could no longer be guaranteed as it was installed over 22 years ago. The risk of loss of power supply to the hospital as a result of an old age single transformer was eliminated, as there is now an alternative transformer installed under ZimFund.

ZETDC Network Development Engineer, Mater Hospital Accountant and Mater Dei Hospital Administrator, Sister Maureen Jamieson
OLD INFRASTRUCTURE A THREAT TO RELIABLE POWER SERVICES

Old equipment at most of the country’s electricity substations is a major threat to the reliability of power supply as the equipment has exceeded its life span and can fail at any time.

In Bulawayo’s Marvel Substation 3x60 MVA transformers were installed more than 50 years ago, against a life expectancy of 25 years, raising concerns that they are just but a ticking time bomb to failure. One of the transformers, failed in 2009 and it was found to be uneconomically viable to repair compared to the cost of a new transformer. Under EPIRP Phase II, ZimFund is financing the replacement with a bigger 175 MVA transformer, which is able to supply the whole of Bulawayo and other surrounding provinces (over 300,000 households). The new transformer is now on site and the installation process is ongoing and will be completed before year end. This is expected to greatly improve the reliability of supply in Bulawayo.

‘This new transformer has boosted our capacity as a substation. This will greatly improve the reliability of power supply in Bulawayo. Should one of these old transformers fail, we will still be able to supply power sufficiently.’


Chertsey Substation, Gweru

At Chertsey Substation, ZimFund is financing the replacement of one 90MVA transformer which failed in 2005. Efforts to repair were unsuccessful and this was attributed to the age of the transformer which had been installed in 1971. The remaining 3 transformers can no longer meet the requirements of the load. This substation supplies power to a number of institutions (hospitals, clinics, universities, colleges, and schools) as well as critical water pumping stations and sewage works in the area.

The direct impact arising from the lack of the transformer is that these vital services and institutions serving more than one million people are severely impacted by power outages resulting in poor service delivery. The installation of the transformer will contribute to better services, reliable water supplies and increase in disposable incomes for the poor households.

Prince Edward Dam Substation, Harare

Prince Edward Dam Substation had a capacity of 2x4MVA 33/11kV transformers. One of the transformers developed a fault and could not be repaired leaving the one overloaded. The substation mainly supplies Prince Edward Waterworks and surrounding areas. Zimfund is financing the replacement of these transformers with much more bigger transformer, 20 MVA. This will ensure a more reliable supply to the critical water plant and also surrounding areas. The availability of clean water is critically for human survival. The lack of clean water results in drawing of water from unsafe sources.
The Knowledge Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (KM, M&E) desk has been working hard to provide a true reflection of the results (from outputs to outcomes) of Zimfund in a timely manner. We believe that KM, M&E is essential for a results-based approach to program management and a key component of program design and remains incorporated into all facets of the program cycle from inception through to program closeout. This section provides an overview of the results so far and pathway until the end of Zimfund phase II.

**ZimFund Phase I Highlights:**
Under Phase I of the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Project (UWSSRP), six Municipalities of Harare, Chitungwiza, Masvingo, Kwekwe, Chegutu and Mutare benefitted through the rehabilitation of water supply and sewage infrastructure to the tune of US$43.61 million. In addition, sewer cleaning vehicles and equipment were provided under the project and are being used by the beneficiary municipalities. The project was completed in June 2015. Complementing the Water project, the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP) was implemented with a focus on the rehabilitation of power infrastructure at generation, transmission and distribution throughout the country. The Power project was funded to the tune of US$39.61 million and was completed in April 2016.

**ZimFund Phase II Projects Highlights**

**Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) - Phase II**
UWSSRP Phase II builds on successes of Phase I projects with the beneficiary municipalities being Harare, Chitungwiza, Redcliff and Ruwa. Implementation is progressing with procurement at about 90% completion. Physical works are progressing well with four out of the eight works contracts having been completed and nine out of ten goods contracts also having been completed. UWSSRP Phase II is expected to benefit 1.9 million people in the beneficiary cities. The project is funded to the tune of US$35.99 million. The project is expected to be completed by mid 2019.

**Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP) - Phase II**
EPIRP Phase II was split into two stages due to the need to match its implementation with the commitments of funding from the Donors. Stage I of the project scope entails the rehabilitation of four electricity substations in Bulawayo Metropolitan, Midlands, Mutare and Harare at a total cost of USD15.42 million. All contracts for Stage I have been awarded with two (2) out of the seven (7) contracts having been completed. Two works contracts (Chertsey and Marvel substations) are ongoing and are expected to be completed by October 2018. EPIRP Phase II stage II was approved in June 2017. The project scope entails the rehabilitation of two electricity substations in Midlands (Sherwood) and Mutare (Orange Groove) at a total cost of USD7.32 million and is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2019.

**Consolidation Works:**
Both Power and Water projects will have some additional consolidation works to further complement and enhance benefits of Phase I projects. For EPIRP these works will be focusing on rehabilitation of Stamford 132kV transformer, Turk substation, Mpopoma switchboard, Hillside switchboard and lay 500m of new 11kV cables. The UWSSRP works will focus on rehabilitation of water supply and Sanitation infrastructure and institutional capacity building in Mutare, Masvingo, Chegutu, Kwekwe and Chitungwiza. These works will cost a total of USD1.70 million and are expected to be completed by 2019.

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**Key Messages**
- ZimFund Phase I Water & Sanitation and Power projects were successfully completed in 2016.
- Implementation of Phase II projects is progressing with procurement at 90% completion.
- Implementation of physical works is progressing well with Water & Sanitation project expected to be completed by the end of 2018 and the Power project by the second quarter of 2019.
- The contributing donors fully settled their pledges to Zimfund amounting to US$145.8 million.
- Consolidation works for Water and Power projects will be done to complement the benefits of phase I and II.

**The future is bright!**

St Mary’s, Chitungwiza