ZimFund injects US$145m in water, power projects
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A ZimFund publication produced by the Zimbabwe Field Office of the African Development Bank

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and much more...
IT IS PAINFUL to lose loved ones to a disease that can be prevented. The cholera outbreak of 2008/9 in Zimbabwe saw at least 4 000 people losing their lives. The outbreak was generally attributed to poor water supply and sanitation in the cities.

This humanitarian crisis that attracted worldwide sympathy prompted several countries to pledge resources towards water and sanitation rehabilitation in Zimbabwe.

It was in this sequence of events that in May 2010 Zimbabwe witnessed the birth of Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) with Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom as the contributing donors. These funders then approached the African Development Bank to administer the multi-million dollar fund.

The purpose of the fund, now capitalised to the tune of US$145 million, was to put mechanisms in place to avert possible water borne diseases in future.

The fund, which was executed in two stages, focused on water and sanitation as well as energy sectors. The projects under the fund were meant to ensure people in the country’s most affected cities (Harare, Masvingo, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Mutare and Chitungwiza) have improved water and sanitation facilities while the power project sought to complement water and sanitation projects by enabling at least half a million citizens have reliable power supply to their sewage reticulation.

The country today experiences reduced incidences of water borne diseases and cholera, increased supply and availability of clean water into communities, improved reliability of power supplied to water supply and sanitation installations, improved response to sewage outbursts by municipalities and improved operations and management of water and sewer systems.

I am thus satisfied that each respective partner including donors, the Government of Zimbabwe and local authorities played their active role in ensuring the programme achieves the results that it set out to deliver.

It is again my pleasure to highlight that apart from ZimFund, which the Bank is administering on behalf of the donors, the Bank is financing other key priority areas in infrastructure rehabilitation, governance and institutional strengthening and private sector development, aimed to build reliance against shocks and arresting fragility to build the foundations for the country’s full reengagement.

Specific projects target the rehabilitation of the Kariba dam, the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in Bulawayo and Marondera, support to Parliament and the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Bank also invested sizeable amounts to finance Lake Harvest Fish Farm, in Kariba, the largest sustainable Tilapia fish farm in Africa.

It is also involved in supporting debt management, public private partnerships, revenue management, statistics, regional integration, youth and tourism, and general economic management. This support, together with ZimFund, significantly complements Government efforts to achieve the current economic blue print of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset)’s objectives.

All stakeholders would, therefore, need to continue to work together with one mind and purpose for the benefit of the people of Zimbabwe.

I would like to commend the Government of Zimbabwe and particularly the donors for taking an innovative approach to help Zimbabwe in the face of the current challenges and constraints among them lack of access to affordable long term financing.

I would also like to invite other partners to join the cause to promote a better future for the citizens of this country.

We believe that information sharing is an important element in improving outcomes for all. This is the reason why we have decided to launch this magazine to enable you to keep abreast with part of ZimFund activities. The magazine also highlights the Bank’s goings-on.

In this maiden ZimFund magazine we share with you some of the milestones attained during the projects’ journey.

I hope you enjoy reading our exciting and informative magazine.

Happy Reading!
IT HAS been a long winding but rewarding journey for the ZimFund. Being part of the team that worked on the ZimFund gives me a reason to smile when I reflect on the path that we have travelled and the positive impact ZimFund has made in the areas of water and sanitation as well as energy in Zimbabwe. Implementation challenges, of course, have been encountered along the way but these have been overcome and have become valuable lessons learnt for ongoing and future projects.

I am confident to say that ZimFund water and sanitation projects have to some extent helped to improve the availability of clean water; alleviated water pollution and enhanced capacity restoration, improved cost recovery by beneficiary municipalities; reduced sewer blockage and enhanced response to blockages. On the other hand the power project has complemented the water projects through improving the reliability and availability of power to water and sanitation facilities, health, and educational institutions among others. This feat would not have been realised were it not for the contributing donor countries that pooled resources together for this noble intervention.

It is also my great pleasure to thank the donors, Government and people of Zimbabwe, contractors, Implementing Entities, Procurement Agent, the beneficiary municipalities, the power utility and all stakeholders who contributed to the successes we talk about today. It would be a travesty of justice if I do not mention the managerial role played by the fund administrator – the African Development Bank – whose support, led by the Resident Representative Dr Mateus Magala, has been unequivocal and exercised at the highest professional standards. In this regard I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Ebrima Faal, former Regional Director of the Southern African Resource Centre (SARC), for the role he played in the establishment of ZimFund.

My remarks will not be complete without thanking the ZimFund Multi Donor Trust Fund Management Unit (MMU) team who worked so tirelessly in their areas of expertise to ensure that the projects are a success. I would like to encourage them to continue working hard to ensure Phase II projects (second stage) reach their logical conclusion.

It is now my hope that sustainability of the investments remains a top priority of all the stakeholders, especially the beneficiary line ministries and entities. That is our desire and we believe we can achieve that feat. I hope you will enjoy reading the ZimFund debut magazine that chronicles activities and other important issues.

As part of our communication strategy, we thought it best to produce a magazine to share with you what you might have missed!

Go ahead and Catch up!
The Government of Zimbabwe highly appreciates interventions that have been made in water and sanitation as well as energy sectors under the African Development Bank (AfDB) administered Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund). The ZimFund Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) and the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP) are targeted to benefit approximately 2.5 million and 5.4 million people respectively.

Special mention should be extended to the Development Partners, whose contributions made the projects a success.

It is in this regard that Government highly commends the disbursements received amounting to US$140.90 million, as at end of June 2015. The government looks forward to the fulfilment of the outstanding commitments, as well as closing of the financial gap to fully cover Phase II projects.

These ZimFund interventions resonate well with Government’s economic blueprint; the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset, 2013-2018), whose main thrust is infrastructure rehabilitation, especially in the areas of energy and water & sanitation.

In this regard, Government officially commissioned the Chitungwiza, Mutare and Masvingo Sewage Treatment Works. The beneficiary municipalities also received sewer cleaning vehicles and equipment.

The municipalities are now witnessing increased reliability, quality and availability of water supply and restored wastewater treatment capacity through these interventions. On the other hand, Phase I power project intervention has witnessed the successful completion of the distribution and the sub-transmission system reinforcement package in July and December 2014, respectively, having officially commissioned the newly installed power transformers in Norton and Chitungwiza.

It is envisaged that the Hwange Power Station Ash Plant Rehabilitation would have been completed by December 2015.

Through the power project intervention, about half a million people in residential areas would benefit from enhanced sewage reticulation through improved power supply, while about 11 600 residents would have been restored to the electricity network.

Drawing from the success recorded in Phase I projects implementation, Government looks forward to the expeditious implementation of Phase two Projects.

Lastly, I want to extend my appreciation to all the stakeholders, including my fellow Programme Oversight Committee (POC) Members, who have made the implementation of ZimFund a success.
After taking a show-
er this morning I had myself a glass of wa-
ter to refresh myself. It felt good, but at the same time sad as I realised that the joy of having direct access to clean wa-
ter whenever I want (even though my residential area in Harare also faces water shortage from time to time....) is certainly not for all.

In 2010, the United Nations Gener-
al Assembly declared access to clean water and sanitation a human right. The UN resolution calls upon states and international organi-
sations to provide financial re-
sources, capacity-building and technology transfer to assist coun-
tries, in particular developing countries, to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all.

The very same year, seven do-
nors and the African Development Bank found a way of assisting Zimbabweans struck by the chol-
era outbreak that took the lives of more than 4 000 people in 2008/9.

An ageing infrastructure and lim-
ited revenues to operate and main-
tain the systems had led to a decline in water supply and sanitation fa-
cilities with negative impact on quality and reliability of services. The Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) was the answer to the question on how to assist to prevent future water borne dis-
cases, and can be seen as a con-
tribution to the vision of access to clean water and sanitation through the rehabilitation of infrastructure in water, sanitation and energy.

Today 76 percent of the Zimba-
bwean households use so called improved drinking water sources, but only 35 percent use improved sanitation facilities. Apart from efforts to increase ac-
cess, there is a concern over how to generate revenue to operate and maincarehabilitatedinfrastructure.
What do we see five years af-
ter launching the ZimFund? Are we moving towards the vi-
sion of the UN General Assem-
bly? Well, it is easy to see that the ZimFund was a slow starter and that five years down the road we are behind our expectations as regards to implementation.

It is also easy to see that even though donors have placed US$145 million in the fund, it is little in relation to the resources re-
quired to fully address the needs.

But it is equally important to notice that ZimFund has done a number of things to contribute to the realisation of the UN vision.

If we would ask the people rely-
ing on water from Pungwe River and the Chikanga water reservoir in Mutare for access to water; if we ask the residents of Masvingo who see a rehabilitated Bushmead Water Treatment Plant and the Rujeko sewage pumping station contributing towards clean riv-
ers in the area of Lake Mutirikwi; if we ask the Environmental Man-
age Agency (EMA) where raw sewage that used to be di-
rectly discharged into Manyame River ultimately polluting Lake Chivero, what would they say?
If asked whether ZimFund efforts have contributed to an improved living standard in terms of safer envi-
nvironment and greater (if not absolute) access to clean water and sanitation on the lines of the vision of the UN General Assembly five years ago, I hope the answer would be Yes!

It is my sincere hope that Zim-
Fund will increasingly find and share more elaborate stories like these for a better understanding of the needs as well as the Zim-
Fund’s results and impact on peo-
ple’s daily lives in Zimbabwe. An improved Monitoring and Eval-
uation system in phase 2 will help us in finding and sharing stories of good results of our specific efforts.

The ZimFund has only come half way to realise its original objectives. In 2015 we are in a situation where we simultaneously handle three different phases of the Zim-
Fund; the closing of the first phase, the designing and launching of the second phase and the initial for-
mulation of a shared vision for a possible future of the ZimFund.
This is indeed challenging and requires thorough analysis and creativity from all of us involved. It is a challenge - but a pleas-
ant one - to represent the seven donors as co-chair during these important times of the ZimFund.

‘Access to clean water, sanitation vital’

Mr Mats Bengtsson
ZimFund Donor Co-chair 2015
Counsellor for Development,
Sweden
About ZimFund

Our history

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) was requested by a group of donors willing to assist Zimbabwe to establish and administer the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (the “ZimFund”). The Zim-Fund was established on 31 May 2010 when the Board of Directors of the Bank approved, in accordance with Article 32 of the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank, the recommendations contained in a document titled: Establishment of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Zimbabwe.

The purpose of the ZimFund is to contribute to early recovery and development efforts in Zimbabwe by mobilising donor resources and promoting donor co-ordination in Zimbabwe, so as to channel financial assistance to such efforts.

Governance Structure

The governance structure for the ZimFund is a one-tier: a Program Oversight Committee (POC) supported by a MDTF Management Unit (MMU). Membership includes representative from the Government of Zimbabwe and contributing development partners. It is co-chaired by a Government representative from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and, on an annual rotational basis, a contributing donor representative.

The POC provides overall strategic direction to the Fund and oversees the implementation of the Zim-Fund as a whole. The POC meets on a quarterly basis or as often as required, and receive reports on resource mobilisation and activities supported by the ZimFund from the MMU. All ZimFund supported activities are or should be consistent with the government’s recovery and development programmes, and also have a pro-poor focus.

Fact File

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
- United Kingdom

Lead GoZ Ministries:
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
- Ministry of Energy and Power Development
- Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing

Date of Establishment: 31 May 2010

Donor Commitments:
- USD144.5 million (June. 2015)
- Commitments Paid In:
- USD140.80 million (Oct. 2015)

ZimFund Projects:
The current approved projects are in two phases of implementation, namely (i) the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) (Phase I and II) and (ii) the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP) (Phase I and II). Phase I projects, were launched in December 2011 and are currently being winded down while phase 2 projects have commenced.

Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project
Phase I

The objective of Phase 1 of the project is to provide for restoration and stabilisation of water supply and sanitation services in six major cities, namely: Harare, Chitungwiza, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Masvingo and Mutare with a combined total population of 2.5 million.

Key outputs of the Project include:
- Physical rehabilitation of municipal water supply and sanitation installations in the procurement, distribution of sewer cleaning vehicles and equipment to the beneficiary municipalities as well as training;
- Undertaking of Sanitation & Hygiene Education campaigns, the Investment Planning services and the Institutional Capacity Development Consultancy completed; and
- Removal of sludge from ponds for Harare, Chitungwiza and Chegutu.

The envisaged project outcomes include: increased reliability, quality and availability of water supply in the project operational areas; restored wastewater treatment capacity; and reduced incidence of cholera and other water-related diseases.

Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project
Phase I

The objective of the project is to assist Zimbabwe to improve the provision of adequate and reliable power supply in an environmentally sound manner through the rehabilitation of the Ash Plant at Hwange Power Station and the sub-transmission and distribution facilities.

Power supply interruptions, including shortages have had serious repercussions on efforts by the Government to successfully turnaround the economy and to achieve sustainable social and economic growth targets.

The project components include the refurbishment of the Ash Plant at Hwange Power Station and the replacement of seven sub-transmission transformers, 16 sub-transmission circuit breakers, 507 distribution transformers and a combined 360 km of cable and overhead lines throughout the country.
The development partners

Zimbabwe experienced one of the worst outbreaks of cholera in 2008 which saw the death of at least 4,000 citizens and close to 100,000 cases reported. The principal cause of the outbreak was lack of access to safe water in urban areas and communities. This dire situation prompted several countries such as Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to come on board and help Zimbabwe recover through contributing finances under the Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) banner.

To date, these donor countries have contributed US$145 million towards rehabilitation of water and sanitation as well as power infrastructure in the country.

ZimFund Magazine | Special Issue 2015

Australian Ambassador to Zimbabwe
Her Excellency Suzanne McCourt

Danish Head of Mission to Zimbabwe
His Excellency Erik Brogger Rasmussen

German Ambassador to Zimbabwe
His Excellency Ulrich Wilhelm Klückner

Norwegian Ambassador to Zimbabwe
His Excellency Bård Hopland

Swedish Ambassador to Zimbabwe
His Excellency Lars Ronnas

Swiss Ambassador to Zimbabwe
His Excellency Luciano Lavizzari

United Kingdom Ambassador to Zimbabwe
Her Excellency Catriona Laing
ZimFund Heads of Development Agencies

Christina Landsberg
Head of Australian Aid Program
**Country:** Australia

Signe Winding Albjerg
First Secretary
**Country:** Denmark

Busso Von Alvensleben
Director, KFW Germany
Development Bank, Pretoria Office
**Country:** Germany

Inger Tveit
Former Counsellor
**Country:** Norway

Mats Bengtsson
Counsellor - Development Cooperation
**Country:** Sweden

Manuel Matrux
SDC - Programme Manager
**Country:** Switzerland

Annabel Gerry
Head of DFID Zimbabwe
**Country:** United Kingdom

ZimFund Objective

« To contribute to early recovery and development efforts in Zimbabwe by mobilising donor resources and promoting donor coordination in Zimbabwe so as to channel financial assistance to such efforts »
The Winning Team 2014

AfDB Zimbabwe Field Office Staff

(L-R, Standing) Barry Nyamadzi, Edson Hlatshwayo, Emmanuel Nzabanita, Eskendir Demissie, Jane Mukiri, Bothwell Nyajena, Webster Gondo and Herbert Nyakutsikwa.

(L-R, Seated) Eyerusalem Fasika, Muriel Sigauke-Tito, Mateus Magala, Laina Muguti and Mary Manneko Monyau.

In 2014, AfDB received a First Prize Excellence Award from Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) for its contribution towards the authority’s capacity building development programme.

Some of the ZimFund donors follow proceedings at the sewer cleaning equipment handover ceremony held at Harare Show Grounds.

Fadzai Mukonoweshuro, Former Senior Program Manager, Development Cooperation, Australian Embassy.

AfDB Resident Representative in Zimbabwe, Dr Mateus Magala, flanked by staff, holds the 2015 trophy which the Bank once again scooped at ZIMRA Taxpayer Appreciation Day under the Human Resources Development category.

The Winning Team 2015

Rolling out water, energy projects: Phase One

Sewer cleaning vehicles which were handed over to the six beneficiary municipalities under ZimFund - Chitungwiza, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Harare, Masvingo and Chegutu.
Due to the lack of meaningful investment in the urban infrastructure and poor asset management practices all occasioned by insufficient resources, the level of service delivery degenerated exponentially for some time. This degeneration manifested itself in chronic water shortages in most parts of the City and poor sanitation systems which persistently created a health hazard and pollution of public streams.

During this period water shortages in the City of Mutare were a common phenomena across the whole spectrum of urban setup, with all suburbs i.e. low, medium, and high density areas being affected by the water supply gaps. The gaps were attributable to inadequate distribution capacity in some areas and inadequate storage capacity in other areas.

This supply deficit resulted in water being supplied for periods ranging from 24 hours in some parts of Sakubva and Chikanga high density suburbs to four hours a day in some low density areas such as Greenside, Murambi, and high density areas such as Hobhouse and Dangamvura. The suppressed demand had a negative effect on the city’s cash flow situation, in addition to the attendant health and socio-economic impacts.

The resultant suppressed cash inflows thus inhibited the city to invest in infrastructure development and maintenance activities for the enhancement of service delivery.

The sanitation sector equally suffered from the lack of investment in new infrastructure and maintenance shortfalls, which resulted in inadequate treatment capacity and the network failing to cope with the generated sewage.

The oversubscribed sewage network resulted in numerous blockages with the resultant spillages and the associated health implications while the treatment works deficiencies resulted in the discharge of partially treated sewage into Sakubva River and in the process polluting it. Failure by the city to treat its sewage to the prescribed standards proved to be financially burdensome due to the penalties for pollution levied by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and with the passage of time the city got to the stage where it could no longer afford to pay the penalties.

As a city we are grateful to the coming onboard of ZimFund which has gone a long way in addressing the city’s infrastructure in the areas of water and sanitation. The sanitary sector projects under ZimFund involved completion of the 10 megalitres (ML) Chikanga/Hobhouse reservoir, and upgrading of the chlorination system at the water treatment plant. The reservoir project had been left at 50 percent completion in the year 2000 under a different programme and has since been completed. Bringing the reservoir onto the supply network will profoundly improve the water supply situation to approximately 10 000 high density households of Hobhouse and surrounding suburbs by ensuring water supply throughout the year, barring any unforeseen technical problems.

The chlorinator project was the supply and installation of additional chlorinators at Odzani water treatment works to improve the disinfection process.

Water samples taken from the distribution network after commissioning of the chlorinators have shown a marked improvement in residual chlorine levels, which is required for disinfection in the distribution system. The sanitation projects included rehabilitation of the Gimboki Sewage Treatment Plant, resuscitation of the laboratory, and the completion of the 12km Mutare outfall sewer project which had been left at approximately 50 percent in year 2000, and supply of sanitation vehicles, equipment and tools.

All the projects have since been commissioned and there has been a marked improvement in treatment capacity from approximately 30 percent prior to the project to 100 percent with respect to the treatment works and improvement in sewage conveyance capacity with respect to the trunk sewer.
MASVINGO City has a population of about 92,000 people. Its sole source of drinking water is Lake Mutirikwi. Due to various reasons, among them dilapidated infrastructure against a growing population, the city was no longer performing at its best with regards to providing water and sanitation services. ZimFund brought much sought relief to the municipality in its quest to improve service delivery. Allow me to share with you the situation that prevailed prior to ZimFund intervention and the status today.

The capacity of the Mutirikwi intake works and the Bushmead water treatment works have been improved by the installation of new equipment hence, more water is now being delivered to the residents of the City. The water treatment plant was already at maximum capacity of 26 mega litres per day but new pumps have increased pumping efficiency and we are now able to pump 30 megalitres per day. The water supply is now consistent since breakdowns are no longer prevalent.

Before the intervention, residents were experiencing long hours of water rationing. The installation of dosing and other equipment at the water treatment works has also improved the water quality since the filtration and disinfection efficiencies have been improved. This means an improved standard of living for Masvingo City residents.

Rujeko Pump Station now has back-up power supply in the form of a generator which means when there is no electricity, no raw sewage will be discharged into the river. Prior to ZimFund intervention, whenever there was a power outage, sewage would find its way into Shagashe River hence, polluting the environment including Lake Mutirikwi which is the sole drinking water source for the City of Masvingo.

The new pumps that were installed at the two sewage pump stations will also ensure that sewage is consistently pumped to the sewage treatment works therefore reducing incidences of pollution. Before ZimFund intervention, no sewage treatment was taking place hence the levels of pollution were very high. Masvingo is now on 18ML/day following commissioning of the pump stations and the treatment plants.

Treated sewage samples taken to an accredited laboratory revealed that sewage is now being treated to the required standards before discharging into the environment. For licencing and monitoring purposes, Environmental Management Agency has now put us in the Green Category. Before the project we were in the Red Category. Green category means a disposal that is considered to present a low environmental hazard while red category means the opposite.

Laboratory equipment supplied under this project will ensure that we continuously monitor the sewage treatment process to ensure compliance with the effluent disposal regulations. Pollution will be greatly reduced hence the City will be environmentally friendly.

The project also provided training to our technicians and operators, this will ensure that the equipment installed will be well looked after in terms of operation and maintenance. The maintenance bill for the City will be lower hence the residents will also pay less in terms of service charges.

Sewer cleaning equipment provided will ensure that we attend to sewer bursts in the shortest possible time hence we will also be reducing pollution and transmission of water-borne diseases in the City. Sanitation and hygiene education imparted on the residents has also capacitated them to adhere to best practices in terms of hygiene thereby uplifting their standards of living.

We also now have water and sanitation investment plans in place, these will assist us in the short and long term planning as a City. Feasibility studies will be done in due course so that these plans are converted into project proposals ready for funding.

It is our hope that future funding programmes will also benefit Masvingo in order to complete investments made to date.
High Level Visit of ZimFund Projects

African Development Bank Executive Directors (EDs) with His Excellency, President R.G Mugabe (centre), after paying a Courtesy Call on him at State House in Harare. The EDs had previously attended the Commissioning of ZimFund Project in Mutare.

The visiting DANIDA Grants Committee inspecting sanitation works rehabilitated under ZimFund at the Zengeza Sewage Treatment Works in Chitungwiza. A 2 MVA power transformer was also installed at the sewage plant.

Members of the DANIDA Grants Committee touring the Norton 88 KV substation where a 50 MVA Transformer and three circuit breakers were installed under ZimFund power project.
Zim Govt commissions Masvingo US$4.8m ZimFund water and sanitation project

Vice President Hon Emmerson Mnangagwa (centre front) listens as Engineer Tawanda Gozo explains processes at Bushmead Water Works in Masvingo recently. He is flanked by Minister of State for Liaison on Psychomotor Activities in Education Josiah Hungwe(left), Former Environment, Water and Climate Minister Saviour Kasukuwere, Former Local Government, Public Works and National Housing Minister Ignatius Chombo (partly obscured) and Masvingo Mayor, Hubert Pfidze.

ZimFund Reporter

VICE President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Hon. Emmerson Mnangagwa recently commissioned the US$4.8 million Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation (UWSSRP) works financed by the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) in Masvingo.

The works were part of the US$43.6 million UWSSRP project under ZimFund which was implemented in six cities (Harare, Chitungwiza, Chegutu, Mutare, Kwekwe and Masvingo).

The works in Masvingo City included rehabilitation of water treatment works, sewage pump stations and sewage treatment works.

The support also included capacity development in the form of training of operations and maintenance staff, equipment supply and investment planning for future needs.

ZimFund water and sanitation interventions in Masvingo will see improvement in water supply and sanitation services for over 92,000 residents of Masvingo by providing a stable 30,000 m³/day of water and treatment of 21,000 m³/day of sewage thereby protecting the environment and water sources of Masvingo from pollution.

Prior to this intervention, Masvingo was discharging raw sewage into Lake Mutirikwi, the very water source of the city. VP Mnangagwa, together with government ministers toured Rujejo Sewage pump station and the Bushmead water treatment plant on the shores of Lake Mutirikwi.

The Vice President, who later addressed Masvingo residents at Mamutse stadium, spoke strongly against abuse of donor funds and emphasized that such acts were a threat to development partnerships.

“If our co-operating partners discover that every cent of the money they would have donated has been put to good use, they will continue to assist us to plug our developmental challenges, but if they discover that their funds have been ambushed by corrupt officials, they will stop providing assistance,” said the Vice President. Ministers who attended include, Provincial Minister of State for Masvingo, S Mahofa, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Chinnamasa, Minister of Environment, Water and Climate, Kasukuwere, Minister of State for Liaison on Psychomotor Activities in Education, Hungwe and Minister of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Dr Chombo.

The successful event also saw Swedish Ambassador Mr Lars Ronnas and representatives of ZimFund contributing donors in attendance.

Speaking at the same event, the African Development Bank (AfDB) Resident Representative Dr Mateus Magala said the Bank will continue to be at the centre of Africa’s transformation, providing advice, finance and diffusing winning practices that will help Africa leapfrog and attain progress.

He further underscored the need for residents and Masvingo to do the utmost to protect the investment and ensure sustainability through adequate focus to operation and maintenance and sound governance of service delivery.

AfDB is the fund manager of ZimFund which was established to contribute to the recovery and development efforts of Zimbabwe by mobilizing donor resources with a focus on basic water supply and sanitation, and power infrastructure investments. ZimFund donors include; Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

They have mobilised US$145 million to date for financing of projects to the effort of ZimFund.
Full Speech by the African Development Bank Resident Representative Dr Mateus Magala at the Commissioning of the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project in Masvingo.

Dr Mateus Magala

It is a great privilege and honour for me to be here in this historic City of Masvingo to represent the Bank and witness this great event, which is the official commissioning of the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project.

Many of you may be aware that ZimFund was born as an emergency response by donors to the serious humanitarian crisis this country faced some few years ago.

The major issue that ZimFund sought to address was the cholera and water borne diseases the population faced as a result of severely dilapidated water and sanitation systems.

ZimFund was proposed by the donors to the Bank as a way of helping Zimbabwe restore and rehabilitate basic water and sanitation and power infrastructure.

These donors are Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and are here present with us today.

The African Development Bank was thus entrusted with the funds and to manage the operation on their behalf.

As a result, following a widespread consultative process among stakeholders, two strongly intertwined projects in water and sanitation and energy were developed and approved, namely, the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP) and the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP).

These two projects, categorised into Phase I and Phase II have been, to date, capitalised by the contributing donors to the tune of about US$145 million.

The first Phase of these projects is substantially complete.

Today, we are witnessing, on this historic land, one of the tangible results of the ZimFund effort as seen by rehabilitated water supply and sewage infrastructure we toured earlier this morning that include the Masvingo Raw Water Pumping Station on the shores of Lake Mutirikwi, Bushmead Water Treatment Works, Rujeko Sewage Pumping Station and Masvingo Sewage Treatment works.

The commissioning we witness today follows similar successful events held in Norton, for the power project, Mutare for the water project as well as a handover ceremony for sewer cleaning equipment and vehicles handed over in January 2014 to all beneficiary municipalities.

We are, indeed truly humbled to be associated with ZimFund as we see the fruits of the intervention.

Since its inception, ZimFund has evolved from being viewed as a purely humanitarian operation to being a potential developmental platform and a vehicle for investment in basic infrastructure. Its implementation has seen collaboration between the Government, donors, civic society and business.

The ZimFund Programme also provides a platform for dialogue.

It is also seen as an effective instrument for basic service delivery and donors have continued to entrust the Bank Group with managing and delivering critical infrastructure in the water and energy sectors through it.

As we celebrate results of the hard work and tremendous effort that was invested into getting this project to this stage, allow me to thank all the stakeholders that directly and indirectly contributed to this project.

...continued on the next page
The Bank would therefore like to applaud the teamwork that was displayed between all the partners – Government in particular: the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the project beneficiary line Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate as well as the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Donors, Procurement Agent, Implementing Entities, Local Authorities, and Contractors.

Specifically allow me to thank the Masvingo Mayor and the Town Clerk for the leadership they provided which went a long way in facilitating smooth execution of the project.

We are happy to highlight that, notwithstanding some implementation delays encountered along the way (given the uniqueness of the ZimFund configuration) Phase 1 projects are substantially complete and focus is now on Phase II projects which are aimed at complementing Phase 1 projects. Hence, we should see improved service delivery in the areas of water and sanitation and power supply.

More importantly, we shall see that the equipment being handed over today is operated properly and maintained according to the good if not the best practices. We shall see a sustainable investment.

Allow me to highlight that as a Bank we approved last December about US$110 million for the next two years which will be applied towards:

a) Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation — Boosting Capacity for Delivery of Critical Services;

b) Governance and Institutional Capacity Strengthening; and

c) Private Sector Development;

The Bank is now in the process of preparing the various projects that will see the support highlighted above being realised. It is our sincere hope that development partners will put up additional resources that will assist Zimbabwe in addressing some of the key infrastructure bottlenecks.

I would like to conclude by reaffirming to the Government of Zimbabwe, donors, and partners that the ambition of the Bank continues being to advance the social and economic progress of Africa, a prosperous continent free of conflict and poverty that is also a major player in the global value chains.

In this regard, the Bank will continue to be at the centre of Africa’s transformation, providing advice, finance and diffusing winning practices that will help Africa leapfrog and attain progress.

Let me also seize this opportunity to congratulate the Government of Zimbabwe for continuing to provide the necessary support and environment for the success of these projects aimed at improving the living standards of the ordinary Zimbabweans.

It is, once again, our fervent hope that all development partners supporting Zimbabwe’s and Africa’s quest for rapid social progress and development will untiringly continue to do so until the Zimbabwean dream is achieved.

I Thank You, Tatenda,
Siyabonga
ZIMFUND has to date invested US$145 million towards rehabilitation of water and energy projects in the country. To date, ZimFund has spent US$83 million on its Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project Phase 1 (UWRSSP 1) and Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase 1 (EPIRP 1) since its establishment in May 2010. UWRSSP 1 was allocated US$43.6 million which went towards rehabilitation works in six cities that include Chegutu which was apportioned $4.3m, Chitungwiza $4.8m, Harare $13.5m, Kwekwe $6m, Masvingo $4.8m and Mutare $10.6m.

The UWRSSP phase 1 objective was to provide support for restoration and stabilization of water supply and sanitation services in these cities benefiting a combined population of 2.5 million people.

In an interview, ZimFund Manager Mr Nzabanita said phase one was a success.

"We can measure the success of ZimFund through well functioning water supply and sewage systems because now all the cities (under ZimFund) which were having sewage flowing into the rivers untreated are facing that no more, we have tried to make sure that the sewer can be evacuated and disposed properly," he said.

ZimFund Water and Sanitation Engineer, Mr Herbert Nyakutsikwa echoed the same sentiments.

"There is a very big improvement in terms of curtailing pollution, because previously the pollution levels were too high, municipalities were most of the times penalised and that was not sustainable, there are cases were they could be charged penalties as high as $17 000 but this project has enabled them to channel such money to other things as they are now discharging treated sewerage," he said.

"Phase 1 has made a huge impact in stabilizing urban water supplies and sanitation services, with most wastewater infrastructure now operational and thus impacting positively on WASH services in general," said a Director in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Engineer Mutazu.

EPIRP 1 was allotted US$39.6m in phase one and this covered the refurbishment of the Ash Plant at Hwange Power Station and the replacement of seven sub-transmission transformers, 16 sub-transmission circuit breakers, 507 distribution transformers and a combined 360 km of cable and overhead lines throughout the country.

Upon completion of Phase I of the power project, about half a million people in residential areas will have their sewage reticulation powered by reliable power and over 11,632 would have been restored to the electricity network.

Power supply interruptions, including shortages have had serious repercussions on efforts by the Government to successfully turnaround the economy and to achieve sustainable social and economic growth targets.

ZimFund focus is now on phase two where further developments are to be done.

The UWSSRP Phase II was allocated US$35.6 million, while EPIRP Phase II was allocated US$32.3 million.

continued on the next page
The total allocation for all the projects, including fund management fees, amount to US$152 million. UWSSRP Phase II complements Phase I by giving greater emphasis on improving both the water and sewerage network performance, strengthening commercial aspects and enhancing service delivery efficiency thereby contributing to successful Non Revenue Water management. Phase II will be implemented in Harare, Chitungwiza, Ruwa and Redcliff serving an estimated population of 1.9 million people.

The Project aims to protect public health through improvement of service, preserve physical assets, resuscitate capacity and improve financial sustainability of the water and sanitation service providers.

EPIRP Phase 2 objective is to improve the availability and reliability of electricity supply through the rehabilitation of generation, transmission and distribution facilities.

This will be achieved through environmental interventions at Hwange Power Station, replacement of transmission and sub-transmission transformers and improvement of power supplies to water treatment and sewage treatment plants.

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

“It is my hope that phase 2 will go a step further to actual development and address issues of sustainability that will always tend to reverse the gains made through the rehabilitation,” Engineer Mutazu said.

When asked to comment on ZimFund projects, Chitungwiza Residents Trust Treasurer, Brighton Mazhindu and Secretary, Tinashe Kazuru together with residents expressed their gratitude to the fund for rehabilitating their water and sewer infrastructure in Chitungwiza. They also said they look forward to phase two to complement phase 1 efforts.

Second phase of the project has already started and is now at the procurement stage.

The purpose of the ZimFund is to contribute to early recovery and development efforts in Zimbabwe by mobilising donor resources and promoting donor coordination in Zimbabwe, so as to channel financial assistance to such efforts. ZimFund donors include Sweden, Norway, Australia, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The fund is administered by the African Development Bank (AfDB).
Masvingo Commissioning in pictures

A: Control panel at Lake Mutirikwi
B: Part of the donors and AFDB staff follow proceedings at Masvingo Municipality offices
C: Bushmead Water Works Highlift Pump Station
D: Rehabilitated Water Works at Bushmead Water Works
E: VP Mnangagwa greets ZimFund contractor after the official commissioning of the project
F: Masvingo Resident Engineer stands next to a plaque after the official commissioning
G: Former Environment, Water and Climate Minister Kasukuwere greeting ZimFund Donor Co Chair Mr Mats Bengtsson
H: Former Local Government Minister Hon Chombo chats with one of the delegates
Access to water and sanitation: Key human right

To have access to water and sanitation means a whole lot of difference to our daily lives, when it is there (and) readily available, it makes life so much easier. “It is a fundamental aspect in keeping ourselves and our children in good health. When water and sanitation are lacking, we become exposed to diseases and deprived of a life in dignity. “Access to water and sanitation are critical components when we talk about everyone being able to enjoy their human right”, Swedish ambassador to Zimbabwe Mr Lars Ronnas said. He made the remarks at the commissioning of the ZimFund Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project Phase 1 in Masvingo recently. He also noted that development partners look forward to cooperating with Zimbabwe in developmental projects. “We look forward to cooperating with Zimbabwe”, said Mr Ronnas as he stressed the importance of water and sanitation. ZimFund was established as a result of a cholera outbreak that claimed about 4 000 citizens. The fund is bankrolled by seven countries - Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom who invested about US$145 million towards water rehabilitation and sanitation services and energy sectors.

‘Water and sanitation project benefits 20 urban councils’

At least 20 local authorities benefitted from the Emergency Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Programme (ERR) meant to improve water, sanitation and hygiene services in Zimbabwe. Former Environment, Water and Climate Minister Saviour Kasukuwere revealed this during the commissioning of the ZimFund’s first stage of Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project in Masvingo recently. He said some of the beneficiaries under the government programme included Bindura, Gwanda, Kariba, Karoi, Plumtree, Shurugwi, Rusape and Mvurwi. The programme was funded by the Australian and United Kingdom Governments respectively. “Our hope is to drastically improve water supply and sanitation services provision in the next two years”, he said. Minister Kasukuwere said the current state of water requires collaborative effort from all stakeholders including cooperating partners, implementing partners and the private sector. He said this would help in addressing the challenges where the majority of the country’s water treatment facilities are not functional. “Almost 80% of waste water generated is discharged untreated or partially treated”, he said. The minister added that government was in a process of establishing a Water Regulatory Authority that would ensure that rates being paid by residents are not meant to oppress them. “It is our hope that the introduction of the regulator will leave central government to concentrate on statutory and executive functions such as policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation together with research and development. “For the rate payers of Masvingo, the regulator will provide a complaint resolution as well as general empowerment in WASH issues,” he said. He also urged Masvingo residents to embrace the regulator that government is setting up. Minister Kasukuwere congratulated the residents over the water infrastructure brought to them by ZimFund. ZimFund water and sanitation interventions in Masvingo that cost US$4.8 million will see improvement in water supply and sanitation services for over 92 000 residents of Masvingo by providing a stable supply of 30,000 m3 of water per day and treatment of 21 000 m3/day of sewage thereby protecting the environment and water sources of Masvingo from pollution. He encouraged the residents to effectively use the infrastructure as it is theirs.

ZimFund Reporter

‘Water and sanitation project benefits 20 urban councils’

ZimFund Reporter

His Excellency Mr Lars Ronnas, Ambassador of Sweden to Zimbabwe
ZimFund Projects progress update

ZimFund phase 1 projects covered rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure under its Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP I) in the 6 cities namely, Chitungwiza, Harare, Kwekwe, Mutare, Masvingo and Chegutu. It also covered the power sector under its Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Projects (EPIRP) which saw the refurbishment of the Ash Plant at Hwange Power Station and the replacement of sub-transmission transformers, sub-transmission circuit breakers, distribution transformers and a combined 360 km of cable and overhead lines throughout the country.

### 1. Output Monitoring Report UWSSRP I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT AS PER RESULT MATRIX</th>
<th>ACHIEVEMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water treatment works (WTW) Rehabilitated</td>
<td>6 Water treatment works rehabilitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water pump units replaced (to distribution system)</td>
<td>12 pumps installed and commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw water pumping units replaced</td>
<td>7 installed and commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backwash Pumps.</td>
<td>All 8 commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blower Pumps.</td>
<td>All 5 commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWTW in subtransmission</td>
<td>Completed and also publicly commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground Cables replace in Bulawayo and (Length in Km).</td>
<td>343km of overhead lines re-stringed throughout the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapped Cables replace in Harare</td>
<td>13km of sewer line rehabilitated and commissioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipalities provided with sewer cleaning equipment</td>
<td>6 Municipalities provided in January 2014 and contract closed March 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 2. Output Monitoring Report EPIRP I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT STATUS (AND COMMENT OF LIKELIHOOD OF ATTAINMENT)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1: Re-enforced Sub-Transmission Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Sub-transmission transformers installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulty circuit breakers replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2: Re-enforced Distribution Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution transformers replaced throughout the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground mounted distribution transformers (GMTs) replaced in Harare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead lines re-stringed throughout the country (Length in Km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground Cables replace in Bulawayo and Harare (Length in Km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEFT PIC:** ZimFund team and resident of Kezi village in Matabeleland South (second from left) stand next to one of the 507 transformers that were replaced throughout the country under ZimFund initiative. **ZETDC Engineers and ZimFund Team inspecting a transformer control panel at Mazowe substation.**
VICE President Emmerson Mnangagwa said the Chikanga water tank will go a long way to solve water shortages in Mutare suburbs, but ratepayers needed to pay bills to ensure sustainability. He made the remarks while commissioning a 10 mega litres water tank in Mutare, constructed under the ZimFund initiative. The 10ML tank will improve the water supply situation to approximately 10,000 high-density households of Hobhouse and surrounding suburbs by ensuring water supply throughout the year.

“Water cannot be delivered free of charge,” he said. “We have to pay for it so that every single household will have access to it 24/7. Pay something towards that service to ensure maintenance and guaranteed future supplies. I am urging ratepayers to pay for services to ensure supply continuity.” Speaking at the same function, Hon Chinamasa thanked donors for a job well done in rehabilitating water and sanitation systems in Mutare under the ZimFund initiative. He urged them to do more and help Zimbabwe overcome economic challenges. Environment, Water and Climate Minister Cde Saviour Kasukuwere said the provision of clean water to communities aided development. He urged the City of Mutare to look after the rehabilitated infrastructure as well as come up with an efficient water billing system.

VP Mnangagwa also visited the Gimboki Sewerage Works in Dangamvura which is now fully operational after its rehabilitation under the ZimFund initiative.

- The Herald/
ZimFund Reporter
Govt hails AfDB’s effective ZimFund administration

ZimFund Reporter

IMBABWE Government has hailed the African Development Bank (AfDB) for its effective administration of the ZimFund project. “I want to thank the African Development Bank who so ably administered the fund”, Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa said at the commissioning of the ZimFund water project in Masvingo recently.

Speaking at the same occasion, Finance Minister Patrick Chinamasa also hailed the bank for efficiently managing the fund. Minister of State for Provincial Affairs Shuvai Mahofa added: “We want to thank the development partners for coming to help us, we are grateful to the African Development Bank for what they have done.”

AfDB was approached by donors to manage the Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) on their behalf.

ZimFund was established in May 2010 and was created to help recover water and sanitation and power sectors after the 2008/9 cholera outbreak that claimed thousands of Zimbabwean citizens.

ZimFund donors who poured US$145 million include Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, Australia, Denmark and Switzerland.

Under the first stage of the project, ZimFund bankrolled the rehabilitation of water and sanitation in six cities namely Harare, Chitungwiza, Mutare, Masvingo, Chegutu and Kwekwe. The fund also went towards rehabilitation of the Ash Plant at Hwange Power Station.

“The Bank has done so diligently as the fund managers of ZimFund, said a director in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Engineer Mutazu. Minister Chombo also expressed his gratitude to the Bank.

Govt to review laws that hinder FDI

ZimFund Reporter

IMBABWE government will continue to review policy measures to address issues and perceptions around country risk to ensure the country is a favorable investment destination, VP Mnangagwa said.

VP Mnangagwa said this while commissioning a ZimFund Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project in Masvingo recently.

He said government was fully aware of the challenges associated with water supply and sanitation such as low access to water supply services, the drop in urban access to water characterised by increasingly low reliability and availability of the vital source, poor waste management resulting in outbreak of diseases, low functionality of waste water treatment systems and poor effluent discharge treatment where some of the waste water generated is discharged untreated or partially treated into the environment.

Mnangagwa urged corporate partners, implementing partners and the private sector to partner government in addressing these challenges.
Out and About

L-R ZimFund Manager Mr Emmanuel Nzabanita, Mutare Mayor Clr Tatenda Nhamarare and AfDB Resident Representative Dr Mateus Magala in Mutare.

ZimFund Manager, Mr Emmanuel Nzabanita and POC Advisor, Mr Leonard Magara at a meeting in Newlands, Harare.

Enumerators receive training on baseline survey in water and sanitation services before embarking on data collection in Ruwa, Redcliff and Harare where ZimFund will yet again intervene in the areas of water and sanitation.

MOVING FORWARD: ZimFund Team and stakeholders at one of their bi-weekly meetings at AfDB offices
Here we take you down memory lane! Read the evolution of ZimFund. What you probably missed in the Zimbabwean papers go ahead and recap here.

**AfDB approves US$20m Zim Fund project**

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has approved phase two of Zimbabwe's emergency power infrastructure rehabilitation project worth close to US$20 million.

The financing comes in through the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund administered by the AfDB.

Its objective is to improve the availability and reliability of electricity supply through the rehabilitation of electricity generation, transmission and distribution facilities.

This involves, specifically, electricity supply to critical social infrastructure facilities and to the inhabitants of the seven targeted areas of Zimbabwe — Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Mutare, Harare and Hwange.

Together, these areas have a combined population of five million people, about 40 percent of the country’s population.

“The EPIRP two is the second energy-sector project financed through the AfDB-administered Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund,” said Mr Alex Rugamba, director of the AfDB’s energy, environment and climate change department last week.

“We chose to support this project because it is in line with the bank group’s strategy for 2013-2022, which emphasises infrastructure development for inclusive economic growth, including green growth, but also because it aligns with our new energy policy, whose objectives include supporting regional member countries to provide modern, affordable and reliable energy services to their populations and productive sectors.”

The phase one of the EPIRP, financed to the tune of US$15,4 million, was designed to improve the provision of adequate and reliable electricity in an environmentally sound manner.

This will happen through the rehabilitation of the ash handling plant at the Hwange Power Station and the power transmission and distribution facilities in the country.

**Gvt, AfDB sign US$53,4m grant**

GOVERNMENT and the African Development Bank have signed a US$53,4 million grant that would go towards energy and water infrastructure rehabilitation, among other areas.

The grant will cover six projects. Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) will fund three projects to the tune of US$39,9 million while the AfDB will finance the other three for US$13,5 million.

Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project, Phase Two, Stage One will get US$15,4 million with a supplementary grant of US$4,6 million for the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase One.

Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project, Phase Two, Stage One would get US$19,8 million while US$8 million has been earmarked for Governance and Institutional Strengthening Project.

Youths and the tourism sector have also been allocated US$4,1 million while Transport Sector Master Plan Study will get US$1,3 million.

Finance and Economic Development Minister Patrick Chinamasa signed for the Government while AfDB resident representative in Zimbabwe, Dr Mateus Magala, signed for the bank.

“I believe that the signing of three more grants for the Zim-Fund projects will further these results and in this regard, I would like to applaud our development partners namely Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom who have contributed to the Zim-Fund,” said Minister Chinamasa.

In his remarks, Dr Magala said the signing of the grant was testimony of the strong partnership between the ZimFund donors, the Government of Zimbabwe and the AfDB.

“These projects are aligned with the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation 2013-2018,” he said.

- The Herald -22 January 2014

Finance Minister Chinamasa and AfDB Resident Representative Magala seal the deals.
AfDB to fund Bulawayo power projects

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is set to fund the reinforcement of Marvel 330kV substation in Bulawayo in a bid to reduce outages related to equipment maintenance, an official said. Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund Manager Mr Emmanuel Nzabanita said plans were underway for the 2015 projects to start although he could not disclose how much it would cost saying funding estimates are still confidential at this stage but disclosed that the projects will include power transformers and circuit breakers. “We will be reinforcing Marvel 330kV substation but costs estimates are still confidential as the tendering process has not yet been done. This project will also provide additional power to the consumers thus avoiding overloading the existing transformers in the city,” said Mr Nzabanita.

ZimFund is an instrument being administered by AfDB formed to mobilise resources from donors to contribute to early recovery and development of the country. He said the project was expected to begin later in the year. Mr Nzabanita said the implementation of phase two of the water and electricity projects will begin soon with bids from contractors expected to start this month. Speaking on what AfDB and ZimFund have managed to achieve, Mr Nzabanita said they undertook rehabilitation works at Hwange Power Station, as well as installing the Harare and Bulawayo underground electricity cables. “Last year we managed to commission several projects including seven power substations in Mazowe, Atlanta, Norton, Criterion and Mpopoma (Bulawayo), Stamford and Ponoma as well as install over 460 distribution transformers countrywide,” he said.

Sunday News - February 1, 2015

Zim Fund tops US$135m

A TOTAL of US$135 million has been raised for the energy and water sectors under the auspices of the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund set up to help address the country’s infrastructure deficit.

Zim Fund manager Mr Emmanuel Nzabanita said part of the funding was meant for the energy sector since Zesa Holdings was struggling to address the challenge of power shortage.

“We raised the fund with the aim to help Zesa meet the demands of the local consumers as well as rectify multiple power shortages that have been affecting the country. So far we have targeted Harare, Mutare, Chitungwiza, Chegutu, Gweru, Masvingo and Kwekwe,” Mr Nzabanita said.

Mr Nzabanita made the remarks during a breakfast meeting organised by the Zimbabwe Energy Council to bring together donors with a view to establish a fund to support renewable energy.

He added that the power projects targeted by the Zim Fund, administered by the African Development Bank, were divided into two phases with the first phase having been completed.

“The fund is a grant from the civil society that should not be paid back. We have already acquired 530 transformers with a batch of 100 expected to be shipped in the country next week. The phase two project will commence anytime this year as we are on a drive to engage the energy provider (Zesa Holdings) in making sure that power shortages are a thing of the past.

Mr Nzabanita said the fund has been split with US$40 million injected for the phase one energy project and another US$43 million earmarked for phase two of the project.

“Once complete, these refurbishments and reinforcements will improve system reliability and allow the restoration of supply services to about 22 000 customers in various neighbourhoods across Zimbabwe that have no access to electricity services,” he said.

The remaining US$52 million has been set aside for water infrastructure-related programmes.

The projects are expected to increase the reliability, quality and availability of power and water and reduce the incidence of cholera and other water-related diseases around the country.

The first project to be implemented under the fund was the US$29,65 million urgent water supply and sanitation rehabilitation project, for Mutare, Chegutu, Chitungwiza, Harare, Kwekwe and Masvingo.

- The Herald October 25, 2013
WORLD Bank Group executive director Mr Louis Rene Peter Larose has urged international financial institutions to channel more funding to Zimbabwean companies, saying on his part he would push the global bank to bankroll the country’s economic revival.

Mr Larose and his delegation were recently in the country together with African Development Bank (AfDB) representatives to assess the economic situation with a view to extending funding to the different sectors of the economy.

The delegation conducted a tour in Bulawayo where they visited several companies and public institutions and had interface with captains of industry. “Seeing is believing and I’ve been here. For me the Zimbabwean economy has great potential and of course I’ll be making a strong case for Zimbabwe at the World Bank and all the international donor agencies to make sure we bring a total package for Zimbabwe because we believe we have a lot to contribute,” said Mr Larose in an interview during the tour.

Liquidity constraints have adversely affected industrial capacity utilisation which is now about 30 percent, according to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries. This has forced many companies to close resulting in loss of jobs.

Mr Larose said the World Bank was familiarising itself with the development situation in Zimbabwe to see how best the financial institution could assist in finding solutions to the challenges facing the economy. “It’s my first time to be in Bulawayo and I’m very impressed by what is taking place. I feel that the World Bank should support these companies and certainly this will create employment as well as boost economic growth,” he said.

The country requires about $27 billion to turn around the economy and create more than two million jobs guided by the Government’s five-year development blueprint, Zim-Asset (2013-18). The blueprint is anchored on four clusters - value addition and beneficiation, food security and nutrition, infrastructure and utilities, social services and poverty eradication. Zimbabwe is struggling to clear its foreign debt of close to $10 billion due to poor economic performance.

Meanwhile, the delegation, that was accompanied by Industry and Commerce Ministry Permanent Secretary Ms Abigail Shonhiwa and other senior Government officials, visited Dunlop Zimbabwe, Archer Clothing, the National Railways of Zimbabwe, the Cold Storage Company, Mpilo Central Hospital and Bulawayo Water Works.

Mr Larose said companies such as the NRZ deserved urgent financial support to ensure a vibrant rail transport system. “I believe the NRZ should be assisted because its services will not only benefit Zimbabwe but neighbouring countries as well,” he said.

Ms Shonhiwa said the visit was crucial as it was part of re-engagement efforts with global financial institutions. “We’re here to accompany the team from AfDB and the World Bank so that they have an appreciation of what Zimbabwe has to offer, the potential that is there,” she said.

The delegation began its tour in Harare and concluded its visit with a tour of Gweru.

- The Herald/ ZimFund Reporter
FIRST-HAND INFO: The World Bank and African Development Bank delegation got a chance to get first hand information about the state of companies they visited in Bulawayo and Gweru.
Govt scales up efforts to clear debt

As part of efforts to come up with options on how the country’s arrears with Multilateral Institutions will be cleared, the Zimbabwean government has created a Quadripartite Committee which comprises the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank and the World Bank.

Finance minister Patrick Chinamasa told journalists that the committee which will be chaired by the RBZ governor Dr John Mangudya and comprising some Government officials was set up as part of Zimbabwe’s re-engagements efforts and to firm up on the roadmap aimed at resolving the country’s debt overhang.

Zimbabwe owes $1.4 bln to the World Bank, $639 mln to the AfDB and $120 mln to the IMF while the total external debt was $7.1 bln at the end of 2014.

The Government has however been making token payments to the institutions.

The country is also undergoing the Successor Staff Monitored Programme with the IMF as part of the strategy to resolve the debt issue. “This strategy is a vehicle for establishing a track record of sound economic management in the country so as to unlock new financing for our development requirements,” said Chinamasa.

He added: “Pursuant to deliberations at the IMF/World Bank spring meetings, it was agreed that a committee be constituted to deliberate on the options that we have to clear the debt. Such a committee was inaugurated on May 4, 2015.”

Chinamasa said that the committee will provide its feedback report in October during the IMF/World Bank annual meetings in Lima, Peru.

Executive directors of the World Bank Group Africa; Dr Louis Peter Larose and African Development Bank Executive Director Mahomed Rafique were in the country to have a first-hand appreciation of the challenges the country is facing on the infrastructure front as well as the adverse impact of the lack of access to capital is having on capacity utilisation of private sector companies.

Dr Larose, in a briefing to the press noted the efforts by Government to reform the civil service and strong commitment to implement economic reforms and to accelerate growth. He said efforts to reform Para-statals should be pursued.

“The current lack of new financial flows to jumpstart economic growth is also well noted. It is therefore imperative that efforts towards debt relief and the clearance of arrears especially to the Bretton Woods Institution and the AfDB be pursued vigorously and be treated with urgency.”

Rafique, said Zimbabwe needs to clean up its past in order to get new money.

He also said the country needed to implement policies which are workable.

“We are pleased to be here and to be part of the process. For it to be successful the country needs to link what it says to what it does. It needs a strong private sector able to pay taxes and a strong government which is able to implement policies,” said Rafique.

- The Herald
AfDB to assist Zim resolve debt

THE AFRICAN Development Bank (AfDB) is helping Zimbabwe resolve its debt with bilateral and multi-lateral financial institutions to enable the country to regain the status as one of the continent’s top economies. The country owes $1,4 billion to the World Bank, $639 million to AfDB and $120 million to the International Monetary Fund.

Zimbabwe suffered a decade of recession which was only halted by the use of multiple currencies in 2009. “The bank is working with Zimbabwe such that the country returns to where it was,” AfDB said.

The Bank said the roadmap towards regaining its former status was a function of sound policies that attract foreign direct investments as well as support from the international community. “The essential element of the work has been done by Zimbabwe. We are working together to try and find a solution on how the arrears can be settled so that it (Zimbabwe) engages fully with the international community. That is work in progress,” AfDB said.

AfDB was tasked by SADC and the African Union to bring Zimbabwe and its creditors on the table to resolve the debt crisis. This culminated in the first meeting of Zimbabwe and its creditors in Tunisia in 2012. Subsequent meetings have followed.

Zimbabwe is in urgent need of cheap concessionary funding to help reboot the economy. However, the funders are unwilling due to the country’s external debt estimated at $8 billion.

Experts say the country urgently needs lines of credit to grow the economy which is showing signs of stress evidenced by massive de-industrialisation and informalisation.

A report released by AfDB recommended that Zimbabwe should continue implementing “structural reforms to improve the business environment, achieve a sustainable current account balance, reform public enterprises and make growth inclusive”.

Zimbabwe is under an IMF successor economic reform programme. In a latest audit of the Staff-Monitored Programme, Zimbabwe had made progress in implementing the reform plan.

IMF said Zimbabwe would this year focus on reducing primary fiscal deficit to raise the country’s capacity to repay, restoring confidence in the financial sector, improving business climate and garnering support for an arrears clearance strategy.

- NewsDay
IN ONE night, two fighters made enough money to immunise all the children born in Africa for five years, and let all São Toméans sit idle for a year.

It was billed as the “Fight of the Century”, but the much-hyped Floyd Mayweather-Manny Pacquiao fight turned out to be a dull, insipid affair; Mayweather won by a unanimous decision.

Though both fighters were technically good, it didn’t make for great television. There was much ducking and dodging, especially from Mayweather, while the crowd was buying to see the spectacular knockout, someone splayed on the mat, or at least a flurry of dramatic punches.

There was none of that. Mayweather was booed by the crowd as he thumped his chest in victory, and Pacquiao, who tried to put up a spirited fight, after the match meekly said he “thought he won”.

Nevertheless, both fighters walked away with an estimated $300 million in prize money - few African economies create that much wealth in a day, let alone 36 minutes - and since it was such a boring performance, one wonders if a well-run African Development bank had that kind of money, what difference could it make for the continent if it were spent wisely.

Here are some things the prize money could have achieved in Africa:

- Bought laptops for 3 million children.
- Immunised all the children born in Africa from pneumonia for three years, or from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (DPT) for five years.
- There are 30 million babies born in Africa each year, and data from GAVI, the global alliance for vaccination and immunisation shows that the pneumococcal vaccine costs $3.50 a dose, while the three-dose DPT vaccine costs $2.04.
- Have São Toméans do absolutely nothing for a year.
- $300 million is enough to take care of the Gross National Income (GNI) of The Gambia for three months, of the Comoros for nearly six months, or for Sao Tome and Principe for a whole year.
- In 2012, the GNI of The Gambia was estimated at $889 million, the Comoros was nearly $570 million, while Sao Tome and Principe was $261 million.
- A solar home installation, enough for lighting, powering appliances and a small water heater, costs anything between $500 and $1000.
- There are “lite” solar versions that include just lighting and mobile phone charging docks, such as one retailing at $150 from Lighting Africa, a joint World Bank-IFC project. The prize money could have bought the lite version for 2 million homes.
Pay for all the aid programmes in Angola for a year or for Swaziland and the Republic of Congo combined for a year with some change to spare. In 2012, aid flows to Angola were $242 million, while Swaziland got $88 million and the Republic of Congo $138 million.

Eliminate guinea worm— one of the most debilitating tropical diseases— with plenty of change to spare. South Sudan has the most known cases today at 521, followed by Chad (10), Mali (7), and Ethiopia (4); these are the only four countries that still have transmission of Guinea worm. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Carter Center, the final drive towards elimination will need $62 million between 2011 and 2015.

Pay off a year’s interest on debt payments for Kenya and two years for Ethiopia. According to the World Bank, Kenya spent $256 million on interest for debt payments in 2013, while Ethiopia spent $161 million in the same year.

Bought up all the stocks traded on the Uganda Securities Exchange, the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (Tanzania) the Namibian Stock Exchange and the Botswana Stock Exchange— combined. Data from the World Bank shows that $11.3 million worth of stocks were traded in Uganda in 2012, $20.9 million in Namibia, $26.7 million in Tanzania, and $113 million in Botswana.

Paid for two-thirds of the cost of launching a space shuttle. According to NASA, the average cost to launch a Space Shuttle is about $450 million per mission. A number of African countries have been trying to get space programmes going and the latest one is stuck at the feasibility stage. The Cape-Town based Africa 2Moon struggled in raising an initial $150 000 last year, that was to be used to study whether such a mission would be practical.

Paid for enough doses to vaccinate 5.3 million people from Ebola— nearly the entire population of Sierra Leone of 6.5 million; one of the countries hardest-hit by last year’s Ebola outbreak. Several researchers are working on a vaccine, and in September 2014, it was reported that GlaxoSmithKline’s (GSK) was the furthest along, having entered phase I of human trials. According to Ripley Ballou, who heads the Ebola vaccine programme for GSK, $25 million could produce up to 500 000 doses of the vaccine.

— Mail & Guardian

Mayweather
Did You Know

11 Facts About Water in the Developing World

- 884 million people in the world lack access to safe water supplies.
- More than 840 000 people die each year from water-related diseases.
- Almost two in three people who need safe drinking water survive on less than $2 a day.
- In many developing countries, millions of women spend several hours a day collecting water from distant, often polluted sources.
- Every minute a child dies of a water-related disease.
- Diarrhoea caused by inadequate drinking water, sanitation, and hand hygiene kills an estimated 842 000 people every year globally, or approximately 2 300 people per day.
- More than 1/2 of all primary schools in developing countries don’t have adequate water facilities and nearly 2/3 lack adequate sanitation.
- Clean water is one aspect of improving sustainable food production in order to reduce poverty and hunger.
- More than 80% of sewage in developing countries is discharged untreated, polluting rivers, lakes and coastal areas.
- Countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, and two-thirds of the world’s population could be living under water stressed conditions.
- Every $1 spent on water and sanitation generates $8 as a result of saved time, increased productivity and reduced health care costs.
  - www.dosomething.org

11 Facts About Power in Africa

- Africa’s chronic power problems affect 30 countries and take a heavy toll on economic growth and productivity.
- Africa needs 7 000 MW of new power generation capacity each year, but has been installing only 1 000 MW in recent years.
- Only one fifth of the population of Sub Saharan Africa has access to electricity compared with one half in South Asia and four fifths in Latin America.
- At present rates of electrification most African countries will fail to reach universal access to electricity even by 2050.
- Africa’s power costs around US$0.18 per kilowatt-hour on average to produce (about twice as expensive as elsewhere).
- Frequent power outages force firms to rely on expensive back-up generators that cost US$0.40 per kilowatt-hour.
- To harness these resources will require regional power trade that could potentially save the continent US$2.2 billion a year in energy costs.
- Addressing Africa’s power problems and implementing regional trade will require spending of US$41 billion per year.
- Reducing the operational inefficiencies of power utilities through institutional reforms would save US$3.3 billion a year.
- Reforming poorly designed power sector subsidies, that today are largely failing to reach the poor, would capture a further US$2.2 billion a year that could be used for power infrastructure development.
- A financing gap of US$23 billion per year remains that can only be bridged by additional funding.
  -AICD
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