ZIMBABWE MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND

POWER AND WATER & SANITATION PROJECTS

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by:
ZimFund Management Unit
African Development Bank
Harare, Zimbabwe
ANNUAL RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

EPIRP II STAGE 1 RESULTS

85%

of targeted 265,000 customers have improved access to firm transformer capacity at transmission level, thus improved access to reliable electricity supply;

03

replacement of Power transformers and related equipment installed at selected sites, thus increasing capacity in Transmission sites by 265MVA enough to power 265,000 households;

07

Earthmoving Equipment delivered and in active use at the Hwange Ash Dam, thereby reducing the occurrence of an environmental disaster should the Dam wall collapse.

3

Water and Sewage treatment electricity substations rehabilitated and upgraded for remote control, thereby minimizing outages and enabling water and sewage treatment.

10km

of Overhead line built to improve reliability to a Water treatment works thereby minimizing outages and enabling water and sewage treatment.
UWSSRP PHASE 11 RESULTS

1,504,958 (75%) of targeted people benefiting from the project rehabilitated water infrastructure through periodic access to water;

136% of targeted NRW levels reduced: 3.8 times more than expected targeted areas with exception for the City of Harare, where NRW remains 60%;

02 Water treatment works rehabilitated;

78 km of water distribution system rehabilitated;

15 Water pumping stations facilities rehabilitated;

05 Raw sewage pumping stations facilities refurbished;

10 Raw sewage pumping stations facilities refurbished;

27 KM of Sewage reticulation system replaced.
LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB  African Development Bank
BMP   Biodiversity Management Plan
CLA   Collaboration Learning and Adaptation
CoH   City of Harare
CSOs  Civil Society Organizations
EMA   Environmental Management Agency
EPIRP Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project
GDP   Gross Domestic Product
GoZ   Government of Zimbabwe
HPS   Hwange Power Station
IE    Implementing Entity
IWP   Integrated Waste Management Plan
KME   Knowledge Monitoring and Evaluation
MDTF  Multi Donor Trust Fund
MMU   Multi Donor Trust Fund Management Unit for ZimFund
MoU   Memorandum of Understanding
MTP   Medium Term Plan
MTS   Medium Term Strategy
NGOs  Non-Governmental Organizations
PA    Procurement Agent
PCR   Project Completion Report
POC   Program Oversight Committee
PSC   Project Steering Committee
RBM   Result Based Management
UK    United Kingdom
UWSSRP Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project
VAT   Value Added Tax
WASH  Water and Sanitation & Hygiene
WSS   Water Supply and Sanitation
ZESA  Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority
ZETDC Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company
ZIMFUND Zimbabwe Multi –Donor Trust Fund
ZIMRA Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZPC   Zimbabwe Power Company
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Zimbabwe Multi-donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) 2019 Annual Report, which provides highlights of the programme implementation milestones, results achieved, challenges and lessons learnt as well as insights for 2020.

Generally in the year 2019, a good number of ZimFund projects were completed with great results at outputs and outcome levels. The impact of climate change experienced in the country caused power supply challenges as well as lack of or limited access to clean and portable water. Consequently these affected the timely realization of the results expected from the ZimFund as they continued having negative impacts on public health in most communities, thus increased cases of diseases such as common Diarrhea and typhoid.

ZimFund is a USD145 million emergency program established in 2010, to contribute to early recovery and development efforts in Zimbabwe by mobilizing donor resources and promoting donor coordination in the country, so as to channel financial assistance to such efforts. The Fund was an emergency response to a severe humanitarian crisis that manifested itself in the deadly cholera epidemic that was experienced in Zimbabwe in 2008/9. Since then ZimFund has been implementing water & sanitation and power projects in selected municipalities, and in 2019 a good number of these activities were implemented across the country. ZimFund is financed by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (UK).

During 2019, the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase II (EPIRP II) Stage I was completed and the grant was fully utilized and the works contracts went into one-year defects liability period. The Bank’s Project Completion Report assessment ranked the project performance to be satisfactory, as it achieved most of the development objectives.
Implementation of the EPIRP II Stage II continued and by the end 2019 the contractor was finalizing the detailed designs of the transformers and ancillary to start manufacturing processes. The disbursement on this project is at 10%, and the execution is estimated to be completed in August 2020.

The implementation of the Power Consolidation Works commenced in the fourth quarter 2019 with a grant amounting to USD1.76 million. The works were initially tendered in two Lots. However, due to budget constraints only Lot I was awarded. The Contractor for Lot I commenced with the detailed design of the transformers and the ancillary equipment. The scope for the original Lot II was split into three Lots to enable decision making on which Lot that would be awarded within the budget. The materials and equipment supplied under this project will be installed by Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) and is estimated to be completed in October 2020.

During the year, the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRPII) was completed with a satisfactory performance rating. However, under the grant the PA’s services contract and end of program evaluation contract will continue to 2020 to cover for the consolidation works that will be completed in September 2020. By the end of the year, the disbursement stood at USD 34.84million (97%).

The implementation of the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project – Consolidation Works estimated at USD 1.75 million commenced in the four quarter 2019. The project is being implemented in Chitungwiza, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Masvingo, and Mutare urban Municipalities. Furthermore, rehabilitation of Outfall Sewers in Chitungwiza Project was approved by POC (USD 0.91million) and by the end of the year processing of the approval of the grant by the Bank had commenced.
During the year ZimFund faced a number of challenges and also learnt some lessons that could be useful for future projects. They include the need for timely availability of Technical Studies for scoping, design and costing of the future projects; the need for adequate capacity and skill mix of the benefiting municipalities for the sustainability of the ZimFund investments and results; the need to address sustainability by GoZ and the Municipal Councils to ring-fence water and sanitation revenues for O&M and replacement costs. High Non-revenue water is affecting sustainability thus the need to expedite the installation of the procured domestic water meters and replacement of non-functional meters etc.

In 2020 ZimFund is set to complete all the remaining projects. However, the water and sanitation situation in many parts of the country still require more of ZimFund kind of interventions. The ongoing impact of climate change on the water and sanitation as well as power supply add on to the challenge. As a result, there is need for continued and or additional financing of the ZimFund initiative to address climate change and adaptation climate change resilience of water, sanitation and energy infrastructure. The African Development Bank will, therefore, continue to collaborate with GoZ and other stakeholders in ensuring that Zimbabwean enjoy their rights to access clean potable water and safe sanitation services.
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
1.1 INTRODUCTION

This is Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) 2019 Annual Report that is prepared by the fund’s Management Unit (MMU) as per the reporting Framework Agreement. The report focuses on the core results and milestones on implementation of the Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project Phase II (UWSSRP II), the Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase II (EPIRP II) Stage I & II, Consolidation Works and Rehabilitation of Outfall Sewers in Chitungwiza Municipality.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund is a USD 145 million emergency programme established in 2010, to contribute to early recovery and development efforts in Zimbabwe by mobilizing donor resources and promoting donor coordination in the country, so as to channel financial assistance to such efforts. The Fund was an emergency response to a severe humanitarian crisis that manifested itself in the deadly cholera epidemic that was experienced in Zimbabwe in 2008/9 which claimed more than 4,000 lives and affected more than 100,000 people. The ZimFund Donor countries are Australia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. They responded to the crisis by mobilizing funds for the rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation as well as power infrastructure.

1.3 ZIMFUND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) accepted, at the request of Donors and the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), to administer ZimFund. The establishment of ZimFund required the Bank setting up of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Management Unit (MMU) in Harare, Zimbabwe, responsible for the processing of projects to be financed under ZimFund. The MMU plays a key role in coordinating the activities of the Implementing Entities (IEs) and the Procurement Agent (PA) contracted by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) including the provision of financial and progress reports to the Program Oversight Committee (POC).

The governance arrangement of ZimFund, the POC, that brings together Government, AfDB and Donors as an oversight committee provides a unique platform for dialogue and engagement at a high level and the development of a shared understanding of challenges, mutual accountability and coordinated management of risks and alignment. The POC comprises ZimFund donors and Government representatives and is co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and a Donor representative (on an annual rotational basis). Both the Implementing Entities, GKW Consult GmbH (UWSSRP) and Parsons Brinckerhoff Africa Pty (EPIRP), are fully mobilized and are undertaking supervision and providing Phase II engineering services. The PA, Crown Agents, provides project procurement services.

1.4 ZIMFUND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The size of the ZimFund has been determined by development partners’ contribution to it over time. As at 31 December 2019, ZimFund had mobilized a total amount of USD145.86million since its inception in 2010 and all donors’ commitments had been fully honored. In line with its objectives, this amount has been allocated to financing the Phase I and Phase II of the UWSSRP and EPIRP projects. Moreover, the fund has accrued earnings. The ZimFund 2019 financial Statement showed a net income of USD2, 67million of which USD1.76million was allocated to fund the Phase I
consolidation works for the Water and Sanitation and Power projects. The balance amounting to USD0.91 million has been allocated for the rehabilitation of the Outfall sewers in Chitungwiza Municipality. Figure 01 illustrates the overall contributions from each of the seven ZimFund Development Partners.

![Figure 01: ZimFund Contributions as at 31 December 2019 (US$M)]

**1.5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The establishment of ZimFund required the Bank setting up a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Management Unit (MMU) in Harare, Zimbabwe, responsible for the processing of projects to be financed under ZimFund. When necessary, the MMU has been receiving support from the Bank’s operating units charged with responsibility for the implementation of some of the Bank’s obligations under the ZimFund. The MMU plays a key role in coordinating the activities of the Implementing Entities (IEs) and the Procurement Agent (PA) contracted by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) including project monitoring and provision of financial and progress reports to the Program Oversight Committee (POC).

The governance arrangement of ZimFund brings together Government, the Bank, and Donors as an oversight committee. This arrangement continued to provide a unique platform for dialogue and engagement at a high level and the development of a shared understanding of challenges, mutual accountability and coordinated management of risks and alignment. The POC as per the agreement comprises ZimFund donors and Government representatives and is co-chaired by the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development and a Donor representative (on an annual rotational basis). Both the Implementing Entities, GKW Consult GmbH (UWSSRP) and Parsons Brinckerhoff Africa Pty (EIPRP), continued undertaking supervision and providing Phase II engineering services. The contract for the IE, GKW Consult expired at the end of 2019, and was not extended as it was resolved that the Municipalities, should take over their responsibilities as the project was coming to an end. Crown Agents, the Procurement Agent, provided project management services for both Water and Power projects.
ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS EPIRP PHASE II
2.1 OVERVIEW

The Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (EPIRP) Phase II projects were prioritized to further the benefits and impacts of Phase I. Its components include the rehabilitation of transmission and distribution infrastructure throughout the country, Project Management and Consolidation Works. Due to limited donor contributions, EPIRP Phase II was split into two stages. Stage I which had a budget of US$15.42 million, was approved in December 2013 and was completed and closed on 30 August 2019. The works contracts are under the one year contractual defects liability period, during which the Contractors are required to rectify any defects that may arise. The EPIRP Phase II Stage I had seven packages, three of which are Project management services and were linked to the duration of the programme.

EPIRP Phase II Stage II has a budget of US$7.32 million. It was approved in June 2017 and will close on 18 October 2020. By the end of the year implementation of EPIRPII Stage II was experiencing some delays but completion dates are still estimated August 2020.

Consolidation Works which has a budget of US$1.76 million was approved in June 2019 with a current closing date of 30 April 2020.

2.2 THE 2019 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

2.2.1 The EPIRP Phase II Stage I

This project was completed and closed on 30 August 2019, but it remains under one year defects liability period for the works components. The contract for the Distribution project which was at 98% by end of December 2018 was completed and commissioned in the first quarter of 2019 and the Defects Liability Period ends in February 2020. The Hwange Power Station Study and Supply of Goods components were completed in May 2017 and the works much later in February 2019 and went into one year defects liability period for the works components, which ends in February 2020. The Phase II Stage I projects components were beneficial to the targeted population of Zimbabwe. The following are some highlights:

• At Hwange power station, the supply of Mobile Earthworks Equipment reduced risk of an environmental disaster due to collapse of the ash Dam Wall.

• The supply and installation of power at Marvel substation(Bulawayo) and Chertsey Substation(Gweru) eliminated the need for load shedding at the transmission level during planned and unplanned outages;
• The completion of Prince Edward Dam Substation, improved efficiency at the Prince Edward waterworks by reducing recurrent faults due to overloading. PE water work supplies water to high density suburbs of Chitungwiza, parts of Hatfield, Waterfalls, Mbare, Sunningdale and Mabvuku.

• EPIRP II stage I also contributed to capacity building of ZESA staff as they were exposed to the Bank requirements for implementing projects funded by development partners. Additionally, a total of 947 public service professionals (45% women) were capacitated by the project. They were from academic institutions (59%), Hospitals and clinics (29%) as well as water and treatment plans (12%). Figure 02 demonstrates the distribution.

• The security of power supply has improved and planned maintenance is now more efficient due to EPIRP II Stage I interventions. The Bulawayo community no longer have to endure rolling load shedding to that used to last up to a week, whenever the existing transformer was taken out for maintenance at the station. The EPIRP II project installed a 175MVA transformer that is able to supply over 175,000 customers in the event that the old transformer develops a fault or requires maintenance. The ongoing power load shedding is mainly caused by limited generation of power at Hwange thermal Power Station and Kariba Hydropower Station. The project boosted the substation’s capacity and is now able to serve more than 175,000 households and surrounding towns. It now has the capacity to supply the industries in Bulawayo, if they were to be revived for a long period of time. Moreover, the substation is well protected by modern protection equipment should there be a fault or fire – thanks to EPIRP II.
2.3 EIRP PHASE II ANNUAL PROGRESS

The following is the status of EIRP II Stage II Contracts.

2.3.1 EIRP II/001 – Implementing Entity PB Power:

In 2019 the contract for the Project Implementing Entity (IE) was extended to 30 September 2020 to continue with the supervision of the EIRP II Stage II project. The IE would also provide inputs for Consolidation Works Lot I detailed design and retendering of Lot II that would require clarifications and evaluation during the re-tendering process as well as the detailed design up to its completion.

Plans have been made for ZESA - the End-user to work closely with the IE during implementation of remaining activities with a view to carry on with project implementation when the budget for the IE is exhausted. The MMU will closely monitor the implementation of the contracts and provide the needed technical and advisory services.

2.3.2 EIRP II/002 - Procurement Agent (PA) – Crown Agents:

The PA’s contract commenced on 12 May 2014 with an initial completion date of 30 September 2017, but was extended to June 2019 to cater for the delays, which occurred during the implementation of the programme. In 2019 the contract was further extended to September 2020, when it is expected that all activities will be completed.

Some of the Workers Employed Under the ZimFund Phase II Power Project in Chertsey Substation, Gweru
2.3.3 EPIRP II/003 - Project Audit:

During the year, the contract for the Audit was further extended by one year to October 2020 to accommodate audits of the year 2019 and 2020.

2.3.4 EPIRPII 08A – Rehabilitation of Sherwood & Orange Grove Substations:

The progress is behind schedule by about five months due to the poor performance of the Contractor and delays in responses from ZETDC. During 2019 the IE in liaison with the PA wrote a warning letter to the Contractor, that the works should be completed no later than August 2020 to allow for payments for all the works before the grant expires. A project crisis meeting is being planned for January 2020 to get at the bottom of the delays.

Currently, the manufacturing of the Transformers has commenced and the Contractor has indicated that delivery is estimated to be August 2020, to which the MMU has emphasized that there is need to bring it forward to June 2020 otherwise the project will be completed after the ZimFund mandate expires on 30 October 2020. Further, civil works will need to be completed by the time the transformers arrive on site and completion of the remaining works is estimated to be August 2020. The MMU will in liaison with IE and ZETDC closely monitor the progress and unlock any hindrance that might delay the completion.

2.4 EPIRP II STAGE II DISBURSEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATUS

To date, the total overall grant disbursement amounts to US$0.732 million (10%) as advance payment. The project will only realize significant disbursement upon completion of manufacturing and delivery of materials to sites. This is expected to happen from the second quarter of 2020. Figure 03 illustrates

![Figure 2: EPIRP II disbursements projection](image)

2.5 EPIRP II CONSOLIDATION WORKS

A grant amounting to US$1.76 million was approved by the POC and the Bank for the consolidation works under EPIRP interventions. The Consolidation Works scope was split into two Lots and on evaluation, the total cost exceeded the budget available. On recommendation by the MMU, the Bank approved the award of Lot I as the funds were insufficient to cover Lot II. By the end of year,
Lot 1 amounting to USD 1,07 million got finalized and the Contractor commenced the detailed design of the transformers.

The PA split the remaining scope into three Lots and relaunched the tender with a closing date of 21 January 2020. There is a balance of US$0. 680 million for the supply of goods for the three Lots. However, there is a grant balance on EPIRPII Stage I amounting to USD0.440 which has already been approved by the POC to cater for the deficit on the consolidation works. In this regard, a request for approval for utilization of the remaining balance will be made to the Bank after the bidding process that is underway is completed. The materials and equipment supplied under this project will be installed by ZETDC. The implementation of the project is estimated to be completed in October 2020.

**BOX 1: EPIRP II Success Story**

**EPIRP II Success Story**

**African Development Bank Executive Director Visits Completed Marvel and Chertsey Substations**

To help improve access to and reliability of power supply in the country, ZimFund Emergency Power Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project Phase II financed two new (175 MVA and 90 MVA) transformers, replacing very old transformers at Bulawayo’s Marvel and Gweru’s Chertsey substations, respectively. Both transformers became faulty in 2005 and 2009 respectively, having been in operation way beyond their recommended 50-year lifespan. Installation of both transformers was completed in 2019.

African Development Bank Executive Director Henrich Gaomab II (centre) and his Adviser Joao Luis Ngimbi (far right) with officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, African Development Bank Zimbabwe Country Office and ZETDC in front of the installed 90 MVA transformer at Chertsey Substation early 2019.

Chertsey and Marvel substations supply power to critical institutions such as hospitals, schools and universities, water and sewage treatment plants, mines and other public facilities that cater for a population of over 3 million people, spread across the Bulawayo, Matabeleland South and North, and Midlands provinces of Zimbabwe.

“Support from ZimFund and the Bank will greatly contribute towards the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC)’s vision to increase the rate of electrification in the country and achieve the 90% coverage in the near future. We are grateful for the huge investments that we have been getting over the years,” said ZETDC General Manager for the Southern Region, Mr. Lovemore Chinaka.

African Development Bank (AfDB) Southern Africa Group II Executive Director, Mr. Heinrich M. Gaomab II, who was in the country in early 2019 and toured Marvel and Chertsey Substations, commended the work done at these substations, stating that they provide a true development impact in Zimbabwe and relate strongly with the AfDB’s High Five priorities particularly Light Up and Power Africa. He implored the beneficiaries to maintain the infrastructure investments.
BOX 2: Summary Implementation Progress of EPIRP II Project as at 31 December 2019

Summary Implementation Progress of EPIRP II Project as at 31 December 2019

EPIRP Phase II Stage I

- The EPIRP Phase II Stage I was completed with rating of satisfactory performance. It had seven packages, but three are Project management services and are linked to the duration of the programme (2020).

EPIRP Phase II Stage II

- The progress is behind schedule by about five months due to the poor performance of the Contractor. The IE in liaison with the PA have written a warning letter to the Contractor to speed up the execution of the works.
- The implementation of the project is estimated to last 15 months and completion will be in August 2020.
- At the beginning of 2020 the MMU will request for an extension of the Last Disbursement Date (LDD) to enable execution and completion of the project.

EPIRP Consolidation Works

- The Consolidation Works scope was split into two Lots and on evaluation, the total cost exceeded the budget available.
- The Bank approved the award of Lot I as the funds were insufficient to cover Lot II.
- The remaining scope will be split into three Lots and relaunched. The decision as to which lot/s will be removed, will be done after evaluation.
- A request to utilize the balance on EPIRPII Stage I amounting to USD 440,136.80 will be processed to fund the Lot/s removed above from the consolidation works.

Completed 90 MVA transformer at Chertsey substation, Gweru.
UWSSRP II ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
3.1 THE UWSSRP II SCOPE

The UWSSRP Phase II project, valued at US$35.99 million, builds on the successes of Phase I. UWSSRP Phase II was approved in October 2013 and its objective is to provide urgent support for the restoration, stabilization and improvement of service delivery in water supply and sanitation in the urban centers of Harare, Chitungwiza, Redcliff and Ruwa to benefit a population of approximately 1.9 million people. The project was expected to be completed in December 2018 but continued into 2019 due to delays encountered during its implementation but was successful completed in September 2019.

Based on field experience and lessons learnt, two more projects were conceived and approved for financing by savings accrued from the phase I namely 1) The project to consolidate the phase I gains that is expected to benefit 200,000 people in five municipalities, and 2) Rehabilitation of Outfall Sewers in Chitungwiza (USD 910,000.00) that is expected to benefit over 390,000 people.

While Phase I focused more on restoring water and wastewater treatment capacity, Phase II gives 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. The scope comprises the rehabilitation of the water and sewage treatment plants, outfall sewers and water and sewage pump stations. The emphasis of the project is on improving the reliability, quality and availability of water supply and treatment of sewage for safe disposal.

3.2 UWSSRP II IMPLEMENTATION

By the end of 2019, twenty three (23) out of twenty-five (25) contracts had been awarded and were completed. The last two contracts, one for the PA for procurement management and the other for end of project evaluation are expected to be done by the end of the project in 2020. Figure 4 provides illustration of UWSSRP II Project packages progress as at 31 December 2019 compared to 2018.

![Figure 3: UWSSRP II Project packages progress as at 31 December 2019 compared to 2018](image-url)
3.3 UWSSRP II PROJECT CONTRACTS

The project procured mainly three types of contracts, namely services (4), Works (4) and goods (8):

a) Services
   (i) Project Management,
   (ii) Procurement Management,
   (iii) Technical Assistance for Greater Harare Area for Non-Revenue Water reduction, Customer Care and Commercial services improvements and preparation of investment plans for the short, medium and long term for Redcliff,
   (iv) Project Audit.

b) Works
   (i) Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Rehabilitation of the water and sewerage network infrastructure for Harare, Chitungwiza, Ruwa and Redcliff and water treatment infrastructure for Ruwa and sewage treatment for Redcliff, Harare and Chitungwiza,
   (ii) Rehabilitation and new valve chambers for Harare,
   (iii) Supply and installation of electromagnetic and ultrasonic flow meters in Harare,
   (iv) Construction of water meter test bench buildings in all beneficiary municipalities.

c) Goods
   (i) Supply of sewer cleaning vehicles and equipment;
   (ii) Domestic water meters; bulk meters and pressure reducing valves;
   (iii) Operation and maintenance tools;
   (iv) Spare pipes and fittings; laboratory equipment;
   (v) Computer Software and related materials;
   (vi) Telemetry and SCADA equipment; and
   (vii) Water reticulation pipe repair materials and
   (viii) Commercial meters for top 100 customers for Harare.

3.4 UWSSRP II DISBURSEMENTS

By the end of 2019 UWSSRP Phase II contracts valued at USD$35.861 million out of USD$35.99 million (99.6%) had been procured and a total of USD$34,838,063.49 (96.8%) had been disbursed. The remaining 3.2% is mainly retention money and ongoing two contracts will be disbursed against retention guarantees in early 2020. Figure 04 shows the disbursement projections.
3.5 UWSSRP II OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Bank’s Project completion report of 2019 indicates that, the project was successful in achieving the intended development objectives. The UWSSRP II performance across the key indicators is included in annex 2, while Box no 3 provides a success story from one of the benefiting communities. Furthermore the report shows that:

a) The project rehabilitated water infrastructure and has provided periodic access to water to 75% of targeted population, notwithstanding the limited duration of 4.3 hours resulting from water shortage, power load shedding, droughts, inconsistent water pricing structure against the cost of production, and limited alternative water and energy sources. Access to water is expected to improve once source supply improves.

b) To a greater extent the project has been able to remove raw sewage from residential areas and increased the treatment capacity in each of the Municipalities.

c) Financial sustainability and performance of the sector in the project areas improved in terms of: i) the overall reduction in NRW; ii) Overall revenue collection efficiency iii) Overall increased volume of billable water; iv) Overall increased the confidence of consumers in terms of their bill reading; and v) the Municipalities are also more confident on their billings especially in Harare, Chitungwiza, and Ruwa.

d) The rehabilitation and refurbishment of sewage treatment plants and pump stations has restored capacity and thereby reducing the amount of untreated sewage that is spilled to the environment. This in turn has resulted in less treatment costs for water, being another benefit of the project.
Taking a walk in Torwood and Rutendo high density suburbs in Redcliff, “Home of the Steelmakers”, located about 220 km south-west of Harare, one cannot help but notice small “pipes” protruding from residents’ yards. The pipes were meant to transport sewage from residents’ homes, albeit temporarily. For close to two decades, spillage of sewage into households had been a daily menace for the people of Torwood and Rutendo suburbs.

“My last born son, who is now 21 years old, enjoyed only the first two years of his life in a home free from spilling sewage. For the next 18 years, sewage all over our home would form part of his normal life. As time went on, we all got used to the stinky smell. That is how we had adapted,” said the 55-year-old Gogo Tshuma, a resident of Rutendo High Density Suburb.

Another resident of Rutendo High Suburb, 58-year-old Mr. Forbes Muzanzi said, “I woke up early morning daily to scoop the sewage out of the yard. For me, it was worse because the sewer manhole was in my yard and it burst regularly flooding the whole house with raw sewage. My children called it ‘Dad’s sewage’, because of how I religiously tried to get it out of the yard and sternly warned them against playing close to it”.

A 71-year-old Gogo Mamvura a resident of Torwood section Q and former ZISCO employee added; “We constantly called the municipality officials to help, but it was short-term. They are the ones who gave us the small pipes that we connected to the drain to discharge the sewage outside the yard, though it then flooded the streets. It was difficult”.

The majority of residents staying in Torwood and Rutendo suburbs are former Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company (ZISCO) employees, the home of Zimbabwe’s once giant steel production company. At its peak, ZISCO, was Africa’s largest integrated steel works, produced up to one million tons of steel annually and employed at least 8,000 people. However, steel production has declined over the years due to the country’s economic crisis, which has severely affected the living standards of Redcliff’s largely urban residents. ZISCO formerly owned the sewer and water infrastructure in Redcliff before it was handed over to the Municipality in the 1990s.

Dilapidated sewer systems coupled with growing population in Redcliff has seen raw sewage discharging into the environment, more so, in residents’ homes, which is a potential health hazard. To help improve wastewater management in Redcliff, ZimFund Urgent Water Supply and Sanitation Rehabilitation Project (UWSSRP), under Phase II replaced almost 4km of the old, small and broken sewer pipelines in Torwood and Rutendo suburbs benefitting close to 6 000 households. The works, which were aimed at removing sewage from residents’ homes and reduce incidences of waterborne diseases, were completed in December 2018, bringing back normalcy to residents such as Mr. Muzanzi and Gogo Tshuma.

“I would like to thank ZimFund from the bottom of my heart. We now live a normal life ever since they replaced pipes last year. Our houses can now attract tenants because there is no more sewage flowing everywhere”, said Mr. Muzanzi, jokingly adding that he was willing to sell his house for US$25 if the sewage problem resurfaced.

“When the sewage disappeared from my house last year, I could not believe it. We now breathe fresh air and my grandchildren have freedom to play anywhere. If I had money, I would have thrown a party, dance till we break the temporary pipe just to celebrate the achievement,” said Gogo Tshuma with a beaming face while hand shelling her maize and seated next to her temporary sewer “pipe” which is still intact.

Other wastewater management project works under ZimFund include rehabilitation of; Torwood ponds filter drying beds, Torwood ponds, Torwood Sewage Pump house, Redcliff Sewage Treatment Works, Rutendo Sewage Treatment Pond, Rutendo Sewage Treatment Works and supply of sewer cleaning vehicles. All these rehabilitation works are meant to ensure safe discharge of properly treated sewage into the environment, which will result in a reduction of incidences of waterborne diseases and improve residents’ quality of life. The project was complete in August 2019, and is benefitting close to 40 000 residents of Redcliff.
3.6 CONSOLIDATION WORKS

In 2019 the project consolidating the gains of UWSSRP I commenced and has three packages for goods supply, small works and procurement of a project Engineer. The project will benefit five municipalities of Chitungwiza, Mutare, Masvingo, Kwekwe and Chegutu. The scope comprises supply of pipes, pumps and accessories, operation and maintenance tools and equipment and the below is the status of the contracts by end of 2019:

3.6.1 UWSSRP II 025 - Supply of Consolidation Goods: Consolidation Goods Bids have been evaluated and awarded to two local companies, namely, Sidal Engineering and Comhold Ltd, following which contracts were prepared and signed. The suppliers are in the process of procuring the goods which are expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 2020.

3.6.2 UWSSRP II 026 - Consolidation Works: Preparations of works tender documents was completed, and cleared by the Bank. The Specific Procurement Notice was published in the first week of May 2019 and bids were opened on 25 June 2019 for 3 lots. The evaluated bids had no value for money so the process was terminated and the bidding was relaunched through Shopping as one lot. The bids closed and were opened on 11 December 2019 and evaluation and award is expected in January 2020.

3.6.3 UWSSRP II 027 - Consolidation Services: Terms of Reference (TOR) and Expression of Interest documents for the recruitment of the Project Engineer services under the Consolidation grant have been prepared and to be advertised in mid-January 2020.
3.7 REHABILITATION OF OUTFALL SEWERS IN CHITUNGWIZA

The purpose of the project is to strengthen access to sanitation services in the Municipality of Chitungwiza to prevent new cholera outbreaks and thus contributing to the overall health wellbeing of the residents. This project has been approved by POC and is financed by earnings from the ZimFund grant, as the Financial Position of 30 June 2019 showed a net income of USD 2,670,000.00 of which USD1.76 Million has been allocated to fund the Phase I consolidation works for the Water and Sanitation and Power projects. The balance amounting to USD 910,000.00 is now financing the rehabilitation of the outfall sewers in Chitungwiza. Bank processes to operationalize the grant is under way and it is expected that the implementation will start in Quarter one of 2020 and completed by quarter two in 2020.

Moreover, the project’s M&E Result Framework was developed along with the baseline data across the key performance indicators. One of the notable observations was the higher cases of common diarrhoea affecting the community. Between Jan – December 2019, a total of 8008 cases were recorded of which 55% were for under five children group (Figure 5 illustrates). Moreover, higher number of cases were recorded during quarter three and four and are associated with the period of heightened droughts, limited access to clean water, prolonged power cuts on top of already weak water and sanitation infrastructure.

**Figure 5: Cases of Common Diarrhoea in Chitungwiza Municipality, in 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases of Common Diarrhoea in Chitungwiza Municipal; 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5years+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5: Cases of Common Diarrhoea in Chitungwiza Municipality, in 2019

**BOX 4: Summary of UWSSRP Phase II Status as at 31 December 2019**

Summary of UWSSRP Phase II Status as at 31 December 2019

- UWSSRP Phase II project completed with satisfactory performance.
- A total of 23 contracts out of 25 contracts completed.
- The PA contract will completed by the end of the programme.
- End of Project Evaluation UWSSRPII 023 will be awarded in 2020 and close before end of the programme.
4

ZIMFUND
GOVERNANCE AND
MANAGEMENT

On the right is AfDB Zimbabwe Country Office Manager Mr. Damoni Kitabire speaking at one of ZimFund community engagement forums. On the left is His Worship, the Mayor of Redcliff, Councilor Clayton Masiyatsva, addressing the community members during ZimFund organized community engagement forum.
4.1 ZIMFUND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

In 2019 the ZimFund’s Programme Oversight Committee (POC) continued to implement its mandate through regular meetings and site visits. During the year, two (2) strategic meetings and a field mission were undertaken from which some decisions and important programme decisions and guidelines were provided to the MMU and other government agencies for the improvement of the implementation of the ZimFund interventions. Some of these are illustrated in table 01. It is important to note that, in all the forums and site visits, the Government consistently acknowledged the ZimFund achievements as well as the great improvement in the implementation of phase II projects across all municipalities compared to phase One (I).

Table 1: POC Meetings and key decisions in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forum Date</th>
<th>Major Decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 20 February 2019 | Approved the extension of ZimFund’s Mandate by one (1) year from 19 October 2019 to 31 October 2020 to allow the implementation of the following three (3) projects:  
• Emergency power infrastructure rehabilitation project, Phase II, stage II;  
• Consolidation works for both water and power phase I projects and;  
• Utilization of ZimFund savings and income for works in Chitungwiza. |
| 27 June 2019 | Approved the Concept Note for Chitungwiza trunk sewer pipe replacement and provision of water pumps in Harare.  
The government decided to take additional and exigent steps for addressing the NRW rates and water supply for the City of Harare. |
| 27 June 2019 | Approved the amendment on the ZimFund operations manual item 4.3 on implementation and supervision functions. This was in order to allow the municipalities to implement and supervise the consolidation projects and the Chitungwiza outfall sewers project. The approval was also aimed at allowing ZETDC to supervise Power Projects related to EPIRPII 008A and EPIRP 010 packages.  
Approved utilization of the funds retained as Liquidated Damages from the Works Contracts ($382,000) be utilized to finance the Budget A shortfall in EPIRP Consolidation Works. |

4.2 KNOWLEDGE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (KME)

In 2019 the MMU continued to embrace Result Based Management (RBM) principles as well as Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) practices. The objectives were to ensure that the ZimFund Management and the POC are well informed of the field implementation experiences and were equipped with relevant evidences for timely and evidenced based decisions making for course correction across all interventions. Consequently, the KME routine outputs continued to allow consistency in capturing, documentation, sharing and uses of evidences and lessons from the fund’s interventions across the four municipalities.

From the beginning of 2019, outputs and outcomes of the ZimFund’s phase II water and sanitation as well as the power interventions steadily became conspicuous across the four municipalities. Thus, the KME and development communication activities were more frequent to ensure systematic capturing, documentation and timely sharing of development results and success stories from field with the fund’s key stakeholders. The following are some of the main activities conducted: supervision and monitoring field visits, production of periodic programme progress reports, evaluation and baseline studies as well as end of project completion report preparations.

Additionally, in 2019 the MMU continued to collaborate with national stakeholders in tracking the outbreak and trends of waterborne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, and dysentery. This was critically important as some of the benefiting municipalities were affected due to limited...
access to clean water caused by prolonged period of droughts, inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure etc. Highlights on these activities is provided in the following sections.

4.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Field Missions

During the year, over 18 visits to ZimFund’s project sites across the four municipalities were undertaken by different ZimFund stakeholders. The main objective of the missions were: to monitor progress and quality of the implementation, project supervision, evaluation, and documentation. Box 03 provides highlights of the missions:

**BOX 5: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Field Missions in 2019**

**Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Field Missions in 2019**

- The Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and local government conducted the M&E mission to all UWSSRP benefiting municipalities and sites. The main purpose of the mission was to assess progress as well as ensure the sustainability of the projects beyond the grant envelope. The team appreciated the great investments and achievements realized through the ZimFund grants completed projects and the upcoming consolidation projects.
- A delegation from Zimbabwe Environmental Management Agency (EMA) toured Redcliff ZimFund project sites to assess the status of wastewater management by the Redcliff Municipality. They confirmed that the municipality is no longer polluting the environment.
- Visits were done by POC members and the Australian Embassy officials, to Hwange power station, Marvel Sub-station in Bulawayo and the Chertsey Substation in Gweru. In this mission, they confirmed and appreciated the outcome of ZimFund investment on power projects.
- AfDB Management paid visits to Hwange power station, Marvel Sub-station in Bulawayo and the Chertsey Substation in Gweru. In these visits they appreciated the positive impact of the ZimFund investments and recommended more funding should be mobilized for similar interventions in the country.
- KM&E visits were conducted to all power, water and sanitation project sites such as Hwange power station, Marvel Sub-station in Bulawayo and the Chertsey Substation in Gweru, the municipalities of Ruwa, Chitungwiza, Harare, Redcliff, Mutare, and Masvingo. The visits resulted in ZimFund updated databases, project baseline data collected, project performance records and lessons collected and disseminated.
Following the Cyclone Idai in parts of the country, the MMU jointly with other Bank staff conducted two rapid assessment Mission to the most affected areas of Chimanimani and Ngangu. The team successfully assessed the extent of the impact of Cyclone Idai on water and sanitation as well as on roads and bridges. A report was prepared and submitted to the Bank for consideration.

End of project completion missions were undertaken for both power phase II stage 1 and water and sanitation phase II project (UWSSRP II and EPIR II step 1). The missions resulted in the production of AfDB internal project completion reports, which are standard management requirement across all Bank’s projects.

4.2.2 Monitoring and Surveillance of Water Borne Diseases

In collaboration with sectoral stakeholders, during the year the MMU continued to monitor outbreaks, morbidity, and trends of waterborne diseases especially cholera and under-five diarrhea across the country. The findings were used to inform planning for ZimFund and its main stakeholders.

Although in Zimbabwe every person has a right to safe clean and potable water, in 2019 this was not the case for many people across the country. During the year Zimbabwe like many other southern African countries experienced extended period of droughts that led to drying up of raw water sources that also affected power production capacities. Challenges were also experienced in availability of key water treatment chemicals due to shortage of foreign currency, which forced Harare’s water treatment plant at Morton Jaffray to close and or limit production, leaving over 2 million people and key institutions without running water. Available report indicated that the Harare City Council needs around two million USD dollars per month for water treatment chemicals against a revenue of 15 Million Zimbabwe dollars (USD883, 000) monthly collections.

The limited access to clean portable water placed millions of residents at risk of contracting water borne diseases as residents often resorted to drinking water from shallow, unprotected wells that are contaminated. Where residents resorted to drilling boreholes, they required electricity to pump water – this has been another challenge as the most of the country experienced constant power cuts and or load shedding lasting up to 18 hours daily. All these contributed to increased incidences and rates of water borne diseases as summarized below:

- **Cholera:** The last cholera case was reported on 12 March 2019 in Shamva District in Mashonaland Central Province. By the end of the year the cumulative figures for cholera stands at 10,421 cases and 69 deaths. The cumulative CFR is 0.66%.

- **Common diarrhea:** The incidences of diarrhoea cases and deaths remained high through the years and the under-five children were mostly affected. Mashonaland, Manicaland Provinces and Harare constantly reported higher cases and deaths. By the end of the year the cumulative figures for diarrhoea cases were 450,667, 255 deaths and a cumulative CFR remained 0.06%. Figure 6 illustrates the trends for the past 3 years.

- **Typhoid:** An increasing trend and number of cases were recorded in Bulawayo during quarter four, 2019. Generally, over 38 new cases were suspected and 1 death was reported. By end of the year, the cumulative figures for typhoid were 6,191 suspected cases, 165 confirmed and 13 deaths. The cumulative CFR is 0.20%.
4.3 COOPERATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

In 2019 ZimFund continued to enjoy a good and steady growing relationship and support from the Government of Zimbabwe and its Agencies on implementation of the projects. Through engagements with ZIMRA, all contractors managed to import their materials duty-free in accordance with the Host Country Agreement. On a regular basis ZimFund engaged the Government for facilitating attainment of import licenses where they were required.

Moreover, through the good working relationship, the MMU was able to successfully facilitate meetings, joint field visits with Government and ZimFund MMU to discuss and monitor ZimFund projects implementation. Nevertheless, major challenge for 2019 was Government’s delay to commission some of the completed projects. There was also a challenge of lack to resources by ZIMRA to timely refund VAT payments.

4.4 HANDOVER OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY ROLES TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES

At the end of 2019, the ZimFund Implementing Entity (GKW Consult) management role on ZimFund water and sanitation projects ended. Consequently, they handed over the responsibility of UWSSRPII Consolidation Works to all five benefiting municipalities. The event took place on Friday 13 December 2019 and was attended by the MMU, GKW, Municipalities and the Ministries of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement and Finance & Economic Development officials.

The benefiting Municipalities will see the completion of the Consolidation Works and overall maintenance of the renovated and or installed infrastructure by the ZimFund interventions. But for all procurement issues, these Municipalities will be engaging the Procurement Agent through the Project Engineer to be recruited.
4.5 COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

Various communication activities were implemented during the year and that helped to document and disseminate ZimFund projects’ progress and successes to various stakeholders. The key activities included communicate engagement forums, ZimFund Stories, Periodic articles and commencement of phase II documentary.

4.5.1 ZimFund Monthly Column

During the year the famous ZimFund monthly column was published in the country’s widely read weekly newspapers: The Sunday Mail and Standard newspapers with the objective of the of disseminating ZimFund project results and raise awareness of the project’s role in water and sanitation and energy projects in the country. The stories received positive feedback and were regularly shared with donors, government of Zimbabwe, key ZimFund stakeholders, and also posted on the Bank website and intranet. Below are some of the links to the some of the ZimFund Stories Published in 2019:
4.5.2 Documentary Production

In 2019, the phase one video documentary was produced and distributed to key ZimFund stakeholders. The documentary showcases the successes and impacts of both water and sanitation and energy projects under phase I. The production of the phase two documentary also began in the last quarter of 2019 and will be completed in early 2020.

4.5.3 Community Engagement Workshops

ZimFund had two community engagement workshops in 2019 and these were held successfully in Harare and Redcliff. The workshops were held in conjunction with beneficiary cities with an aim to learn, share knowledge, perspectives, and best practices about ZimFund interventions in their communities. At least 120 women, youth, and men were in attendance and these included residents, officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Water, Environment and Climate, ZimFund Donors, African Development Bank and ZimFund team, National Coordination Unit and councilors. Participants were afforded an opportunity to share ideas on ZimFund projects through focus group discussions and also toured project sites in their cities.

“We appreciate that there are some international partners who think local - when it comes to water availability for communities. They are availing their resources to ensure that people have access to water. Also, coming to engage stakeholders to hear what the communities are thinking so as to inform and improve their interventions is a strong component especially in ensuring community stewardship of installed infrastructure.” Community Water Alliance – Residents Association

Some of the participants at Redcliff community engagement forum touring Torwood ponds.
5

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT
During the course of the implementation of various packages in 2019, a couple of lessons which had an impact on the implementation of the projects were learnt especially given the dynamics of the economic and socio-political operating environment. Below is the summary:

1. **Timely availability of Technical Studies for scoping, design and costing of the future projects.** Timely availability of technical studies is important to avoid delays in project implementation. The absence of such studies contributed significantly to the delay in implementation of the projects.

2. **Timely availability of project data is necessary for efficient implementation of projects.** During 2019, delays were experienced in implementation of some of the ZimFund projects owing to the unavailability of existing infrastructure data and designs. Therefore it is recommended to government agencies such as ZPC/ZETDC to make plans and efforts to ensure timely availability of such project data.

3. **Challenging economic and financial environment:** As it was the case for previous years, this challenge was also experienced in 2019. The economic and financial situation in the country presented challenges to the smooth implementation of the project packages as most contractors faced difficulties in accessing funds due to cash constraints within the local Banks. Furthermore, the current shortage of foreign currency in the country affected the smooth importation of goods by local contractors. The major lesson learnt from this situation is that there is need to be flexible in the implementation modalities and advance planning to ensure that projects are completed as designed.

4. **Beneficiary capacity constraints:** Adequate capacity and skill mix for benefiting municipalities is critically important for the sustainability the ZimFund investments and results. During 2019, the challenges of limited capacities and skill mix by the beneficiary entities (especially municipalities) continued to be a constraint to the projects. The lesson learnt is that there is greater demand to incorporate capacity building components in the various packages. This will also improve sustainability beyond the projects lifespan.

5. **Revenues from water and sanitation not delinked from general revenues of the Municipal Councils:** In order to ensure sustainability of the project results, there is urgent need for the GoZ and the Municipal Councils to ring-fence water and sanitation revenues for O&M and replacement costs.

6. **High Non revenue water affecting sustainability:** Need to expedite the installation of the procured domestic water meters and replacement of non-functional meters. There is also need for community sensitization on the importance of meeting water and sanitation bills GoZ and the Municipal Councils.

7. **Availability of water resources:** The full realization of the benefits accrued from the Project interventions are being hindered by the unavailability of raw water from the sources. There is need to quickly explore alternative sources of water supply to augment the existing sources as well as prioritizing the supply.

8. **Adequate Cost Recovery Mechanisms key to sustainability:** With most of the project outputs now met, it is imperative that municipalities operate at acceptable tariff levels to ensure the costs for operation and maintenance are recovered. This will entail that the councils come up with a Tariff Setting Strategy that will inform the tariff levels to ensure sustainability.
9. **Climate Change:** The impacts of climate change have been negatively affecting the availability of water for the new infrastructure to effectively provide water to all targeted communities. This calls for additional short-term support by GoZ and its partners to the affected communities to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Chitungwiza Municipality plumber showcases some of the 15 000 water meters supplied to different beneficiary authorities under ZimFund phase II

A sewer cleaning vehicle supplied under ZimFund phase II on its way to clear sewer blockages in Chitungwiza Municipality
In 2019 the ZimFund projects achieved significant milestones although they were implemented in a more challenging environment as Zimbabwe continued to experiencing severe economic shocks emanating from the dry agricultural season, the impact of Cyclone Idai and the short term impact of the austerity fiscal, monetary and exchange rate measures that were being implemented by the Government. Nevertheless, ZimFund continued to enjoy great support from the GoZ as a result of the increased appreciation of improvement of living conditions of people across the benefiting municipalities. Furthermore, Government’s commitment to the implementation of fiscal consolidation measures that begun in 2019 is expected to give a strong rebound in growth to above 7% by 2020 as well as raising the per capita GDP, which would have a positive impact on the capacity of the government and institutions to further sustain the gains from the ZimFund investments. Moreover, in 2019, it was learnt that the Zimbabwe Central Government has recorded a budget surplus of RTGS$146 million which will be extended to support the provision and improvement of social services. The ZimFund’s municipalities are therefore set to benefit from these funds.

In 2020 ZimFund is set to complete all the remaining projects. But the water and sanitation situation in many parts of the country still requires more of ZimFund kind of support. The impact of climate change on the water and sanitation as well as power supply add on to the challenge, thus the need for continued and or additional financing of the ZimFund initiative. The African Development Bank will, therefore, continue to collaborate with GoZ and other stakeholders in ensuring that Zimbabweans enjoy their rights to access clean potable water and safe sanitation services.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Besides the oversight functions provided by the POC, the Bank’s Country Manager, DAMONI Kitabire and the Project Tasks Managers; Siega MOLEPO for EPIRP II and Boniface ALEOBUA for UWSSRP were very fundamental in the overall implementation and achievements of the ZimFund. They provided leadership and technical guidance to MMU during the projects implementation. Additionally, in 2019, the MMU team continued to be a critical management tool for the successful implementation and achievement of the objectives of the funds. The MMU comprises eight (8) multinational’s team members carrying out the managerial, technical, administration and logistics services across the ZimFund projects. They had mutual views on the year 2019 and 2020 prospects as proved below:

“2019 was a remarkable year for the ZimFund team. We achieved great mileage in the improvement of access to water and sanitation services as well as critical power infrastructure in the target communities. The installed infrastructure will last for many years to come. This was despite challenges related to the contractor’s performance and the prolonged droughts that affected the availability of raw water and power generations. I would like to sincerely appreciate the support of the Bank and development partners that made ZimFund a reality. I and my entire team see the year 2020 as an opportunity to further consolidate the gained results through the implementation of phase one’s consolidation projects, additional financing for Chitungwiza and collaborate with other development partners to ensure improved and sustained access to clean and safe water and sanitation services to the people of Zimbabwe”. Said Emmanuel NZABANITA, ZimFund Manager.

“2019 was one of a very rewarding year for ZimFund. A good number of expected results were achieved across the four municipalities albeit the prolonged drought challenges that led to drying up of water sources, hence increased incidences and rates of waterborne diseases. I expect to see more ZimFund results in 2020 as rain season commenced, consolidation projects implementation kicks off and government and other stakeholders use evidence and lessons from ZimFund to address gaps and challenges in the water and power sectors”. Said Amani AIMTONGA, ZimFund Knowledge Management, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Expert.

“2019 was generally a good year as we managed to implement all the communication activities planned. However, the year ended on a bitter-sweet note as we witnessed most projects coming to an end, at the same time with mixed results due to the devastating effects of climate change. I pray and hope the country receives good rains in 2020 so that communities can fully enjoy the benefits brought about by ZimFund and of course, tell the ZimFund story better!” Said Ms. Sikhanyisiwe MLOTSHWA, ZimFund Communications Specialist.
“2019 was a very busy and productive year. I provided smooth administration and financial support to the team. I feel so blessed and privileged to be part of the strong ZimFund family that has successfully implemented projects that have made a great impact to the lives of Zimbabweans. I am now looking forward to the new challenges and opportunities that 2020 brings and the successful completion of the remaining ZimFund Interventions”. Said Laina MUGUTI, ZimFund Finance and Administration Assistant.

“In my view, the year 2019 was a demanding year for all ZimFund projects. I supported engagement with Government Ministries, Agencies and beneficiary institutions to play their part effectively and timeously in the completion of Phase II projects and approval of additional financing support (EPIRP & UWSSRP Consolidation Works). In 2020, I anticipate most activities to be centered on commissioning of various projects financed through ZimFund and launching of Consolidation Works across the beneficiary Municipalities”. Said KANOGWERE, FORBES, ZimFund Protocol and Liaison Officer.

“Even though 2019 was a tough year for the Country and indeed the ZimFund projects, the objectives of the ZimFund were achieved especially noting that water was delivered to households in Ruwa, Chitungwiza, sections of Harare and Redcliff for the first time in many years. In 2020 we look forward to consolidating the project efforts of 2019 and improve on the results and the 2019 successes to attain better water and sanitation services to Zimbabweans.” Said Herbert NYAKUTSIKWA, ZimFund Water and Sanitation Engineer

“Infrastructure Projects are never simple, they all need undivided attention and the results can only be achieved by Teamwork. Poor performance by anyone of the team members will affect one of the project attributes, i.e. scope, time and cost. Although we experienced delays beyond our control, I witnessed teamwork in the year 2019 and I hope that continues into 2020.” Said Boniface MUTANGADURA, ZimFund Power Engineer.

“2019 was a very exciting year! Had seamless logistics support and zero road accidents. It was very fulfilling to witness changes in the lives of people served by ZimFund interventions and I am very happy to realize that my efforts in supporting the ZimFund teams contributed to positive changes in the lives of Zimbabweans. I am expecting the year 2020 to be equally exciting as we conclude many ZimFund projects”. Said Bernard HWATURA, ZimFund Driver & logistics assistant.
### ANNEXES

#### ANNEX 1. EPIRP II STAGE 1 Results per Performance Indicators (Sept 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicators (as per RLF;</th>
<th>Baseline value (Year)</th>
<th>Most recent value (A)</th>
<th>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)</th>
<th>Narrative assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The power production capability of the installed capacity fully restored with due attention to environmental safety &amp; protection</td>
<td>Utilized installed capacity</td>
<td>1237 MW in 2013</td>
<td>1960 MW by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Access to reliable electricity supply</td>
<td>1.1 Percentage of customers with access to firm transformer capacity at Transmission level</td>
<td>32% in 2013</td>
<td>63.5% in 2016</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>Some scope moved to Stage II which is ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Improved environmental quality at HPS and surroundings</td>
<td>2.1 Levels of air particulates in the air at Hwange Power station and surroundings</td>
<td>15-290 mg/m³ in 2013</td>
<td>&lt;0.075mg/m³ by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Quality of water effluent from the plant into the rivers regarding turbidity and sulphates.</td>
<td>137-300 mg/l in 2013</td>
<td>&gt;250mg/l by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope changed to a Study only and no physical implementation of recommendation From the Plant Drain System Containment and Effluent Treatment Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Transmission Transformer capacity increased</td>
<td>1.1 No. of transformers and related equipment replaced and installed at selected Project areas</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>2 x 175MVA, 330/(132)88/11kV and 1 x 90MVA, 330/132/11kV transformers at 3 substations</td>
<td>1 x 175MVA, 1 x 90MVA, 330/132kV transformers at 2 substations installed</td>
<td>1 x 175MVA, 330/132kV transformer scope moved to Stage II due to budget constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Sub-Transmission and Distribution Capacity Strengthened</td>
<td>1.2 No. of transformers and related equipment procured and installed</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>1 x50/75MVA, 132/33kV Transformers 1x 20MVA, 33/11kV Transformers (PE Dam)</td>
<td>1x 20MVA, 33/11kV Transformers (PE Dam)</td>
<td>1 x50/75MVA, 132/33kV Transformers scope moved to Stage II due to budget constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 SCADA Systems Installed</td>
<td>No. of SCADA systems installed at substations</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>Two substations by 2016</td>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>Two substations now visible at National Control Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Hwange Power Station Rehabilitated</td>
<td>1.4.1 Ash Dam for Stage-I and Stage-II rehabilitated</td>
<td>rehabilitated in 2013</td>
<td>Completion of Ash Dam rehabilitation by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome indicators (as per RLF;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
<th>Baseline value (Year)</th>
<th>Most recent value (A)</th>
<th>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)</th>
<th>Narrative assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2 Vacuum Cleaning Plant of Stage-I and Stage-II replaced</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>Replacement &amp; Installation of Vacuum Cleaning by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.3 Dust suppression Plant for coal Handling Plant of Stage-I and Stage-II rehabilitated</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>Supply &amp; installation of Dust suppression Plant by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.5 Dirty Drain System of Stage-I and Stage-II rehabilitated</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>Construction of run-off water pond and effluent treatment Plant by 2016.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and Delivery of Mobile Equipment</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>1 x Articulated Bowser 1 x Articulated pipe carrier Truck 1 x Articulated Tipper Truck 2 x Excavators 2 x Ride on Compactors</td>
<td>Delivery completed</td>
<td>Equipment in active use at the Ash Dam, thereby reducing the occurrence of an environmental disaster should the Dam wall collapse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Drain System Containment and Effluent Treatment Study</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>Plant Drain System Containment and Effluent Treatment Study Management Plan</td>
<td>Management Plan</td>
<td>Study only and no physical implementation of recommendation from the Plant Drain System Containment and Effluent Treatment Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Investment Plan Consultancy service Produced</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>1 by 2016</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Scope taken out due Budget constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Project Management Services ad Audit Reports produced</td>
<td>0 in 2013</td>
<td>3 by 2016</td>
<td>3 by 2016</td>
<td>Project Management and Audits completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANNEX 2. UWSSRP PHASE 11 RESULTS PER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (SEPT 2019).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
<th>Baseline value (Year)</th>
<th>Most recent value (A)</th>
<th>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)</th>
<th>Narrative assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people benefiting from improved supply and duration</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,504,958</td>
<td>2,000,000 (2015)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>The project rehabilitated water infrastructure has provided periodic access to water to 75% of targeted population, notwithstanding the limited duration of 4.3 hours resulting from water shortage, power load shedding, droughts, inconsistent water pricing structure against the cost of production, and limited alternative water and energy sources. Access to water is expected to improve once source supply improves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome indicators (as per RLF; Baseline value (Year))</td>
<td>Baseline value (A)</td>
<td>Most recent value (A)</td>
<td>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</td>
<td>Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)</td>
<td>Narrative assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of people exposed to spilled raw sewage</td>
<td>20% (2011)</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>-162%</td>
<td>UWSSRP II reduced % of people exposed to spilled raw sewage in most hot spots across the 4 municipalities. In Ruwa for example, the project interventions has led to a reduction of number of people exposed to spillage from 50% to around 2%. However, the project covered only small part of the municipal sewerage transmission networks. As such, aging infrastructure and lack of water in the networks affected the overall outcome of the UWSSRP II intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in NRW</td>
<td>57% (2012)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>52% (2015)</td>
<td>136%</td>
<td>Level of desired results over achieved. The project interventions reduced NRW by 3.8 times more than expected in targeted areas with exception for the City of Harare, where NRW remains high (60%) due to among other reasons the ageing distribution network causing more physical losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue collection efficiency</td>
<td>51% (2012)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>60% (2015)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>Level of desired results not achieved. Unreliable access to municipal water and macro-economic challenges continued impacting the residents’ payment rates. The Municipal revenue collection systems, replacement of old domestic meters as well as capacities of the meter readers require capacity strengthening. The capacity and willingness to pay on the part of residents has not really improved enough to see the project target being met.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narrative assessment

The Project has managed to largely meet its development objective of improving both the water and sewerage network performance, strengthening commercial aspects and enhancing service delivery efficiency. The Project has been successful in reinforcing the great part of the water and sewerage networks in Harare, Chitungwiza, and Ruwa and Redcliff municipalities.

1. OUTPUTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (s) (Rehabilitated Water Treatment Works)</th>
<th>Baseline value (Year)</th>
<th>Most recent value (A)</th>
<th>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Progress towards target (%) (A/B)</th>
<th>Narrative assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of facilities refurbished</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All targeted water treatment plants were rehabilitated and are functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of network in km (Rehabilitated Water Distribution system)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All planned distribution network has been rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator (s) (Water Pumping Stations)</th>
<th>Baseline value (Year)</th>
<th>Most recent value (A)</th>
<th>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Progress towards target (%) (A/B)</th>
<th>Narrative assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of facilities refurbished</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All targeted water treatment plants were rehabilitated and are functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator (s)</td>
<td>Baseline value (Year)</td>
<td>Most recent value (A)</td>
<td>End target (B) (expected value at project completion)</td>
<td>Progress towards target (%) ((A/B))</td>
<td>Narrative assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Water meter installed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,621</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>25,000 Domestic water meters were supplied by UWSSRP. Installations by Municipalities delayed due to limited capacity and the needs for additional fittings to match with the fittings on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of facilities rehabilitated (Waste water treatment works)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All targeted waste water treatment plants were rehabilitated and are functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of facilities refurbished (Raw sewage pumping stations)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All planned raw water sewage pumping stations have been refurbished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of sewer replaced (Sewage reticulation system)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Target was revised to 17.11. 10 km were realized by CoHW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of people trained</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>352 (F=73, 20%)</td>
<td>176%</td>
<td>Overall goal was achieved, notwithstanding 20% out of 30% targeted # of women trained. This is because of limited number of women in the field related to water engineering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment plan (for Redcliff)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>The investment Plan for Redcliff was prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance for NRW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Entity Team in place</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>The Implementing Entity was recruited and was available throughout the project period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement Agency in place</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>The Procurement Agency was recruited and provided services throughout the Project period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management team</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>The Project Management Team was available throughout the Implementation Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project M&amp;E Plan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Achieved. M&amp;E plan as a living document, and get updated as per program needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project audited timely</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative assessment**

The Project has managed to largely meet its development objective of improving both the water and sewerage network performance, strengthening commercial aspects and enhancing service delivery efficiency. The Project has been successful in reinforcing the great part of the water and sewerage networks in Harare, Chitungwiza, and Ruwa and Redcliff municipalities.