

## Small Projects Report – Murrupula Borehole Rehabilitation Project

To: WV Austria  
 attn. International Programmes  
 e-mail

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### Project:

Title: Murrupula Borehole Rehabilitation Project	
Country: Mozambique	Region/Area: Murrupula district, Nampula
Duration: 6 months	Budget: € 13,000 (\$15,469)

### I. Reasons for WV Mozambique to implement the project in Murrupula

The overall water and sanitation situation in the country is of concern: about 49% of rural population has access to safe drinking water and 12 percent have adequate sanitation facilities (JMP Report UNICEF/WHO, 2017). Murrupula district is no exception. According to the District Department of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, water and sanitation coverage in the district currently stands at 52% and 25% respectively. Data from the mid-term evaluation by World Vision Mozambique (2017) indicate that only 54% of households had access to an improved water source in the APs, which is below the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of not leaving no one behind and achieve full WASH coverage by 2030. In average 72% of the population has access to an unimproved sanitation facility and 3% have no sanitation facility at all.

The District of Murrupula suffers from limited access to safe water and sanitation services. Significant number of people within the district drink water from rivers and traditional wells that pose health risks, especially to children. Waterborne diseases are also a leading cause of death among adults, especially during the rainy season where rains wash germ infested debris into the unprotected wells. A subsequent negative result of the reduced access to water has been the increased distance children and women must cover to look for water for domestic use. Fetching water from wells is primarily the job of women and children, especially young girls. During the dry season, between June and October, walks of over 5 kilometers in search of water are not uncommon. Many school-aged girls are unable to attend school regularly because they are needed to fetch water for the household, or because they must watch younger siblings at home while their mothers are away in search of water.

In all communities where boreholes have been drilled and which have hand pumps, water management committees have been established for the sustainability of water sources. However, several of the installed pumps suffered damages, for which the repair required greater financial resources and technical capacity superior to the capacity of the existing water committees.

With the objective of contributing to the improvement of life in the communities, WVMoz received from WV Austria \$15,469 (€13,000) for the rehabilitation of water sources. With this amount, it was initially planned to repair 5 boreholes with the use of contractors. However, in order to maximize coverage, WVMoz chose to use government-certified local craftsmanship and to purchase and provide all parts to be used in the rehabilitation process. With the adopted approach, it was possible to cover 16 faulty sources.

The communities that were indicated at the time of designing the proposal were the following: Chinga Sede (2), Namilasse (2), Napapara, Naivava, Injovola, Muritha, Impirima, Namabura, Nathuco, Nagonha, Muralene, Naquirica, Nakapa and Rovuma 2. However, due to the delay in the spare parts

procurement process, another government partner rehabilitated some of the damaged boreholes in communities enlisted above and we had to focus on other communities. Thus, to replace the communities whose broken boreholes were assigned to other partner, the government indicated the following communities: Bairro Campo 1 (2 holes); Nakhuca 1, Nakhuca 2 and Nakhuca 3, Ratane 2, Nagonha, Cavina, Impirima, Muritha, Chief Jamal, 7 de Abril (Chinga), Nampaua, Nainhoto and Nathuco.

## 2. Project goal

*“The goal of the project is to improve health and quality of life children, in Murrupula District by September 2022, through sustainable access and use of potable water, safe sanitation and good hygiene practices”.*

## 3. Project outcome and outputs

Outcome 1: *“Increased access to sustainable and safe water supply for poor and vulnerable communities and children”*

Output 1.1. *“Target communities with improved access to drinking water sources”*

The indicated output is intended to respond to the growing need of water in the target communities; access to clean water still remains a challenge hence the efforts that aim at drilling new boreholes and rehabilitate broken boreholes to allow that more people have access to clean water.

## 4. Achieved Results

Sixteen (16) broken boreholes were rehabilitated in the above mentioned communities as planned. The project has achieved the following:

- Increased number of households with potable water access.
- Reduced time to reach the potable water source to fetch water.
- Reduced water borne diseases cases in the communities

### 4.1 Benefits arising from the intervention

With the rehabilitation of these 16 boreholes, over 5,600 inhabitants of the 16 communities become part of the statistics of people who have access to drinking water, thus hoping for a decrease in the number of patients treated at health units with water-borne illnesses.

The current beneficiaries of these rehabilitated boreholes are made up of men, women and children, especially girls, who previously used to travel long distances, especially in the dry season, to fetch the precious liquid (water). On this trip, they took a long time to reach water sources, which mostly did not have potable water, since they were small traditional holes without cover. People had to share that water with domestic and wild animals. Girls were the most vulnerable group because after having traveled long distances in search of water, there was not enough time to go to school, which largely contributed to their dropping out of school. In some cases, while their mothers went to fetch water, the girls had to be at home taking care of their younger siblings, preventing them from playing. During the rains, a lot of dirt is dragged and mixed with water from rivers and traditional wells, making the water unfit for human consumption, which also contributed to a large extent to the increase in cases of waterborne diseases in communities during the rainy season.

Residents will have more time to do other household chores and, in addition, lateness to school and dropouts will drastically reduce.

## 5. Sustainability of the project

According to the national water policy, all water supply sources must have a water management committee in order to ensure the upkeep and maintenance of the water pump. For these rehabilitated boreholes, these factors were also taken into account when opening them. During the rehabilitation process of the boreholes, refreshment was included for the existing water committees.

During the refreshment of the water committees, issues related to routine maintenance and the need for contributions from families for the maintenance fund were included.

## 6. Major constraints

- High staff turn-over rate in the supply chain, which resulted in excessive delay in completing the supply of materials required for the rehabilitation of the water pumps
- The government's delay in nominating new communities with damaged fountains for rehabilitation
- The need to make new inventory of parts needed in each community

## 7. Detailed financial report compared with the budget

Not yet ready.

## 8. Human interest stories

The rehabilitation of the 16 water holes has brought new dynamics to the families, as women and girls can finally work on other household tasks, even on farming, instead of waking up early in the morning looking for water.

According to Abudo, a child from the Muritha community - *“We faced a lot of difficulties here in the community, because we had to wake up very early to go and draw water from the open wells near the springs because the pump was broken. Suffering was greatest in times of drought because the wells dried up and only a few alternatives remained. It took us all morning to bring water home. It was common for us to leave at 7 am and return at 12 pm. Now, I am very satisfied with the repair of the pump because the water is close and it takes me little time to get clean, good drinking water”* said little Abudo.



Abudo, 14, from Muritha, fetching water in a recently rehabilitated borehole



Arcina. 46. fetching water in a recently rehabilitated borehole in Imbirima

*“Since the water pump broke down, we have had difficult times of lack of potable water in our community. We relied on traditional wells that are about 2 km away. The water is not very clean but it was the only alternative we had. This water caused us diarrhea and skin diseases. In addition to the illnesses, the children were always late for school. With the rehabilitation of*

*the water pump, these challenges were overcome, as the children had enough time for other domestic and school tasks.”* – said Arcina Armando. 46. from Imbirima Community

Abudo's and Arcina's story represents what was happening to many other children and families in rural communities where the project intervened where children and women no longer travel long distances in search of water due to the rehabilitation of water holes.

### **A word of appreciation to the donors**

*“It is a privilege for me to offer words of thanks and appreciation to **Mr. Gansch**, on behalf of rural communities of Murrupula District that benefited from project intervention, for your valuable support. The project intervention brought significant positive change and in the lives of thousands of children, their parents and to the wider communities that will contribute to improve their well-being.”*