



Access to drinking water helps to prevent water borne diseases, Niassa Province 2017

Background

Switzerland has been working in the rural water and sanitation sub-sector since the beginning of its engagement in Mozambique in 1979. The first projects were located at decentralized level in the Northern Provinces. Up to date, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) has remained a top priority for the Swiss Development Cooperation and is being addressed in the current Swiss Country Strategy as one of the determinants of health.

In 2010, Switzerland and its cooperation partners supported the Ministry of Public Works in the establishment of the PRONASAR Common Fund. This Fund has been since then supporting the national priorities of the rural WASH sub-sector and a holistic and coordinated approach of the donors with the government.

Currently the Government is finalizing the new National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program PRONASAR (2018-2030). Its implementation will be supported, inter alia, through PRONASAR Joint Fund contributions. The Joint Fund (formerly: the Common Fund) is currently going through a major reform: The new innovative funding mechanism will not only accommodate partners that support the Government directly (through funds to the national treasury) but also partners which channel their funds through an external fund manager as result of the 2015 debt crisis and loss of trust. Additionally, the Fund includes a performance-based component.

Goal

To support the Government in its efforts to ensure universal and sustainable access to and use of safe water supply and sanitation services to populations living in rural areas of the country by 2030

Beneficiaries

Targeted is the rural population of Mozambique (around 65% of the population = 19 Mio. people)

Health

Support to the *National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program* PRONASAR

The PRONASAR Joint Fund is currently undergoing a reform. At the same time, the Swiss Cooperation Office in Maputo is preparing the Credit Proposal for the upcoming phase (2019-2022).

This Factsheet informs about past Swiss involvement and PRONASAR achievements but puts a focus on the future.



Geographical focus

Nationwide with an original focus on 3 pilot provinces. In 2015, PRONASAR was extended to all provinces

Target group

Women, men, girls and boys of rural Mozambique (ca. 19 Mio. people)

Phases and Timeframe

Phase 2 (2014 – 2018)

Phase 3 (2019 – 2021)

Swiss Budget

Phase 2: CHF 5.1 Mio.

Phase 3: CHF 9.2 Mio. (still to be approved)

Size of the Joint Fund (previously: Common Fund)

Estimated USD 15 Mio. (as of 2020)

Implementing partners

National Water Directorate (DNAAS)

Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water (DPOPHRH)

District Directorate for Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI)

Partners

Government of Mozambique

Austria, Switzerland, UNICEF

→ DFID (UK) and USAID are involved in the current PRONASAR reform and are likely to be new partners of the Fund



Improved traditional latrine (with roof, door and lid), Niassa Province, 2017

Results expected of the next phase

- Increased water supply service coverage and accelerated provision and sustainability of sanitation services, including in health centers and schools
- Strengthened role of local governments through technical capacity building and competitive and equitable allocation of financial resources
- Improved planning and monitoring by strengthening the National Information System of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (SINAS) and service management system and participatory and integrated planning
- Improved inter- and multisectorial coordination and implementation (Government) and improved coordination of rural WatSan sub-sector's partners among themselves and with the Government

Main Activities of the next phase

Switzerland will concentrate its intervention on strengthening water and sanitation governance aspects with a focus on the following main lines of intervention:

Financial Support to PRONASAR's Annual Implementation Plan through PRONASAR Joint Fund. Switzerland together with PRONASAR partners aims to ensure that funds are allocated according to agreed priorities (focus on sanitation and WASH in health centers and schools) and by using transparent and equitable allocation criteria.

Policy Engagement for System Reforms, Fiscal transparency and strengthened public financial management capacities. The Fund contributes to strengthen Public Financial Management by supporting integrated and multi-sectorial planning and budgeting and performance-based allocation criteria as the main tools for steering to achieve results, and increasing internal control measure to improve spending efficiency.

Results achieved and challenges

- With the start of PRONASAR in 2010, the first National Information System of the Water Supply and Sanitation System (SINAS) has been put in place with the support of the PRONASAR Common Fund. Despite progress, the system still has to be consolidated in order to increase consistency and reliability of data and provide more detailed information, such as gender-desegregated figures.
- The program established important coordination and discussion fora for the sector like the joint annual review and the national water and sanitation group.
- The decentralization of the sector budget to provincial and districts levels has increased from 30% in 2014 and 2015 to 65% in 2016, fostering the implementation of the government financial management (E-SISTAFE) at provincial and district level. The Common Fund decentralized budget achieved 78% in 2016.
- All outputs (of the overall PRONASAR program) of the previous phase surpassed the initial targets, e.g. construction and rehabilitation of 17,189 water facilities sources compared to 12'000 planned. However, the initial outcomes for services coverage were not reached, resp. access to water and sanitation in rural have not improved considerably compared to the 2010 baseline. Today only 13% of the rural population has access to improved latrines (as per UNICEF-WHO standard) and 35% to water. Miscalculation in terms of users per water facility and inaccuracy of data/baselines which are amongst the reasons for this non-achievement of the outcomes and are being addressed in the formulation of the new phase.

Transversal themes

A lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) affects **women and girls** disproportionately as women and girls play a primary role in water collection. They must collect water and/or treat family members who become ill due to water contamination. These commitments can affect women's productivity and income and educational attainment. In addition, women are often vulnerable to harassment or violence when they have to travel long distances to fetch water, use shared toilets, or practice open defecation. The water and sanitation sector provides over a Gender Strategy to address these and other challenges – the PRONASAR Joint Fund will support its implementation at the rural level.

As in the PROSAUDE Common Fund, **Good Governance** is a topic inherent in Switzerland's engagement in the rural WASH sector in general and in PRONASAR Joint Fund in particular. Next to its efforts at policy level for further decentralization of the sub-sector, through its engagement in the PRONASAR Joint Fund Switzerland continues to support increased transparency in planning and spending.

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