



The Water and Development Alliance: Water Supply in Chimoio, Mozambique

*Supported by Coca-Cola and USAID's global partnership on water**

SUMMARY: This urban water utility-upgrading project highlights how the public and private sectors can successfully work together to achieve a common goal. Of particular importance in the success of this project were the coordination between parties and the well-defined roles and responsibilities. Additionally, each party had a personal stake in the overall success, ensuring continued engagement.

Background

In late 2005, USAID and the Coca-Cola Co., with support from the Global Environment and Technology Foundation, or GETF, launched a partnership called the Water and Development Alliance, or WADA, to address community water needs in developing countries around the world.

The objectives of the alliance are to:

- Establish community-led, sustainable water and watershed resources management tools to benefit people and ecosystems.
- Increase access to community water and sanitation services.
- Encourage healthy behaviors in sanitation and hygiene.
- Promote efficient, sustainable and productive use of water to protect the environment and provide economic benefits to communities.

Through 2011, WADA had committed \$30.8 million for projects in 23 countries, 16 of which are in sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately 53 percent of the funding has come from USAID and 47 percent from the Coca-Cola system, including corporate, foundations and bottling partners.

Country projects are developed jointly by Coca-Cola Foundation representatives and USAID mission staff and support the USAID water strategy in each country. They are often joined by other local

and international partners. Local Coca-Cola bottlers are increasingly involved in many projects. All projects are reviewed by a technical team to ensure consistency with international standards, including good governance, public participation, financial and ecological sustainability, and gender and social equity. Projects tend to complement existing USAID development programs and Coca-Cola Africa Foundation charitable contributions rather than being stand-alone projects. Under the WADA partnership, 524,200 people had benefitted from access to an improved water supply through 2011, including 55,600 from access to improved sanitation services and 380,000 from improved local water resource management. In addition, 440,500 hectares were placed under improved water management.

The Chimoio, Mozambique, Project to Expand the Urban Water Supply and Increase Access of the Urban Poor to Clean Water

With a population of 250,000, Chimoio is Mozambique's sixth-largest city. Before the WADA project, the city faced a severe chronic water shortage, and fewer than 15 percent of the residents were served by any kind of water supply. Water was usually available for only three to six hours per day, and was inconsistent and inadequately treated. The city also suffered from an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 19.7 percent, well above the national average. Almost one-fifth of the city's residents were even more vulnerable to water-related diarrheal diseases because of their HIV/AIDS status.

Objectives of the project

In late 2007, WADA partners Coca-Cola Sabco (Mozambique), SARL (the local bottler), USAID/Mozambique, The Government of Netherlands Development Corp., FIPAG (the Government of Mozambique Urban Water Investment Program) and the Netherlands' largest water company, Vitens, formed an alliance to improve the water supply throughout Chimoio and extend the distribution to some of the city's poorer neighborhoods.

Results

The three-year program supported the renovation of 14 boreholes throughout the city, connected them to the main piped distribution system or local networks, and substantially expanded the municipal water supply capacity by rehabilitating an old, dilapidated TextAfrica textile water treatment plant and constructing a transportation main to connect the treated water to the municipal reservoir. As a result of the TextAfrica plant rehabilitation, 19,600 people, 12 schools, a hospital and a secondary health facility — in addition to local commercial users, including the local bottling company — now have a consistent supply of clean running water.

WADA also constructed a 10,000-meter (33,000-foot) pipeline to extend a secondary water distribution network to Bairro 4, a neighborhood identified through a consultative process with local communities and city officials to be among those in greatest need of improved water. One-fourth of the households in Bairro 4 (1,200 households) were also connected directly to the network, and five new standpipes were installed, providing first-time access to safe, piped water to 7,200 people. Finally, working closely with FIPAG and Vitens, WADA provided technical assistance and training to staff of the local water company to improve technical, administrative and financial management practices (including cost recovery to ensure sustainability), in addition to internal and external communications and public relations.

The total cost of the TextAfrica rehabilitation was \$1,713,000, of which \$1,376,000 came from WADA and \$337,000 came from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and FIPAG. The cost of the Bairro 4 project was \$438,000, of which \$435,000 was from WADA and \$3,000 came from FIPAG.

FIPAG provided overall program coordination, and Vitens contributed technical oversight.



Keys to success/lessons learned

Although each of the partners was responsible for a different component of the project, overall success depended on all of the partners coordinating closely and continually with one another, with the city government and with Bairro neighborhood organizations. Without all of the partners working in concert, the project would not have been successful and the results would not have met expectations. A seminal coordinating role was also played by a consultant engaged by WADA. This kind of a facilitating role might be required in projects of this nature. USAID oversight also ensured that the project objectives were being fully addressed.

Success also depended on each partner having a real stake in the outcomes. Although the Africa Foundation and the Coca-Cola Co. are separate entities and foundation projects do not directly benefit the company, it is in the interest of the commercial company to demonstrate a commitment to improving the quality of life for potential customers. In the Chimoio project, operations of the local bottling company had also been threatened by the lack and poor quality of the water supply, and rehabilitating the TextAfrica plant was critical if it was to remain viable.

The project demonstrated that the public and private sectors can bring resources and expertise together to yield results that neither could have achieved separately. The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation considers the Chimoio water supply project to be among WADA's most strategic.

Contacts

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**This case study is based on "Coca-Cola and USAID: A Global Partnership on Water," a Fact Sheet of the Water and Development Alliance, 2012; "Expanding Water Supply to Bairro 4 and Surrounding Areas," a WADA Fact Sheet, 2008; and information provided by the Global Environment and Technology Foundation.*



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