



RESULTS REPORT 2017
WATER AND SANITATION KIGOMA
REGION PROJECT
(WASKIRP)
TAN 1403211

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Acronyms

BTC	Belgian Development Cooperation
DP	Distribution point (equivalent to WP Water Point)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DWE	District Water Engineer
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
IFO	International Finance Officer
ITA	International Technical Assistant
JLPC	Joint Local Partners Committee
LGA	Local Government Authorities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
N/A	Not Applicable
NRM4LED	Natural Resource Management for Local Economic Development
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RR	Resident Representative
RS	Regional Secretariat
SAKIRP	Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Region Project
TCRA	Tanzanian Christian Relief Agency
TFF	Technical and Financial File
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWE	Town Water Engineer
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WP	Water Point (equivalent to DP Distribution Point)

1 Intervention at a glance (max. 2 pages)

1.1 Project form

Project name	Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WASKIRP)
Project Code	TAN1403211
Location	Kigoma Region (rural)
Budget	8.000.000 + 800.000
Partner Institution	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)
Date of implementation Agreement	11 July 2017
Duration (months)	60
Target groups	<p>The final direct beneficiaries of the project are households of the six areas covered by rehabilitation / extension of water supplies. These multi-village schemes will serve 26 villages in total which represents 200.000 direct beneficiaries by 2020.</p> <p>The hygiene promotion campaign will mainly focus on communities living in the villages targeted by the project. A larger number of people will benefit from broader media, such as radio messages. Terms of Reference of the hygiene promotion campaign will specify the different groups to be targeted.</p> <p>Key stakeholders are also part of the beneficiaries from this project as they are fully integrated in capacity development activities and intervene as intermediates in output delivery.</p>
Impact ¹	To contribute towards equitable development and poverty reduction among Kigoma rural communities through improved access to safe and clean water supply and sanitation services
Outcome	To increase access to safe/clean water and sanitation services and reduce burden related to water & sanitation amongst communities in Kigoma region, especially women and youths, and use the water as social economic commodity through sustainable interventions on water supply and hygiene practices
Outputs	A1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way
	A2. 200,000 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets
	A3 Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use

¹ Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

1.2 Project performance

	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability
Outcome	A	A	A
Output 1	A	A	N/A yet
Output 2	A	A	N/A yet
Output 3	A	A	N/A yet

Up to now, it has been confirmed that the need of supplying enough quantities of quality water is a real need in the targeted areas and once done, it will boost local economies and increase the wellbeing of targeted populations having a positive strong impact on women's burden.

All involved stakeholders have shown high levels of commitment with the project (beneficiary populations, Local Government Authorities, existing COWSOs and/or Water Committees, Regional Secretariat). Nevertheless, it is a bit early (the project remains in its start-up phase) to give a full analysis about sustainability because, even if LGAs and RS are there to ensure it, a deeper analysis of water access conflicts and current management practices is not done yet (will be done through the baseline) and without this part of the "picture", no objective analysis about overall sustainability can be done yet.

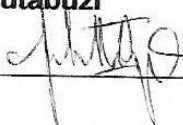
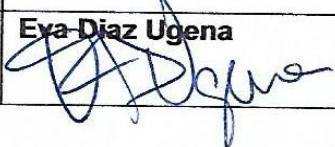
1.3 Budget execution

Total Budget	Expenditure year N	Balance	Total Disbursement rate
8.000.000 €	108,000€	7,892,000€	1.35 %

1.4 Summary

Formulate 5 key points (briefly, in one or two sentences) that a reader of this report should remember.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project started to be effectively implemented on October 2017: it has been introduced to LGAs and beneficiaries and baseline will be launched early 2018.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water bodies seem to be not reliable anymore as a water source for the targeted intakes: most probably groundwater should be explored.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current population figures are higher than forecasted: water demand will be higher than expected having an impact on construction expenses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water schemes management should be designed very carefully to ensure sustainability, avoiding to put all management responsibility on COWSOs and implying LGAs to a higher level.

National execution official ³	Enabel execution official ⁴
Aziz Mutabuzi  21/03/2018	Eva Diaz Ugena  21/03/2018

2 Analysis of the intervention²

2.1 Context

2.1.1 General context

The project is completely anchored in current Government Water Policies and Strategies and will support the attainment of SDG 6 in Tanzania (policies and strategies will not be mentioned here again, as they are comprehensively detailed in the TFF and available for the general public).

Two facts that could have an impact in project implementation should be highlighted, as the project it is still at its start-up phase, project adaptation should be easy:

- The MoWI is currently discussing about a new strategy to be shaped in order to ensure rural water schemes sustainability: up to now the burden of management and sustainability was completely the responsibility of the Water Committees or COWSOs and high rate of failure all over the country demonstrates that this approach should be modified, more support should be given by other actors (specially in assets management), in order to keep water supply systems operational, as it is currently being done for other public services (i.e. Education and Health). Hence, project sustainability strategy should be shaped in a way that will take advantage of this possible new approach.
- After visiting all targeted schemes intakes, it has been stated that in most cases surface water is not a reliable water source anymore (due to several factors) as water streams and springs from where the targeted schemes take the water, have either completely dried up or are drying. In all cases, there is a high seasonal variability. It has been also stated that in some cases the scheme needs to be rebuilt completely as old elements are missing or need to be rebuilt. This could have an impact on total costs of the hardware component.

2.1.2 Institutional context

The institutional anchorage of the intervention remains highly appropriate as it involves all necessary stakeholders having an impact in water supply and water schemes' management: the project is anchored in the Regional Secretariat of the Kigoma Region as a specific project implementation unit (PIU) under the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS). The project will also work with the Districts for certain activities that will be entrusted to them through detailed activity plans and agreements. The Districts will be accountable for deliverables.

Nevertheless, and given the current context of water resources depletion (last year Tanzania entered the category of water stressed countries <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/11/06/water-stress-could-hurt->

² In this document: Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

[tanzanias-growth-and-poverty-reduction-efforts---new-world-bank-report](#)) and therefore water users conflicts, it would be necessary to involve more closely Tanganyika Basin Water Board to avoid negative effects on water allocations, to boost catchment protection activities, to fix safe water yields and to monitor the evolution of water resources having a direct impact on targeted scheme sustainability.

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

Up to now, current execution modalities (as described in WASKIRP TFF) seemed to be very appropriate as they provided the enabling environment to easily and correctly start-up the project.

2.1.4 Harmo-context

During these 3 months the harmonization with other actors was done in two ways:

- Internal actors (other ENABEL projects in Kigoma: SAKIRP and NRM4LED project): support services pooling with SAKIRP project has been established and regular coordination meetings involving the 3 projects are done on a regular basis.
- External actors (other actors working in the WASH sector in Kigoma region): WASH actors in Kigoma region have been contacted (TCRA, Oxfam, DRC, Water Missions, Flemish Red Cross and UNHCR) and WASKIRP areas of intervention have been shared with them. It has been decided to settle a WASH coordination mechanism for Kigoma region during 2018.
- Main partner actors (COWSO / Water Committees and LGAs): during this period targeted COWSOs and / or Water committees have been contacted and the project introduced to them, with the support of RS and LGAs for coordination and community mobilization. Such actors seem to be fully committed with the project. LGAs ownership of the project is quite remarkable, up to now though the figure of the DWE/TWE always available to help with field visits, existing information sharing and communication with beneficiaries has been straight forward.

2.2 Outcome

The project aims to reach 200,000 beneficiaries with reliable supply of clean and safe water. Access to enough quantities of safe water, in line with SDG 6, will improve living conditions of beneficiaries because:

- Times needed to fetch water will be reduced (in most cases both, women and children are the ones in charge of this task). Such time savings can be used for many other productive activities like go to school, develop an activity generating incomes, etc.
- The burden of waterborne diseases will be reduced. This will be ensured also through better hygiene practices.
- The availability of safe drinking water as a social commodity will enhance new economic initiatives.
- Public buildings will provide a safer environment for their users (schools, health

centres, markets, etc.).

- Water services managed in a sustainable way will be more reliable, will enhance women empowerment and will contribute to environment preservation.

2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

Outcome ³ : To increase access to safe/clean water and sanitation services and reduce burden related to water & sanitation amongst communities in Kigoma region, especially women and youths, and use the water as social economic commodity through sustainable interventions on water supply and hygiene practices							
Indicators ⁴	Baseline value ⁵	Progress year N-1 ⁶	Progress year N2 ⁷	Target year N3 ⁸	Target year N4	End Target ⁹	Comments ¹⁰
Preliminary indicator: Population of the project area	197,773	N/A yet				223,762	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: Population with adequate access	76,448	N/A yet				200,000	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: Access to safe drinking water	40%	N/A yet				90%	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: # of public distribution points (DP)	551	N/A yet				900	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: DP functionality	55%	N/A yet				90%	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: # people per functional DP	804	N/A yet				250	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Preliminary indicator: # of private connections	To be defined	N/A yet				to be defined	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF
Water borne disease statistics	To be defined	N/A yet				Decreased with minimum 20%	Baseline not done yet, values taken from TFF.
Quality of service to users (based on a number of performance indicators: number of days with intermittent supply, tariffs, etc...)	To be defined	N/A yet				To be defined	Baseline not done yet
Number of COWSOs with O&M plans	To be defined	N/A yet				Minimum 75% of COWSOs have a O&M plans	Baseline not done yet
COWSOs have a sound	To be	N/A yet				Minimum	Baseline not done yet

³ Use the formulation of the outcome as mentioned in the logical framework (DTF) or the last version of the logical framework that was validated by the JLCB.

⁴ Use the indicators as shown in the logical framework

⁵ The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

⁶ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N-1

⁷ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N. If the value has not changed since the baseline or since the previous year, this value should be repeated.

⁸ The target value at the end of year N

⁹ The target value at the end of the intervention

¹⁰ Comments about progress realised, namely assessment of the achieved value of the indicator at the end of year N compared to the "baseline" values (time 0) and/or the value of the preceding year, and compared to the expected intermediate value for year N. If the intermediate value is not available, the end target will be the reference. Comments should be limited to a minimum.

accounting system	defined					85% of COWSOs have a sound accounting system	
Water points functionality	To be defined	N/A yet				Minimum 20% more WPs are functional.	Baseline not done yet. This indicator can enter into conflict with the preliminary indicator "DP functionality" because of different targets
Water quality complying with standards	To be defined	N/A yet				50 % increase of existing WP which comply with standards.	Baseline not done yet
Effective protection and sustainable management of water catchments (water permits, physical protection, users' conflicts...)	To be defined	N/A yet				75% of installed water points are protected and sustainably managed	Baseline not done yet
Knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) related to hygiene (during collection, transport, storage and use – example handwashing)	To be defined	N/A yet				A minimum increase with: 50% for K. 40% for A 30% for P	
Analysis of progress made towards outcome:							
<i>Relation between outputs and the Outcome. (How) Are outputs (still) contributing to the achievement of the outcome:</i>			N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i>			N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>			N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase				
<i>Unexpected results:</i>			N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase				

2.2.2 Risk management

Please note that as the baseline has not been accomplished yet, the risks analysis presented below has been extracted from the TFF.

Risk Identification			Risk analysis			Risk Treatment	Follow-up of risks			
Description of Risk	Period of identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Poor procurement and contract management	TFF	Implementation risk	M	H	H	Ensure quality control of tender documents technical specifications	PIU			New
						Set appropriate contract management measures at regional, LGA and local level all along the process	PIU – RR			
						Recruit qualified personnel in charge of procurement at project level	PIU – RR - IFO			
Private sector capacity for design studies, works and supervision	TFF	Implementation risk	M	H	H	Optimize procurement procedures, such as prequalification to avoid least qualified companies to bid	PIU - IFO			New
Rehabilitation and extension final costs estimates from study phase above available budget	TFF	Implementation risk	M	H	H	Clear priority criteria for budget allocation to be established at study phase	PIU – IFO			New
Capacity to mobilise Non	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	M	Conduct a NGO mapping and ensure proper dissemination of the	PIU			New

State Actors (for instance in the hygiene promotion component)						calls				
Insufficient staffing of DWEs offices	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	M	Sufficient project staff assigned in the weakest Districts (newly established Unvinza, Buhigwe & Kakonko) and deployment of project extension workers in each District ; contract management of design studies centralized at RS level for all networks	PIU			New
Delays in implementation caused by the geographical location of Kigoma	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	M	Realistic planning for activities and supplies	PIU			New
Limited working window due to extended rainy season of the region	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	H	Realistic planning for activities - especially on works	PIU			New
Neglect of the importance of the gender dimension activities	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	M	Top-down accountability for integrating gender at all phases of the programme and at all levels of the PIU.	PIU			New
Discrimination of vulnerable populations	TFF	Implementation risk	M	M	M	Continuous awareness raising among all stakeholders about the needs and rights of stigmatized populations such as orphans and vulnerable children, people with a	PIU			New

						disability and PLHIV.				
Delays of implementation at District level linked to administrative and technical bottlenecks	TFF	Management risks	M	M	M	Provide technical and administrative assistance to Districts to influence bottlenecks, calling on their accountability and on the support through SC.	PIU			New
Districts not sufficiently involved in planning and budgeting resulting on poor ownership and coordination of overall activities	TFF	Management risks	M	M	M	Ensure co responsibility of the project and coordination at LGA level by DWEs focal points	PIU			New
Delays in contracting service providers due to bureaucratic procedures at region and district for procurement and tendering	TFF	Management risks	M	M	M	Centralize procurement of service contracts as much as possible, but keep a close eye on performance-based payments.	PIU			New
Delays in approval channels of technical matters by chancellors	TFF	Management risks	M	M	M	Increase communication channels and technics to sensitize decision makers	PIU			New
Lack of capabilities in	TFF	Effectiveness risks	M	M	M	Strong finance and administrative project personnel (shared	HR			New

administration and procurement of the PIU						international and senior finance and administration personnel with SAKiRP and NRM-LED)				
Resistance to collaborate within and between different sections of RS and LGA's.	TFF	Effectiveness risks	M	L	L	Diversified capacity development technics ; ensure permanent presence at LGAs and RS levels	PIU			New
Resistance to change	TFF	Effectiveness risks	H	M	H	Address in a progressive way (step by step) service oriented mind shift, through awareness-raising campaigns, trainings, extension work (for both women and men).	PIU			New
Tariffs are not set according to a cost recovery approach	TFF	Sustainability risks	H	H	VH	Develop business plans for COWSO and make these plans a precondition for investments	PIU			New
Opposition between community groups / villages	TFF	Sustainability risks	M	H	H	When possible, adapt design to specific cases, such as one water source serving two distinct/villages populations unwilling to cooperate	PIU			New
						Introduce mediation techniques for conflict resolution at LGAs level	PIU			
						Introduce formal agreements between parties	PIU			
Water sources drying up or being polluted	TFF	Sustainability risks	H	H	VH	Proper assessment of water sources at design stage before investment	PIU			New
						Protection or catchments and sensitization of water catchment users	PIU			New
Continuation of extension work after	TFF	Sustainability risks	M	M	M	Develop an exit strategy plan with LGAs for extension workers financed by the project	PIU			New

completion of the project										
Understaffed COWSOs. High turnover of trained COWSO staff	TFF	Sustainability risks	M	L	L	Ensure financial sustainability of COWSOs through capacity development activities (to be treated as a priority from the onset of the intervention)	PIU			New
Ineffective control of financial information at District and Regional level and questionable reliability and inconsistency in report data.	TFF	Fiduciary risks	M	H	H	Prepare Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and Administration and Finance Manual (AFM) early and provide orientation and training and hands on guidance of its use.	PIU - IFO			New
						Provide administrative backup from PIU to districts to help improve quality of reporting	PIU - IFO			
						Centralize key procurement at project finance and tender support unit.	PIU - IFO			
						Organize regular financial audits (internal and external) and deal with issues through management reports.	PIU - IFO			

2.2.3 Potential Impact

Once the outcome (access to safe and clean water) is reached, the potential impact (contribute towards equitable development and poverty reduction among Kigoma communities) will be straight forward: there is good evidence that all water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) investments can have significant health, economic and development benefits and provide excellent value for money, for every \$1 invested in water and sanitation, an average of at least \$4 is returned in increased productivity (G. Hutton, Global costs and benefits of drinking-water supply and sanitation interventions to reach the MDG target and universal coverage, World Health Organization, Geneva, 2012, p. 4. :

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/globalcosts.pdf)

2.2.4 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the project?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of project and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the project to have a chance of success.
2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way (assessment for the whole of the intervention)		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	All inputs are available on time and within budget.

<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
2.2 How well are outputs managed?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N

In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D

3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Project will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.

3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted based on the achieved results in order to the outcome (Specific Objective)?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	The project is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	The project is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	The project has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the project can achieve its outcome.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The project has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.

3. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).

In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A ; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C ; At least one 'D' = D

3.1 Financial/economic viability?

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
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<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	The JLCB and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the JLCB and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the JLCB and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of project and will continue to be so.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the project, and are likely to continue to be so.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the project. Fundamental changes needed to make project sustainable.
4.4 How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Project is embedded in institutional structures and contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not a explicit goal).
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Project management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

Criteria	Score
Relevance	D
Effectiveness	D
Sustainability	D
Efficiency	A

2.3 Output 1¹¹

Output 1: Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way.

In order to reach Output 1, capacity development activities for both COWSOs and LGAs have to be tailored to each specific case and in addition responsibilities in the management have to be clearly defined according to a realistic analysis.

Therefore, the strategy presupposed during formulation phase to attain Output 1 (which has an enormous impact on reaching the outcome and hence, the expected impact) should be carefully analyzed and developed in line with the results of the lately research works about rural water supply sustainability. Those results show that “business as usual” does not provide in most cases good results, and give a set of orientations to reach (more) sustainable rural water supply:

- “Global study on sustainable service delivery models for rural water: evidence from 16 countries”, 2017. LOCKWOOD et al. <https://wedc-knowledge.lboro.ac.uk/resources/conference/40/Lockwood-2583.pdf> (*this study includes Tanzania*).
- “Reaching for the SDGs, The Untapped Potential of Tanzania’s Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Sector. Executive Summary”, 2017. World Bank <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/28435/120166sum.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>
- “Still barking up the wrong tree? Community management: more problem than solution”, 2017. Dr. Ellie Chowns - Rural Water Supply Network blog <https://rwsn.blog/2017/06/28/still-barking-up-the-wrong-tree-community-management-more-problem-than-solution/>

2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 1: A1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way							
Indicators (taken from TFF)	Baseline value	Progress year 1	Progress year 2	Progress year 3	Progress year 4	End Target	Comments
Quality of service to users (based on a number of performance indicators: number of days with intermittent supply, tariffs, etc...)	To be defined	N/A yet				To be defined	Baseline not done yet
Number of COWSOs with O&M plans	To be defined	N/A yet				Minimum 75% of COWSOs have a O&M plans	Baseline not done yet
COWSOs have a sound accounting system	To be defined	N/A yet				Minimum 85% of COWSOs have a sound accounting	Baseline not done yet

¹¹ The template accommodates up to 3 Outputs (chapters 2.2, 2.3, 2.4). If the intervention has more outputs, simply copy and paste additional output chapters. If the intervention has less than 3 outputs, simply delete the obsolete chapters)

				system	
Progress of <u>main</u> activities ¹² (taken from TFF)				Progress:	Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
A01 Sustainable water supply O&M	X				
A0101 COWSO assessment study	X				
A0102 RAS, LGAs and COWSO capacity development	X				
A0103 C4DEV activities	X				
Analysis of progress made towards output: <i>Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).</i>					
Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):			N/A yet	N/A yet	
Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):			N/A yet	N/A yet	
Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):			N/A yet	N/A yet	
Unexpected results (positive or negative):			N/A yet	N/A yet	

2.3.2 Budget execution

The project it is still at the start – up phase, therefore no financial execution related to this activity has been done (no budget expenses yet under this outcome).

2.3.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	N/A yet
Effectiveness	N/A yet
Sustainability	N/A yet

¹² A: The activities are ahead of schedule
B: The activities are on schedule
C: The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
D: The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

2.4 Output 2

Output 2: 200,000 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets.

This output would be reached once the water schemes are rehabilitated. Both, design and type of technology have also a strong impact on sustainability. Accordingly, baseline results about causes/reasons of failure of the targeted schemes have to be carefully analysed and avoid them during the design phase.

Field visits carried out highlight that population of targeted villages has doubled since the period when the schemes were built up to nowadays and drinking water demand has increased considerably. In addition, available surface water has also decreased significantly (due to deforestation, increase of agricultural activities and climate change effects). Finally, some of the targeted schemes need to be rebuilt completely. These facts have strong design and budgetary implications on the rehabilitation of selected schemes:

- When the project was formulated (in 2015) population figures for the targeted villages was 197,773 inhabitants and forecasted population for 2020 was 223,762 inhabitants. Data collected during field visits, show that current 2017 population figures for the same villages are higher than 230,000. Therefore, forecasted population for 2020 should be reviewed and water schemes designs should take into account new realistic figures.
- Most of the schemes were designed at a moment (between 80s and 90s) when surface water was reliable and not experiencing seasonal variability. Nowadays this is not the case, and surface water bodies feeding schemes intakes have either dried up, or are experiencing high seasonal variability (drying up during dry season). According to that, surface water cannot be seen as a reliable water source for most of the targeted schemes (especially when thinking 20-30 years ahead, normal design period) and groundwater has to be also considered. This will also have an impact on design, necessary budget and O&M complexity.
- New construction will probably imply higher cost than rehabilitation.

2.4.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 2: A2. 200,000 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets.							
Indicators (taken from TFF)	Baseline value	Progress year 1	Progress year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	End Target	Comments
Water points functionality	To be defined	N/A yet				Minimum 20% more WPs are functional.	Baseline not done yet.
Water quality complying with standards	To be defined	N/A yet				50 % increase of existing WP which comply with standards.	Baseline not done yet
Effective Protection and sustainable management of water catchments (water permits, physical protection, users' conflicts...)	To be defined	N/A yet				75% of installed water points are protected and sustainably managed	Baseline not done yet

Progress of <u>main</u> activities (taken from TFF)	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
A02 Rural Water Supply schemes rehabilitation and extension	X				
A0201 Design studies and supervision	X				
A0202 Works (catchments, pumping, treatment, reservoirs, distribution lines, DPs)	X				
A0203 Catchment Protection and Management	X				
Analysis of progress made towards output					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>				N/A yet	
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>				N/A yet	
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>				N/A yet	
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>				N/A yet	

2.4.2 Budget execution

The project it is still at the start – up phase, therefore no financial execution related to this activity has been done (no budget expenses yet under this outcome).

2.4.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	N/A yet
Effectiveness	N/A yet
Sustainability	N/A yet

2.5 Output 3¹³

Output 3: Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use.

One of the main causes of water contamination is how the water is handled and stored at household level. Through well targeted hygiene promotion campaigns, better collection and storage practices should contribute to a safer health environment having a positive influence on reaching the expected outcome and impact.

During field visits it has been stated that most households treat the water used for drinking purposes, either boiling or using sodium hypochlorite disinfection (local brand is “water guard”) and mothers pay special attention to the treatment of water for kids. Therefore, in the case that disinfection will not be done at the scheme intake, the possibility of implementing a comprehensive HWTS program need to be explored, as the basis are already integrated in the community behaviour.

2.5.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 3: A3 Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use.							
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year 1	Progress year 2	Target year 3	Target year 4	End Target	Comments
Progress of <u>main</u> activities					Progress:		Comments (only if the value is C or D)
					A	B	C
A03 Hygiene promotion campaign						X	
A0301 Knowledge, aptitudes, practices study						X	
A0302 Hygiene promotion campaign						X	
A0303 Awareness raising on HIV/AIDS						X	
Analysis of progress made towards output:							
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities (still) contributing to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?:</i>					N/A yet		N/A yet

¹³ If the Logical Framework contains more than three Outputs, copy-paste the 2.4 chapter and create 2.6 for Output 4 , 2.7 for Output 5, etc.

<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	N/A yet	N/A yet
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	N/A yet	N/A yet
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	N/A yet	N/A yet

2.5.2 Budget execution

The project is still at the start – up phase, therefore no financial execution related to this activity has been done (no budget expenses yet under this outcome).

2.5.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	N/A yet
Effectiveness	N/A yet
Sustainability	N/A yet

3 Transversal Themes

3.1 Gender

Gender has been streamlined in the TFF. Accordingly, during this short reporting period, gender has been included in the ToR of the baseline, in order to identify gender roles, responsibilities and practices related to water access and water management:

- Differential perspectives, roles, needs, and interests of women and men including the practical needs and strategic interests of women and men;
- Relations between women and men pertaining their access to water, representation and decision-making processes;
- Potential disparity impact of project interventions on women and men, girls and boys;
- Social and cultural constraints, opportunities, and entry points for reducing gender inequalities and promoting more equal relations between women and men related to water;

3.2 Environment

As for gender issues, environment has also been streamlined in the TFF and included in the ToR of the baseline, in order to identify the water needs of the ecosystems as another water users, including vegetation cover (focusing on their role of soil and water resources preservation) and wild fauna and to assess the impact of climate change in the water cycle in targeted areas:

- Water users' needs (including water for human well-being, ecosystem services, livelihoods and socioeconomic development) quantification and current water balance / water resources pressure.
- Establish a theoretical safe water balance.
- Extrapolate future needs of water users (based on theoretical population growth rates) on a timeframe covering the next 25 years: current trends VS theoretical safe trends.
- Forecast the impact of climate change in available water resources.

3.3 Other

None

4 Steering and Learning

4.1 Action Plan

The project is still in its start-up phase and baseline results are not available yet. It has been stated that no surface water resources are available to rehabilitate the targeted schemes according to the TFF. A major revision of the strategy has to be done according to the facts stated at the inception report.

Action plan	Source	Actor	Deadline
<i>Description of the action/decision to be taken</i>	<i>The sub-chapter to which the action refers (e.g. 2.4)</i>	<i>The person responsible for taking the decision/taking action</i>	<i>e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year N+1</i>
N/A yet	N/A yet	N/A yet	N/A yet
N/A yet	N/A yet	N/A yet	N/A yet

4.2 Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience
Due to the degradation of the environment and the higher water demand by different water users during the last 25 years, surface water resources are not a reliable supply of water for the intakes anymore in the targeted areas, this fact coupled with the fact of higher population figures than expected and that many schemes will need to be rebuilt completely, will make that overall costs for the rehabilitation of the schemes will increase considerably. Thus, the lesson learn is that budget definition should not be done based on the expected population but on the realities of the available resources and current status of the infrastructures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project representation. • Enabel HQ – infrastructure department. • RAS • JLPC
There is a longstanding background of failure of community management of water schemes in the targeted areas (and all over the world) due to several reasons. This means that putting all the burden of managing public facilities on the community itself, can only be done to a certain limit of complexity, over this limit more specialized actors should be responsible for. Hence, the lesson learn is that in rural areas sustainability of drinking water services cannot be ensured only through community management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project representation. • Enabel HQ – infrastructure department. • RAS • JLPC

<p>There is a strong pressure on local and regional government entities to increase water access in a short period of time (for example, in Buhigwe district current coverage is 60% and government target is 80% for 2020) while during the MDG era (2000 – 2015) coverage barely increased, even though a strong accent was put on water schemes construction/improvement in the targeted areas. Lesson learn is that it is worth to invest in ensuring sustainability and not only on building facilities, assuming the risk of not reaching political targets on time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project representation.• Enabel HQ – infrastructure department.• RAS• JLPC
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5 Annexes

5.1 Original Logical framework

Include the original Logical framework

	Logical of the intervention	Indicators	Baseline value	Target	Sources of verification	Hypotheses
GO	<u>Global objective:</u> To contribute toward equitable development and poverty reduction among Kigoma communities through improved access to safe and clean water supply and sanitation services	NSGRP II, BRN WSDP II Key Performance Indicators'			WSDP annual sectorial review and report	Government is implementing reforms and programs in particular WSDP II as originally planned
SO	<u>Specific objective</u> Increased access to safe drinking water and reduce burden related to water & sanitation amongst communities in Kigoma region, especially women and youths, and use the water as social economic commodity through sustainable interventions on water supply and hygiene practices	% of access to functional water supply (according to national standards) ¹⁴	Access to safe drinking water: %	90%	MoW water point mapping M&E system	Enabling environment for sustainability (financial resources, clear roles & responsibilities, adequate water supply systems) and behaviour change
		Water borne diseases statistics	WP functionality: 55%	90%	MoHSW information system and surveys	
RA1	<u>Result:</u> A1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are	Quality of service to users (based on a number of	N/A as COWSO's have to be established	Targets of performance indicators to be decided upon	Core indicators: LGA's M&E	Capacity to pay for water by final users No conflicts between

¹⁴ See also Section 3.5, Table 13. "Preliminary targets for water access indicators"

	managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way	performance indicators: number of days with intermittent supply, tariffs, etc...)		during the comprehensive baseline study	system Secondary indicators: project M&E system	neighbouring villages sharing water systems
		Number of COWSOs with O&M plans	No COWSOs with O&M plans	Minimum 75% of COWSOs have a O&M plans		
		COWSOs have a sound accounting system	COWSOs do not have a sound accounting system	Minimum 85% of COWSOs have a sound accounting system		
R A2	Result: A2 200,000 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets	Water points functionality	Number of functional WPs in the rural LGAs varies between 22.9% and 69.7% ¹⁵ (taking into account the population of the LGAs 51% of the existing WP) The functionality needs to be confirmed during the comprehensive baseline study	Minimum 20% more WPs are functional.	Core indicators: LGA's M&E system Secondary indicators: project M&E system	Feasibility studies confirms viability of water sources and cost estimates No conflicts between water sources and catchment users
		Water quality complying with standards	% of existing water points complying to standards to be determined during the comprehensive baseline study	50 % increase of existing Water Points which comply with standards.		
		Effective protection and sustainable management of water catchments (water permits, physical protection, users' conflicts...)	% of existing water points with effective protection and sustainable water catchment to be determined during the comprehensive baseline study	75% of installed Water Points are protected and sustainably managed		

¹⁵ See "Water Point Mapping System (WPMS) Tanzania Official Website", data of 2014 (<http://wpm.maji.go.tz/>)

R A3	<u>Result:</u> A3. Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use	Knowledge, attitude and practises (KAP) related to hygiene (during collection, transport, storage and use – example hand washing)	To be defined during the comprehensive baseline study.	A minimum increase with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 % for Knowledge • 40 % for Attitude • 30% for Practice 	Secondary indicators from project M&E system based on focus group discussions and other qualitative methodologies	
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5.2 Updated Logical framework

N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase and the logical framework has not been modified yet.

5.3 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	
Planning MTR	dd/mm/yyyy
Planning ETR	dd/mm/yyyy
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012	

N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase and even indicators have not been defined.

5.4 “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report

Please see annex (scan of FIT data with 2017 expenses)

5.5 Resources

N/A yet because the project is still in its start-up phase.

5.6 Decisions taken by the JLPC and follow-up

Up to now, only the one JLPC meeting has been held, the project kick-off JLPC meeting, consequently no strategic decisions have been taken up to now.

Decision to take					Action			Follow-up	
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status