

# WATER AND SANITATION KIGOMA REGION PROJECT (WaSKIRP)

## Synthesis Fiche based on the Final Identification Report

### 1. Title – Duration

The Proposed Project Name in the project concept note is "Water and Sanitation - Kigoma Region Project (WaSKIRP)". In addition, four Swahili names were proposed subject to approval in later stages of the project.

The duration of the intervention will be for five years (60 months), which will tentatively be from July 2015 until July 2020.

### 2. Ministry in charge of the preparation and implementation of the intervention

Ministry of Water (MoW).

### 3. Coherence of the intervention with National Development Plans and with the Millennium Development Goals

The current Tanzania's development effort is guided by two major policies namely, (i) The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025), and (ii) The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) also commonly known as MKUKUTA II. The NSGRP II (midterm strategy) is scheduled for implementation between 2010/2011 and 2014/2015. NSGRP II identifies selected growth drivers such as water, and outlines sector strategies to promote productivity and private sector activity in these areas. To ensure the implementation of the NSGRP II is more effective and focussed the government established a system to oversee, monitor and evaluate the implementation. This initiative is known as "Big Results Now" (BRN), which also focusses on water. The water sector is implemented through a Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) which is implemented in line with both the TDV 2025 and the NSGRP. The WSDP is scheduled to run between 2007 and 2025 and is the most important policy and program document for the WaSKIRP. It is a 20 years programme which is implemented in phases of five years each. The lifetime of the WSDP coincide with that of the TDV 2025. The funding of the programme is through government and development partners.

WaSKIRP contributes to "MDG 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability", and more specifically to its "Target 7C - Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation".

### 4. Analysis of the context

Rapid population growth and urbanisation in Tanzania exerts enormous pressure on the delivery of water supply and sanitation services. Since Tanzania is not in a position to meet the costs of maintaining and improving water supply and sanitation services from public revenues, this situation has led to the introduction of commercial approach to the provision of these services on which they must be paid for, rather than a free service to the consumers. In cities, regional and district towns respectively, the maintenance and developments of water and sewerage infrastructures are carried out by Urban Water and Sanitation authorities (UWSSAs). The UWSSAs are autonomous entities that are meant to operate on the basis of commercial principles. They have been established in all major

cities and towns in accordance with the Water Works Act of 1997 and re-stated in the new Water Supply and Sanitation act of 2009.

The UWSSAs are classified in four categories from A to C in declining order of the cost recovery. This system has been designed to act as an incentive for the utilities to improve their performances. The categories are:

- Category AA: Those which meet all costs including investments
- Category A: Authorities that are able to cover all operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, including staff wages, energy costs, and contributions to capital investments
- Category B: Authorities that are able to meet operation and maintenance costs, share energy costs with the government; and are able to pay full salaries to permanent employees.
- Category C: Authorities that require government support to meet their energy costs and to pay out salaries to permanent employees.

In rural areas, water supply and sanitation services are provided by Community Owned Water Supply Organisations (COWSOs). They have been established through the local government framework of village councils following the adoption of the Water Sector Development Strategy. Out of 10,639 villages, 8,394 had a Water Committee dealing with issues in the water and sanitation sector as of 2007. Updated information obtained during consultation suggested that every village has either a water committee or a COWSO. The role of COWSOs is to operate and maintain the water supply systems on behalf of the community. They are expected to meet all the costs of operating and maintaining their water supply systems through charges levied on water consumers, and to contribute to the capital cost of their systems. The main sources of capital investment are block grants to local government authorities, disbursed by the Regional Secretariat. There are two main types of COWSOs: Water Consumer Associations (Vikundi vya Huduma ya Maji), who are responsible for drinking water supply and Water User Associations (Vikundi vya Watumia Maji), who are responsible for water resources and for solving conflicts among water users.

Kigoma region has one Municipal and six district councils. According to the Tanzania Energy and water Regulating Authority (EWURA), Kigoma Municipality is in category "B" while Kasulu and Kibondo are in category "C". The rest of the districts have no water authorities and thus only COWSO or Water committees are in place. However it should be noted that even in category B town (Kigoma - Ujiji Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) the proportion of people being served directly is relatively low compared to the population being living in the area with water networks as they are not guaranteed full time services. In Kigoma Municipality for example, water is rationed. Water is made available once in every 2 to 4 days.

## **5. Overall Objective, Specific Objective and Indicative Results**

The *overall project objective* is "To contribute toward equitable development and poverty reduction among Kigoma communities through improved access to safe and clean water supply and sanitation services".

The *specific objective of the project* is "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 sanitation".

There are six proposed result area for this project as given below.

- (1) Increased water access that reduces water related burden (diseases, distance travelled/time) to the community to participate in other economic activities.
- (2) Increased sanitation access by school girls, maternal mothers, and household members through intervention and demonstration of appropriate sanitation initiatives.
- (3) Increased water management skills by WUAs/COWSO gained through participation and capacity building.
- (4) Increased benefits to youth through capacity building on trade related to water supply/sanitation spare parts and technologies related to repair and maintenance of the same.
- (5) Increased protection of water sources and environment through capacity building, awareness and improved agriculture practices.
- (6) Institutional Capacities on coordinated planning is strengthened among departments dealing with water in Kigoma.

#### **6. Risks associated with the specific objective**

There is a good number of malfunctioning water and sanitation projects which are currently identified as water need. Most of these projects are not working due to four reasons:

- (i) Either the project is too old such that most of the equipment or its parts are aged and thus naturally it cannot function
- (ii) The operation and maintenance is not done
- (iii) There is no organisation structure and management staff of the scheme
- (iv) The belief by the community that water is a free commodity and hence unwillingness to pay for water.

These reasons above are very well known to the water stakeholders in the areas particularly the international partners, the regional and district water and sanitation authorities in the region. They believe that implementing a project without proper set up of its sustainability is planning for project failure. The new approach is now been advised whenever planning for water and sanitation project. The new approach gives more emphasis on (i) operation and maintenance, and (ii) Management of the scheme.

#### **7. Beneficiaries**

The target population in the Kigoma region will be defined during the formation of the project, with a special attention to equity between men and women.

#### **8. Intervention area**

The earmarked direct project will be focused in Kigoma Region. The choice of the intervention areas will be done during the formulation. In order to create synergy this choice will in the first place be determined by the intervention areas of the Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Regional Project (SAKIRP). Other selection criteria for the specific wards will include the regional priorities, the opportunities of synergy with the priorities of the Agriculture and Food Security sector, the Division of Labor between Development Partners, and other criteria that were developed during this identification stage.

#### **9. Synergy with other development interventions**

The 'WSDP' will enter its second phase this year 2014, and will be supported through basket funding in which Belgium participates. The first phase covered implementation of water supply and sanitation in villages in all current six districts. However some of the WSDP implementation in 10 villages is not yet completed. Given the progress made so far in these villages, they will not be included in the forthcoming BTC water and sanitation support.

Alongside this water and sanitation project BTC will also be supporting the 'BTC Agricultural project' in Kigoma. One of the key areas where the two projects can complement each other will be training on best practices and enforcement of land, water, and environmental regulations. It will therefore be appropriate if the identified areas for implementation of the agriculture project coincide with the areas which face the above mentioned challenges.

Considering that water and sanitation project involves procurement of service and materials, this 'BTC Enhancement of procurement capacity of local government authorities' project which is implemented in Kigoma and 3 other regions, will play a vital role for the proposed project. The project builds capacity in procurement and contract management of 30 LGAs of which Kigoma is of particular interest for this purpose. The issue of low capacity in procurement and contract management was identified as one of the reason for the delay and poor implementation of the WSDP sub-projects. Thus, improving the capacity of the procurement units in the LGAs in Kigoma will add value in the overall objects of having sustainable water and sanitation projects in Kigoma.

The 'EU Mkongolo water supply project' is the largest COWSO in Kigoma, is designed to supply water to six villages namely Chamkambwimba, Mahambé, Msimba, Kamala, Simbo and Kasuku. The scheme is providing service to the community as required but it faces significant challenges such as limited capacity by the management team on issues related to operation and maintenance, technical and financial management, and leadership. Solving the problem of the Mkongolo scheme could be one of the model projects where this BTC project can invest to develop a model COWSO which can be up scaled in later stage. It has to be noted that most of the COWSO and water committees in Kigoma are facing almost similar management problems. Investigation on a project like this would create the best way in which the projects to be implemented by BTC can pave way towards better managed COWSO and water committees.

## **10. Budget – Financial Resources**

The total budget for the intervention will be 8,800,000 Euro.

The Belgian government would make available an amount of maximum 8,000,000 Euro.

The Tanzanian Government and beneficiaries would contribute 10% of the total cost i.e. 800,000 Euro in cash and kind in terms of personnel, office space and labour from beneficiaries.

## **11. Transversal themes**

### Gender

Gender in water supply and sanitation in Kigoma could be analysed around five scenarios. These are (i) drawers of water, (ii) leadership in water management and sanitation projects or activities, (iii) priority water needs of men and women, (iv) sanitation needs of men and women, and (v) institutional awareness and commitment to promote gender equality in water supply and sanitation.

Under the gender area, there are three proposed intervention areas which are:

- (1) BTC facilitation in increased coverage of portable water supply in the households, public places and institutions particularly schools and health facilities may potentially give solutions to practical and strategic gender needs
- (2) To promote effective participation of women in COWSOs and WUAs, facilitating training and re-training of villages on formation and operation of COWSOs and WUAs with focus on equal participation between men and women would be helpful
- (3) Support to women and youths in business skills including water scheme spare parts trade would be valuable in improving maintenances of supply facilities and water purchasing power. To reach many women/youth this may include establishment of synergies with organisations such as Kigoma SACCO, TCCIA, etc

### Environment

Fight against land degradation, promotion of sustainable water management, protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and against climate change (adaptation, mitigation) will guide the proposed interventions.

As mentioned above, one of the issues of concern regarding water resources management which came out during consultation was the poor agricultural practices. It is understood by the consultant that the BTC alongside this water and sanitation project will be supporting the agricultural project in Kigoma. One of the key areas where the two projects can complement each other will be training on best practices and enforcement of land, water, and environmental regulations. Currently agriculture is the only major economic activity but also the major contributor to environmental degradation, pollution and diminishing of water sources. It will therefore be appropriate if the identified areas for implementation of the agriculture project coincide with the areas which face the above mentioned challenges. Also, it would be important to have a linkage with the *environmental hot spots* area mentioned in the identification report.

### **12. Management, monitoring and organizational framework**

The project will be managed, implemented and monitored by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC). The project is expected to operate within the existing national and regional structural and organisational framework.

### **13. Sustainability**

Given the fact that sustainability of water supply and sanitation is vital in many aspects, it is the view of the consultant that in every BTC project to be identified for implementation should include a sustainability plan. The effect of the sustainability plan has been witnessed by the Ministry of Water after completion of the recent study on water mapping which suggested that only 62% of the water point in the country are functional and about 38% are non functional (Geodata Consultant Limited, 2014). This calls for major sustainability intervention for every forthcoming project. The following key components are therefore vital to be considered by BTC for enhancement of the projects sustainability in their forthcoming water supply and sanitation in Kigoma project.

- (i) The selection criteria established during the course of this study should be followed in selection of projects to be implemented. Further, in all the stages

- of the project cycle the respective COWSO or water committee should be included
- (ii) The technical and management capacity of the COWSO should be increased through training
  - (iii) The financial capacity of the COWSO should be improved through grant giving on competitive bases throughout the implementation phase with a support from the regional/district water offices.
  - (iv) Enhance the linkage and technical support from the district water office to the COWSO. Currently the linkage almost ends after formulation and inauguration of the COWSO.
  - (v) Create equipment supply chain in the area by identifying suppliers particularly for the spare parts related to the water supply and sanitation scheme. Currently spare parts are ordered outside of Kigoma. This sometimes takes so long and the service provision is impended to as long two months or even longer
  - (vi) Create linkage between the Lake Tanganyika basin office and the regional/district water supply offices. This will ensure project with high quality water, sustainable source and eventually will ensure reduced distance travelled during water collection and reduced water borne disease burden.
  - (vii) Enhance the management structure of water sources particularly for the areas where the selected project will abstract. It was noted during the course of this project that transboundary water supply project are often jeopardised by the community itself particularly if the community which reside around the water source is not supplied by water.
  - (viii) Create synergy between this water supply and sanitation project with other BTC projects or similar water project particularly the one in Kigoma. The good examples of these projects are the procurement project to LGA and the agriculture project.