



2019 Results Report

Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region
Project (WASKIRP)

Tanzania

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1 Abbreviations

CBWSO	Community-Based Water Supply Organization
COWSO	Community Water Supply Organization
C4Dev	Communication for Development
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
DP	Distribution point (equivalent to WP Water Point)
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
IFO	International Finance Officer
ITA	International Technical Assistant
JLPC	Joint Local Partners Committee
LTBWB	Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board.
LGA	Local Government Authorities
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoW	Ministry of Water
N/A	Not Applicable
NRM4LED	Natural Resource Management for Local Economic Development
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RR	Resident Representative
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RS	Regional Secretariat
SAKIRP	Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Region Project
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TFF	Technical and Financial File
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WP	Water Point (equivalent to DP Distribution Point)

2 Summary of the intervention

2.1 Intervention form

Title of the intervention	Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WASKIRP)
Code of the intervention	TAN 1403211
Location	Kigoma
Total budget	8,000,000 Belgian Contribution 800,000 Tanzanian Contribution
Partner institution	Ministry of Water Through Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
Start date of the Specific Agreement	July 17, 2017
Start date of the intervention/ Opening steering committee	November 11, 2017
Expected end date of execution	November 10, 2022
End date of the Specific Agreement	June 2023
Target groups	At the end of the intervention about, 129,000 people in 15 villages will have access to improved water supply services conscientized on safe hygiene practices in transporting and management of domestic water. The schemes will directly benefit at total of 160,000 by 2029 which is the design period.
Impact	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	1. Improved access to safe drinking water 2. Improved Hygiene practices
Outputs	A1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way
	A2. 129,000 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
Year covered by the report	2019

2.2 Self-evaluation of performance

1.1.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	A.

The project is anchored in current Government water policies and strategies and is fully led by a Steering Committee whose Chairperson is the Regional Administrative Secretary. It is aligned to the Water Sector Development Program-2 and has been adapted to contribute to the newly-launched Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program 2018-2026. According to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) data from 2000 to 2017 there is clear improvement in access to improved water supply coverage, however this is still below 50%. The Tanzanian Government has a 2030 vision of providing basic drinking water to its people to which the project is contributing and helping in meeting the government's SDG 6 aspirations.

The project has re-developed its logical framework in tandem with the baseline information acquired during the Baseline Survey conducted in the reporting period. Attached, please find the modified Project Logical Framework. In addition to this, the risk assessment and mitigation measures that were developed during the project design in the TFF have been reviewed; some of them are still relevant and others have been re-developed. Please refer to section 5 of this report.

1.1.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	A

The project employed a Social Engineer in time for community engagement as the project commenced catchment management discussions for Mkongoro. Although the TFF had suggested recruitment of three such officers, the project considered that there wasn't much work in the reporting period to warrant that. Savings were made on some planned activities like assessment of community-based water supply organizations, baseline study of current water supply management systems, capacity assessment of RAS, LGA and CBWSOs and a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAPs). All these activities were brought into one Baseline Survey in individual sections; this resulted in reduction of costs. Further savings were made on design studies for Mkongoro. The savings will be re-allocated and a budget amendment shall be proposed to the next JLPC meeting for its approval. While the project procured one additional vehicle in the third quarter of the year, the vehicle has not been registered let alone delivered as at the time this report was being prepared. In the first instance, there was delay in clearing the vehicle and later in registering it. This in turn affected mobility. Although this was eased off by borrowing one from a sister project, perhaps there is need to review what caused the bottlenecks so that in future, where project vehicles or motorcycles are procured, similar delays are minimized.

1.1.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

The project outcome will be fully achieved within the specified timeframe of this intervention. The project delayed commencement of infrastructure development, as it was deemed necessary to reconfirm reliability of water sources to be developed. A ground truthing exercise necessitated that caution be taken in developing the sources that had been initially identified. Surface water flows were examined and their water quality was tested at a government laboratory in Kigoma. The laboratory is reasonably resourced, especially for the type of analyses that were required. The project further undertook groundwater explorations, drilling and pumping tests to ensure that investments are made on water sources that are adequate and can meet present and future water demand of the targeted communities. A careful selection of design teams was made and so a competitive recruitment process for the same was made. Three companies were engaged for pre and full design studies. These include two local and one international engineering firms were recruited, although the latter was through a contract framework in Belgium.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B


For the community water supply services to be sustainable, it is imperative that there is adequate revenue collection to finance the costs of operations and maintenance. Ownership, availability of support technical capacity and external support systems are equally vital for sustainability of the water supply schemes. To this effect, the project has embarked on activities that will ensure that each water supply scheme has these very important aspects. Encouragingly, the new Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 2019 has established RUWASA and charged it with responsibility of providing support to rural communities in management of communal water supply systems. The Sustainable Rural Water Supply Programme of 2018-2026 further provides an incentive framework for each RUWASA office that seeks to ensure sustainability of water supply services in the rural areas.

The project has engaged a consultant to facilitate establishment, capacity and system development of Community-Based Water Supply Organizations. Among the systems to be developed is the tariff system for each scheme. Together with RUWASA District Managers and the Enabel's Social Engineer, the consultant will engage communities and other stakeholders on matters of water user fees and tariffs.

1.1.5 Conclusions

- The Water and Sanitation Kigoma Regional Project is a relevant intervention within the commitment of the Government of Tanzania, as the project seeks to contribute to meeting one of the most critical needs of the people in the region – water supply services. Despite improvements in the water and sanitation sector, coverage is still low. The Government has a 2030 vision of a universal coverage of water supply services in the country. This commitment entails almost doubling the current level of investments, a feat that calls for concerted efforts of various players under the government leadership.
- The project has minimized its budget utilization through integration of some activities whose budgets were approved. Activities and studies which had separate budgets have been completed under one Baseline Survey budget line.
- Related to the point above, the project requires to rearrange its budget to determine adequacy of various budget lines.

- Water investment decisions were carefully made during the reporting period. A considerable amount of time was spent exploring and confirming reliability of water sources before committing to develop them. Flow measurements of rivers and streams and their quality of water were reconfirmed through assessments done by the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board (LTBWB) and the Kigoma Water Quality Laboratory. The LTBWB was also engaged to explore occurrences of groundwater in selected project sites in order to make informed investment decisions. Private sector organizations were engaged to drill boreholes and undertake pumping tests to confirm ideal yield capacity before adopting the sources for development.
- The project gave attention to sustainability of its activities. Previous water supply projects failed in the region due to inadequate consideration on matters relating to sustainability – something that this intervention seeks to avoid. During the reporting period, the project commenced its quest for sustainability of its interventions by recruiting, through a competitive process, a consultant to facilitate establishment of Community-Based Water Supply Organizations, to build their capacity to manage a water supply networks that the project is providing and to develop effective operational systems so that the CBWSOs run as professionally as possible. The assignment includes supporting CBWSOs in developing their business plans, tariff and revenue collection guidelines, record-keeping, administration and human resource.
- Although the project started slowly with enormous challenges regarding disparities of the actual from the TFF situation, now its back on track to achieve results in good time. The outcome will be fully achieved within the specified timeframe of this intervention

National execution officer	Intervention Manager Enabel
No project coordinator since August 2019 but the report was approved by the JLPC on March 3 rd 2020	<p data-bbox="938 1169 1198 1200">Amos Chigwenembe</p> 

3 Monitoring of results

3.1 Evolution of the context

3.1.1 General and institutional context

Tanzania has a 2030 vision of achieving: 100% coverage of basic drinking water services of which 36% will be safely managed, as well as 100% basic sanitation of which 13% will qualify for safely managed sanitation services, whereas basic hygiene will be practiced by 75% of the population. Data compiled from Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) from 2000 and 2017 and shows a clear improvement in access to improved water supply coverage but this, is still below 50%.

To improve the performance of the water and sanitation sector, some reforms were made. As part of the sector reforms, in 2018, the World Bank supported the Government of Tanzania in developing a new program, the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Program 2018-2026. Under this, the legislation governing the water sector underwent review. In June 2019, the Government of Tanzania enacted new legislation, the Water and Sanitation Sector Act 5 of 2019. The new act brought new roles and responsibilities for various government ministries and departments involved in provision of water and sanitation services. The act prescribes the establishment of a new agency responsible for implementing all rural water supply interventions, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA). RUWASA has taken over roles and responsibilities which were initially under the Local Governments. This provides a shift in how WASKIRP would operate, as previously, it had planned that the District Water Offices under the Local Government, would be the implementing authorities.

Within the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Program are new guidelines that provide further direction to how the Government of Tanzania will do business in the rural sub-sector. The program comes with a financing instrument called Payment for Results (P4R) which provides performance-based incentives to achieve results measured against agreed disbursement-linked indicators with the World Bank. Disbursement of the World Bank funds to the Government of Tanzania is based on results achieved rather than on expenditure. Results are determined through specific and measurable indicators, referred to as Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs). Part II is Investment Project Financing which has been designed to support the Government of Tanzania to achieve the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Operation results. The SRWS supports Tanzanian Government to implement the Water Supply Development Program II (WSDP-2). These developments therefore brought the necessity for WASKIRP to review its implementation modalities and how it would engage RUWASA, its new implementing partner.

3.1.2 Management context

The project is anchored in the Regional Secretariat, with RUWASA as its new implementation partner and the Local Government, especially the Village Governments as an ally in mobilizing communities and ensuring that appropriate environment for implementation is provided. This institutional set up is ideal, as it ensures interaction with all the stakeholders in provision of water supply services as well as water resources management.

The Regional Secretariat under the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) and the District Councils and later RUWASA played their roles in ensuring that the various activities of the project are successful. The RAS' Water Supply Section continued to coordinate contributions from Districts in the review process of the designing of Mkongoro Gravity-fed scheme, as well as ensuring that District-based water engineers participated in the Project Implemented Meeting meetings. When the new water and sanitation law was enacted, RUWASA made its District Managers were available to participate in project activities like the baseline studies, hydrogeological surveys, and design studies. In some cases, RUWASA District Offices provided primary data that informed the design studies.

Other stakeholders involved included the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board which provided personnel to carry out hydrogeological surveys in the 5 districts that exclude Kigoma rural. LTBWB also supported the project in carrying out River flow measurements. The government laboratory that sits within the LTBWB premises provided professional support in collecting water samples from selected streams and rivers and carried out water quality analysis. WASKIRP plans to continue with the collaboration with Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board. LTBWB as a public institution responsible for management of water resources in the entire Basin, will support the the project's plans to undertake water source protection, establishment of Water User Associations, monitor the trend of water resources with a focus on sustainability of the water resources of the schemes. The project will further work with District Community Offices, especially in building the capacity of Community-based Water Supply Organizations.

3.1.2.1 Partnership modalities

The project engaged a number of contractors as follows:

1. Service Contract for Mkongoro Feasibility and Design Studies	
Purpose of Contract	1. Undertake Feasibility and Pre-design Study
	2. Technical studies, preparation of detailed engineering designs for the intake, gravity mains, storage tanks and distribution network
	3. Production of tender documents and participate in procurement processes like clarification of documents to prospective bidders as well as in bid analysis.
Name of Contractor	Edge Engineering Consultants
Contract Status	Closed on time.
2. Service Contract for Baseline Survey and Development of M&E System	
Purpose of Contract	1. Undertake a Baseline Survey for the Project
	2. Facilitate a participatory development of a project monitoring and evaluation system
Name of Contractor	BluWat Consulting Limited – Dar es Salaam
Contract Status	Closed on time.

3. Hydrogeological, Drilling and Pumping Test Contract	
Purpose of Contract	Carry out Hydrogeological Survey
	Drill 7 Production Boreholes
	Conduct Pumping Test to Successful Boreholes
Name of Contractor	Water Solutions Limited - Arusha
Contract Status/Remarks	Delayed to close due to unfavourable geological formations in the selected drilling sites.
4. Service Contract for Establishment of CBWSO and Build Capacity	
Purpose of Contract	1. Facilitate formation of CBWSO
	2. Facilitate a participatory capacity and systems development for CBWSO
Name of Contractor	Oxford Policy and Management – UK/Tanzania Office
Contract Status	Ongoing
3. Service Contract for Design Studies	
Purpose of Contract	1. Undertake Design Studies for 4 Water Supply Schemes
	2. Develop Tender Documents
Name of Contractor	SHER – Brussels/Kigali Office
Contract Status	Ongoing
4. Service Contract for Design Studies for Mwayaya Water Supply Scheme	
Purpose of Contract	1. Undertake a Pre and Full Design Studies for Mwayaya
	2. Produce Tender Documents
Name of Contractor	Howard Consulting Limited – Dar es Salaam
Contract Status	Ongoing
5. Service Contract for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	
Purpose of Contract	To carry out project environmental and social impact assessment
Name of Contractor	City Engineering Consultants – Dar es Salaam
Contract Status	Ongoing

3.1.3 Operational modalities

There were no specific operational agreements that were made in the reporting period.

3.2 Performance of outcome

3.2.1 Progress of indicators

Outcome: To increase access to clean water and sanitation services and reduce burden related to water and 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						
Specific objective: Increased access to safe drinking water and reduce burden related to water and 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	Baseline value	Progress 2018	Progress 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021	End Target
% of access to functional water supply (according to national standards)	Access to safe drinking water: 28% (National 48%)	N/a	N/a			90%
	WP functionality: 19.6% (national 55%)	N/a	N/a			90%

3.2.2 **Analysis of progress made:** No progress in imperial terms has been made so far on this.

3.3 Performance of output 1

3.3.1 Progress of indicators

Community Based Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress 2018	Progress 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021	End Target
Registered and fully functioning CBWSO	0	N/a	N/a			6
Quality of service to users	0	N/a	N/a			75%
Number of villages with a CBWSO with improved O&M capacity for water supply services	0	N/a	N/a			75% of

CBWSOs have a well-maintained Cash Book	o	N/a	N/a			Minimum 85% of CBWSOs
% of CBWSO with women members in leadership positions in community water supply management structures.	o	N/a	N/a			Minimum of 90% of the CBSWO
Number of RUWASA District offices demonstrating active support to CBWSO to perform their functions effectively	o	N/a	N/a			Minimum of 80% of Districts
An increase in amount of funds districts acquire from Program for Results on rural water supply.	Not yet established	N/a	N/a			Increase of 20% funds through PFR
# of villages with water source protection safeguards guidelines	o	N/a	N/a			At least 20%

3.3.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the main activities	State of progress the activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
	A	B	C	D
1. CBWSO Promotion in the Districts:		x		
2. RAS, LGAS and COWSO Capacity Building		x		
3. C4DEV activities		x		

3.3.3. Analysis of progress made

- a) Under CBWSO Promotion the project carried out assessment of community-based water supply organizations to identify gaps to inform capacity development of the CBWSO. Where there are no CBWSO the project sought to establish what water supply management systems exist. In doing this, the project planned to enrich its capacity development program. The project further engaged a consultant to facilitate the establishment and registration of community-based water supply organizations. Establishing and building the capacity of these community-based organizations will ensure efficient management of water supply schemes that the project plans to construct and rehabilitate.
- b) The project considers this activity a crucial to ensuring sustainability of the water supply services. The Water Supply Section in the Regional Secretariat was, up to June 30, 2019, had a mandate over management of water supply services in the region. It led planning and supervised water supply interventions under the District Water Engineers. The District Water Engineers were sanctioned to implement projects and provide support to community water supply systems. The project therefore planned the following sub-activities: 1) Capacity needs assessment of the Regional and District Water offices and 2) Development and

implementation of the capacity building plan. The first sub-activity was carried out by a Baseline Survey consultant albeit at the newly established Regional Office of RUWASA and in the districts with the aim of informing a capacity development plan. A different consultant was engaged to use the baseline assessment report to develop the Capacity Development Plan. This exercise is currently underway. It is expected that the capacity development of the Regional and District Offices of RUWASA will go a long way in, in supporting the targeted and other communities to manage their water supply schemes sustainably.

- c) No activities were planned for Communications for Development. The project's primary focus in the reporting period was to let infrastructure development activities to take off. This activity will not be carried out until early next year.

3.4 Performance of output 2

125,897 inhabitants (in 2019) have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress 2018	Progress 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021	End Target
# of people with access to improved community water supply	35,235	N/a	N/a			125,897
% of sustainably functioning water points.	26%	N/a	N/a			90%
Water supply schemes have functioning water treatment systems	0	N/a	N/a			6
Effective protection and sustainable management of water catchments	0	N/a	N/a			3

3.4.1 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the main activities	State of progress of the activities are:			
	Ahead of time (A)	Within deadline (B)	Delayed (C)	Seriously delayed
1. Design studies and supervision		x		
2. Works implementation		x		

3.4.2 Analysis of progress made

The project planned to carry out hydrogeological studies in 5 districts and conduct pre and full design studies for the following water supply schemes:

- Mkongoro 1 Gravity-fed in Kigoma rural district
- Kazuramimba in Uvinza district
- Mwayaya in Buhigwe district

- Kifura in Kibondo district
 - Kabingo-Kiobera in Kakonko district
 - Kidyama in Kifura district
- a) During the reporting period, the project contracted Edge Engineering Consultants to carry out feasibility studies, assessment of the existing infrastructure of Mkongoro Gravity-fed piped water supply scheme. The consultant further carried out pre and full design studies for the scheme and produced designs and engineering estimates. A full design study report has been produced and all tender documents are now ready for publication.
 - b) Groundwater explorations were done to identify reliable water sources for development in Kazuramimba in Uvinza District; Mwayaya in Buhigwe; Kidyama in Kasulu; Kifura in Kibondo and Kiyobera-Kiziguzigu in Kakonko District.
 - c) Drilling was successfully completed in Kazuramimba where two production boreholes were drilled and cased. Pumping tests were done on both boreholes found to be were satisfactory and were recommended for further development. A consultant was therefore hired to carry out pre-design study. Full study is currently underway.
 - d) In Mwayaya, drilling was not recommended, as the hydrogeological studies did not provide satisfactory findings of potential occurrences of groundwater. Therefore, the project team settled for surface water development. A consultant, Howard Consulting Limited, was contracted to undertake both pre and full design studies. The latter was completed during the reporting period. Currently, full design studies are underway.
 - e) In Kifura drilling was not successful. The two best borehole sites recommended from the hydrogeological surveys did not provide satisfactory yield and so could not be developed further. A decision was therefore made to explore the possibility of developing Mkugwa River. Feasibility studies were done and a consultant, SHER was contracted to carry on with full designs. Currently, the studies are underway.
 - f) Drilling in Kiyobera-Kiziguzigu commenced. Preliminary impressions on the availability of sufficient water were not encouraging. Several sites were drilled but the yield capacity of the drilled boreholes was less than what was expected. Currently, drilling is underway in other sites that were recommended in the hydrogeological survey report.
 - g) In Kidyama in Kasulu, the project agreed with the Town Council to contribute towards drilling of the borehole. The process for contracting a driller became cumbersome when RUWASA was handed over the responsibility. Although a hydrogeological report was handed over to RUWASA, drilling has not been done.

3.5 Performance of output 3

Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress in 2018	Progress in 2019	Target in 2020	Target in 2021	End Target
Proportion of households safely transporting water from water points to points of use.	25.1%	N/a	N/a			75%
Proportion of households practising hygienic use of stored water	25.1%	N/a	N/a			65%

3.5.1 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the main activities	State of progress of the activities are:			
	Ahead of time A	Within deadline B	Delayed C	Seriously delayed D
1. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices		x		
2. Hygiene promotion campaign		x		

3.5.2 Analysis of progress made

The project undertook a knowledge, attitude and practice study (KAPs) to identify key behaviours to be targetted during implementation. A report was produced from the baseline study which will be used to inform the development of appropriate campaign messages for behaviour change interventions. The report on this study will be used when the project identifies an implementing agency for this result area.

4 Budget monitoring

So far the project's budget execution rate is still low. This is largely so because construction of new and rehabilitation of existing assets has not started. As can be appreciated in the activity analysis in the foregoing sections of this report, the project is now ready to publish its first major tender which is estimated at €750,000. Three other tenders amounting to €1,439,000 will be launched in April 2020 which means the execution rate of the project will exponentially increase. After the ongoing design studies (expected to close in March), the project will amend its budget which will be submitted to JLPC for approval as final. It is clear now that the project has made substantial foundational progress upon which major expenses will be made in 2020 and that the project is on course to execute the budget before the close of the stipulated period

5 Risks and Issues

The project reviewed its potential risks and related issues from what was developed during TFF. Most of those are still relevant, given the status at which the project is. Those that were deemed irrelevant were removed. Below are the two risks that, though similar to those that were identified in the TFF, resurfaced slightly in a different form. Changes will be reflected in the Enabel's PILOT.

Identification of risks			Risks analysis		
Risk description	Period of identification	Risk category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total
Insufficient staffing of RUWASA offices	September 2019	Implementation risk	H	M	M
Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks		
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress		Status
Assign consultants where necessary to ensure that project activities are adequately attended to project activities	IM	Ongoing	Ongoing		Ongoing
Lack of capabilities in large public procurements	September 2019	Effectiveness risk	H	H	H
Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks		
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress		Status
Procurement Backstopping Missions	IM and RR	Ongoing	Ongoing		Ongoing

6 Synergies and complementarities

6.1 With other interventions of the Portfolio

Internally the harmonization was strengthened between WASKIRP and other sister Enabel projects of SAKIRP and NRM4LED. WASKIRP and SAKIRP shared administrative support services and their collaboration were strengthened through this set up. Transport were as well shared among the 3 projects wherever a need arose. More collaboration was evidenced through few coordination meetings between Project Managers.

6.2 With third-party assignments

During the reporting period, which marked the first real implementation period, there was no synergies made with other donor agencies.

6.3 Other synergies and complementarities

There wasn't much collaboration with external actors working in the water sector in the Kigoma Region. The project had several meetings with Flemish Red Cross and continued to learn from Water Missions which remain active in the region. Most other agencies which were running water, sanitation and hygiene interventions were scaling down their operations in the region.

7 Transversal themes

7.1 Environment and climate change

Environment has been given attention in the TFF. Guided by the dictates of the Water Resources Management Act 11 of 2009 and the Environmental Management Act 20 of 2004, the project has carried out an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and made preliminary presentation to National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). The ESIA has made some recommendations to the project which will be implemented in due course, in collaboration with various government departments and ministries.

The project further undertook flow measurements and water quality analysis to ensure that the designed water supply systems do not monopolise the water resources and that the water supplied to communities is of good quality. Preliminary community interface meetings on catchment protection were undertaken and will continue in the coming year. The project will support the establishment of Water User Associations and development of by-laws.

7.2 Gender

Gender considerations have been made in operating documents. A specific gender indicator has been included in the list of indicators that will be monitored by the project. In order to identify gender roles, responsibilities and practices related to water access and water management, the following aspects will be examined:

- 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;

Moreover, Enabel has been keen to consider recruitment of women in among its positions. So far Enabel has recruited 1 female among 3 technical staff, 2 females against 1 male in its supporting staff. Recruitment of more will continue next year.

7.3 Digitisation

During the reporting period, the project completed development of its monitoring and evaluation system. It is expected that when fully operational, the system will employ digitized approaches to data collection, reporting and communicating of the results from community level to the project managers. The indicators will be communicated and linked to the national indicators in the RUWASA District offices.

7.4 Decent work

At this stage of the project, the intervention has not yet rolled out activities in the communities that could provide job security, opportunities for further personal development to water supply scheme managers in the CBWSO. This however, will be considered when the CBWSO have been formulated and its operational manuals are developed. It is that planned that various components of decent work will be contextualized for adoption in implementing job-creating interventions in the project.

7.5 Lessons learnt

Most of the lessons learnt came as challenges to the project. Please refer to the section on challenges for the lessons which the project learnt and out of which, future implementation will be improved.

7.6 The successes

Successes were registered in a number of areas. Below are the main ones:

- The project completed feasibility and design studies for one of the gravity-fed piped water supply schemes in the region, Mkongoro. A design report and tender documents were completed within the stipulated period. However, launch of the works tender was held up, as it was deemed necessary to review the tender documents produced by the consultant before publishing them. Consultants, have their signature to protect in undertaking such assignments and sometimes, this can cost a project more money than is necessary because they produce designs from the perspective of an ideal world. The local knowledge of the area by the project team and the limited budget for the assignment necessitated a critical review of the design report. Without necessarily compromising the outcome, a consensus between the project team and the consultants was reached, to re-assess the costs. This was proved extremely important because the total cost of the works tender was reduced on some areas that, although making much engineering sense, are not necessary. Such an exercise though requires extreme amount of caution so that the quality is not compromised.

- The project further registered success in drilling large-diameter production boreholes. This success was particularly registered in Uvinza where, during the initial attempt, some drilling equipment was trapped in the hole because pebbles collapsed over it as drilling went on. A solution to drilling in such areas was sought. The project improvised a solution by fabricating protective casings which proved to be effective for drilling in such areas. Two high-yielding boreholes were successfully drilled and properly cased for further development.

7.7 The Challenges and lessons learnt

There have been some challenges and lessons learnt during the reporting period. Some of the challenges impacted on speedy implementation of the project more than the others. Here are some of the key challenges the project experienced:

1) Management-related:

- For the past eight months the project has been running without a Project Coordinator, which made it very difficult to flow of information between the project stakeholders. At some point, project staff were made to respond to issues directly and late in the night, with the Ministry of Finance, something that could have been easily dealt with if the Project Coordinator or indeed there was a better information-flow mechanism.

2) Implementation and technical-related

- Delay in clearing and registration of the vehicle caused mobility challenges. In some instances, staff were forced to use personal vehicles in order to travel to attend to emerging issues and supervise some activities in the project sites. For the future, the project proposes a review of the bottlenecks in project vehicle clearance and registration so that these delays are not experienced again.
- Lack of historical data from responsible institutions for some of the selected options for schemes. Such situations led to project staff and the design teams to spend a bit more time exploring data which is not advisable in water resources development. For future purposes, the project will assist RUWASA to establish and strengthen a water resources database.
- Contrary to hydrogeological survey reports which indicated high probability of groundwater occurrences, drilling in Kabingo-Kiyobera and in Kifura was not successful. The time and financial resources spent on these sites was not worth it. For the future, the project will employ more than one hydrogeological investigation method and use more sophisticated methods to avoid a repeat of the experience the project had in this reporting period.
- The rock formations in most parts of Kigoma region proved to be extremely difficult to safe drilling of large-diameter production boreholes which the project embarked on during the reporting period. Delays were experienced and improvisations whose costs were not originally budgeted for, were made in order to safely complete drilling. The improvisation that included fabricating protective casings will be budgeted for and included in the tender specifications.

3) Stakeholder relationship-related

The project received too much pressure from stakeholders which is understandably so, due to the long wait for potable water that communities have had. To ease off the pressure the project will ensure regular updates to various stakeholders according to their level of need for information.

4) Procurement-related

- The project continued to experience low response to call for bids especially in respect of drilling contracts. For three times the project published calls for bids to carry out drilling works but at each time, the project received no more than 3 proposals. Most of these, could not satisfy the required level of responsiveness according to public procurement requirements.

7.8 Strategic learning questions

Not applicable in the reporting period

8 Steering

8.1 Changes made to the intervention

There were no major changes to the project apart from what has already been presented regarding the introduction of RUWASA as its new implementing partner.

8.2 Decisions taken by the Steering and monitoring committee

Decisions to take				
Decisions to take			Period of identification	Source:
Recruit a National Social Engineer instead of an International Social Engineer for the project			26/11/2018	Steering Committee
Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Time limit	Progress	Status
Review TOR, publish the advertisement for the Social Engineer post and recruit the staffs	Project Manager	01/03/2019	Position was advertized and recruitment was done	Complete

Decisions to take				
Decisions to take			Period of identification	Source:
Introducing two new posts i.e. International Consultant Engineer and National Consultant Engineer for Contract Management			26/11/2018	Steering Committee

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Time limit	Progress	Status
Advertise the post for Technical Contract Management Consultant and proceed with the recruitment processes. The recruitment of the International Technical Consultant to follow later	Project Manager	01/03/2019	Although the TORs were reviewed and adverts made, the decision to recruit was suspended. This decision needed to be reviewed in the light of the progress at which the project was at.	Process in suspense pending JLPC review

Decisions to take			
Decisions to take		Period of identification	Source:
To fast track implementation, the Committee commended to PIU to explore engaging government agencies to reduce time spent on the procurement processes that are followed when engaging private entities.		28/05/2019	Steering Committee

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Time limit	Progress	Status
Invite bids from DDCA to participate in the drilling of boreholes in Kigoma region	Project Manager	28/05/2019	The invitation was extended to DDCA but its bid did not meet the tender requirements besides being more expensive than some private sector organizations.	Process in suspense pending JLPC review

Decisions to take				
Decisions to take			Period of identification	Source:
Following the establishment of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) the project adopted RUWASA as its new implementing partner instead of the Local Governments, instead it will work with RUWASA.			03/12/2019	Steering Committee
Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Time limit	Progress	Status
No action was made	Project Manager and RUWASA Regional Manager	No time limite		Project started to work with RUWASA
Decisions to take				
Decisions to take			Period of identification	Source:
Following completion of the baseline study report, the Steering Committee approved new results framework with amended indicators and various sections in the Technical and Environmental file.			03/12/2020	Steering
Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Time limit	Progress	Status
No action was made		No time limite		Ongoing

8.3 Considered strategic reorientations

Following developments in the water and sanitation sector, the project went through a review of its TFF where changes were proposed to the JLPC and were approved on December 3, 2019. The major change is in the shift to the implementing partnership from District Councils to RUWASA. Possibility of specific grant agreements will be explored with RUWASA. The capacity development interventions will target RUWASA and CBWSOs while it maintains working with District Councils, and the Village Governments.

The project will further pursue improvements in communication between stakeholders, especially through the RAS'office to the Regional Commissioner, and through RUWASA Regional and District Offices, to District Executive Director and District Commissioners.

Perhaps crucially, the project will undertake a budget re-organization and most likely seek, through the Representation, engage global partners in country, to support some under-funded activities in the project.

8.4 Recommendations

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline
Description of the Recommendations	The actor who is responsible for (dis)approving the recommendation	e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year following reporting year
In providing capacity development support to RUWASA, do further analysis of the identified capacity gaps to determine the most effective and cost-efficient intervention within the project framework.	PIU	Q1, 2020
Harmonize activity planning on CBWSO with district and regional office of RUWASA for ease of execution	PIU	Q1, 2020
Carry out a budget rearrangement to reflect a realistic expendable allocation.	IPM	Q1, 2020
Given the challenges of water sources in Kakonko, carry out a comprehensive feasibility study in Kakonko to determine the type of water source to be developed.	PIU	Q1, 2020
Develop the low-yield boreholes drilled at Lubona in Kazuramimba (Uvinza), Kifura in Kibondo, and Kiyobera-Kiziguzigu in Kakonko, for other uses in the respective areas.	PIU	Q2, 2020

9 Annexes

9.1 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The extent to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries.					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's' = B; at least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Appraisal of RELEVANCE: Total score		A	B	C	D
		X			
1.1 1.1. What is the current degree of relevance of the intervention?					
X	A	Clearly still anchored in national policies and the Belgian strategy, meets the commitments on aid effectiveness, extremely relevant for the needs of the target group.			
	B	Still embedded in national policies and the Belgian strategy (even though not always explicitly so), relatively compatible with the commitments on aid effectiveness, relevant for the needs of the target group.			
	C	A few questions on consistency with national policies and the Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.			
	D	Contradictions with national policies and the Belgian strategy, the commitments on aid effectiveness; doubts arise as to the relevance vis-à-vis the needs. Major changes are required.			
1.2 Is the intervention logic as currently designed still the good one?					
X	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; vertical logic of objectives is achievable and coherent; appropriate indicators; risks and hypotheses clearly identified and managed; intervention exit strategy in place (if applicable).			
	B	Appropriate intervention logic even though it could need certain improvement in terms of hierarchy of objectives, indicators, risks and hypotheses.			
	C	Problems pertaining to the intervention logic could affect performance of an intervention and its capacity to control and evaluate progress; improvements required.			
	D	The intervention logic is faulty and requires an in-depth review for the intervention to possibly come to a good end.			

2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: A measure of how economically resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted in results.					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least two 'A's', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's' = B, no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Appraisal of the EFFICIENCY: Total score		A	B	C	D
			X		

2.1 To what extent have the inputs (finances, HR, goods & equipment) been managed correctly?	
	A All inputs are available in time and within budget limits.
X	B Most inputs are available within reasonable time and do not require considerable budgetary adjustments. Yet, there is still a certain margin for improvement possible.
	C The availability and use of inputs pose problems that must be resolved, otherwise the results could be at risk.
	D The availability and management of the inputs is seriously lacking and threaten the achievement of the results. Considerable changes are required.
2.2 To what extent has the implementation of activities been managed correctly?	
	A Activities are implemented within timeframe.
	B Most activities are on schedule. Certain activities are delayed, but this has no impact on the delivery of outputs.
X	C The activities are delayed. Corrective measures are required to allow delivery with not too much delay.
	D The activities are seriously behind schedule. Outputs can only be delivered if major changes are made to planning.
2.3 To what extent are the outputs correctly achieved?	
	A All outputs have been and will most likely be delivered on time and in good quality, which will contribute to the planned outcomes.
X	B The outputs are and will most likely be delivered on time, but a certain margin for improvement is possible in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
	C Certain outputs will not be delivered on time or in good quality. Adjustments are required.
	D The quality and delivery of the outputs most likely include and will include serious shortcomings. Considerable adjustments are required to guarantee at least that the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Extent to which the outcome (specific objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N				
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>				
Appraisal of EFFECTIVENESS: Total score	A	B	C	D
	X			
3.1 At the current stage of implementation, how likely is the outcome to be realised?				
X	A	It is very likely that the outcome will be fully achieved in terms of quality and coverage. Negative results (if any) have been mitigated.		

	B	The outcome will be achieved with a few minor restrictions; the negative effects (if any) have not had much of an impact.
	C	The outcome will be achieved only partially, among other things due to the negative effects to which the management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures should be taken to improve the likelihood of achieving the outcome.
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome, unless significant fundamental measures are taken.
3.2 Are the activities and outputs adapted (where applicable) in view of achieving the outcome?		
X	A	The intervention succeeds to adapt its strategies/activities and outputs in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risks and hypotheses are managed proactively.
	B	The intervention succeeds rather well to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risk management is rather passive.
	C	The project has not fully succeeded to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in an appropriate way or on time. Risk management is rather static. A major change to the strategies seems necessary to guarantee the intervention can achieve its outcome.
	D	The intervention has not succeeded to react to the evolving external circumstances; risk management was not up to par. Considerable changes are required to achieve the outcome.

4. 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).					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least three '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</i>					
Appraisal of POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: Total score		A	B	C	D
			X		
4.1 Financial/economic sustainability?					
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: Costs related to services and maintenance are covered or reasonable; external factors will have no incidence whatsoever on it.			
	B	Financial/economic sustainability will most likely be good, but problems may arise in particular due to the evolution of external economic factors.			
X	C	The problems must be dealt with concerning financial sustainability either in terms of institutional costs or in relation to the target groups, or else in terms of the evolution of the economic context.			
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable, unless major changes are made.			
4.2 What is the degree of ownership of the intervention by the target groups and will it prevail after the external assistance ends?					
	A	The Steering Committee and other relevant local instances are strongly involved at all stages of execution and they are committed to continue to produce and use the results.			

X	B	Implementation is strongly based on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances, which are also, to a certain extent, involved in the decision-making process. The likelihood that sustainability is achieved is good, but a certain margin for improvement is possible.
	C	The intervention mainly relies on punctual arrangements and on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances to guarantee sustainability. The continuity of results is not guaranteed. Corrective measures are required.
	D	The intervention fully depends on punctual instances that offer no perspective whatsoever for sustainability. Fundamental changes are required to guarantee sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support delivered and the degree of interaction between the intervention and the policy level?		
X	A	The intervention receives full policy and institutional support and this support will continue.
	B	The intervention has, in general, received policy and institutional support for implementation, or at least has not been hindered in the matter and this support is most likely to be continued.
	C	The sustainability of the intervention is limited due to the absence of policy support. Corrective measures are required.
	D	Policies have been and will most likely be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes seem required to guarantee sustainability of the intervention.
4.4 To what degree does the intervention contribute to institutional and management capacity?		
	A	The intervention is integrated in the institutions and has contributed to improved institutional and management capacity (even though it is not an explicit objective).
X	B	The management of the intervention is well integrated in the institutions and has contributed in a certain way to capacity development. Additional expertise may seem to be required. Improvement is possible in view of guaranteeing sustainability.
	C	The intervention relies too much on punctual instances rather than on institutions; capacity development has failed to fully guarantee sustainability. Corrective measures are required.
	D	The intervention relies on punctual instances and a transfer of competencies to existing institutions, which is to guarantee sustainability, is not likely unless fundamental changes are made.

9.2 Updated Logical framework and/or Theory of Change

Please find the attached notes on modification of the TFF which also includes the changed logical framework.

10	Logical of the intervention	Indicators	Indicator definition	Baseline value	Target	Sources of verification	Hypotheses
GO	Global objective: 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 WSDPII Key Performance Indicators'				WSDP /SRWSP annual sectoral review and report	Government is implementing reforms and programs in particular WSDP II as originally planned
SO	Specific objective 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) ¹	This indicator serves as main indicator to measure access to safe drinking water in project area according to national standards. It will be calculated by taking total number of inhabitants accessing improved water supply against total number of populations in the project areas.	Access to safe drinking water: 28% (National 48%)	90%	MoW water point mapping M&E system MoHSW information system and surveys	Enabling environment for sustainability (financial resources, clear roles & responsibilities, adequate water supply systems) and behaviour change
					WP functionality: 19.6% (national 55%)		
		Water borne diseases statistics	This will be measured in two steps, firstly the perceptions of the households on declining of the water borne diseases in their communities and	Diarrhoea 40% Typhoid 20%	Decrease with minimum 20%		

			secondary, the data from the health facilities in the project areas will be collected and triangulated with households' perceptions on water borne diseases. It will be measured from diarrhoea and Typhoid diseases. NB: There are so many causes contributing to these diseases, however, water is regarded as trigger to the diseases.				
R A1	Result Area 1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way	Registered and fully functioning CBWSO	Participate in at least two of the bi-annual districts-level community of practice meetings; the new water scheme has a functioning chlorination system; and has a Backstopping Mechanism for maintenance and repair.	0	6	Core indicators: LGA's M&E system Secondary indicators: project M&E system	Capacity to pay for water by final users No conflicts between neighbouring villages sharing water systems

		Quality of service to users	The quality of services will be based on a number of performance indicators such as number of days with intermittent supply, tariffs. The satisfaction of users will be measured against the services provided and transparency by CBWSO.	0	75% of the CBSOs are offering improved quality of services in their respective schemes.	Client satisfaction form Cash flow statement/Audit Annual CBWSO assessment report
		Number of villages with a COWSO with improved O&M capacity for water supply services	This will count number of CBWSO that the project will establish and are carrying out day-to-day operation and maintenance of water supply; have financial management including setting tariffs and collecting revenue from water sales; and are reporting to the LGA on water supply status.	0	Minimum 75% of the CBWSOs demonstrate improved technical and financial management, capacity to manage water supply services.	
		CBWSOs have a well-maintained Cash Book	This will count number of CBWSO with developed accounting system in place	0	Minimum 85% of CBWSOs have a well-	

			and those having a well-managed cashbook.		managed cashbook.	Annual CBWSO assessment report	
		% of women members in leadership positions in community water supply management structures.	At least one of the three key CBWSO/best modal positions (Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary) is held by a woman	0	Minimum of 90% of the CBSWO supported by the project have at least one of the three key positions held by a woman.	Annual CBWSO assessment report	
		Number of RUWASA District offices demonstrating active support to CBWSO to perform their functions effectively	RUWASA District offices makes at least 3 visits to each CBSWO per calendar year; organizes at least 2 Community of Practice meetings per GoT financial year, and have a Technical Backstopping plan being implemented.	0	Minimum of 80% of District RUWASA offices are actively demonstrating their support to CBWSO		

		An increase in amount of funds districts acquire from Program For Results on rural water supply.	Accurate, complete and timely reporting on water supply; high score on CBWSO support	To be established	An increase of at least 20% of funds received through PFR		
		# of villages with water source protection safeguards guidelines	Promulgated by-laws to local communities for implementation.	0	At least 20% of the targeted communities have by-laws governing management of water catchments for sustainable water supply	Annual CBWSO assessment report	Village council proposes the village by-laws and presents them at the village assembly and that the by-laws are approved
R A2	Result Area 2: 125,897 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and	# of people with access to improved community water supply	This will be an aggregated number of people in the targeted villages that fetch safe drinking water from newly constructed or rehabilitated water points by the project.		125,897 people at the close of the project and a minimum of 160,000 by 2029	Core indicators: LGA's M&E system Secondary indicators:	The population figures are built on the 2012 population census. The assumption is that the

extension of existing assets					project M&E system; Final annual and end line evaluation reports	projected 2.4 growth rate stands and will continue to be applicable throughout the design period of the water supply schemes.
	# of sustainably functioning water points.	This will be counted against number of functional water points rehabilitated and newly constructed added to the district database. The Water functionality means communal distribution points have flow/running water. The DPs do not have non-payment disconnections.	26%	Minimum 90% more WPs are functional.	Core indicators: LGA's M&E system Secondary indicators: project M&E system Weekly activity report	Feasibility studies confirms viability of water sources and cost estimates
	Water supply schemes have functioning water treatment systems	This indicator will look at the % of water supply schemes that have a functioning treatment plant and or a chlorination system	0	At least 80 % the water schemes supported by the project comply with	Final annual and end line evaluation reports	

					water treatment standards.	Monitoring reports/annual reports	No conflicts between water sources and catchment users
		Effective protection and sustainable management of water catchments	This indicator will count numbers of Water Users' associations established, demarcation in water sources to effect protection and sustainable management of water catchments. It will also look at % of WUAs Strengthened in project area.	2	All water catchment areas that provides the source for the water schemes are sustainably managed		
R A3	Result Area 3. Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage and use	Proportion of households safely transporting water from water points to points of use.	This indicator will monitor improvements in safe water collection and transporting of water from domestic points to homes. Households with safe practices in these respects will demonstrate improved level of knowledge and attitudes.	25.1%	A minimum increase of 50% of households practising safe collection and transporting of water from sources.	Secondary indicators from project M&E system based on focus group discussions and other qualitative methodologies	Sanitation and hygiene are prioritized at household levels

		Proportion of households practising hygienic use stored water	Like above, this indicator will monitor hygienic use of stored water in households. Practices will reveal level of knowledge at related attitudes to how water is used in the households.	25.1%	At least 40% increase in households practising hygienic use of stored water	Secondary indicators from project M&E system based on focus group discussions and other qualitative methodologies	
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10.1 Monitoring of change management processes forms (optional)

Monitoring forms to be used for ongoing reflection or for an explicit research-action approach used by the intervention (See Content management guide).

Title Output 1	
What is the assumption (1 phrase) leading to the intermediate outcome?	
<p>Is the Theory of Change (model, principles, values) underlying the assumption developed in an explicit manner?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Major changes made to the ToC during the year?</p> <p>If so, which ones? (Adapted ToC may be attached.)</p>	
<p>Which are the major decisions taken in the year to realise the change on the basis of the assumption and which is their justification?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Decision 1 : <input type="radio"/> Justification Decision 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Decision 2: <input type="radio"/> Justification Decision 2:</p>	
Were there any opportunities in the context (specifically related to the result) that have facilitated the change process and the achievement of the intermediate outcome?	
Were there any major constraints in the context (specifically related to the result) that have negatively influenced the change process and the achievement of the intermediate outcome?	
<p>Has the (research-action) change process been documented?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, under which form?</p>	
<p>Has the documented change process been communicated in any way?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, under which form?</p>	

10.2 Summary of MoRe Results

Results or indicators of the logical framework changed during the last 12 months?	As pointed out earlier in the report, results changed during the reporting period
Report of the Baseline registered in PIT?	The Baseline Report was registered in PIT in October 2019.

MTR Planning (registered report)	There were no mid-term planning during the reporting period.
ETR Planning (registered report)	
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012	Project hosted a Technical Backstopping mission in March 2019 and a Procurement Support Mission in May 2019.

10.3 'Budget versus Actuals (y – m)' Report

	TOTAL BUDGET (€)	Years 2017 & 2018 Expenses	Year 2019 Planned Budget (€)	Year 2019 Expenditures (€)	Balance for year 2019 (€)	2019%	Total Cumulated Expenses (€)	Budget Balance (€)	%
WASKIRP	8,000,000.00	450,131.40	768,919.94	541,417.06	227,502.88	70%	991,548.46	7,008,451.54	12%
Sustainable Water Supply	5,085,346.00	1,076.00	299,201.00	112,552.05	186,648.95	38%	113,628.05	4,971,717.95	2%
Sustainable Water Supply O&M	448,100.00	-	73,000.00	7,916.20	65,083.80	11%	7,916.20	440,183.80	2%
COWSO assesment study	50,000.00	-	40,000.00	7,916.20	32,083.80	20%	7,916.20	42,083.80	16%
RAS LGAS and COWSO capacity building	338,100.00	-	18,000.00	-	18,000.00	0%	-	338,100.00	0%
C4DEV activities	60,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	0%	-	60,000.00	0%
Rural Water Scheme Rehabilitation & Extension	4,257,246.00	1,076.00	151,201.00	104,608.54	46,592.46	69%	105,684.54	4,151,561.46	2%
Design studies and Supervision	557,340.00	617.57	77,201.00	94,566.34	(17,365.34)	122%	95,183.91	462,156.09	17%
Works	3,504,906.00	322.05	61,000.00	8,117.29	52,882.71	13%	8,439.34	3,496,466.66	0%
Catchment protection	195,000.00	136.38	13,000.00	1,924.91	11,075.09	15%	2,061.29	192,938.71	1%
Hygiene Promotion Campaign	380,000.00	-	75,000.00	27.31	74,972.69	0%	27.31	379,972.69	0%
Knowledge and Aptitude	50,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	0%	-	50,000.00	0%
Hygiene Promotion Campaign	275,000.00	-	25,000.00	27.31	24,972.69	0%	27.31	274,972.69	0%
Awareness raising on HIV AIDS	55,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	0%	-	55,000.00	0%
Technical staff	1,576,990.00	245,838.57	239,698.00	238,322.76	1,375.24	99%	484,161.33	1,092,828.67	31%
Technical staff	1,576,990.00	245,838.57	239,698.00	238,322.76	1,375.24	99%	484,161.33	1,092,828.67	31%
Budgetary reserve	80,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000.00	0%
Budgetary reserve	80,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000.00	0%
General means	1,257,664.00	203,216.83	230,020.94	190,542.25	39,478.69	83%	393,759.08	863,904.92	31%
Staff expenses	583,167.00	131,702.78		84,912.77			216,615.55	366,551.45	37%
Investments	290,222.00	41,712.13		44,067.54			85,779.67	204,442.33	30%
Operational expenses	239,966.00	25,633.33		35,040.30			60,673.63	179,292.37	25%
Audit and Monitoring & Evaluation	144,309.00	4,213.76		26,499.35			30,713.11	113,595.89	21%
VAT Regie to be refunded	-	(45.17)		22.29			(22.88)	22.88	
TOTAL Amount WASKIRP in TZS (2560)	20,480,000,000.00	1,152,336,384.00	1,968,435,052.81	1,386,027,673.60	582,407,379.21		2,538,364,057.60	17,941,635,942.40	

10.4 Resources in terms of communication

In the reporting period, the project introduced a Project bulletin that was produced as a way of bridging the communication gap with stakeholders, especially the central government. Two bulletins were produced, one in September 2019 and a revised one in December 2019.