2022 Annual Results Report

Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WASKIRP)

Country:	Tanzania
Navision code:	**1403211**

Belgian development agency

enabel.be

Table of contents

1 ABBREVIATIONS 4

2 SUMMARY OF THE INTERVENTION 5

2.1 INTERVENTION FORM 5

2.2 SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE 6

1.1.1 Relevance 6

1.1.2 Efficiency 6

1.1.3 Effectiveness 7

1.1.4 Potential sustainability 7

3 MONITORING OF RESULTS 9

3.1 EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEXT 9

3.1.1 General and institutional context 9

3.1.2 Management context 10

3.2 PERFORMANCE OF OUTCOME 11

3.2.1 Progress of indicators 11

3.2.2 Analysis of progress made: It is too early at this stage to put progress in empirical terms, given the status at which the project is. 12

3.3 PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1 12

3.4 PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2 14

3.4.1 State of progress of the main activities 14

3.4.2 Analysis of progress made 15

3.5 PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 3 21

3.5.1 State of progress of the main activities 21

3.5.2 Analysis of progress made 21

4 BUDGET MONITORING 22

5 RISKS AND ISSUES 22

6 SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES 25

6.1 WITH OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF THE PORTFOLIO 25

6.2 WITH THIRD-PARTY ASSIGNMENTS 25

6.3 OTHER SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES 25

7 TRANSVERSAL THEMES 25
7.1 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE 25
7.2 GENDER 26
7.3 DIGITISATION 27
7.4 DECENT WORK 27
7.5 LESSONS LEARNT 27
7.6 THE SUCCESSES 27
7.7 THE CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT 27
7.8 STRATEGIC LEARNING QUESTIONS 28
8 STEERING 29
8.1 CHANGES MADE TO THE INTERVENTION 29
8.2 CONSIDERED STRATEGIC REORIENTATIONS 29
8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS 29
8.4 QUALITY CRITERIA 30
8.5 UPDATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND/OR THEORY OF CHANGE 34
9 35
9.1 MONITORING OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES FORMS (OPTIONAL) 43
9.2 SUMMARY OF MORE RESULTS 43
9.3 RESOURCES IN TERMS OF COMMUNICATION 44

1 Abbreviations

CBWSO	Community-Based 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
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
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	12,000,000 Belgian Contribution 800,000 Tanzanian Contribution
Partner institution	Ministry of Water - through Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA)
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	May 30, 2023/ with a possibility of extension to 10/01.24
End date of the Specific Agreement	January 11, 2024
Target groups	At the end of the intervention about, 125,897 people in 22 villages will have access to improved water supply services conscientized on safe hygiene practices in transporting and management of domestic water.
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	Improved access to safe drinking water Improved Hygiene practices
Outputs	A1. Community Owned Water Supply Organisations are managing rural water supply schemes in a sustainable way
	A2. 125,897 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	**2022**

2.2 Self-evaluation of performance

1.1.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	**A.**

The Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project is relevant. It is in line with the priorities set out by the government of Tanzania. The project meets the needs which are evident across the entire region as much as it is aligned to the Belgian Water Security Strategy.

In terms of its relevance to statutory priorities, policies and programs of Tanzania, the project is aligned to the Water Sector Program II, the Payment for Results (P4R) Program and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program 2018-2026. The project is also contributing to national indicators of the government's 2030 vision of providing basic drinking water to its people. In doing this, the project is further contributing and helping in meeting the Tanzanian government's SDG 6 aspirations. The Tanzanian authorities are actively providing oversight of the intervention and have assigned the coordination function to the Regional Manager of RUWASA. Such national leadership is an important demonstration of the value the government of Tanzania is putting on the project as much it is one of the tenets of the Paris Declaration on international aid effectiveness.

It is also worth noting that the government of Tanzania and its development partners are working to increase water and sanitation coverage in the country. The Belgian support is considered as part of the off-budget assistance, as it helps RUWASA meet its targets in the region.

The project logic is well-structured. It has three strategic objectives which were framed to address the most critical aspects in supplying water to the service areas. These aspects are: provision of the water supply infrastructure; promotion of sustainable maintenance and operations of the water infrastructure; and hygienic transportation and management of water from where the water is provided and in the homes where it is consumed. The logical framework is clear, realistic and achievable.

1.1.2 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	**B.**

The project's efficiency was hampered due to several factors that were not foreseen when implementation started. Only two out of the seven water supply schemes were completed in the year under review. This implies that the planned activities that follow commissioning of the schemes could not be carried out in all the communities. The project organized training in water supply management in the communities whose schemes were operational.

Similarly, although activities that promote safe hygiene practices at the household level were carried out, not all the targeted communities were reached out. The project promoted

the full package of hygiene and sanitation activities in the two service areas in two districts. with the hygiene promotion messages. As much as this was seen as a weakness of the project, it was essentially an efficient management of the resources. Implementing a full package of the hygiene and sanitation messages in communities that were unserved with safe drinking water would yield minimal impact. Evaluating the impact of the hygiene promotion activities in the unserved areas was not going to give accurate results.

The project directly implemented some activities where local artisans were hired. In Kakonko, the project procured construction materials and engaged small scale artisans who were supervised directly by the project personnel. Construction of the scheme was completed quicker than the rest of the schemes to a point that it attracted the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to come and inaugurate it.

1.1.3 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	**A.**

Despite making substantial progress with high quality of works in the previous years, the project will not achieve its targets within its execution period. To ensure that works are completed within the execution period, the project awarded contracts to three construction companies to construct five water supply schemes almost simultaneously.

Although managing four large works contracts concurrently put much pressure on the project team, this was the only possible way of doing recovering the time that was lost due to re-designing of the project. Works delayed to commence the assumptions that were made during the formulation had completely changed by the time implementation started.

By using local artisans to build Kakonko water supply scheme, the project redeemed time and costs. Savings were reinvested for works at Mdyanda water scheme which was removed due to budget shortfall when the redesigning of the scheme was done.

Construction under works contracts were supervised by professional companies which deployed their experts to supervise the works on daily basis. Although this was expensive, it ensured that quality of works be achieved. The supervision consultants issued certificates after jointly assessing works with representatives of Enabel, RUWASA and the contractors. The project used its own staff and RUWASA engineers to monitor construction of the water supply structures that were not contracted out to construction companies.

The project also hosted a quality assurance mission and report with recommendations on the same was compiled for implementation by the project team.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	**A**

The project gets support from the Government of Tanzania through its leadership, policies, strategies and institutional support all of which are fundamental to achievement of sustainabilty of its results.

As pointed out earlier, the project is being implemented under a government-led oversight body, the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee is involved. It is kept informed of the proceedings of the project. It meets at least twice a year and whenever possible visits project sites and later provide feedback to be considered for implementation. Through the Steering Committee meetings, the officials interact with the project implementation unit and in doing so, providing direction on various aspects. Such leadership by the government is vital as it strengthens government's ownership.

The project sustainability framework considers availability of funds for operations and maintenance, availability of sufficient water through sustainable water resources management; community-based maintenance skills that are properly supported by the government, and linkages to spare part supply chain as foundational pillars for sustainable rural water supply services.

The project is investing resources to build the capacity and systems of community-based water supply organizations for revenue collection and management. It is also working with RUWASA to exercise its mandate to provide support to the CBWSOs.

In protecting watershed for the schemes supplied by surface water, the project is working with Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board – a government entity that has a legal mandate to protect water resources in this part of Tanzania. It demarcated boundaries around one sub-catchment area. In addition to this, the management of the intervention is well integrated in the regular operations of RUWASA. The project is further contributing actively towards the strengthening of the operations of RUWASA which, in the context of this intervention, has become the beneficiary institution within the Ministry of Water. This modus operandi ensures that local authorities will carry on with the catchment protection activities even after the project has closed. This is the essence of sustainability.

Although the project is due to close in 2023, the new portfolio has included transition project to ensure that social engineering activities are carried out for some more months after the project has closed. This is part of the sustainability considerations in the project.

National Execution Officer	**Intervention Manager, Enabel**
Mathias Mwenda	Amos Chigwenembe
	

3 Monitoring of results

3.1 Evolution of the context

3.1.1 General and institutional context

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Water and in collaboration with its Development Partners is implementing a long-term programme, the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). Its main objective is to alleviate poverty through improvement of governance of water resources and sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services. The WSDP is implemented in phases of five years across the country. Different statutory entities including the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Basin Water Offices (BWOs) and Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) anchor respective components of the programme which runs from 2006 to 2025.

The initial five years of the WSDP I had four components: Water Resources Management; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development. This phase was supposed to close in June 2012 but was prolonged to June 2014 because of the slow progress that was realized during the first 5 years. WSDP II to be implemented between 2014 to 2019 followed and was extended to 2021. The second phase of the programme has now been reviewed and WSDP III is yet to be launched.

During WSDP II, progress related to water supply under which the Water and Sanitation Kigoma Regional Project (WASKIRP) largely falls, was achieved. The National Water Policy (NAWAPO) of 2002 was reviewed as was the Water Supply and Sanitation legislation. Under a new version of the water and sanitation act, the Rural Water and Sanitation Agency was established to take over implementation of water and sanitation projects from the Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Under this new Act of Parliament, all District Engineers who were placed in the LGAs were reallocated to RUWASA. The position of the Regional Water Engineer, sitting in the Regional Administrative Secretariat was abolished. Each district has a RUWASA District office, and each region has a Regional RUWASA Manager who oversees all RUWASA District Managers. In Kigoma Region, under WASKIRP, the Regional Manager is the Project Coordinator and works with Enabel's Intervention Manager.

According to the water sector evaluation report of November 2021, the baseline percentage of rural population with access to piped or protected water as their main source in 2019 was at 70%. By November 2021, the rate increased by 2.3% against the 2025 target of 85%. The biggest water sector challenge in rural water supply is how the services can be sustainably managed. The establishment of RUWASA is an effort to achieve sustainability of the services; however, the present challenge is to build the capacity of this newly established agency. In sanitation, the percentage of households in rural areas with improved sanitation facilities was at 36% in 2019. There is low investment in non-sewered sanitation projects in rural areas. Sanitation is not integrated during planning and provision of rural water supply. According to the same water and sanitation sector report, through the National Sanitation Campaign, an incredible adoption of improved sanitation facilities (irrespective of technologies) by rural population has been accelerated. By November 2021, the Campaign had registered 70% of rural households adopting use of improved sanitation facilities. The sector is on course to achieving a 100% coverage by 2025.

3.1.2 Management context

The project continues to be anchored in the Regional Secretariat, with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) offices hosted by the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board. Enabel's Intervention Manager led PIU and where Project Coordination was done by the Regional Manager of RUWASA. The PIU comprises of Enabel and RUWASA staff (the latter has its staff based in District apart from the Regional Manager who is also hosted in the same compound as the PIU).

WASKIRP is a reggie project and the team continued to directly manage the public contracts. Execution of the contracts was affected by some decisions by the Tanzanian tax authorities on VAT exemption cerfificates. All the contracts were therefore allowed overruns. Others like TAN 137: Rehabilitation of Mkongoro Gravity-Fed Scheme; TAN139 Lot 2: Construction of Kazuramimba Water Scheme; TAN144: Construction of Kifura Water Scheme were all suspended, pending further review of the implications caused by the delays in the issuance of VAT exemption certificates by Tanzania Revenue Authority. Resolving this issue was important because all contracts under the project were awarded exclusive of VAT. The implications of the Ukraine War further had implications on the contracts and how they would be managed. For this reason, the ECA also came to Tanzania for the project in October 2022 to manage contract discussions with contractors.

Early in the year, in March 2022, the project hosted the ECA and EST to support evaluation of public procurement cont management of contracts, the project continued to collaborate with the public procurement and the legal team in Brussels. It hosted the ECA and EST – water infrastructure to support evaluation of the procurement of TAN10026 works contract – the biggest contract under the project worth 1.48 million EUR.

3.1.2.1 Partnership modalities

The project continued to work in partnership with RUWASA, the government agency mandated with the task of improving water supply services in rural areas. RUWASA is the principal collaborator in this project.

Through a grant, the project also partnered with the Tanzania Red Cross Society to implement a hygiene component in targeted communities. The capacity of RUWASA to implement door-to-door hygiene and sanitation capacity required support which was ably provided by the partnership with TRCS.

3.1.2.2 Operational modalities

The following were the operational modalities in the reporting period.

- *Water resource management and water quality*

The project also partnered with Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board (LTBWB) in community-led watershed management activities. LTBWB is an entity under the Ministry of Water. It has the legal mandate to oversee water resources management in Kigoma region.

It further collaborated with the Kigoma Zonal Water Laboratory in water quality monitoring and testing. In several sessions, water samples were collected for laboratory testing to ensure the quality of the drinking water.

- *Large works*

The project's other partnership modality was with the private sector through public contracts. In the year under review, the project continued with Serengeti Limited for the rehabilitation and extension of Mkongoro works (TAN137); with Nangai Engineering and Contractors Limited (TAN139 Lot2 and TAN144) for the construction of Kazuramimba and Kifura water supply schemes respectively. It also implemented construction works with the collaboration of Gopa Contractors Limited for Mwayaya and Kidyama works.

- *Quality assurance*

To ensure close supervision of the works contract, the project maintained its collaboration with consulting companies who deployed their engineers to different construction sites. For Mwayaya (TAN139 Lot 1) and for Kazuramimba (TAN139 Lot 2) it collaborated with UWP Tanzania Limited; for Mkongoro works this was with Howard Consulting Limited and for Kifura, the project maintained its engagement with Norplan Consulting Limited.

The project further collaborated with the Bureau of Industrial Cooperation of the University of Dar es Salaam in testing the quality of all the pipes and reinforcement steel bars before installing them.

There was also collaboration with the Tanzania Roads (TANROADS) who offered their laboratory facilities for the testing of all cement blocks and sand before contractors would use them.

- *Social and environmental protection and management*

The project worked with City Engineering to collect information from communities regarding their environmental and social concerns regarding the construction works in the project. The projected further collaborated with the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) to validate the social and environmental concerns.

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 2019	Progress 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022	End Target
% of access to functional water supply	Access to safe drinking water: 28%	N/a	N/a	N/a	100% of water points in the new	90%

(according to national standards)	(National 48%)				schemes of the project schemes are functional	
	WP functionality: 19.6% (national 55%)	N/a	N/a	N/a	100% of the water points in the new schemes are functional	90%

3.2.2 **Analysis of progress made:** It is too early at this stage to put progress in empirical terms, given the status at which the project is.

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 2019	Progress 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022	End Target
Registered and fully functioning CBWSO	0	N/a	6	6	6	8
Quality of service to users	0	N/a	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	Na	33%	75% of
CBWSOs have a well-maintained Cash Book	0	N/a	N/a	N/a	33%	Minimum 85% of CBWSOs
% of CBWSO with women members in leadership positions in community water supply management structures.	0	N/a	N/a	N/a	62%	Minimum of 90% of the CBSWO
Number of RUWASA District offices demonstrating active support to CBWSO to perform their functions effectively	0	N/a	N/a	Na	33%	Minimum of 80% of Districts

An increase in amount of funds districts acquire from Program for Results on rural water supply.	Not yet establis hed	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	Increase of 20% funds through PFR
# of villages with water source protection safeguards guidelines	0	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	At least 20%

3.3.2 State of progress of the main activities

As can be observed in the table below, most of the activities are within the deadline.

State of progress of the main activities	State of progress the activities are:			
	Ahead of time A	Within deadline B	Delayed C	Seriously delayed. D
Strategic objective 1.				
Formulation and registration of CBWSO		x		
Capacity building for CBWSO			x	
Capacity support for RUWASA	x			
Communication for Development			x	

- Although aspects of capacity development for CBWSO have been achieved, full program for these capacities will only be possible when construction of the water points is completed, and the schemes are operational.

- Given the limited time remaining for the project, the strategy for Communication for Development will not be implemented as previously planned. Various aspects of the project have been using some form of communication plan without necessarily having a full strategy. The initial plan was that the strategy would be used in the hygiene campaign and catchment protection activities.

1.3.3. Analysis of progress made.

a) CBWSO Capacity Development

The project continued to support CBWSOs in 2022. It completed construction of offices for the 6 CBWSOs. It provided them with furniture in form of basic chairs and desks. For the CBWSOs in Mwayaya in Buhigwe District and Kakonko-Kiziguzigu in Kakonko District, the project provided training in the following aspects: Customer Care, Financial management; record keeping, Operations and maintenance and water point sanitation. A total of 48 people were trained in Mwayaya; of these, 32 were men and 16 were women.

b) RUWASA Capacity Support

The project further supported RUWASA to organize Community of Practice meetings in Buhigwe, in Uvinza and in Kigoma Rural. These are accountability and learning forums which draw all CBWSOs in the district, not only those that were formulated by the project. The support that was provided was in form of financing costs for the venues and meals for participants.

3.4 Performance of output 2

125,897 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress 2019	Progress 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022	End Target
# of people with access to improved community water supply	35,235	N/a	N/a	N/a	65,021	125,897
% of sustainably functioning water points.	26%	N/a	N/a	N/a	33%	90%
Water supply schemes have functioning water treatment systems	0	N/a	N/a	N/a	33%	6
Effective protection and sustainable management of water catchments	0	N/a	N/a	N/a	1	3

3.4.1 State of progress of the main activities

The table below shows the state of the main project activities under the Result Area 2. As can be observed a few activities are delayed but most of them are within the schedule.

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
Works and supervision - Mkongoro				x
Works and supervision - Mwayaya			x	

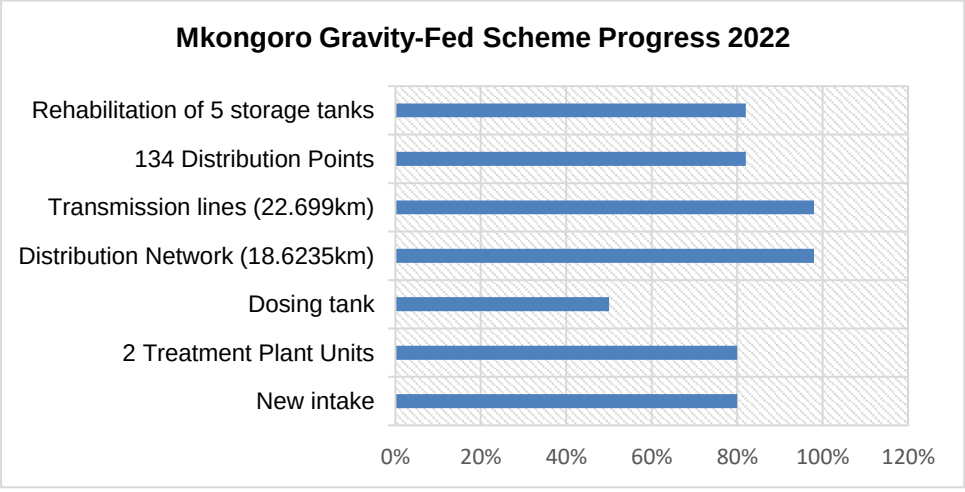
Works and supervision - Kazuramimba			x	
Works and supervision - Kifura				x
Works and supervision – Kidyama and Kakonko			x	
Works and supervision - Nyanganga			x	
Catchment protection activities			x	

3.4.2 Analysis of progress made

(1) Rehabilitation and extension of Mkongoro Gravity-fed Scheme in Kigoma Rural District

Contract number	TAN137
Contractor:	Serengeti Limited
Contract value	€1,146,246.45
Start date	September 30, 2020
Population (immediate service)	45,196
Design population	57,293
Overall completion (2022)	94%

The overall progress on this contract is at 94%. Status of works on various structures is as below:



- Completion of the works at Mkongoro gravity-fed scheme has seriously been delayed although the project has made some improvisions to allow communities to access water, while rehabilitation and new structures are underway.
- The delay is due to multiple factors including the suspended issuance of VAT exemption certificates by the Tanzanian tax authorities. The contractor too, had financial, staffing, and managerial challenges for which the project filed a Failure of Performance Report. The contractor however, raised objections, linking his performance to the issue of the VAT exemption.
- Works of installing the transmission line and distribution network are nearly completed, at 98%, with connecting some fittings being the remaining works. This has made it possible for the scheme to open the flow of water to almost all the service areas, having made a connection that by-passes the ongoing works at the intake and wate treatment plants.
- Construction works for treatment structures and an intake at the scheme, which are all new, are more behind than others. The dosing tank which is part of the treatment facilities is at 50% completion while the other two water treatment units are at 80% just like the intake weir. Eighty-two percent of the 134 new water distribution points have been constructed. Similarly, five water storage tanks that are under rehabilitation are 18% away from completion.

(2) Construction of Mwayaya Pumping Water Scheme in Buhigwe District

Contract number	TAN139 Lot 1
Contractor:	Gopa Contractors Tanzania Limited
Contract value	€965,616.67
Start date	November 5, 2020
Population (immediate service)	13,741
Design population	17,419
Technical completion	Provisionally accepted at 100%

- Construction of project was technically completed and provisionally accepted in July 2022 when the project, commencing a 365-day defects liability period (warranty).
- The following structures have been constructed/installed and collectively are serving the population of Mwayaya:

No.	Structure/item provided	Quantity
1	Intake (Weir) at Kivuruga Stream	1
2	Sump tank and Pumping Building (Low lift)	50m^3
3	Low lift Submersible Pumps 39m3/Hr, 20m head	1 pair
4	Water Treatment Plant Facilities	4 units
5	Clear water tank	100m^3
6	Pumping Station Building (High lift)	1

7	High lift surface water pumps 39m3/Hr, 135m head	1 pair
8	Transmission pipeline	3,250m
9	Ground Water Storage Tank	400m^3
10	Distribution Pipe Network	23,166m
11	Water Collection Points	30
12	Guard House	1
13	Power supply sub-station/Transformer	200KvA

(3) Construction of Kakonko-Kiziguzigu Water Supply Scheme

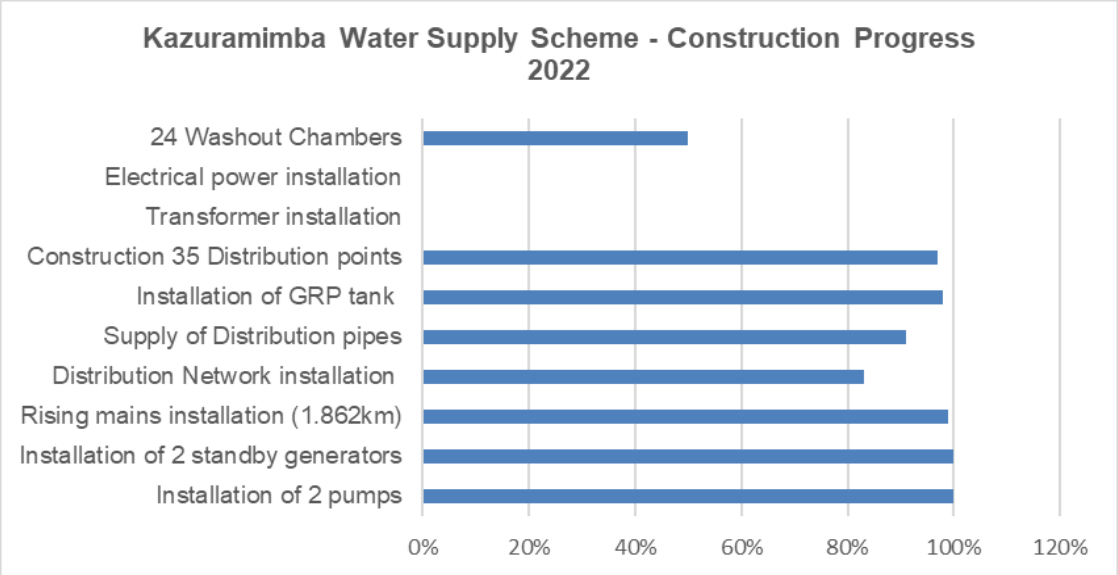
Contract number	No works contract number
Contractor:	No works public contract awarded
Nature of Financing	Jointly funded
Enabel Supplies Contract	TAN147 (Lots 1,2,3,4,5)
Enabel Supplies contract value	€920,000
Other Enabel supplies and works	€240,000
Tanzania Government Contribution	€600,000
Population (immediate service)	51,280
Direct Beneficiaries	36,461
Technical completion	Provisionally accepted at 100%

- Kiziguzigu water supply scheme was a major highlight of the project in 2022 when the President of the United Republic of Tanzania inaugurated it on 16th October 2022.
- The scheme is supplying six villages and Kakonko Town, which for many years did not have any reliable source because of insufficient ground and surface water sources. After several studies, finally, two ground water sources were identified where the Government of Tanzania drilled two large production boreholes, one located 9.1 kms and the other 5.1 kms away.
- The scheme has a raising main of 5.1 kms from Kasuga while another line of 9.1 kms from Nyakayenzi where two boreholes were drilled as the sources for this scheme. Two water storage tanks of 500 cubic meters each are completed, located near the District Executive Director's offices at Kakonko. One of the tanks is serving Kakonko Town and the other is serving Kiziguzigu Ward. A total of 65.1 kms have been constructed as well as distribution points in Kiziguzigu.

(4) **Construction of Kazuramimba Water Scheme in Uvinza District, Tanzania**

Contract number	TAN139 Lot 2
Contractor:	Nangai Engineering and Contractors Limited
Contract value	€887,929.33
Start date	November 7, 2020
Population (immediate service)	31,551
Design population	39,996
Overall completion (2022)	96%

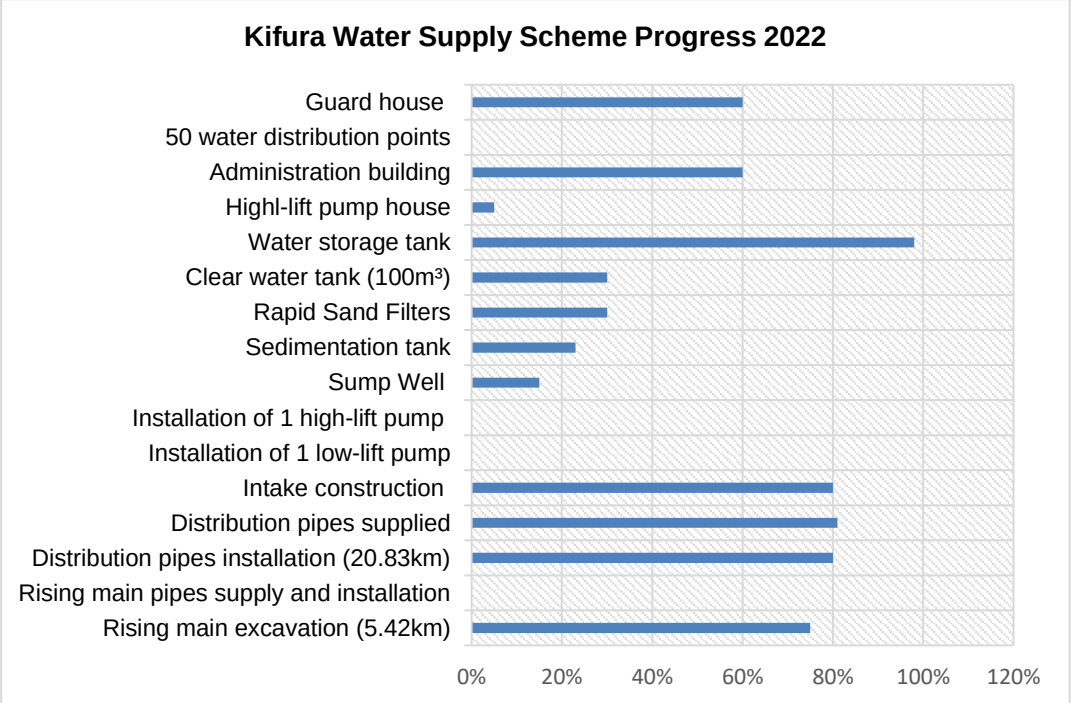
- Completion of works have delayed due suspensions over VAT exemptions. The contract after an overrun, was due to close on 31 December 2021, but this was not possible owing to the delayed delivery of a GRP water storage tank materials from China.
- In February 22, the consignment of the GRP tank material arrived and was offloaded at the port of Dar es Salaam where it was held until August 2022 due to a matter of VAT exemption, following a yearly review of waivers by the local tax authorities in Tanzania. The release of the tank was after relentless efforts by both the Minister of Water and the Representation of Enabel in Tanzania.
- No major works were carried out in the whole year, as the contract was suspended, pending clearance of the contractor on a matter identified related to KYC policy.
- Four weeks are needed to complete the works. Here is the detailed progress analysis.



(5) Construction of Kifura Water Supply Scheme in Kibondo District, Tanzania

Contract number	TAN144
Contractor:	Nangai Engineering and Contractors Limited
Contract value	€968,282.19
Start date	August 2, 2021
Overall completion (2022)	46%
Population (immediate service)	12,386
Design population	15,701

- This works contract expired in February 2022 but was allowed an overrun to June 2022. Execution was however disrupted due to yet another suspension of VAT exemptions by Tanzania Revenue Authority from January to September 2022. After the VAT exemption was granted, execution could not continue due to the reason outlined in TAN139 Lot 2 above. As the year closed in 2022 the KYC issue for the contractor was being discussed internally to find a solution. Thus, in the entire 2022, not much was done on this scheme.
- The following is the detailed update on the scheme as of 31 December 2022:



(6) **Construction of Kidyama Water Supply Scheme in Kasulu District, Tanzania**

Contract number	TAN10026
Contractor:	Gopa Contractors Tanzania Limited
Contract value	€1,498,728.85
Start date	June 28, 2022
Design population	16,694

-

- The works contract is behind schedule and is likely not going to close on June 27, 2023, as originally planned. As in all other works, construction of the water scheme at Kidyama in Kasulu District was not spared from the delays to issue VAT exemption certificate for the construction materials.

- As the year 2022 was closing, the contractor had supplied only 16% of the required pipes for the scheme. Termination of the contract is being proposed if the contractor does not demonstrate the financial capacity required to implement this contract.

(7) Extension of Nyansha-Nyantale-Mdyanda Water Supply Scheme

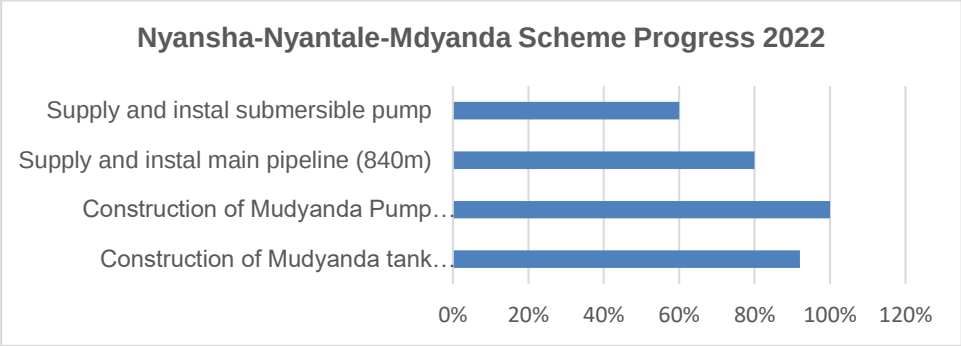
Contract number	No works contract number
Contractor:	No works public contract awarded
Nature of Financing	Jointly funded
Enabel Supplies Contract	Estimated cost 65,000
Other Enabel supplies and works	€28,000
Tanzania Government Contribution	Cost borehole drilling
Population (immediate service)	29,200
Technical completion	98%

- Following some savings from Kiziguzigu-Kakonko Water Supply, the project reinstated its plans to expand the capacity and service area of the scheme at Nyansha and Nyantale as was originally the case in the Technical and Financial File.

- A distribution system exists in Nyasha, but large section of the scheme is unserved because of insufficient water for pumping. The scheme was served through a surface water source that has been compromised due to heavy upstream activities which have led to pollution of the river through agrichemicals and sedimentation load. The river flow has been dwindling seriously over the past years.

- The Government of Tanzania, using its resources drilled two production boreholes and requested the project for support to construct a new water storage tank commensurate with population and water demand, support construction and furnishing the pumping station and installation of the main pipeline from the pumping station to the new tank.

- As at the closure of the project, works were at 90%. Below is the detailed status of each of the structures under construction in this scheme:



- The project remains with finishing works at the water storage tank and test it; install the pipes and pumps that have already been procured before provisionally accepting the scheme.

3.5 Performance of output 3

Households have improved their hygiene practices towards water collection, transport, storage, and use						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress in 2020	Progress in 2021	Target in 2022	Progress in 2022	End Target
Proportion of households safely transporting water from water points to points of use.	25.1%	N/a	N/a	54%	62%	75%
Proportion of households practising hygienic use of stored water	25.1%	N/a	N/a	54%	62%	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
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices		x		
Hygiene promotion campaign			x	

3.5.2 Analysis of progress made

- In the year under review, the Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS) was awarded a grant of 300,000 euros and commenced implementation of activities under this component.
- The baseline survey for water quality testing was done at sampled households and the report was produced which did not show good results. The hygiene promotion activities which included door-door message dissemination; evening mass meetings were carried out.
- Execution of all the planned activities however is delayed. Some of the activities were scaled down because of the fall of the EUR due to the war in Ukraine, to allow for the Tanzania Red Cross Society spend within the approved EUR budget.

4 Budget monitoring

- In 2022, the project planned to spend 3,857,771 euro but only spent 1,627,555 euro.
- It was planned that the project would spend 3,374,571 euro on activities with a large part of this being on infrastructure contracts. However, due to the suspension of all the works contracts in 2022, the expenditure was only 1,120,530 euro.
- Other expenses in the year were as expected with a slight variation on the International and local staff costs.
- The low absorption on the budget by the project therefore necessitates a rethink in the financial planning for 2023 which is the year when the project is due to close.

5 Risks and Issues

The major risks in the year under review were largely associated with financial absorption of the project. These are documented in the risk analysis section of Enabel's internal monitoring tool, PILOT. Below are some of the key risks and issues that were identified or carried over from the previous year and the project kept monitoreding them.

Identification of risks			Risks analysis		
Risk description	Period of identification	Risk category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total
Contractors' cashflows being disturbed because of COVID19, making it completely impossible to finance works.	September 2020	Implementation risk	H	H	Very High

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Explore possibilities of making direct payment to suppliers for some of the construction materials	IM/IFO/L&A	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Identification of risks			Risks analysis		
Risk description	**Period of identification**	**Risk category**	**Likelihood**	**Potential impact**	**Total**
Tanzanian Revenue Authority's decision to stop issuing of VAT exemptions for construction materials could derail implementation of the project	September 2021	Implementation risk	H	H	Very High

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Escalate dialogue with TRA at the highest level possible to unblock the bottlenecks	Resident Representative	Open	Completed	Completed

6 Synergies and complementarities

6.1 With other interventions of the Portfolio

There is an increased synergy between WASKIRP and its sister project, SAKIRP. The two projects already collaborated on construction of bridges to connect villages such as Nyakimwe and Mwayaya in Buhigwe District. This past year, the collaboration between the projects happened mainly in Kigoma Rural District. In the Mkongoro water project, several river crossings are needed to supply water to the different villages. The river Kaseke near Nyabigufa is one of them. SARKIP constructed a bridge near Nyabigufa and WASKIRP used that bridge as a way to cross the river. SAKIRP and WASKIRP brought all stakeholders involved in the decision making to discuss the possibilities. It was finally agreed that the water pipes will be laid on the footpath lane of the bridge. While serving the purpose of ensuring the sustainability of the water project the bridge also connects two village. The two projects are also sharing resources like staff and motor vehicles whenever there is need and availability. In this way, the two projects are pulling together their strengths to serve the communities better and efficiently.

6.2 With third-party assignments

During the reporting period, the project worked at the national level with RUWAS Headquarters who were developing training manuals for Community-Based Water Supply Organizaions (CBWSOs). Since the project developed its manuals when facilitating these orgnziations in Kigoma, the RUWASA Headquarters sought the input of the project based on its experiences in Kigoma.

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 however, had interactions with Flemish Red Cross which is also working with Tanzania Red Cross Society. The project had some work-related interactions with Water Missions particularly in respect of water treatment systems. The project is constructing water schemes which have water treatment units as do the Water Missions who have more specialized expertise in water treatement systems.

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 through City Engineering (environmental management consultants) continued working with the Environmental Management Council to complete the environmental and social impact assessment reports for Nyansha/Nyantale and Kiziguzigu-Kakonko water supply projects.

The project undertook its annual flow measurements on Nyete, Kivuruga, and Mkuti rivers which are the sources for Mkongoro, Mwayaya and Kifura water schemes respectively. It also carried

out water quality testing on these rivers to determine the extent of the impacts of agricultural activities in the upstream of these water sources.

In addition to the activies above, the project completed a demarkation exercise for the Kivuruga sub-catchment area. The demarcation seeks to limit cultivation and cutting down of trees in the zones that were demacated. In this respect, the project also continued to work with Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board to formulate a Water User Association for Mkugwa River in Kibondo District. As the year closed, the project had supported the processes of formulating the WUA in Kifura as well as completion of the office building for the WUA in Mwayaya in Buhigwe District.

7.2 Gender

Gender mainstreaming is one area that has been considered by the project is key to sustainable management of water supply services in Kigoma region. Kigoma is predominantly a male dominated society.

In the project villages and the entire rural communities in Kigoma, women and girls are typically responsible for collecting water and are, therefore, disproportionately affected when water sources are remote or do not function properly. In the project communities, women are primarily responsible for water collection, transportation, storage, and distribution at the household level. They are the water managers at the household level and do everything from securing water to managing the consumption of water during the dry season when water is scarce.

The project continued to consider gender issues in its implementation. As presented in the previous narrative report, specific gender indicators were adopted monitoring. Besides undertaking a gender analysis in the previous year, the project ensured that more women were recruited to manage water distribution points in the schemes that have been completed.

So far, below is how the project has succeeded to ensure women participation in water supply management in the targeted communities:

Number of Women	Ratio of Women to Men	Positions Held by Women
Kidyama Water Scheme	3 out of 9 Executive Committee members are women	1. Board Chairperson
		2. Women's Representative
		3. Health Representative
Kifura Water Scheme	2 out of a committee of 9 are women	1. Women's Representative
		2. Education Representative
Kiziguzigu-Kakonko Water Scheme	In a committee of 9 people, 4 are women.	1. Women's Representative
		2. Water Users' Representative
		3. Two technicians
Mkongoro Gravity-fed Water Supply Scheme	In a committee of 9 people, 3 are women.	1. Women's Representative
		2. Education Representative
		3. Accountant
Mwayaya Pumping Water Supply Scheme	2 out of a committee of 9 are women	1. Women's Representative
		2. Water Users' Representative
Kazuramimba Water Supply Scheme	3 out of 9 Executive Committee members are women	1. Women's Representative
		2. Water Users' Representative
		3. Accountant

7.3 Digitisation

In the previous report it was presented that the project intended to initiate an electronic data collection and transfer system for water point mapping and monitoring in Kigoma region. The plans are ongoing. In the reporting period however, the initiative was put on hold, as the project prioritized construction of the water supply infrastructure. When implemented, the digitized system will replace the paper data collection system and improve updating of the water point mapping data base. It will help ease errors in the current paper-based data collection. It will improve flow of vital information for planning between RUWASA District offices, the region and RUWASA headquarters. The using digital platforms water point mapping with RUWASA in the region.

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 start employing water attendants throughout their schemes. It is planned that various components of decent work will be contextualized for adoption in implementing job-creating involvements 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

The project was successful in many fronts. Some of the successes included the following:

- Completion of works in Mwayaya amid external challenges like delays by the Tanzanian Tax authorities to issue VAT exemption Certificates.
- The general progress in executing the works programs in the wake of international challenges like disruption in supply chain for construction materials caused by the impact of COVID-19 and the Ukraine War.
- The inauguration of Kiziguzigu-Kakonko Water Supply Scheme by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania was a huge approval of the achievements of the project by the highest office in Tanzania.

7.7 The Challenges and lessons learnt

There have been some challenges and lessons learnt during the reporting period. Some of the challenges affected implementation more negatively than others. Here are some of the key ones:

Implementation-related

- *Delays in issuance of VAT exemption certificates*: For close to 8 months, there were no exemptions issued on VAT for supplies, services, and works contracts by the tax authorities. This slowed down project activities. In some cases, contractors went on to pay for VAT just to ensure that some activities continued.

- *Impacts of COVID on contracts:* Due to slowed production of some construction materials due to the global pandemic of COVID, the supply chain was evidently disrupted. The project noted that contractors waited longer than normal to have their supplies delivered. This affected cotractors in managing their cashflows.

- *Failure to complete contracts on time*: As reported early on, all the construction projects did not close as scheduled due to various factors inclduing those hightlighted above. The delay to close on time put much pressure on the project because it meant simultataneously supervsing more projects than initially intended. It also implied more costs were incured than planned.

- *Resistance over land matters*: In some areas like Kidyama, there were some resistance to allow works to be constructed or pass through some gardens. In Kazuramimba, where the project had planned to drill an additional borehole, the land owner refused to allow the borehold to be drilled.

- *Devaluation of the Euro*: Following the Ukraine War, the Euro value slid, making budget management difficult, as most of the construction materials would require more euros than budgeted.

Stakeholder-related

- *High expectations from stakeholders*: The project continued to experience pressure from communities due to the stakeholders expectation to have water supply schemes quicker than it was feasible. Most stakeholders felt that the project had delayed. In some instances, they did not seem to support the contractors in their area. This potentially disrupted works, forcing project workers into performing reconciliatory functions.

- *Staffing challenges from collaborating partners*: For several times, work schedules were changed or cancelled because our staff members from our partner in water resource management, Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board, were either busy or had been called to perform other functions. This left the project activities, like formulation of water user associations delay.

7.8 Strategic learning questions

In the course of implementation the following strategic question was presented:

- All laws are formulated in particular contexts be them social, political and ecnomic. To what extent would Enabel consider adopting certain approaches to works contracts like permitting its supported projects advancing a percentage of contract values to enhance contractors' operating budgets? The economic context in Tanzania is different to that in Belgium and why isn't this considered?

- Likewise, the regulator of the construction industry in Tanzania recommends a retention fee of 5% on every invoice which is paid after the warranty period. This forces contractors to attend to defects on time whenever attention to these is required. Why can't Enabel consider likewise, having experience in Mwayaya where the contractor has not been responsibe to calls for remedial works during the warranty?

8 Steering

8.1 Changes made to the intervention

Following the Court of Audit it was considered necessary to make some changes to the project management. The Court of Audit considered that the overall performance of the project in the audit was not satisfactory. It considerd that there were knowledge gaps in public procurement procedures at the project level and some management lapses gave way to the mistakes that the then International Finance Officer made. This necessitated the revocation of the mandate of the Intervention Manager, allowing all project management decisions transferred to the Representation.

8.2 Considered strategic reorientations

There were no changes to the strategic orientations in the project. However, following failure od contract procurement for TAN10026 Lot 2 – Construction of Zeze Water Supply Scheme, the project decided not to proceed with the works at the scheme. The tender was not successful because bids exceeded the estimated budget. It was therefore, considered that this, coupled with the fact that time was not there for a re-launch of the tender, due to some savings on the budget, the project only brought re-considered some of the villages that were initillay proposed but had been dropped due to budgetary shortfalls. The project explored possibilities of extending its activities in Busunzu in Kibondo and Zeze, Nyansha and Nyantale in Kasulu and Nyanganga in Uvinza district.

8.3 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
The project management team recommends this report to JLPC for its approval for and later submission to Enabel Hq	JLPC	Q1
The project recommends Enabel Management to consider allowing execution period of the project to be extended at least to December 2023 in order to complete the remaining activities that were delayed due to unforeseen circumstances.	Representation and Enabel Management	Q1 2023.
Enabel to allow reallocation of the budget to reflect the requested extension for the project execution period.	Representation	Q1, 2023

8.4 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.		
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		
Appraisal of RELEVANCE: Total score	**A**	X
	B	
	C	
	D	
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.		
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		
Appraisal of the EFFICIENCY: Total score	**A**	
	B	X
	C	
	D	
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.
X	**B**	Most activities are on schedule. Certain activities are delayed, but this has no impact on the delivery of outputs.
	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				
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				
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?		
	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.
X	**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).		
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		
Appraisal of POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: Total score	**A**	
		B
		X
		C
		D
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.
X	**B**	Financial/economic sustainability will most likely be good, but problems may arise in particular due to the evolution of external economic factors.
	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.

8.5 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.

9	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 sectorial 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%)	90%		
		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	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	0	6	Core indicators: LGA's M&E system Secondary indicators:	Capacity to pay for water by final users No conflicts between neighbouring

	supply schemes in a sustainable way		Mechanism for maintenance and repair.			project M&E system	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	
		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	0	Minimum 75% of the CBWSOs demonstrate improved technical and financial management, capacity to manage	Annual CBWSO assessment report	

			LGA on water supply status.		water supply services.		
		CBWSOs have a well-maintained Cash Book	This will count number of CBWSO with developed accounting system in place and those having a well-managed cashbook.	0	Minimum 85% of CBWSOs have a well-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	RUWSA 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	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

					for sustainable water supply		
R A2	**Result Area 2:** 125,897 inhabitants have access to safe drinking water that reduces water related burden through rehabilitation and extension of existing assets	# 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: project M&E system; Final annual and end line evaluation reports	The population figures are built on the 2012 population census. The assumption is that the 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	26%	Minimum 90% 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

			have non-payment disconnections.			Weekly activity report Final annual and end line evaluation reports Monitoring reports/annual reports	No conflicts between water sources and catchment users
		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 water treatment standards.		
		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	2	All water catchment areas that provides the source for the water schemes are sustainably managed		

			Strengthened in project area.				
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	

9.1 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?
Is the Theory of Change (model, principles, values) underlying the assumption developed in an explicit manner? 0 No 0 Yes 0 Major changes made to the ToC during the year? If so, which ones? (Adapted ToC may be attached.)
Which are the major decisions taken in the year to realise the change on the basis of the assumption and which is their justification? 0 Decision 1 : …… 0 Justification Decision 1: …… 0 Decision 2: …… 0 Justification Decision 2: ……
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?
Has the (research-action) change process been documented? 0 No. 0 Yes If yes, under which form?
Has the documented change process been communicated in any way? 0 No 0 Yes If yes, under which form?

9.2 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 reporing period
Report of the Baseline registered in PIT?	The Baseline Report was registered in PIT in October 2019.
MTR Planning (registered report)	Mid-term review was planned for Q3 of 2021 but this did not materialize. There were changes in

	personnel coordinating desk for MTR in Brussels This was picked late when the project could no longer afford space due to the tight schedule in the implementation of the activities.
ETR Planning (registered report)	
Backstopping missions	Project hosted a Technical Backstopping and Procurement missions in March 2022 and another Procurement mission in October 2022.

9.3 Resources in terms of communication

The project did not have a specific staff member designated to undertake communication activities to improve publicity and visibility. As the year 2022, however, the Enabel Representation in Dar es Salaam was engaging in employing a full-time Communications Officer to support the projects in publicizing their activities.

Despite the lack of personnel to produce communication materials, the project managed to work with the Citizen Newspaper, a localy daily in Tanzania to prepare a full-paged colour newspaper pullout, as it prepared to host the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to inaugurate Kiziguzigu-Kakonko Water Supply Scheme.

The project further outsourced the services of local journalists from Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation to produc a documentary of the water project in Tanzania, to augment its newspapar article.