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# QUARTERLY REPORT

<b>NAME OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>FIU/GLOWS</b>
<b>ACTIVITY NAME</b>	<b>Tanzania Integrated Water Sanitation and Hygiene (iWASH) Program</b>
<b>REPORTING PERIOD (OF US FY 2013)</b>	<b>Quarter 4 [July – September 2013]</b>
<b>CONTACT DETAILS (COP, EMAIL AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS)</b>	<b>Vivienne Abbott</b> <b>vabbott@globalwaters.net 0754 4676783</b>
<b>DATE OF SUBMISSION</b>	<b>31 October 2013</b>

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## 1.0 Program Overview Summary

1.1 USAID/Tanzania Assistance Objective: EG/NRM SO 13 Biodiversity conserved in targeted landscapes through livelihood driven approaches

1.2 Activity description:

The goal of iWASH is to improve health and increase economic resiliency of the poor in targeted rural areas and small towns through support to sustainable, market-driven water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services within an integrated water resource management framework, implementing the following activities:

- Provision of drinking water supply to poor rural and small town dwellers
- Provision of water supply for productive purposes to poor households in target communities
- Interventions to stimulate productive use of water
- Promotion of sanitation and hygiene services to poor rural and small town dwellers
- Building private sector capacity to deliver WASH services in target areas
- Building capacity of local NGOs, CBOs, local governments to deliver and sustain WASH services
- Provision of credit facilities (VSL) to enable target communities to invest / engage in WASH
- Building capacity of Basin Water Offices and communities to manage watersheds and water resources effectively and to respond to the challenges posed by climate change

1.3 Progress rating: Activities under iWASH are largely on track to achieve targets. Progress on WADA II WASH component has been slow, but has picked up, and can achieve targets by December 2013.

### Program Overview/Summary

<b>Name of the Implementing Agency:</b> <i>FIU/GLOWS</i>	<b>Reporting Period:</b> 4th Quarter 2013, July – September 2013	
<b>Report Prepared by:</b> <i>Vivienne Abbott</i>	<b>Home Office Address:</b> 3000 N.E. 151st Street, AC1 Room 260, North Miami, Florida 33181	
<b>Project Title:</b> <i>iWASH</i>	<b>Target Areas (Geographic)</b> Wami/Ruvu Basin, with WASH provision activities in selected areas of Rufiji Basin	
<b>Cooperative Agreement #:</b> <b>No: 621-A-00-10-00010-00</b> <i>Tanzania WADA II project</i>	<b>Sub-contract/sub-grantees:</b> Winrock International, CARE International, WaterAid, University of Dar Es Salaam, ENVICON	
<b>Period of Project: (Start and End Dates):</b> <i>Main grant : Jan 2010 to Dec 2012</i> <i>WADA II: Sept 2010 to Aug 2013</i>	<b>Related Program Area &amp; Elements of Operations Plan:</b> Health - PE 3.1.8 <i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i> , and under the Sub-Element 3.1.6.7 behavioral change. Economic Opportunities - PE 4.7.1 <i>Inclusive Financial Markets</i> , and PE 4.7.3 <i>Strengthening Micro-enterprise Productivity</i> . PE 2.4.1 <i>Civic Participation</i> , PE 4.5.2 <i>Agricultural Sector Capacity</i> , PE 4.8.2 <i>Climate Change</i>	
<b>Budget</b>	iWASH main award \$13,836,339 WADA/GETF \$1,051,789	
<b>Planned Life of the Project:</b> <i>4 years</i>	Amount Obligated to Date: Year 1 - \$4,200,000 (plus \$450,000 thru GETF) Year 2 - \$4,818,586 (plus \$300,000 thru GETF) Year 3/4 - \$4,817,753 (plus \$301,789 thru GETF)	Pipeline:
<b>Principal Target Beneficiaries:</b> Poor in targeted Rural areas and small towns	<b>Major Counterpart Organizations:</b> Ministry of Water, Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Office, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	

USAID Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY10	Annual Target	Q1 FY13	Q2 FY13	Q3 FY13	Q4 FY13	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply	0	23,615	4,704	21,481	7,860	14,649	The annual target is exceeded 206%	YES
Number of stakeholder (households) with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability	0	2500	-	-	-	363	Numbers reported are only direct beneficiaries (15%) of TAHA and Heifer projects. Drip irrigation and indirect up take not yet assessed	NO
Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	11,869	0	2,013	5,189	5,597	The annual target is exceeded, with 108% achieved. School WASH interventions make up ~60% of annual achievements. Progress on promoting household sanitation remains disappointing.	YES
Proportion of female participants assisted to increase access to productive economic resources	54.4% in previous year	58%	54.4%	54.5%	54.9%	56.6%	Progress made, but target not achieved. Nevertheless actual number of women benefiting exceeds original target.	NO
Number of people-hours of training in NRM/WRM	0	2500	2121	721	1253	78	Annual target exceeded with 167%, due large numbers of people attending community training	YES
<i>Number of people trained in NRM/WRM</i>		102	92	57	18	13	Q1 includes 11 students sponsored on NRM/WRM Masters courses, but these not in the person-hour total	
Number of Climate vulnerability assessments	0	3	-	-	-	1	The Basin level assessment has been completed, but only draft report is available.	NO
Number of hectares of biological significance under improved NRM/WRM	0	*11000	4429	-	-	136,569	The figure only includes the middle Mkondoa catchment where the WUA is starting to implement plans	YES

**Note:** The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement expressed as a percentage of Actual versus Planned.

\* The hectares target was set on the basis of the LUP activities, and not updated to include the WUAs in Mkondoa.

The water supply component is on track. Work is also progressing in the new ‘demand’ villages, where communities requested interventions and invested. Rehabilitation continues for schemes in 3 pastoralist villages of Twatwatwa, Mbwade and Kambala, and shallow well point sources in 4 villages in Mkondoa catchment.

The low reported figure on households with increased capacity to adapt to climate variability is indicative of the fact that the survey on uptake of productive use of water has not yet taken place. It was planned for late September/early October, but the iWASH Evaluation eventually took place in this timeframe and the productive use study was postponed.

The iWASH sanitation component is behind schedule, and results for household sanitation uptake remain disappointingly low. However, work on school WASH has ensured the component exceeded the annual target.

The WADA II Project’s water and sanitation component is still behind schedule, and work expected to be completed in Q4, was only partially completed (with 5 schools project completed but not handed over). CARE continues to express confidence that work will be completed in 9 schools/communities by end December 2013. iWASH Program management does not share their confidence, and will be seeking a 3 month no-cost extension through WADA/GETF to ensure all work is properly finished and handed over.

## 2.0 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

### 2.1 Progress narrative

The Tanzania iWASH Program started in January 2010, and implementation activities starting in July 2010. Florida International University coordinates the program and leads on the water resource management component. The main iWASH implementing partners are Winrock International, leading on water supply and private sector components, and CARE International, leading on sanitation, hygiene and credit components. The Program was originally envisaged to end in December 2012. The WADA II Project is an integral component of iWASH Program, and officially started in September 2010. WADA II is partially funded under a separate mechanism, through an agreement with the Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF). WADA II implementing partners are CARE, ENVICON, and the University of Dar es Salaam. This too was envisaged as a three-year project, due to end August 2013. A one year no-cost extension for iWASH Program was approved by USAID, and GETF also approved a ‘no cost’ extension for WADA II Project to end December 2013. iWASH Program has requested a ‘with cost’ extension which is currently under consideration.

The Mid Term Evaluation in July 2011 had recommended: (1) scaling-up of activities, particularly for the water service delivery components; (2) better integration of the WRM and water supply delivery components; and (3) more consideration of climate change and food security issues. The scaling-up has been achieved with LNGO partnerships established in Kilombero, Njombe and Iringa. The better integration of WRM and WASH service delivery is being addressed through piloting a ‘watershed approach’ in Mkondoa Sub-catchment. In addition, stronger links are gradually being forged with the USAID initiatives on Feed the Future, and climate variability and adaptation activities have been incorporated.

The iWASH Program Evaluation started in late September 2013. The Scope of Work, was developed by USAID, and IBTCI were contracted to carry out the evaluation. The findings of the evaluation are expected to inform the design of the new USAID Tanzania initiative on IWRM, and shape the future of iWASH Program.

#### 2.1.1 Current quarter

***The component on provision of water supply*** has progressed well, and exceeded the annual targets. Q4 reported results include completion of the Magubike deep borehole scheme and 5 rehabilitated water points serving a total of 5,867 people. The gravity scheme in Msolokelo village serving 2,085 people was also completed. The last remaining water point in Madazini was rehabilitated, and is serving ~50 people.

Work done by local implementing partners; MSABI, SHIPO and IDYDC, was largely completed last quarter. SHIPO remain to complete the Matowo scheme, and IDYDC are completing their contract.

Under iWASH, CARE installed shallow well and Rope Pump at Rudwa Primary School in Kilosa serving over 1000 children. Under WADA II, in the previous quarter CARE had completed 4 shallow wells fitted with Rope Pumps in Mvuha village and primary school, serving over 1000 school children, and 750 people in the community. The Kinole gravity supply was extended to the new Kinole Primary School Annex to serve over 240 children, and over 800 people in the community. A shallow well and Rope Pump are serving 800 children at Mtamba Primary School. Rather controversially 3 Rope Pumps are serving over 1100 people in Magogeni – normally this is considered too many people for a water point, and previously (Q3) only 450 beneficiaries were reported. But it has been verified that these pumps are the only source of clean drinking water, and people source water elsewhere for other purposes. One shallow well with Rope Pump was installed in Kisaki Gomero serving 250 people in the community. All these figures have now been verified, and included in the reported figures for Q4.

An important event in August was the COWSO Workshop. The Regional Water and Sanitation Team expressed concern that the process of forming and supporting COWSOs was not standard, and different LGAs and implementing agencies were just doing their own thing. They requested iWASH to fund a workshop bringing all the key players in Morogoro Region together to agree on roles, responsibilities and processes for forming and supporting COWSOs. iWASH requested WaterAid and SNV to facilitate Workshop. The Facilitators Report has not yet been submitted.

The component exceeded the quarterly targets, and demand from other communities continues to grow. iWASH cannot currently respond to the demand generated.

**The productive use component** has progressed well. Both the Integrated Livestock Improvement Project under Heifer International, and the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) project ended on 30 September. The projects have been good learning experiences for both partners and for iWASH. The progress and results have been encouraging.

Under Heifer, the chicken/egg production work has yielded the most exciting results, and in Q4 a total of 200 farmers in across five villages received 5 improved breed pullets to boost production. Thirteen Community Animal Health Workers were trained on basic veterinary skills, and bicycles were provided to facilitate mobility. Four boar bucks were delivered to Mvumi, Makuyu, Kanga and Bwage villages for pig breeding.

Under TAHA a total of 194 farmers were trained on post harvest handling, safe use of pesticides, and how to develop District Agricultural Development Plans to help access LGA funds. TAHA supported 30 farmers' participation at the Nana Nane Agricultural Exhibition. In September a 2-day 'value chain analysis' workshop enabled farmers, business community and LDA representatives to explore marketing challenges and solutions.

Following the various setbacks on the drip irrigation work, kits have now been installed for demonstration in 10 villages, alongside the pedal pump for furrow irrigation. The drip irrigation and the pedal pump were demonstrated at the Nane Nane Agricultural Show.

**iWASH Program provision of sanitation and hygiene services** component achieved its sanitation beneficiaries target this quarter. Work on school WASH under is progressing well, and a total of 16 school latrine blocks were completed this quarter serving over 5400 pupils, and 11 teachers' latrine blocks serving 167 teachers were also completed.

CARE reported construction of just 2 demonstration improved household latrines under WADA II this quarter. Uptake of household sanitation remains low, despite the marketing and training efforts.

CARE reported having delivered hygiene and sanitation sensitization to over 1400 people. SHIPO also reported sensitization of over 350 people. In addition Project WET (a US based NGO) undertook a 'training of trainers' on School WASH curriculum for 65 teachers from over 30 primary schools in Kilosa and Mvomero. These teachers will be provided with 'educators' and children's training materials.

**The private sector component** is well on track. Original targets have been exceeded; with over 22 Rope Pump manufacturers trained, and at least 13 know to be actively operating. VETA agreed to establish a pilot program in their eastern zone to include Rope Pump manufacture, and low cost drilling methods in their training center curriculum. An additional 3 welders were trained on Rope Pump construction, and 3 drillers on hand drilling from the 3M Group in Kigoma during Q4.

**Promotion of water filters through the private sector**, through the partnership with Destinations All Ltd is not progressing well. It has been agreed to terminate this partnership, retrieve the remaining filters, and proceed with alternative marketing approaches in the rural areas. There is a steady demand through the iWASH Office, but more innovative marketing approaches are needed. The Tulip filter was promoted at the Nane Nane Show, but sales were slow.

**iWASH Program's component on community credit** established 12 new VSL groups this quarter, bringing the total to 148 VSL groups established to date. The new groups had a higher percentage of women as members, and so did slightly contribute towards the target for the percentage of women members. Work is also underway with the local partner, JUVIHIMTU, reviving and supporting 60 existing VSL groups in the area. These groups have a significantly high percentage of women (~60% women), but will not be reported as beneficiaries unless there are significant iWASH interventions in support of these groups.

**Water Resources Management (WRM) activities** are largely on track, but there are still ambitious plans for the remaining 3 months. Key activities this quarter included;

This component continues to work closely with the Tanzanian Ministry of Water. A joint 'Global Change and IWRM Workshop' was held in Morogoro in September. It was well attended by representative from different

key ministries and institutions. The main recommendations from the workshop were largely focused on the need for more holistic approaches to WRM in the face of change, uncertainty, and increasing demand on the water resources. The MoW had requested iWASH to support a piloting the River Classification System developed in the first year of iWASH, this work is well underway and the report will be ready next quarter. The MoW also requested support on the development of national EFA guidelines, and two consultants have been contracted to start this work in November.

The **Ruvu EFA** study reports have been received, and number of other studies are being concluded to provide a more holistic overview of the Ruvu Basin, and to contribute to the EFA. These include a Socio Economic Study, an Estuary Study, a Sedimentation Study, and a Water Quality Study. The Ruvu Flow Setting Workshop is planned for November 2013.

An **Aquatic Biodiversity Inventory** sampling event was completed in early April, focusing on sites the upper reaches of the Wami and Ruvu Rivers. The second sampling event took place in August, and the individual reports have been submitted. The consolidated report will be prepared next quarter.

### 2.1.2 Cumulative for current fiscal year

**The component on provision of water supply** has already exceeded annual targets. This FY, iWASH partner, Winrock International, has supplied water to over 31,400 people under the new ‘demand’ approach. The local implementing partners MSABI, SHIPO, and IDYDC have jointly supplied water to almost 10,000 people.

CARE has contributed to the annual total by serving over 7,400 beneficiaries gaining access to drinking water in schools, and in the surrounding communities.

In addition to the work on water supply, the ‘point of use treatment’ approach has also been promoted through private sector marketing of drinking water filters. The private sector partner, Destinations All Ltd, started with a stock of 6800 filters, but has sold a disappointing 2370 filters – these filters could be expected to be providing clean drinking water to over 10,000 people (this estimate is not included in the reported figures). iWASH Program is terminating the partnership with Destinations All Ltd, and is now implementing different strategies to support and boost the private sector marketing efforts specifically in the rural areas.

The ‘MUS action research’ projects on productive use of water for small-scale horticulture by TAHA, and for livestock keeping by Heifer International, have been completed. Between TAHA and Heifer they have worked directly with more than 540 households to build adaptive capacity and improve economic resilience. As some of these households were the same household reporting productive use of water in FY2012, the reported number of households this year is lower than this figure. The work with farmers on both horticulture and livelihood is beginning to yield tangible and positive results. Interestingly, the recent iWASH Impact Study highlighted farmers demand for more extension interventions to help them make better use of water resources by supporting improved horticulture and livestock husbandry.

The modest figures reported for households with increased adaptive capacity for FY2013 do not capture the full picture. It had been planned to carry out a full survey in late September / early October to assess the ‘spontaneous’ productive uses, the use of the drip irrigation kits (over 250 sold to date), and the achievements of our partners SHIPO and IDYDC on productive MUS. It was deemed better to wait rather than subject the same villages to two separate studies in the same period. We now have the Sustainability Check Survey commissioned by GLOWS (under the main LWA Award) ongoing, although the team is trying to target different areas than the Evaluation.

**iWASH Program provision of sanitation and hygiene services** component has reached its targets, mainly due to completing the school sanitation facilities, and despite the slow uptake of household sanitation. The recent Impact Assessment Study conducted in Pemba and Kanga villages indicates that uptake is closely correlated with household disposable income, but not necessarily with awareness of sanitation issues.

Hygiene promotion activities have already well exceeded the annual target, but mainly due to the efforts of MSABI in Kilombero who have contributed over 52,000 of over 79,000 reported this year.

**The private sector component** has exceeded its annual targets already. At least 22 workshops have been trained around Tanzania in the business of production, manufacturing and promoting Rope Pumps. Of these 13 are providing monitoring data updates, and have reported sales of 1138 Rope Pumps to date. Approximately 50% of these are private sales, estimated to be serving over 26,800 people. This figure is not reported in the monitoring data, as it represents indirect beneficiaries, and cannot be verified. There are at least 20 manual drillers teams trained and operational.

**iWASH Program's component on community credit** is largely on track, with total to 148VSL groups established to date, and a total of ~3800 members (women making up 56,6% of the membership). CARE is also supporting three local umbrella VSL organizations, JUVIHIMTU, JUMVOKU, and MVIHIKI, operating in the main iWASH areas, each having between 100 – 200 member VSL groups. In the recent Impact Assessment study, there was clear evidence of the benefits of VSL, although these benefits appear to mainly accrue to better off households. There is also evidence that households can suffer the consequences of failing to pay back loans, and there are reports of people who are afraid to take loans for that reason. More research will be carried out to better understand who benefits, how they benefit from VSL, and how to reach and benefit poorer members of the communities.

**Water Resources Management (WRM) activities** are largely on track, with a number of studies underway to be completed. The Ruvu EFA sampling has been completed, and other studies (Socio Economic, Sedimentation Fingerprinting, Water Quality, and Estuary) are nearing completion. The Flow Recommendation Workshop will be held in early November, and will be followed by a wider forum to endorse the recommendations.

Another exciting initiative is the research and piloting of low cost remote monitoring options for WRM. Simple low cost 'off the shelf' loggers, coupled to the appropriate sensors and a mobile network, can collect, analyze and transmit data and information for BWOs, projects, researchers. This equipment can be used to monitor river flows or user abstractions, or loss of minimum environmental flows, or to provide early warning of floods. They can be designed to monitor water quality, and to potentially to provide an alarm system if discharge-permit holders infringe their discharge standards. The potential applications are numerous.

The last of the three 'formal' Training Courses for water resource managers planned under WADA II, on Social Assessment and Data Management and Analysis Workshop, have been completed. This flexible approach to identifying priority training needs, and providing in a timely fashion, has been well received by the MoW. In addition the 'Global Change and IWRM Workshop' was organized in September jointly with the MoW/DWR, and its content and participants agreed in response to their priorities needs.

Capacity building with the Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs continues, and it is hoped these examples can be a learning experience for the Basin and the Ministry to draw on. The Basin Water Office is tasked forming the Catchment Committees, but this is proving a slow process. The full functionality and potential sustainability of the WUAs cannot be assessed until the whole system is in place and functioning. It important to harmonize the different donor/implementer approaches to working with WUAs, to ensure comparable support, especially in terms of facilities and training. This can be initiated at Basin level by the BWO calling meeting of key players to discuss approaches. There is still a sense that the BWO prefers the 'divide and rule' option.

### 2.1.3 Other qualitative achievements

iWASH Program completed an **Impact Assessment Study** in two of the original pilot villages, exploring local perception of the impact of iWASH interventions on the health and economic resilience of communities. It also examines the extent to which the poorer members of the community benefit from those interventions.

In late September iWASH Program hosted a Winrock International 'MUS Exchange' visit that aimed to share experience of implementing MUS with practitioners and decision makers from different countries.

**Table 2(a): Indicator progress - USAID Standard and Common Indicators**

Intermediate Result / Sub-IR	Indicator	Achievement				Remarks/why target not met/superseded
		Current qtr Target	Current qtr Actual	Annual Cumulative Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	
Increased access to drinking water supply by poor rural and small town dwellers in target areas	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply	5,119	14,649 <i>6942 men/boys</i> <i>7707 women/girls</i>	23,619 annual total	48,694 <i>23130 men/boys</i> <i>25564 women/girls</i>	Target exceeded, achieved 206%. Low cost options, and contributions from community, enabled targets to be exceeded
Increased access to water supply for productive purposes	Number of stakeholder (households) with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability	2500	363	2500	363	Survey to assess full uptake was not completed, so figure reported is partial.
Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased	Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation facilities	2,000	5,597 <i>2602 men/boys</i> <i>2995 women/girls</i>	11,869 annual total	12,799 <i>6241 men/boys</i> <i>6558 women/girls</i>	Target exceeded. 22 Latrine blocks completed. Activities ongoing in 9 schools under WADA II Household sanitation uptake is still low.
Proportion of female participants assisted to increase access to productive economic resources (VSL credit)		58% 1772/2966	56.6% 2156/3812	58% 1772/2966	56.6% 2156/3812	% target not achieved, but number of actual women members exceeds annual target of 1722. 12 new VSL groups formed in Q4
Improved management of watersheds and water resources with community participation	Number of person /hours of training in NRM/WRM <i>Indicator was previously number of people training</i>	250 hours <i>- people</i>	78 hours <i>13 people</i> <i>13 men /</i> <i>0 women</i>	2500 hours <i>102 people</i>	3534 hours <i>169 people</i> <i>119 men /</i> <i>50 women</i>	Targets exceeded, but low participation by women in EMS and WRM trainings
	Number of Climate vulnerability assessments	1	0	3	0	Work on going on 2 studies but delayed by Land Sat data analysis
	Number of hectares of biological significance under improved NRM/WRM	10,000	136,569	10,000 hectares	140,998	Division of Mkondoa catchment to form 3 WUAs. Report middle catchment only as community started to implement plans

\*NB The gender disaggregation for water supply is based on % disaggregation in community, but will be verified from user records

**Table 2(b): Indicator progress - IP Custom indicators**

Intermediate / Sub-IR	Indicator	Achievement				Remarks
		Current qtr Target	Current qtr Actual	Annual Cumulative Target	Annual Cumulative Actual	
Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased	Number of people sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	10,000  (includes WADA II targets)	1821 <i>963 men/boys</i> <i>858 women/girls</i>	47,826  of 47,826 annual total	79,098 <i>39041 men/boys</i> <i>40057 women/girls</i>	Target exceeded. Activities slowed in Q4. But Project WET trained 65 teachers and 4 LGA Officers as trainers for schools

## **2.2 Implementation status narrative of activities implemented (per Intermediate Result Area)**

Objective 1 has two IRs, both relating to water supply. Activities under IR 1b started this Quarter.

### ***IR 1a: Increased Access to Drinking Water Supply by poor rural/small town dwellers in target area***

Again there has been good progress this Quarter, with quarterly and annual targets exceeded.

- **Construction work was completed in the remaining two new villages.** Each of these projects has been demand driven. Communities have requested the interventions, and the scale of intervention has been determined by their willingness to contribute cash, materials and labor.
  - The borehole and piped scheme for Magubike is completed, and serves over 5,800 people. A cattle trough has also been completed, and 5 existing hand pumps have been rehabilitated. The scheme is functioning well.
  - The gravity scheme for Msolokelo was completed by SEMA, and is serving over 3000 people. This included a small gravity scheme for Kitego sub-village also completed, A cattle trough is in the final stage of completion.
  - One additional well in Madizini has been rehabilitated and is serving an extra 50 people.
  - Five shallow wells in Yowe had remained capped awaiting community contributions. Yowe have now contributed for 3 of the 5 pumps, which will be installed next quarter. Difinga village raised their community contributions to purchase pumps for their two capped shallow wells. Beneficiaries will be reported next quarter.
  - Rehabilitation work continues on schemes in the three pastoralist villages of Kambala, Twatwatwa, and Mbwade. Installation of shallow wells with Rope Pumps continues in four villages in the middle Mkondoa catchment. Although it should be possible to complete these interventions by December 2013, the implementing partners are concerned that any unforeseen delays outside of the program's control could result in not completing on time. This issue will be discussed with the USAID.
  - Under iWASH, CARE installed shallow well and Rope Pump at Rudwa Primary School in Kilosa serving over 1000 children. Under WADA II, CARE had completed 4 shallow wells fitted with Rope Pumps in Mvuha village and primary school, serving over 1000 school children, and 750 people in the community. The Kinole gravity supply was extended to the new Kinole Primary School Annex to serve over 240 children, and over 800 people in the community. A shallow well and Rope Pump are serving 800 children at Mtamba Primary School
- **Work with partners in Rufiji Basin** is almost completed. All three partners, MSABI in Ifakara/Kilombero, SHIPO in Njombe, and IDYDC in Iringa have worked on a demand-led basis. During this quarter:
  - SHIPO remain to complete rehabilitation of the Matowo scheme. VAT exemption has delayed the work, and there have been complications in laying the distribution lines.
  - MSABI have completed their work.
  - IDYDC are drilling two more wells in Itimbo, and are in the process of completing their contract.

### ***IR 1b: Increased access to Water Supply for Productive Purposes by poor households in targeted communities.***

Whilst there has been good progress on the productive use component of the water supply, this has not yet been captured in the reported figures. The planned 'Adaptive Capacity' Survey was only partially carried out, and then postponed until after the Evaluation. The extent of 'spontaneous' MUS activities has not yet been assessed, nor have the achievements of SHIPO or IDYDC on MUS, or the work with drip irrigation;

- **The Heifer International sub-contracted project on productive use of water for livestock** completed the distribution of improved livestock, including goats, pigs, pullets and cockerels. They have trained 13 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW), and provided a total of 27 bicycles for CAHWs and

extension workers to support the interventions in the 5 villages. In September they completed their interventions and held a 3-day Exit and Learning Workshop in Turiani.

- **Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) project to support commercially based horticultural production** has completed the pilot project to formed and trained farmer groups in all 10 intervention villages. This Q4 a total of 194 farmers were trained on post harvest handling, safe use of pesticides, and how to develop District Agricultural Development Plans to help access LGA funds. TAHA supported 30 farmers' participation at the Nana Nane Agricultural Exhibition. In September a 2-day 'value chain analysis' workshop enabled farmers, business community and LDA representatives to explore marketing challenges and solutions.
- **Drip irrigation kits** have now been installed for demonstration in 10 villages, alongside the pedal pump for furrow irrigation. The drip irrigation and the pedal pump were demonstrated at the Nane Nane Show.

### ***IR 2: Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased.***

Progress this quarter is improved, and the School WASH interventions have ensured that annual targets are met, and that program targets will be met.

- Hygiene promotion has continued on a modest scale this quarter, reaching only ~1800 people with sanitation and hygiene messages.
- A total of 16 school latrine blocks were completed this quarter serving over 5400 pupils, and 11 teachers' latrine blocks serving 167 teachers were also completed.
- Promotion of household sanitation has proved more challenging. Despite efforts in building capacity of local private sector providers, and in promoting improved latrines, uptake is slow. Household latrines are perceived as a costly investment, and iWASH efforts to dispel this perception have not been effective.

### ***IR 3: Increased private Sector Capacity to deliver WASH Services in Target areas***

- Training was provided to the 3M Group from Kigoma on Rope Pump manufacture, and hand drilling techniques. There are now at least 22 workshops trained to make the pumps. Data from 15 of these reveals that to date at least 589 Rope Pumps have been sold to iWASH and associated projects, and at least a further 268 of the Community Model Rope Pumps, and 281 of the Family Model have been sold privately.
- The decision has been taken to terminate the partnership with Destinations All Ltd, the private sector partner who agreed to market the Tulip Filters. They have sold a disappointing 2370 filters (which could be expected to provide clean drinking water to >10,000 people - not included in the reported figures). iWASH Program will explore alternative innovative ways to market the filters in rural areas.
- Drip Irrigation Kits were installed for demonstration in 10 project villages, and a demonstration plot was established at the Nana Nane Showground for Agricultural Show in August. Despite the setbacks and delays in obtaining the kits from India, now over 250 kits have been sold commercially.

### ***IR 4: Increased capacity of communities and informal sector entrepreneurs to invest or engage in WASH activities in target areas***

This component is progressing, with ongoing anecdotal evidence that VSL members are investing in WASH. The recent Impact Assessment found that VSL had significantly benefited many members. The following activities were undertaken this quarter;

- **The formation and training for VSL groups continued** with 12 new VSL groups (with 297 members) established this quarter, bringing the total to 148 VSL groups established to date. The newest groups were predominately women, but a case of too little too late to meet the % targets, although the actual number of women VSL member in fact exceeds the original target.

- 20 new CBTs were trained to support VSL groups in Digalama, Msolokelo, Pemba, Mziha, Magubike, Dakawa and Manyinga villages.
- A total of 163 VSL members and CBTs were given the opportunity to attend the Nane Nane Agricultural Show. A further 95 VSL members from groups in Mziha and Digalama villages were taken on an exchange visit to VSL groups in Mvumi and Makuyu villages, where there has been more investment in WASH.

### ***IR 5: Improved management of watershed and water resources with community participation***

This component has made the following progress this quarter:

- **EFA dry season sampling on the Ruvu** took place in August, and the consolidated report has been submitted. A number of other studies are underway (including a Socio-economic desk study, and a Water Quality Study), in order to contribute to the final flow setting exercise to take place in early November.
- **Revision of six key Rating Curves** on the Ruvu River system for critical gauging stations was completed in the previous quarter, and the report was shared with MoW early in Q4. The rating curves ensure flow depth can be accurately translated into flow rates. The study findings revealed that much of the data collected is meaningless. The report had a profound impact on the MoW, who have now assigned a senior officer to ensure data quality control. The MoW still lack resources to address these challenges effectively.
- As part of the Ruvu EFA an **Estuary Study** was commissioned. The Ruvu Estuary study looked at the quality and salinity of the estuary waters, and the existing aquatic and riparian biodiversity. The aim is to contribute to the understanding of the function of the freshwater flows into the estuary. The report was expected to be completed in August 2013, but is still undergoing revisions.
- Sampling for the **Sedimentation Fingerprinting Study on the Ruvu** was carried out between March and June 2013, and the analysis was carried out during Q4 in the US. The study uses new sedimentation fingerprinting methods to identify the source of sediments. Potentially this method could be used to prioritize conservation interventions, and to monitor impact on sediment levels. Samples were tested in US to give the widest range of parameters, but early indications are that the process can be carried out at labs in Tanzania. The preliminary results are ready, and indicate that there are key small areas of the basin that contribute most of the sediment.
- **The initial sampling for the Aquatic and Riparian Biodiversity Study** was completed in April. A second sampling event was carried out in the dry season in August. Initial reports from the three expert UDSM teams have been submitted, and these now need to be consolidated.
- Work on the **Thematic Atlas** and the basin-wide **Climate Change Vulnerability Study** are ongoing. The Basin-wide Climate Study is nearing completion, but both assignments await the land-use analysis of the satellite imagery. This is expected to be ready by end October 2013.
- **MSABI Community Water Quality Testing** MSABI are being supported to carry out two small studies, on Contamination of Shallow Wells, and to test/pilot use of Low Cost Water Quality Tests for community use. In the lab the tests functioned well in identifying contamination of water by fecal matter, and were then piloted in communities during Q4. The pilot indicated that villagers were well able to conduct the tests, and understand the results. If iWASH extension is confirmed, this technology will be trialed more widely.

## **2.3 INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES**

### **i. Gender**

The iWASH Program aims to ensure effective participation of both women and men in all aspects of program implementation, and especially community decision-making and management processes. During the establishment of WPMCs and COWSOs, and in recruitment of community mobilizers and CBTs, ensuring an equitable gender balance is a priority, although it can be a challenge.

It has been noted that there is poor representation from women in the WRM/NRM training courses and workshops. One reason is that there is a dearth of women staff in the BWOs, and in the LGAs.

ii. Wrap around activities (HIV/AIDS)

iWASH endeavors to ensure that the most vulnerable groups within the communities benefit from iWASH interventions.

iii. Public Private Partnership (PPP) / Global Development Alliance (GDA)

The Water and Development Alliance (WADA) between Coca-Cola and USAID is funding a project (Tanzania WADA II) of the iWASH Program. A high level delegation from Coca Cola visited Tanzania in early May. iWASH Director and Deputy Director attended a WADA Partner Meeting in Dar es Salaam.

iv. Sustainability mechanisms

Sustainability of iWASH interventions is enhanced by working in close partnership with local partners, including the Basin Water Office, LGAs, and LNGOs/CBOs. Sustainability is also enhanced by ensuring that affordable products and services are available to individuals and communities through local private sector.

GLOWS/FIU have commissioned a Sustainability Check Study across several different GLOWS projects, including iWASH and the Mara Project. The Study will take place in October/November 2013.

v. Environmental Compliance

The iWASH Program Initial Environmental Evaluation was submitted and approved at the start of the program. Environmental compliance checklists have been prepared for water projects and agreed with the Basin Water Office. Water quality testing protocol is being implemented.

vi. Climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation)

iWASH has focused on improving data and information available to assess and monitor the impact of climate change (and increasing demand) on water resources in the Wami-Ruvu Basin. iWASH works with communities to make best use of water resources in a sustainable way, adapting to change and building economic resilience to cope with potential more erratic climate conditions in the future.

iWASH Deputy Director has participated in the National Climate Change Forum. In August iWASH, jointly with the MoW, organized a Global Change and IWRM Workshop to review current knowledge on the impacts of climate change and other global drivers on water resources and IWRM.

vii. Policy support

The iWASH Program operates within the Water Sector Development Program, and endeavors to share learning and best practice to influence both policy and practice in the sector. This is a priority as the process of planning for WSDP II progresses. The iWASH Program is represented in the Development Partners Group, and continues to participate in the sector dialogue mechanism as an active member on the relevant Technical Working Groups, and in the Water Sector Joint Monitoring process, as well as at the Joint Water Sector Review (to be held 14 – 15 November 2013).

A key area of policy support, led by WaterAid, is in assisting the Ministry of Water by developing materials to raise public awareness of the new Water Supply and Sanitation, and Water Resource Management Acts of 2009. This quarter the MoW/BWOs requested a further print run of the WRM materials, and distribution of the booklets through the BWO. This is now underway.

iWASH Program has been actively participating in the development and piloting of the national School WASH (SWASH) Guidelines. iWASH is represented on the new DPG Sanitation group, and is a partner in the National Hand Washing campaign.

## **2.4 STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT**

At the national level, iWASH is represented on the Water Sector DPG. The main point of contact in MoW has been through the Directorate for Water Resources, and the Wami-Ruvu Basin Water Office. Efforts are underway to build a stronger partnership with the Rural/Community Water Supply Directorate, and those charged with the BRN for water.

iWASH, jointly with the Morogoro Regional Water and Sanitation Team, recently organized a regional workshop on COWSO formation and support. The workshop was attended by members of the DWS Teams, NGO/CBO, COWSO representative, and the MoW Director charged with the 'Big Results Now' (BRN) for water. The Director confessed that it was an eye opener, and that the workshop highlighted the need for more investment on the formation and support for COWSOs.

At District level (currently in Morogoro, Mvomero, Kilosa and Gairo), efforts have been made to ensure service delivery activities are within the LGAs plans, and closely coordinated with the District Authorities. Both Mvomero and Kilosa Districts had seconded staff to work directly full-time with iWASH.

At the local and community level, the iWASH Program works with an increasing number of local NGOs, CBOs and private sector players. The community credit component works closely with local CBOs to facilitate VSL activities in the program areas where these CBOs operate. New local partners have been identified for the School WASH component, and three LNGO partners worked with iWASH to expand activities into the Rufiji Basin. A list of current partners can be found in the Annexes.

## **3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS, DATA QUALITY ISSUES AND THE PLAN TO OVERCOME THEM**

### **3.1 Challenges/constraints**

- The demand for the low cost water supply options from communities in the project areas continues to grow rapidly. The demand now outstrips iWASH resources (time and funds).
- Wami Ruvu Basin has the highest number of reported conflicts of any of the Basins nationwide. One key area source of conflict continues to be the inherent tension between the pastoralist cattle keepers, and the rapidly growing settled communities. This was clearly highlighted in the 'Change Stories' and is a constant theme within the WUAs. Community based WRM cannot succeed without full cooperation of these different groups. iWASH is in dialogue with TANIPE, a pastoralist advocacy group operating in the areas where iWASH is establishing and supporting WUA. It is hoped that by working with such an organization, we can ensure that the interventions are relevant to these communities. TANIPE is working with iWASH to collect a second series of change stories, but this time from within the pastoralist communities.

### **3.2 Data quality issues**

Program follow up visits noted that CARE had reported some school and public latrine facilities as completed, when this was not the case. The recent Audit noted similar findings. CARE has been requested to rectify this, and verification visits have been carried out.

### **3.3 Progress/plans to address/improve challenges/constraints and data quality issues**

Verification studies continue to field check reported achievements. It is also hoped that the Evaluation will highlight any data quality issues, and provide direction to improve data.

## **4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER, INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS**

### ***IR 1 Water and Livelihoods***

- Complete agreed water supply work in the three pastoralist villages
- Complete shallow wells and Rope Pump installation in the four villages of the middle Mkondoa Catchment
- Finalize current work with IDYDC and SHIPO
- Continue production of the TV programs with SUA

### ***IR 2 Sanitation and Hygiene***

- Complete construction, snagging, and branding for all remaining SWASH projects under iWASH, and ensure proper handover
- Complete construction/rehabilitation of school latrine for remaining nine schools under WADA, and ensure branding and proper handover of all facilities
- Facilitate the construction of demonstration toilets in four selected village households.
- Continue support of supply chain of sanitation and hygiene products.
- Complete documentation and success stories

### ***IR 3 Private Sector Development***

- Terminate partnership with Destinations All Ltd on Tulip Water Filter promotion and sales and initiate alternative marketing strategies
- Continue work on drip irrigation with the productive sector
- Follow up on MoU with VETA to incorporate Rope Pump manufacturing and hand drilling in their curriculum

### ***IR 4 Community Credit***

- Provide support and monitor Local Implementing partners
- Facilitate financial management and verification for partners

### ***IR 5 Watershed and water resource management***

- Finalize Ruvu EFA studies (including Socio Economic Study, and Water Quality Study) and facilitate the flow setting workshop
- Complete the Aquatic and Riparian Biodiversity Study report
- Complete sedimentation study report, and share results
- Wami Ruvu Basin Thematic Atlas digital version ready to share
- Continue support to Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs
- Complete Basin and catchment Level Climate Vulnerability Study
- Complete and share piloting of River Classification System

### ***Coordination***

- Document program ‘success’ stories, and initiate Most Significant Change impact monitoring
- Continue active participation in sector dialogue, and forthcoming JSM and JWSR
- Support iWASH evaluation in September/October 2013

## 5 FINANCIAL REPORT

Budget Category	Total Budget	Cumulative disbursements to 6/30/2012	Disbursements 6/30/2013 to 9/30/2013	Pending expense 9/30/2013	Cumulative spend to 9/30/2013	Budget balance at 9/30/2013
Personnel	\$292,661	196,779	30,313		227,092	65,569
Fringe	\$86,586	65,921	7,638		73,559	13,027
Professional Fees	\$1,030,624	797,107	95,474	103,667	996,248	34,376
Travel	\$250,958	155,192	16,614	22,360	194,166	56,792
Equipment	\$344,350	247,811	2,374		250,185	94,165
Other Direct Costs	\$495,468	196,161	14,608	12,558	223,327	272,141
Winrock Subcontract - iWASH	\$7,094,681	5,539,541	732,631	151,821	6,423,993	670,688
Care Subcontract - iWASH	\$2,865,065	1,622,560	1,068,816		2,691,376	173,689
WaterAid Subcontract -iWASH	\$72,330	47,678	13,719		61,398	10,932
Care Subcontract - WADA	\$540,915	6,675	69,787		76,462	464,453
UDSM Subcontract - WADA	\$46,000	42,336	0		42,336	3,664
Scholarships	\$139,780	105,106	3,950	2,702	111,758	28,022
F&A	\$576,922	396,181	41,190		437,371	139,550
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,836,339</b>	<b>9,419,048</b>	<b>2,097,113</b>	<b>293,108</b>	<b>11,809,271</b>	<b>2,027,068</b>

The rate of implementation and corresponding expenditure is fairly on track to complete by December 2013. FIU and Winrock expect to have small balances remaining, which can carry forward in the event of the anticipated extension.



## ANNEX B

**Table 2: List of NGO, CBO, Government partners**

Partner organisation	Type	MoU/Contract Other	Partner role	Comments
Wami-Ruvu Basin Water Office	MoW	Developing MoU	WRM, coordination, monitoring and implementation	
RAS Morogoro	RGA	LoA	Monitoring and oversight	
Mvomero District Council	LGA	In the process	Coordination, monitoring, and implementation	
Kilosa District Council	LGA	In the process	Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
Gairo District Council	LGA	In the process	Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
Morogoro District Council	LGA	In the process	Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
JUVIHIMTU	LNGO	In the process	Training and support to VSL Groups	
JUMVOKU	LNGO	In the process	Training and support to VSL Groups	
TAWASANET	Local Network	Registration as member	Sharing of experience on water, sanitation and hygiene in Tz	
ANEW	Regional Network	Registration as member	Sharing of experience on water, sanitation and hygiene in EA	
SHIPO	LNGO	Sub Award	Training in drilling, well construction, rope pump construction / installation	
MSABI	LNGO	Sub Award	Sharing experience low cost water supply, WASH service delivery	
IDYDC	LNGO	Sub Award	Sharing experience low cost water supply	
Kickstart	INGO	Informal collaboration	Discussions on collaboration for promotion of the money maker pump.	
Destinations All Ltd	PS	Partnership	Jointly promoting the Tulip Water Filter for treatment of water.	To terminate
WRBWO Lab	MoW	Sub-Contract	Water quality testing	
SAWA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
SEMA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
Heifer International	INGO	Sub-contract	Action Research on productive use of water	Sub-agreement
TAHA	LNGO	Sub-contract	Action Research on Horticulture	Sub-agreement
TWALAE	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Research on productive use of water	Completed
UDSM	University	Sub-award	Scholarships	
EWACO	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH hardware component	
TCCRS	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH software component	
CBHCC	LNGO	In process	WASH service delivery	
RATIIS	LNGO	In process	WASH service delivery	
Indigo Women Link	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH hardware component	
TANIPE	LNGO	Under discussion	Support to working with pastoralist communities	
ENVICON	LNGO	Sub-contract	EMS	