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QUARTERLY REPORT

NAME OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	FIU/GLOWS
ACTIVITY NAME	Tanzania Integrated Water Sanitation and Hygiene (iWASH) Program
REPORTING PERIOD (OF US FY 2013)	Quarter 4 [July - September] 2014
CONTACT DETAILS (COP, EMAIL AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS)	Vivienne Abbott vabbott@globalwaters.net 0754 4676783
DATE OF SUBMISSION	31 October 2014

1 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
- 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

The latest iWASH obligation was signed on 28 January 2014. Overall the program remains on track to achieve overall targets by the end of 2015, but there is a shortfall in achieving water supply and sanitation related targets this FY. This is in part due to cessation of activities in Q2 whilst the Amendment was being signed, and in part due to excessively heavy rains earlier in Q3, hampering access to some project areas.

Program Overview/Summary

Name of the Implementing Agency: <i>FIU/GLOWS</i>	Reporting Period: 4 th Quarter 2014, July - September 2014	
Report Prepared by: <i>Vivienne Abbott</i>	Home Office Address: 3000 N.E. 151st Street, AC1 Room 260, North Miami, Florida 33181	
Project Title: <i>iWASH</i>	Target Areas (Geographic) Wami/Ruvu Basin, with WASH provision activities in selected areas of Rufiji Basin	
Cooperative Agreement #: No: 621-A-00-10-00010-00 <i>Tanzania WADA II project</i>	Sub-contract/sub-grantees: Winrock International, CARE International	
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): <i>Main grant : Jan 2010 to Dec 2015</i> <i>WADA II: Sept 2010 to June 2014</i>	Related Program Area & Elements of Operations Plan: 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>	
Budget	iWASH main award \$18,436,299 WADA/GETF \$1,051,789	
Planned Life of the Project: <i>6 years</i>	Amount Obligated to Date: Year 1-4 - \$13,836,339 (plus \$1,051,789 thru GETF) Year 5 - \$4,300,000	Pipeline: Year 6 - \$299,960
Principal Target Beneficiaries: Poor in targeted Rural areas and small towns	Major Counterpart Organizations: Ministry of Water, Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Office, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	

USAID Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY10	Annual Target	Q1 FY14	Q2 FY14	Q3 FY14	Q4 FY14	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of people in target areas gaining access to improved drinking water supply	0	25,000	13,225	0	1,049	7,336	~ 86% of annual target achieved. Beneficiaries of ongoing work in 12 new villages will be reported in 2015 CARE is completing agreed remedial work under WADA II. Achievements previously reported under WADA II will be reviewed once remedial work is completed	NO
Number of stakeholder households with increased capacity to adapt to climate variability and change	0	1200	-	-	-	1,098	~92% of annual target achieved. In fact achievements are higher, but the challenge has been to complete the monitoring/verification with LIPs.	NO
Proportion of female participants in programs to increase access to productive economic resources	0	50%	-	-	-	41%	A total of 287 women of 693 people confirmed participants. More focus to be put on working with women only groups	NO
Number of people in target area gaining access to improved sanitation facilities	0	10,000	8,982	-	-	-	~90% of annual target achieved. The sanitation campaign competition now underway, expected to yield beneficiaries in 2015. Uptake in previous intervention areas is being verified.	NO
Number of person hours training in NRM/WRM Number of people trained <i>[iWASH reports hours for short term training, but will report long term courses separately]</i>	0	1500 60	708 29	528 23	181 11	2148 43	~143% of annual target achieved. Main activities included EFA training for BWO, and training for Mkindo WUA leaders in networking and productive activities	YES
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted	0	2	1	0	0	0	Basin and Catchment assessments are completed and ready for printing. Pilot community level assessments will be expected to be completed in 2015	NO
Number of hectares under improved NRM (includes WRM)	0	10,000	-	-	-	-	No new areas have been brought under improved WRM. Focus of work has been consolidating WRM institutions in existing WUA catchments	NO

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

* The focus in Q3 was on work in the new villages, and on Phase 2 in the three pastoralist communities. This work is on schedule and progressing well, and beneficiaries will be reported in 2015. Winrock completed community management training in Kidete villages in Mkondoa where 27 shallow wells had already been installed earlier this FY, and these ~7336 beneficiaries are reported this quarter.

The WADA II Project's water and sanitation component, implemented by CARE, was reported as completed in December 2013. The verification process in Q2 highlighted a number of shortcomings, and CARE agreed to undertake remedial interventions. FIU has agreed with CARE the scope and time needed to undertake these remedial actions. Once this is completed, the figures reported in 2013 and in Q1 2014 will be reviewed.

2 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress narrative

The Tanzania iWASH Program started in January 2010. Florida International University coordinates the program and leads on the water resource management (WRM) component. The main iWASH implementing partners to date have been 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 started in September 2010, and has been an integral component of iWASH Program. The 3-year WADA II Project was partially funded under a separate mechanism, through an agreement with the Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF).

In 2012 iWASH Program was granted a 1-year 'no cost' extension by USAID, and GETF also approved a 'no cost' extension for the WADA II Project to end December 2013. Subsequently, GETF has approved a further 'no cost' extension for WADA II Project to enable CARE to complete agreed remedial work on water supply. In January 2014, USAID approved a further 2-year 'with cost' extension for the iWASH Program, to consolidate and build on achievements to date. iWASH Program will continue to December 2015. However, FIU's main GLOWS Lead Award closed out at the end of September 2014.

2.1.1 Current quarter

The component on provision of water supply is progressing well. Cost reimbursable grants have been signed with seven Local Implementing Partners (LIP). Five partners (IDYDC, MSABI, SAWA, SEMA, SHIPO) are implementing WASH proposals using an MUS approach. Two other partners (HEIFER, TAHA) are implementing proposals to provide support for MUS activities on productive uses activities in collaboration with SAWA and SEMA. Reporting for results and achievements will be from next quarter.

The formation and training of COWSOs and training of Water Point Management Groups was completed in the four Kidete villages in Mkondoa. A total of 7336 people are now accessing water from a total of 27 shallow wells fitted with rope pumps.

There has been good progress by SAWA and SEMA. Environmental assessment and detailed survey have been carried out by SAWA for Rudewa gravity scheme to serve three villages (nearly 10,000 people), and training for the COWSO has started. SAWA have also successfully completed drilling of two productive boreholes in the pastoralist villages of Twatwatwa and Mbwade expected to serve over 14,000 people, and community contributions are nearly completed. SEMA have nearly (95%) completed over 13km of trenches in Kambala, and all pipes and fittings are now on site. They have started shallow well construction in Bwakilachini, Milengwelengwe, Mngazi villages, where a total of at least 18 shallow wells are expected to serve about 4000 people.

In Q2 iWASH Program management undertook verification of CARE's water supply work under WADA II. The verification highlighted a number of significant shortfalls in the quality of the work carried out. CARE has agreed to carry out remedial work at their own cost, and the work was expected to be completed by the end of September 2014. However progress has been slow and CARE are now predicting completion by mid-November 2014. Beneficiary figures already reported from these interventions will be reviewed and amended as necessary once the remedial work is completed.

The productive use component

All iWASH/Winrock local implementing partners for water supply are now incorporating productive use interventions based on MUS approach. These interventions are also being supported by TAHA and Heifer International, and the work with pastoralist communities will be supported by TANIPE.

Monitoring and verification of households benefitting from productive use of water, and thereby improving their capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability, has proved challenging. During this quarter an assessment was carried out on productive use of water in pastoralist villages, and a total of 853 households were reported to be benefitting through having access for their livestock to water at cattle troughs, reducing their vulnerability to drought. A further 245 households in Njombe were identified as benefitting from 'spontaneous' productive use of new water supplies through SHIPO's program under iWASH. The monitoring

team noted that there is high potential to increase the uptake of productive activities by providing specific training on productive enterprises such as poultry husbandry, vegetable gardening, or fruit production.

The figures reported this year only provide a partial assessment of the productive use interventions to date. Much of the ongoing work by Heifer International and TAHA, and work in the older project areas, or by other LIPs has not yet been assessed under this indicator. The overall target for the two year extension period is expected to be achieved.

For assessing the percentage of female participants in program activities to increase access to productive resources the membership of the self help groups formed was used. In Kidete, Kikundi, Kitati and Mwasa a total 26 productive use groups were set up in September 2014 composed of 170 people of which 82 (48.2%) are women. In Kanga, Bwage, Makuyu and Mvumi a total of 47 people were trained by Heifer International in pig and goat husbandry, of which 18 (38%) are women. SEMA have also formed a total of 20 productive self-help groups in their 6 villages with 476 members of which 187 (39%) are women. An emerging lesson is that to increase the proportion of women assisted to increase access to productive economic resources, it is important to focus on the activities that can attract women, but also to form 'women only' groups where women can feel more comfortable to participate.

iWASH Program provision of sanitation and hygiene services

In response to low uptake for latrine construction using mainly 'traditional' promotional activities undertaken by CARE from 2010 – 2013, iWASH partner Winrock has proposed more radical promotional approaches. The Sanitation Competition was launched mid-July using posters/flyers and drama productions. Drama shows on Sanitation and Hygiene drama shows were performed Kidete, Kitati, Mwasa, Kikundi, Gongoni, Mbuyuni, Batini, Bwakilachini, Milengwelegnwe, Mngazi, Mtombozi, Kibwege, and Mtamba villages during July and August. It is estimated that a total of 1,873 (856 women, 1,055 men) people attended the shows. Monitoring for the competition uptake showed that by the end of September a total of 224 households had registered to improve/construct latrines, and the number is still rising. Furthermore there are indications that other households are interested to construct latrines, but not to participate in the competition.

In August a small baseline survey was carried out for SAWA in the pastoral villages of Twatwatwa, Mbwade and Manyara. Feedback showed that nearly 100% of the village community members practice open defecation. A 2-day sanitation and hygiene awareness meeting for pastoralists held in late September. The first day of the meeting was carried out in the Maasai language, with about 40 pastoral elders/leaders of Mbwade, Kambala and Twatwatwa villages. During the course of the 2nd day participants from SAWA, SEMA, iWASH and district council representatives from Mvomero and Kilosa attended as well to listen to action plans for sanitation and hygiene behavior changes in the pastoral communities. The workshop was seen to be a great success and it is hoped that follow on activities on Hygiene and Sanitation should become much easier with the help of pastoral elders/leaders.

The private sector component continues to progress well.

An MOU was signed between iWASH and VETA on 26 September to incorporate on rope pump production and hand drilling technologies in the national VETA curriculum. A kick-off meeting was planned for 2 October 2014 and field visits have been planned with VETA to look at the Rope Pump in the field in different settings. Rope pump training is planned for early November.

Action research/training has been taking place in Turiani with iWASH Engineers and three private sector iWASH trained drillers on methods for deepening open wells using hand auguring within an existing open well. The method has worked well, and will be used for other open wells as well.

In July, one iWASH trained driller, Juma Mape, was contracted by TAPP/FtF to drill 7 wells for productive purposes using low cost techniques. 5 wells were successful while 2 were dry. He was subsequently contracted for an additional 7 wells. Juma is reported to have ongoing works in Kigoma, Mpwapwa in Dodoma, Tabora and in Zanzibar.

Increased capacity of Local Partner organizations to engage in WASH activities

In addition to the two ongoing partnership agreements with SAWA and SEMA, a total of 5 proposals for WASH and MUS related activities with Heifer International, IDYDC, MSABI, SHIPO and TAHA were

finalized and signed this quarter. A total of 4 further proposals for small grants for MSABI, TANIPE and Shahidi was Maji on WRM/Water Quality/Sanitation Marketing activities are agreed and ready for execution – awaiting USAID approval.

For some of the LIPs the process of developing a viable proposal has been a steep learning curve. One of the important outcomes of this process has been a cross fertilization of ideas between LIPs, and joint activities and support reflecting in their final proposals. It is observed that this is already stimulating partnerships and cooperation directly among these local organizations, ultimately this can enable them to effectively take on more complex diverse projects.

Water Resources Management (WRM) activities remain on track. Key activities this quarter have focused on completing various initiatives included:

- All three EFA Reports by GLOWS (Ruvu, Wami and Mara) have been published in print as a series, and the Wami-Ruvu Atlas has also been printed.
- The two climate change assessment reports for the Wami/Ruvu Basin and for Mkindo Catchment, and the Ruvu Estuary Study are all now ready for publication.
- The handover of the rehabilitated office and latrine for Mkindo WUA office (located within the Village Government Offices) finally took place on 31 July. Capacity building for Mkindo WUA continues.
- iWASH participated in the development by GLOWS and USAID of the WRM Situational Analysis Tool, and the iWASH Deputy Director traveled to Florida to participate in the finalizing workshop.

Other activities have included instrumentation training for MoW / BWO staff, and piloting of instruments on Mindu Dam. Further sedimentation sampling has been carried out for fingerprinting on the Wami and Ruvu Rivers. Short training sessions were held for BWO staff on EFA and River Classification

2.1.1 Cumulative for current fiscal year

The first half of FY 2014 was somewhat disjointed, as the first phase of iWASH Program came to a close in December 2013 and water supply construction work was halted. The 2-year ‘with cost’ extension for the iWASH Program was agreed and signed on 28 January 2014. CARE International withdrew from the GLOWS consortium, and Winrock International agreed to take the lead on the sanitation component. In Q3 the program regained momentum, and baseline information was collected in the new villages, and new LIP proposals were prepared. By the end of Q3 fieldwork had started, and the program was largely back on track.

Few **water supply beneficiaries** are reported in the 2014 fiscal year, but work is up to full speed now, and the overall targets for the two year ‘with cost’ extension are expected to be exceeded. SAWA is progressing well with the Rudewa gravity scheme in Kilosa District to serve three villages (nearly 10,000 people). They have also successfully completed drilling of two productive boreholes in the pastoralist villages of Twatwatwa and Mbwade expected to serve over 14,000 people. Whilst SEMA have nearly completed laying the 13km of pipes in Kambala, expected to serve approximately 8000 people, and have started construction of 18 shallow wells in Bwakilachini, Milengwelengwe, Mngazi villages, expected to serve about 4000 people.

MSABI, SHIPO, and IDYDC have now all started their activities in their respective areas, and Heifer International and TAHA have started their productive use/MUS support activities.

There have been no further **sanitation beneficiaries** reported since completion of the School WASH activities by CARE in Q1. Follow up (not yet completed) on the promotion activities implemented by CARE in the original villages, is yielding disappointing results (e.g. in Mziha village just one new latrine has been constructed). Winrock has taken over responsibility for the sanitation activities, and there are some exciting new approaches being tried. The Sanitation Campaign is generating interest, and the winners will be announced at World Toilet Day celebrations in Morogoro on 19 November. All WASH LIPs (SAWA, SEMA, MSABI, IDYDC and SHIPO) now have a sanitation component in their proposed projects. SAWA have taken the initiative (jointly with TANIPE) to tackle the issue of sanitation and hygiene with pastoralist communities, who typically have the lowest latrine coverage in Tanzania.

An exciting development on **engaging local private sector** has been the long awaited signing of the MOU with VETA agreeing to incorporate on rope pump production and hand drilling technologies in the national VETA curriculum. There is also increasing and encouraging evidence of other sector players using the services of private sector providers trained by iWASH. Capacity of these private sector providers is also being improved

through engaging them in action research to solve problems such as how to cheaply deepen existing open wells using hand auguring. Furthermore there are now recorded private sales of over 900 Rope Pumps, estimated to be serving over 56,000 people (not included in project beneficiary reporting). Progress in working with private sector on promoting the water filters continues to be disappointing.

iWASH is now working directly with **10 LINGO implementing partners, helping to build their capacity** at the same time as delivering iWASH/GLOWS results. iWASH is encouraging cooperation and partnership between these LIP, to enable them to be able to implement and deliver multi-disciplinary interventions in the future. A good example of this is the joint efforts between SAWA and TANIPE, and between SEMA and TANIPE to deliver relevant WASH services to pastoralist communities.

The focus is not on completing and consolidating the work on **Water Resource Management**. Key publications have been completed ready for publication and three have now been published. Work on sedimentation, instrumentation and capacity building with WUA continues.

2.1.2 Other qualitative achievements

One encouraging achievement this year has been in capacity building efforts with Mkindo WUA. There has been concern as to future support for Mkindo WUA once iWASH Program finishes at the end of 2015. In the past BWO support to the young WUAs has not been consistent or adequate. It was agreed to provide training and capacity enhancement to enable Mkindo WUA leaders to broaden their network of relevant contacts, and learn to proactively access the support they need in the future. They were exposed to a series of short trainings and exchange visits to other organisations and projects in the area. An exciting outcome has been that they have prepared their first proposal (for Tsh 11 million) in response to a CfP by the Eastern Arc Endowment Fund. In writing the proposal the WUA approached AVA Project under Tanzanian Forest Conservation Group. This is a big step forward for Mkindo WUA to actively seek assistance from other players.

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	6000	7336	25,000	**21,610 <i>10607 men/boys</i> <i>11003 women/girls</i>	Mkondoa villages supplies completed *Beneficiaries in 3 pastoralist villages not included. **Figures from Q1 CARE's WADA II to be confirmed
Increased access to water supply for productive purposes	Number of stakeholder (households) with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability	1200	1,098	1200	1,098	Achievements are significantly higher, but the challenge is to complete the monitoring/verification with LIPs.
	Proportion of female participants in programs to increase access to productive economic resources	50% <i>1000 people</i>	N/A	50%	41% <i>287 women of 693 people</i>	Propose to work with women only productive groups to raise proportion
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	2000	0	10,000	8,982 <i>4194 men/boys</i> <i>4788 women/girls</i>	New promotion activities started Q3 Verification of past promotion results still ongoing
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>10 people</i>	731 hours <i>423 men hr/ 308 women</i> <i>43 people 24 men/ 19 women</i>	1500 hours <i>60 people</i>	2148 hours <i>106 people 69 men / 37 women</i>	Annual targets achieved, but the challenge to engage more women in WRM training continues.
	Number of Climate vulnerability assessments	0	0	1	1	Community level studies to start January 2015
	Number of hectares of biological significance under improved NRM/WRM	10000	0	Annual total 10,000	0	No new areas qualify under this. Indicator. Difficult to report as our WRM activities often relate rivers rather than hectares

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	10000	-	20000	6,675 <i>3528 men/boys</i> <i>3147 women/girls</i>	Hygiene promotion was through the Sanitation Competition, but no beneficiaries reported through LIP
Increased private sector capacity to deliver WASH services	Number of PS WASH related product/service providers adopting improved technical or business practices	25		25	28	At least 28 PS WASH providers active with technical/business support from iWASH.
Increased capacity of Local Partners to deliver and support WASH services	Number of local partners / institutions receiving technical or financial support to engage more effectively in WASH	10	10	10	10	At least 10 different LIPs are receiving technical and financial support.
	Number of partner personnel hours of capacity enhancing interventions	250 hours	164	800	650	This indicator was newly adopted to measure effort

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

Objective 1 has two IRs, both relating to water supply.

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

Progress this Quarter has been good;

- Cost reimbursable grants have now been signed with the seven Local Implementing Partners. IDYDC, MSABI, SAWA, SEMA, and SHIPO are implementing WASH proposals using an MUS approach, and Heifer International and TAHA are implementing proposals providing support MUS productive uses activities in collaboration with SAWA and SEMA.
- Formation and training of COWSOs in the four villages in Mkondoa catchment is completed, and the 27 shallow wells are serving over 7000 people.
- Environmental assessment and detailed survey have been carried out by SAWA for Rudewa gravity scheme that will serve three villages (nearly 10,000 people), and training for the COWSO has started. SAWA have also successfully completed drilling of two productive boreholes in the pastoralist villages of Twatwatwa and Mbwade expected to serve over 14,000 people. Community contributions are also nearly completed.
- Community awareness and mobilization meetings have continued in Turiani to encourage the rehabilitation and improvement of existing shallow wells. A total of 68 wells have been assessed as potentially suitable for rehabilitation. Twenty groups have already registered for rehabilitation/improvement, of which 12 have already fully paid for their pumps (as a part of their contribution). Rehabilitation will start in October 2014.
- SEMA have nearly (95%) completed digging over 13km of trenches in Kambala, and all pipes and fittings are now on site. SEMA have started shallow well construction in Bwakilachini, Milengwelengwe, Mngazi villages, where a total of at least 18 shallow wells are expected to serve about 4000 people. SEMA have also started work on the Mtombozi gravity scheme expected to serve nearly 5000 people in Mtombozi, Kibwege and Mtamba villages.
- Following the verification in Q2 of CARE's water supply work under WADA II, CARE submitted a plan for remedial interventions. These activities will be carried out at CARE's own cost. The remedial work was expected to be completed by mid-October 2014, but is already behind schedule. The estimated completion date has been revised to January 2015. Once work is completed, the beneficiary figures already reported in Q1 will be reviewed, and revised if necessary.

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

- MUS approach, including interventions to stimulate productive and efficient use of water is a key element in all the water supply intervention now being implemented by iWASH and the LIPs.
- Both SAWA and SEMA are starting work with TAHA and Heifa International to support productive use activities within the MUS approach in the settled villages, and with TANIPE in the pastoralist villages.
- iWASH had provided **guidance to TAPP** on provision of low cost water supply for productive use, and TAPP have commissioned shallow wells to be installed by iWASH trained drilling teams.
- Monitoring and verification of households benefitting from productive use of water, and thereby improving capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability, has proved challenging. During this quarter an assessment was carried out on productive use of water in pastoralist villages, and a total of 853 households were reported to be benefitting through having access for their livestock to water at cattle troughs, reducing their vulnerability to drought. A further 245 households in Njombe were identified as benefitting from 'spontaneous' productive use of new water supplies through SHIPO's program under iWASH. However figures reported this year only provide an assessment of part of the productive use. Much of the ongoing work by Heifer International and TAHA, and work in the older project areas, or by other LIPs has not yet been assessed under this indicator.

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

With the departure of CARE from the iWASH Program, the sanitation component is now being led by iWASH/Winrock partners, with the focus on hygiene promotion and household sanitation. Winrock have agreed to develop more innovative approaches and new materials, and to integrate this component more closely within the MUS approach.

- The Sanitation Competition was launched mid-July using posters/flyers and drama productions. Drama shows on Sanitation and Hygiene drama shows were performed Kidete, Kitati, Mwasa, Kikundi, Gongoni, Mbuyuni, Batini, Bwakilachini, Milengwelegnwe, Mngazi, Mtombozi, Kibwege, and Mtamba villages during July and August.
- A sanitation component has been incorporated in LIPs WASH proposals/agreement. LIP have been encouraged to take innovative approaches to promoting latrine construction.
- In August a small baseline survey was carried out for SAWA in the pastoral villages of Twatwatwa, Mbwade and Manyara, indicating that nearly 100% of the village community members practice open defecation. A 2-day sanitation and hygiene awareness meeting for pastoralists held in late September. The first day of the meeting was carried out in the Maasai language with about 40 pastoral elders/leaders of Mbwade, Kambala and Twatwatwa villages. During the course of the 2nd day participants from SAWA, SEMA, iWASH and district council representatives from Mvomero and Kilosa attended as well to listen to action plans for sanitation and hygiene behavior changes in the pastoral communities. The workshop was seen to be a great success and it is hoped that follow on activities on Hygiene and Sanitation should become much easier with the help of pastoral elders/leaders.
- Final verification of CARE's SWASH activities was completed early in Q4. CARE agreed to carry out minor remedial work with their LIPs on some school sanitation facilities.

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

- There are now at least 22 workshops trained to make the pumps. Private sector Rope Pump producers report 660 pumps sold to iWASH related projects, and over 900 pumps sold to private buyers. It is estimated these 'private' pumps could be benefiting at least 56,000 people.
- The long awaited signing of the MOU with VETA agreeing to incorporate on rope pump production and hand drilling technologies in the national VETA curriculum. Training is planned for November 2014.

IR 4: Increase capacity of local partners to effectively deliver and support WASH services

The main activity this quarter has been provision of support to finalize LIP proposals and work plans.

- A total of 5 proposals for MUS related activities been signed and implementation started. For some of the LIPs the process of developing a viable proposal has been a steep learning curve. One of the important outcomes of this process has been a cross fertilization of ideas between LIPs, and joint activities and support reflecting in their final proposals.
- A total of 4 further proposals for small grants on WRM/Water Quality/Sanitation Marketing activities await approval. iWASH received the preliminary proposals in June 2014, but worked with the partners to refine and improve the project concepts and the presentation of the proposal.
- Mkindo WUA received support through introductions to other relevant projects and training in networking. An exciting outcome has been that they have prepared their first proposal (for Tsh 11 million) in response to a CfP by the Eastern Arc Endowment Fund. In writing the proposal the WUA approached AVA Project under Tanzanian Forest Conservation Group. This is a big step forward for Mkindo WUA to actively seek assistance from other players.

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

- WRBWO requested training on Environmental Flow Assessment and River Classification. Two one-day tutorials were held for WRBWO and iWASH staff. The EFA Tutorial was facilitated by Dr Elizabeth Anderson from FIU, and the River Classification Tutorial was facilitated by Rosemary
- iWASH continued **support to Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs**. The rehabilitated Mkindo WUA office and latrine (located within the Village Government Offices) were handed over to the community on 31 July 2014. Mkindo WUA has also been allocated two of the iWASH motorcycles through the WRBWO. Work to facilitate both WUAs to network more effectively with other relevant players who might support their work, has yielded results with Mkindo WUA being invited to submit a proposal to
- The initial **Sedimentation Fingerprinting Study on the Ruvu** was completed in Q1, but interest in this methodology is growing. DAWASCO and the Chalinzi UWASA both face challenges with the increasing sedimentation. The WRBWO expressed interest to collect further data on the Ruvu sediment flows, and to carry out 'sedimentation fingerprinting' for the Wami River. This work is now underway with a second round of sedimentation sampling carried out as flows subsided in August. Research is underway in the use of spectrometry to reduce the cost of sample analysis
- The **low cost instrumentation** work continues to stimulate interest, and a one-week training course for MoW/ BWO staff was held at iWASH Office in early September. A follow on advanced course is planned to take place in early November 2014.
- Work on the **Thematic Atlas** is now complete, and the hard copy Atlas has been printed. Both Wami and Ruvu EFA reports have now been printed.
- **The Climate Change Vulnerability Studies** at Basin-wide and Catchment levels are now ready for printing. The Community Vulnerability Studies in up to four communities in Mkindo catchment were expected to start in September in collaboration with a new LIP, Shahidi wa Maji, but this work has been delayed to Q2 in 2015.

2.3 Integration of crosscutting issues

- 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.

In the productive use activities more men than women participate, despite efforts to focus on productive opportunities most likely to attract women (e.g. small livestock and chickens among the pastoralists, kitchen gardens and chicken husbandry among settled farmers). It is possible that some women are unwilling to join mixed gender groups (possibly their husbands or families discourage this), and implementing partners are being encouraged to form women only groups to see if this can enable more/different social groups of women to join.

One reason for the poor representation from women in the WRM/NRM training courses and workshops is that there is a dearth of women staff in the BWOs and in the LGAs, and seemingly a reluctance to participate in WUA activities. More focus is required on how to engage women more effectively in these activities.
- Wrap around activities (HIV/AIDS)

iWASH endeavors to ensure that the most vulnerable groups within the communities benefit from iWASH interventions.
- 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. This project will end after February 2015.

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 commissioned a WASH Sustainability Check Study across several different GLOWS projects, including iWASH and the Mara Project. The Study started in October/November 2013. The final report is now available. GLOWS/FIU have now commissioned a similar study for WRM. The study is already underway in Tanzania, and the final report is to be completed in September 2014. There will be a presentation workshop in Florida or Washington on the 29 – 30 September 2014.

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 is working on a series of Climate Change and Vulnerability Studies, at Basin, Catchment, and Community levels. The Wami/Ruvu Basin Climate Change Study and the Mkindo Catchment Study are completed.

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 and WSDP II planning processes.

A key area of policy support, led by WaterAid, has been 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. WaterAid has now finalized their work under iWASH, although the materials produced are still in demand, and a further print run has been done. iWASH has also supported the development of a River Classification System – a requirement of the WRM Act 2009, and National Guidelines for Environmental Flow Assessment.

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 also works closely with the WRBWO, and with the Regional Water and Sanitation Team, as well as with the District Water and Sanitation Teams.

At the local and community level, the iWASH Program works with an increasing number of local NGOs, CBOs and private sector players. Local NGO/CBO partners have implemented much of the School WASH component, and three LINGO partners are working with iWASH on activities in 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

A key challenge has been the limited uptake of household sanitation. The lead consortium member for this component, CARE International, focused most of their effort on School WASH. As a result iWASH has been the biggest SWASH Program in Tanzania, but results for household sanitation were disappointing. It was mutually agreed that CARE would leave the iWASH consortium after February 2014, as their strategic direction is changing, and they do not intend to continue direct service delivery interventions in the future. Winrock International has agreed to take the lead on the sanitation and hygiene component, with the focus on innovative promotion to stimulating demand for household sanitation.

Although most of the effort relating to sanitation promotion was focused on implementing School WASH, there were a number of interventions to promote household sanitation demand and market supply, and on stimulating community action. The number of improved latrines resulting from these interventions was disappointing, and one of the explanations for this was that ‘behavior change takes time’, and that the householder decision to build an improved latrine, and the timing of that decision depends on various factors including seasonal income and expenditure patterns. It is now at least one year (in some cases two to three years) since these promotional activities took place, and therefore timely to return and assess if there have been changes. Initial verification activities still indicate poor uptake for household latrines.

3.2 Data quality issues

iWASH partner, CARE has now completed all the School WASH interventions under iWASH main award, and their work under WADA II. Verification of WADA II interventions highlighted a number of shortcomings, especially on the water supply installations. CARE has agreed to undertake remedial interventions at their own cost. The beneficiary figure reported in Q1 for those gaining access to improved drinking water supply will be reviewed and revised as necessary once remedial work is completed.

There have been difficulties encountered in obtaining properly documented data on numbers of households adapting to climate change. Although there is good evidence that different interventions can better equip potential beneficiaries, more clarity is required in what qualifies households to be reported against this indicator. Further verification visits were carried out during Q4, but the task is huge to capture the varied productive activities that access to adequate water has stimulated. This verification is ongoing.

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

Verification studies for School WASH interventions (implemented under iWASH) were completed in August.

A study was to have been carried out in Q4 to review and evaluate household sanitation promotion carried out by CARE International FY 2011 – FY 2013. The study has been delayed until early 2015, and will aim to assess which of the promotional and ‘trigger’ activities successfully stimulated behavior change, and under what conditions they were effective. The study should also enable iWASH to update the sanitation beneficiary count.

4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER, INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

4.1 IR 1 Water and livelihoods

- Continue implementation Phase II for agreed water supply in the three pastoralist villages
- Continue water supply interventions in the new villages in Morogoro and Kilosa Districts
- Partner projects stongoingin Kilombero, Njombe and Iringa using MUS approach
- CARE to complete remedial work under WADA II

4.2 IR 2 Sanitation and hygiene

- iWASH/Winrock Sanitation Competition results to be announced on World Toilet Day
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion to continue in the new villages

4.3 IR 3 Private sector development

- Review partnership with Destinations All Ltd on Tulip Water Filter marketing
- Continue promoting drip irrigation with the productive sector
- Training with VETA to incorporate Rope Pump manufacturing and hand drilling in their curriculum

4.4 IR 4 Local partner capacity

- Finalize small grant agreements with MSABI, TANIPE, and Shahidi wa Maji
-

4.5 IR 5 Watershed and water resource management

- Advanced Instrumentation training course to be held jointly with SUA
- Provide support on GeoPublisher for Wami/Ruvu Basin Thematic Atlas
- Continue support to Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs
- Continue pilot installations of low cost instrumentation, and presentation to MoW
- Continue Wami Sedimentation Study with WRBWO, and complete Ruvu Sedimentation Study
- Explore whether permission can be obtained to carry out the Wami Estuary Study

4.6 Coordination

- Continue verification for productive use of water/adaptive capacity
- Revisit communities to verify uptake of improved latrines
- Continue active participation in sector dialogue, and design for WSDP II
- Document program 'success' stories, and initiate Most Significant Change impact monitoring
- Participate in JWSR in October 2014

5 FINANCIAL REPORT

Budget Category	Total Budget Obligated	Cumulative Spent to 6/30/2014	Disbursements 7/1/2014 to 9/30/2014	Pending Expenses at 9/30/14	Cumulative Spent at 9/30/14	Budget Balance at 9/30/14
Personnel	461,425	303,453	14,703		318,156	143,269
Fringe Benefits	140,617	88,920	3,625		92,545	48,072
Professional Fees / Consultants	1,715,902	1,259,244	73,464	26,988	1,359,696	356,206
Travel	297,683	222,776	8,235	8,929	239,940	57,743
Equipment	312,392	223,254	-	444	223,698	88,694
Other Direct Costs	483,013	295,268	13,792	4,405	313,465	169,548
Subcontracts					0	-
Winrock - iWASH	10,094,677	7,196,314	218,118	232,807	7,647,239	2,447,438
*CARE - iWASH	2,834,562	2,697,446	0	137,116	2,834,562	0
**CARE-WADA	540,915	250,873	0	278,805	529,678	11,237
WaterAid - iWASH	72,330	61,398	0	10,042	71,440	890
UDSM-WADA	18,032	18,032	0		18,032	-
Small Grant	100,000	-	0		0	100,000
Scholarships	202,748	154,477	960		155,437	47,311
Indirect	862,042	583,107	29,593	10,289	622,989	239,053
TOTAL	18,136,338	13,354,560	362,490	709,826	14,426,876	3,709,462

Explanation

GLOWS/FIU have withheld final payment for the CARE sub-contract under iWASH* until the verification is completed. They have also withheld payment for the CARE sub-contract under WADA II** until remedial work is completed satisfactorily. Following a negotiated agreement with CARE, total of \$11,237 has been deducted from their sub-contract under WADA II to cover the cost of remedial work carried out directly by the iWASH/GLOWS (FIU).

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	
MoW Directorate WRM	MoW			
RAS Morogoro	RGA	LoA	Monitoring and oversight	
Mvomero District Council	LGA		Coordination, monitoring, and implementation	
Kilosa District Council	LGA		Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
Gairo District Council	LGA		Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
Morogoro District Council	LGA		Coordination, monitoring, and implementation.	
WRBWO Lab	MoW	Sub-Contract	Water quality testing	
SHIPO	LNGO	Sub Award	Training in drilling, well and 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	
SAWA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
SEMA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
HAPA	LNGO	Sub-contract	Rectify WADA II shallow wells	Short term
Heifer International	INGO	Sub-contract	Action Research on productive use of water	Sub-agreement
TAHA	LNGO	Sub-contract	Action Research on Horticulture	Sub-agreement
Shahidi wa Maji	LNGO	TBD	WRM and rights to water	Hosted in iWASH Office
TANIPE	LNGO	Sub-contract	Support to working with pastoralist communities	Hosted in iWASH Office
Kickstart	INGO	Informal collaboration	Collaboration on promotion of the money maker pump.	
Destinations All Ltd	PS	Partnership	Jointly promoting the Tulip Water Filter for treatment of water.	To terminate?
UDSM	University		Scholarships and research	
TAWASANET	Local Network	Registration as member	Sharing of experience on water, sanitation and hygiene in Tz	
ENVICON	LNGO	Sub-contract	EMS	Activities completed
TWALAE	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Research on productive use of water	Completed