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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 2011)	Quarter 4 [July to September 2011]
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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 support sustainable, market-driven water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to improve health and increase economic resiliency of the poor in targeted rural areas and small towns within an integrated water resource management framework, through 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
- 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 and local governments to deliver and sustain WASH services in target areas
- 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

1.3 Progress rating: The water component has fallen short of its annual targets, but key activities are underway and overall targets are still achievable. The sanitation component under iWASH main award is on track, but the targets under WADA II for Year 1 have not yet been achieved.

1.4 Program Overview/Summary

Name of the Implementing Agency: <i>FIU/GLOWS</i>	Reporting Period: 4 th Quarter 2011, July - September 2011	
Report Prepared by: <i>Vivienne Abbott</i>	Home Office Address: 3000 N.E. 151st Street, AC1 suite 26, North Miami, Florida 33181	
Project Title: <i>iWASH</i>	Target Areas (Geographic) Wami/Ruvu Basin, with WASH provision activities starting in selected areas of Rufiji Basin	
Cooperative Agreement #: <i>No: 621-A-00-10-00010-00</i> <i>Tanzania WADA II project</i>	Sub-contract/sub-grantees: Winrock International, CARE International, World Wildlife Fund, WaterAid, CARE International, University of Dar Es Salaam, ENVICON	
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): <i>Main grant : Jan 2010 to Dec 2012</i> <i>WADA II: Sept 2010 to Aug 2013</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. PE 3.1.1 <i>HIV/AIDS</i> 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> ,	
Budget	iWASH main award \$13,536,339. BDC/NRM \$300,000, WADA/GETF \$1,051,789	
Planned Life of the Project: <i>3 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)	Pipeline: Year 3 - \$4,817,775 (Plus \$301,789 thru GETF)
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	

Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY10	Target annual	Q1 FY11	Q2 FY11	Q3 FY11	Q4 FY11	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply	0	30540	2804 <i>revised</i>	9591 <i>revised</i>	1,750	1840	Annual target for iWASH was 30000, and WADA II was 540. To date 15,985 (52% of target) people are accessing supply, The shortfall is due to slow contracting and procurement processes	No
Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	2060	3	590 <i>revised</i>	882 <i>revised</i>	165	Annual Target for iWASH of 1500, was exceeded, with 1640 people(80% of target) accessing improved household sanitation. But target of 560 for WADA II has not been achieved due to delays in partner contracting.	No
Number of people receiving training in NRM	0	124	15	0	40	49	Annual Target for iWASH of 100, and 24 for WADA II. Actual achieved was 104. Proposed training on GIS did not take place this quarter.	No
Number of hectares under improved NRM (includes WRM)	0	0	0	0			New standard indicator, targets are in next year	N/A

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

There has been a revision of previously reported figures for the first two indicators. The Mid Term Evaluation (July 2011) challenged the way figures were calculated. The verification visits also found evidence that figures might be over reporting. Then during the recent Data Quality Assessment, it was agreed to revise figures in line with the findings of the verification study.

The progress against targets is behind schedule due to administrative and contractual delays. Winrock head quarters have delayed the preparation of contracts for local contractors, suppliers, and local partner organizations. The are indications that the issues have been resolved, and key contracts have now been issued. GLOWS/FIU have also delayed preparation and signing of sub-awards, specifically the WADA II sub-awards to partners.

2.0 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

1.5 Progress narrative

The Tanzania iWASH Program officially started in January 2010. Implementation of activities started in July 2010. Florida International University is coordinating the program and leading 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 WADA II Project under iWASH Program officially started in September 2010, and is currently partially funded under a separate mechanism, through an agreement with the Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF). WADA II implementing partners are CARE, WWF, ENVICON, and the University of Dar es Salaam. Whilst the sub-awards for WWF and ENVICON were signed early in the project timeline, that of CARE was not finalized until mid-May, delaying implementation of the WASH service delivery work under WADA II.

A Mid Term Evaluation was commissioned in July 2011. The Evaluation was overall positive about achievements to date, but made a series of observations and constructive recommendations. Specifically, the evaluation recommended: (1) scale-up of activities, particularly for the water service delivery components; (2) better integration of the water resource management and water supply delivery components; and (3) more consideration of climate change and food security issues.

1.5.1 Current quarter

The component on *provision of water supply* has not advanced as programmed this quarter, and has not met its targets. In principle this component should have easily met targets for drinking water supply. However, delays in administrative processes within partners resulted in neither the Mvumi Village water scheme distribution system (to serve ~8,000 people), nor the Pemba Village gravity scheme (to serve ~7500 people) being completed as planned this quarter. The gravity supply scheme for Digoma Village was also delayed whilst an alternative higher intake was tested for water quality (test results will be ready in October). As a result no new water points were completed this quarter, and the only additional beneficiaries reported are those adopting the Tulip water filter for household based treatment.

The productive use component is progressing steadily, with the completion of a baseline study, and development of Community Action Plans in the five original pilot villages in Mvomero.

The process for scaling up the water supply component, and working with local NGO partners in both the Wami Ruvu Basin and the Rufiji Basin has started. New partnerships have been established with MSABI in Kilombero, and SHIPO in Njombe to promote shallow well drilling and the Rope Pump technology.

iWASH Program *provision of sanitation and hygiene services* component did not make its sanitation beneficiaries target this quarter. The shortfall was due to the slow progress of the WADA II project, which was expected to contribute 560 sanitation beneficiaries, but did not achieve any. The WADA II School WASH construction will start next quarter. Over 10,000 people were sensitized on hygiene and sanitation during the quarter, including nearly 8000 school children. The WADA II Project is behind schedule due to delays in issuing and agreeing the sub-contract between FIU and CARE. The sub-contract was finalized in May, and the WADA II sanitation component is working to get up to speed.

Latrine construction is underway in 10 primary schools, expected to serve ~ 5500 school children. Three rainwater harvesting tanks are also under construction in primary schools. Latrines are being constructed in two village markets, and one health center. Most of the construction is contracted to local artisans, contributing to local capacity building, but it is a relatively slow process requiring considerable supervision.

The *private sector component* is on track. The five local drilling teams are operating, and the five production units trained to manufacture the Rope Pump are all functioning, and selling pumps to iWASH, other development initiatives and to private buyers. Data as to the total number of pumps sold to date, is proving difficult to collect as producers are unwilling to share this information. Local private demand for Rope Pumps

is growing, and three new pump installers were trained in Morogoro town to meet this demand. There is also evidence that other projects are accessing drilling and pump services through the private sector suppliers trained by iWASH Program. These beneficiary figures are not included in those reported to date. Requests for training on pump manufacture and drilling have been received from Mwanza, Iringa and Singida.

iWASH Program imported an initial 950 of the Tulip Water Filters from India, and has ordered a further 6000 to be used to prime and demonstrate the commercial potential of this effective household water treatment technology. The promotion campaign has not yet started, but 368 filters have already been sold to the public. For counting beneficiaries it is assumed that a filter purchased will be used to provide drinking water to at least a household of 5 people. Filters given as samples or used for demonstration are not being counted.

iWASH Program's component on *community credit* has facilitated the formation and training of 4 new Village Savings and Loan (VSL) Groups this quarter. This means there are now a total of 81 VSL Groups operating in the pilot area, with total membership of 2132 people (1131 women and 1001 men). There are good indications that the linkages with WASH are resulting in investments in WASH improvements and in WASH related businesses. The Mid Term Evaluation advised that iWASH avoid pressurizing VSL groups or members to invest in WASH.

The option of facilitating the CBO partner JUVIHIMTU to become a Cooperative Society has been explored. This would enable JUVIHIMTU to access formal credit facilities, but after an exchange visit to Kinole SACCOSS the approach is more cautious.

Water Resources Management (WRM) activities are largely on track. The Wami Wet Season EFA Study final report was submitted, and is being reviewed. A 'Quick EFA Study' on the Ruvu has been commissioned as an input to the Kidunda Dam EIA. The report will be finalized in October. ENVICON have carried out a Training Needs Assessment for the five selected industries, and subsequently an Awareness Training for representatives from the seven LGAs. Land Use Planning continued in Ngerengere sub-catchment upstream of Mindu Dam, and village Land Use Plans have been drawn up.

At the national level, WaterAid finalized a 'popular' booklet for raising public awareness of the WRM Act and Water and Sanitation Act. The booklet will be printed and distributed at the JWSR in October. Discussions on the formation of the National EFA Working Group continue, although consensus on the form and function has not been reached. The EFA Team started the planning process for the Ruvu and Mara River EFAs for early 2012. The selection of candidates was done for GLOWS/iWASH scholarships for Masters in Integrated Sanitation Management and other WRM related courses. In addition to the 4 existing scholarship students, a further 13 scholarships have been awarded.

Most of the WRM activities fall under the WADA II, and it is worth noting that the WADA II project started 8 months after the iWASH Program, and will run on 8 months longer into 2013.

1.5.2 Cumulative for current fiscal year

The water supply component has not achieved its annual target of 30,540. A total of 75 wells have been completed (or rehabilitated) in four pilot villages and fitted with Rope Pumps, and these are confirmed to be serving at least 14,145 people. At least a further 1,840 people are accessing water from the Tulip water filter household treatment technology. In principle this component should have easily met targets for drinking water supply, but administrative delays within the partner's office resulted in this shortfall. In addition the late start to WADA II activities meant that the 540 beneficiary target for WADA was also not achieved. In the light of findings from the Mid Term Evaluation, from data verification, and issues discussed in the recent DQA, previously reported figures have been revised downward.

For all water supply schemes completed to date, the supply has been designed to provide at least 30 liters of clean water per person per day; this is 10 liters in excess of the 20 liters for basic needs. In principle this should enable water to be used for other productive purposes. There is also the possibility that old, 'unsafe sources' might also be used for productive purposes. Initial findings indicate that productive opportunities are being exploited. Studies have been carried out to assess the potential for productive use of water in the plot areas, and to identify interventions to stimulate and support productive use. No figures are being reported, because the

current indicator is just a derivative of the water supply indicator. It has been agreed to change the indicator to report actual productive use.

The sanitation component had a slow start, but is now picking up with a total of over 1640 people accessing improved household sanitation. This falls short of the annual target of 2060. The main reason for the shortfall is the delay in implementation of WADA II activities which were expected to contribute 560 beneficiaries. In the light of findings from the Mid Term Evaluation, from data verification, and issues discussed in the recent DQA, previously reported figures have been revised downward. With School WASH interventions now underway and latrine block construction in 10 schools expected to serve ~5500 children, overall program targets are expected to be achieved.

Hygiene promotion has been scaled up this quarter with a total of 10,531 people sensitized to date on improved hygiene and sanitation practices, through a range of events, village meetings, and school health clubs. Despite this, the annual target of 30,000 was not reached. One reason for this shortfall is the delay in signing the WADA II sub-award, and subsequent delays in implementation. Also the partner CARE has focused intensively in the pilot villages, where water supply is now available. CARE are now scaling these activities to the new 'organic' villages, and to small urban centers as recommended in the Mid Term Evaluation.

The work with the Private Sector is progressing well, with 15 private sector businesses providing drilling services, producing Rope Pumps and providing pump installation services. Demand continues to grow for the products and services. Likewise the credit component work with VSL is progressing well with a total of 81 groups now operating in the pilot area. There is evidence that the linkages with WASH are being strengthened and VSL members are investing in WASH technologies and even business opportunities, although the Mid Term Evaluation warned against pressurizing VSL member choices.

The WRM component is now largely on track, with partners implementing the main activities as planned. The Mid Term Evaluation recommended a streamlining of these activities, and a stronger focus on developing the Basin Water Office capacity, especially on GIS systems and data management.

The Modification No. 1 to the iWASH USAID-FIU agreement has been signed. The partnership is working to improve the processes of issuing sub-awards and contracting so that it doesn't impact progress and the availability of resources to carry out planned work.

1.5.3 Other qualitative achievements

iWASH continues to engage in the Water Sector dialogue, including the Development Partners Group and the new Technical Working Groups – Water Resource Management TWG and Community Water Supply TWG.

The MoU with the Wami Ruvu Basin Water Office (WRBWO) has been revised, but the Ministry of Water now requires that all such agreements pass through their lawyer. iWASH highly value the relationship with the WRBWO and consider it critical for effective implementation of WRM activities and the longer term sustainability of the iWASH achievements. The Mid Term Evaluation recommended strengthening links with the Basin Water Office, and focusing more strategically on building their capacity. Washington Mutayoba has been appointed as the new Basin Water Board Chairman, and it is hoped he will assist in strengthening these linkages.

The two Tanzanian MSc students supported through the USAID Tanzania Leadership Training Initiative to attend FIU returned in May 2011 to undertake their research here in Tanzania. They both completed their fieldwork and returned to Florida in August to complete their studies and theses. Their fellowship runs through May 2012.

The Basin staff member supported on the Masters in Water Resource Engineering is also progressing well, and has already started his research on siltation in the Wami River, and should complete by April 2012.

The three students on the Masters Integrated Sanitation Management course at UDSM all obtained good marks in their first semester exams. They are expected to submit their research concepts in October. Six more students have been awarded scholarships to join the ISM Masters course this year. Nine other students have been awarded scholarships to Masters and Post Graduate Diploma courses in WRM and related topics.

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	9200	1840 <i>920 men 920 women</i>	30540 annual total	15,985 <i>7210 men 8775 women</i>	Delays contracting local partners to implement in Mvumi and Pemba prevented target being achieved on time
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	1060	165 <i>72 men 93 women</i>	2060 annual total	1640 <i>799 men 841 women</i>	This figure is the reported number of people in households adopting improved latrines.
Improved management of watersheds and water resources with community participation	Number of people receiving training in NRM	72	49 <i>26 men 23 women</i>	124 annual total	104	Includes training of DFT, and EMS training at 5 industries
	Number of hectares under improved NRM/WRM	0	0	0	0	This is a new indicator and results will be reported next year

*NB The gender disaggregation 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	
Increased access to water supply for productive purposes by poor households in targeted communities	Number of households in target area with improved access to water supply for productive purposes	1000	To be assessed	1800 annual total	To be assessed	In principle all supplied with water, have access to additional water for productive purposes, but this is not useful to report. Data on actual usage will be reported next year
Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased	Number of people sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	10400 (includes WADA II targets)	10531 <i>5167 men 5364 women</i>	30000 annual total	20806 <i>men women</i>	These activities are now expanding into new areas, but interventions still need to be scaled up.

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 and small town dwellers in target areas

There has been limited progress this Quarter and results reported for IR 1a have fallen short of the annual target. Water supply activities under WADA II have not yet started due to delays in sub-contracting CARE.

Drilling of a deep borehole in Mvumi Village was completed by March, and it was expected that SAWA (a local NGO) would be able to construct the distribution system last quarter. However, the approval and

issuance of the contract to SAWA took longer than anticipated, , and it was not signed until August. There is now a delay in getting the pipes delivered.

Work on drilling 23 new and rehabilitating 2 water points in outlying sub-villages of Mvumi started in September.

Gravity supply scheme construction in Pemba Village, expected to serve at least 7000 people, was delayed by approval processes for the sub-award for SEMA (a local NGO), but the work is expected to be completed in October.

Gravity supply scheme for Digoma Village was delayed when the proposed intake was found to be contaminated. A new higher intake has been located, and water quality tests have been carried out. The report is expected in early October.

Water Management Committees are functioning in each pilot village, mobilizing communities and preparing for construction of water points. **Water Point Management Groups (WPMG)** have been established for all new water points. But the process of **establishing, registering and training a Community Owned Water Supply Organisation (COWSO)** started in Kanga, Bwage, and Makuyu Villages is proving complex, with the registration process still unclear. The COWSO constitutions are being drafted in Kanga and Makuyu.

Scaling up options agreed by iWASH partners – first, the ‘organic’ scaling up to villages requesting interventions and six new villages have been identified, second is to initiate another pilot area in Kilosa District for a sub-catchment approach, and third is for Winrock to issue sub-awards to partners in Rufiji Basin to implement Low Cost Technology projects (sub-awards are already signed with SHIPO and MSABE). The water service delivery work led by CARE under WADA II is focusing in Morogoro District.

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

There has been progress on the productive use component of the water supply;

On productive use of water the local partner TAWLAE completed a Livelihoods Baseline Study in the five original pilot villages in Mvomero District. Community Action Plans have been developed, mainly focused on poultry and livestock keeping, and vegetable gardens.

Heifer International are developing a proposal on productive use of water for livestock and kitchen gardens in the pilot area.

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

This component has fallen short of the annual targets, but is scaling up interventions to meet the overall targets.

The **Mtumba Approach triggering and leadership capacity building** has continued in the pilot villages, and a consultative process with Mvomero and Kilosa District Councils has identified priority areas for future sanitation and hygiene interventions. This follows the Mid Term Evaluation recommendation that the sanitation interventions focus where the need and potential demand is highest.

The ‘flag’ system for identifying the best (green), and worst (red), and medium (yellow) household sanitation and hygiene facilities/standards has been extended to Mziha and Makuyu villages – although it is not yet clear whether this is an effective approach.

Hygiene Fairs were held on market days in four villages.

The ‘JENGA CHOO NA USHINDE’ sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign continues with prizes awarded for the best improved latrines in Makuyu and Mvumi villages.

A list of 10 priority schools for SWASH intervention has been assessed and agreed with Mvomero District Council, and construction is ongoing in all 10 schools.

A list of 15 priority primary schools for SWASH intervention under WADA II has been agreed with Morogoro District Water and Sanitation Team

Public latrine construction continues in Pemba and Makuyu markets, and in Mziha Health Center.

An initial scoping/baseline study was carried out under WADA II in 8 villages in Morogoro District around the targeted primary schools, and sensitization meetings were held in these villages.

Two new local implementing partners identified for WADA II interventions – EWACO and TCCRS

Two members of the CARE team attended **AfricaSan in Kigali** in July.

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

There have been some delays in implementation of this component, due to the untimely and sudden termination of the Private Sector Lead Officer's contract. The new Officer responsible joined the team in early September.

Familiarization/follow up visits and preparation of the Private Sector strategy and plan for the remaining period.

Planning and contracting consultant trainers for training to drillers and potential pump manufacturers in Iringa, Mwanza and Singida. The training will take place in October and November.

Water Filter sales continue steadily despite not having officially started marketing. The larger shipment of filters and spare elements has been ordered, and is expected to arrive early November. There has been no progress with Tanzania Bureau of Standards approval, as they say they have not set standards for water filters.

Irrigation kits have been identified, and priced, an order will be placed as soon as approval has been obtained. Like the filters, the aim will be to establish a commercial market. Unlike the filters, there is potential for local production/assembly of these kits.

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 the following activities undertaken;

The **formation and training for VSL groups continues** with 4 new groups established this quarter. There are now a total of 88 VSL groups in the pilot area with a total of 2132 members (1001 men, 1131 women)

Refresher training on record keeping for 39 Community Based Trainers and VSL leader

Refresher training on SPM conducted for VSL groups in 5 villages using the revised SPM manual which includes WASH

Sanitation business assessment was carried out, to explore how to strengthen the supply chain for sanitation products and improve sustainability of these businesses. The issue of implementing a voucher system to facilitate subsidies to the most vulnerable was also explored.

Follow-up monitoring visits were made to 71 of the VSL groups.

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

This component has made good progress this quarter. The following activities were undertaken this quarter:

The Wet Season Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) Report for the Wami was finalized, and is currently being reviewed. The study was well implemented, but there are some concerns on the analysis and conclusions, which need to be addressed before the report can be shared.

A Quick EFA Study was commissioned at the request of the WRBWO, as an input to the Kidunda Dam EIA that is ongoing. The Quick EFA report will be submitted in October.

The MoU with Wami/Ruvu Basin Water Board has been revised, but the MoW has decreed that all such agreements must now be submitted to the Ministry Lawyer.

Formation of WUA in Mkindo sub-catchment was completed by WWF in the previous quarter, and the report has now been received. The quality of the report was poor, and overall the process was not entirely satisfactory. Discussions will be held with WWF in relation to their future involvement in this work.

Land Use Planning continued in Ngerengere sub-catchment and a Village Land Use Plan was developed. This experience needs to be documented, and the best mechanisms explored for incorporating WRM considerations into LUP processes.

The priority 5 industries to be involved in assessment and development of EMS systems are Kibaha Tannery, 21st Century Textile Mills, Dodoma Abattoir (Tanzania Meat Company), Tungi Sisal Estate and Mtibwa Sugar Estate (which was a partner under WADA I). Training needs assessment has been carried out for all the selected industries. An awareness training workshop was also held for representatives of the 7 relevant LGAs, and from NEMC.

Terms of Reference for GIS support to WRBWO to develop a Thematic Basin Atlas have been reviewed, and alternative sources of expertise are being explored.

Terms of Reference for the Aquatic Biodiversity Inventory Study are being finalized.

Applications for scholarship awards for Integrated Sanitation Management and other relevant WRM courses have been reviewed and a selection process undertaken. A total of 15 new Scholarships have been awarded for Masters and PG Diploma level studies. The three existing ISM students, and the one WRE student will continue their studies and undertake their dissertation research over the next 6 months.

Piloting the River Classification System in Wami-Ruvu has been put on hold, as the tender for this consultancy under WSDP is out. It is hoped that our work to date on the river classification can feed and help inform the national system, but to date it is not known who will be contracted to undertake the study.

Further discussions on the formation of the National EFA working group are required develop a better joint understanding of the function and nature of such a working group.

Materials being developed by WaterAid for public awareness of Water Policy and WRM Act are finalized, and will be printed in time for sharing at the forthcoming JWSR in October. The next step will be how to increase understanding of the legal and regulatory framework by LGA, Basin staff, and other practitioners.

iWASH continues to participate in the Water Sector dialogue processes, including the monthly Development Partner Group (DPG) Meetings, and in the Technical Working Group on Water Resource Management.

INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

1.6 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.

1.7 Wrap around activities (HIV/AIDS)

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

1.8 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.

1.9 Sustainability mechanisms

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

1.10 Environmental Compliance

The iWASH Program Initial Environmental Evaluation has been submitted and approved. Environmental compliance checklists have been prepared for water projects and agreed with the Basin Water Office. Water quality testing protocol has also been drawn up, and is being implemented.

1.11 Climate change (adaptation and/or mitigation)

iWASH focuses 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 Program aims to strengthen links with other USAID supported work on Climate Change.

1.12 Policy support

The iWASH Program operates within the Water Sector Development Program, and endeavors to share learning and best practice in order to influence both policy and practice in the sector. The iWASH Program is represented in the Development Partners Group, and will continue to participate in the sector dialogue mechanism as an active member on the relevant new Technical Working Groups, and in the Water Sector Joint Monitoring process. 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 WSS, and WRM Acts of 2009. Also iWASH Program has been actively participating in the development and piloting of the national School WASH (SWASH) Guidelines.

2.0 STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT

At the national level, iWASH is represented on the Water Sector DPG, and the iWASH Country Director attended the two DPG Meetings this Quarter. The main point of contact in MoW has been through the Directorate for Water Resources, and the Wami-Ruvu Basin Water Office, but going forward it is important to build a stronger partnership with the Community Water Supply Directorate.

At District level (currently in Morogoro, Mvomero and Kilosa), 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 have seconded a member of staff to work directly full-time with iWASH.

At the local and community level, the iWASH Program is working with an increasing number of Local NGOs, CBOs and private sector players. A total of 15 private sector enterprises (pump manufacturers, drilling teams, and installers) have received training, and are now active partners in provision of pumps and services. The community credit component is working closely with a local CBO called JUVIHIMTU to facilitate VSL activities in the program areas where this CBO is already working. Two new local partners have been identified for the School WASH component, and three new LNGO partners will work with iWASH to expand activities into the Rufiji Basin. A list of current partners can be found in the Annexes.

During this Quarter 99 community meetings were held to discuss village and sub-village water projects, and attended by a total of 1,273 community members (506 women and 767 men).

3.0 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS, DATA QUALITY ISSUES AND THE PLAN TO OVERCOME THEM

3.1 Challenges/constraints

Preparation of sub-awards/contracts has taken longer than anticipated, and delayed implementation, especially under the WADA component. The processes for obtaining approval for changes or other issues in the sub-awards has been slow. The Year 2 sub-awards remain under preparation.

Under the water supply component, the process of formalizing partnerships, making sub-awards, contracting works, and procuring goods has taken significantly longer than anticipated. This has slowed down implementation, resulting in under performance against water supply annual targets.

The Basin Water Office is not yet effectively fulfilling its role of coordinating the various agencies engaged in WRM activities within its jurisdiction. The Mid Term Evaluation recommended increased focus on building the Basin Water Office capacity. The good news is that the new Basin Water Board Chairman is well known to iWASH, and will support and guide our efforts.

3.2 Data quality issues

Preliminary results of a verification study in June indicated that the water beneficiary numbers, calculated on the Tanzania standard of 250 people per water point, are likely to be an over-estimate, and that the rope pumps on shallow wells are probably serving between 20 and 30 households, maybe closer to 150 people per water point. The Mid Term Evaluation flagged similar issues, and the fact that there were functioning water points in some of the communities. During a recent DQA it was agreed to revise the water beneficiary numbers accordingly.

The preliminary data from the verification in June to assess access to improved sanitation indicated that the figures are fairly accurate, although there is still some question as to whether all the mobilisers are reporting on the same basis. But the Mid Term Evaluation flagged the fact that there was not a common understanding among the mobilisers as to what constitutes improved sanitation. Furthermore the Evaluation Team questioned the correlation between the relatively high figures reported and the low sales of the sanplat. Further verification was carried out, and at the recent DQA some data errors were identified, and it was agreed to revise the sanitation beneficiary numbers accordingly. The Mid Term Evaluation also flagged the fact that various subsidies are being widely used, which does raise questions of sustainability of interventions and scalability.

Two new indicators have been included in a revised PMP. The first is that of number of hectares under improved NRM/WRM, and the other relates to capacity building of LNGOs and LGAs. USAID has requested that another indicator on number of functioning water points be included. The Mid Term Evaluation pointed out that the productive use indicator is just a derivative of the water supply indicator, and should be revised to provide information on uptake of productive opportunities.

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

In the process of reviewing and revising the data, new counting protocol and methods have been adopted. These should eliminate the errors identified. CARE are working with their mobilizers to ensure a common understanding of the improved sanitation, and how to count beneficiaries. Verification studies will continue.

4.0 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS (INDICATE PER INTERMEDIATE RESULT)

IR 1 Water and Livelihoods

Implementation of 2 Gravity feed systems in Digoma and Pemba villages

Implementation of reticulated water distribution system in Mvumi village

Installation of ~40 boreholes/shallow wells in all remaining 1st phase villages/sub villages

Strengthening of Water Point Management Committees and COWSO's in all the sub villages and villages where water supply has been implemented.

Initiate baseline and planning in six now 'organic' villages where demand has been created by communities seeing existing work

Selection of location for 'sub-catchment' approach to WASH service delivery combined with WRM, and initiate baseline
Contract Heifer International on productive use activities in Phase 1 villages
Diagnostic study by TAHA on marketable/ecologically feasible horticultural crops
Action Research on provision of cost effective Garden wells/boreholes for productive use gardening

IR 2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Complete construction of demo latrines in selected village health centers, public places and markets.
Complete construction of VIP latrines and rain water harvesting systems in priority primary schools.
Facilitate school committees of all 13 SWASH pilot schools to develop and implement O&M plans
Conduct training to school inspectors and education officers on the use of SWASH guideline
Documentation of sanitation and hygiene success stories (MSC),
Document the songs and drama done in promotion campaign on video
Events for Global Hand Washing Day

IR 3 Private Sector Development

Provide BDS training and technical and support to existing Pump manufacturers, installers and Drilling teams in Morogoro
Provide training to new workshops and drillers in Iringa, Singida and Mwanza
Installation of the Rope pump in selected strategic public places
Obtain TBS approval for the Tulip Water Filter, if feasible
Design, develop and produce publicity materials for the Tulip Water Filter
Start Filter promotion campaign in November

IR 4 Community Credit

Continue support CBTs through JUVIHIMTU to monitor performance and provide technical support to VSL groups
Continue VSL formation and training
Business training at village level for CBTs and VSL group leaders.
Conduct SPM training (including WASH component) to VSL Mobilizers and VSL groups
Facilitate exposure exchange visit among VSL group members in program area

IR 5 Watershed and water resource management

Coordinate the 'sub-catchment' approach to integrated WRM and WASH service delivery.
Identify and agree topic/trainers for first formal WRM Training Course
Identify/Contract expertise to support preparation of Wami Ruvu Basin Thematic Atlas
Agree ToR for Aquatic and Riparian Biodiversity Study, and contract consultants
Reach a consensus on the Wami Wet Season EFA conclusions and recommendations
Share Quick EFA Study for Ruvu River and feed into Kidunda Dam EIA
Follow up on formation of National EFA Working Group
Preliminary planning for Ruvu EFA in 2012
Issue scholarships to selected students through an award to UDSM, or individually as appropriate

Coordination

Incorporate MT Evaluation recommendations in plans and budgets
Document program 'success' stories, and initiate Most Significant Change impact monitoring and train partners in story collection
Continue active participation in sector dialogue
iWASH Director to attend SOT Meeting in October, and explore linkages with other USAID initiatives including Feed the Future, and Climate Change

5.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

Budget Category	Total Budget (Y1+Y2)	Cumulative spend to 6/30/2011	Expenses 7/1/2011 to 9/30/2011	Pending expense 9/30/2011	Cumulative spend to 9/30/2011	Budget balance as of 9/30/2011
Personnel	\$161,487	\$52,684	\$10,512	\$2,504	\$65,700	\$95,787
Fringe	\$50,273	\$17,033	\$4,413	\$968	\$22,414	\$27,859
Professional Fees	\$675,533	\$256,181	\$78,850	\$47,407	\$382,438	\$293,095
Travel	\$121,670	\$25,940	\$6,953	\$2,943	\$35,836	\$85,834
Equipment	\$334,350	\$253,928	\$162	\$0	\$254,090	\$80,260
Other Direct Costs	\$320,884	\$75,322	\$3,113	\$8,526	\$86,961	\$233,923
Winrock Subcontract - iWASH	\$4,577,379	\$1,472,518	\$0	\$449,086	\$1,921,604	\$2,655,775
Care Subcontract - iWASH	\$1,983,963	\$401,010	\$0	\$180,889	\$581,899	\$1,402,064
WaterAid Subcontract -iWASH	\$47,679	\$13,498	\$0	\$3,005	\$16,503	\$31,176
Care Subcontract - WADA	\$262,081	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$262,081
UDSM Subcontract - WADA	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000
Scholarships	\$92,408	\$2,938	\$277	\$15,628	\$18,843	\$73,565
F&A	\$365,879	\$119,590	\$20,884	\$1,684	\$142,158	\$223,721
TOTAL	\$9,018,586	\$2,690,642	\$125,164	\$712,641	\$3,528,447	\$5,490,139

The iWASH agreement was signed in late December 2009, and the program started on 1 January 2010. iWASH went through an inception period of 6 months, that lasted from January - June 2010. This 6-month inception period was not anticipated in the original design of the program. The implementation phase started in July 2010, and during the past 12 months (July 2010 - March 2011) spend has picked up. The program was not fully staffed until towards the end of the first year.

Spend rate is still behind schedule, but has increased this quarter. Partner spend is still behind schedule. Until recently activities focused in a small pilot target area around Turiani, but the process of scaling up has now started. This involves;

1. Scaling up work in the pilot area, an 'organic' expansion responding to demand, and six new villages have been identified
2. Expanding service delivery activities into another area, and capitalizing on opportunities to work more effectively in partnership with other local players – including being willing to take a less 'hands-on' role and a more catalytic role. Sub-awards for water supply have already been made to SHIPO and MSABI for work in Rufiji Basin. Sub-contracts are being prepared with SAWA, and SEMA for work on the piped scheme in Mvumi village, and the gravity scheme in Pemba village.
3. A new 'sub-catchment' approach to integrated WASH service delivery and WRM is planned, and the area of intervention will be identified in the coming quarter.

SUCCESS STORY

A story of Elizabeth Manga

I am Elizabeth Manga, a house wife aged 36 years living with my husband and three children in Sechambo sub-village of Kanga village. Here is my story. I moved from Moshi to this place in 1991 when I got married.



In the past, we had not any water source in this sub-village; we used to walk for half an hour to get water from the neighboring sub-village of Lukindu. The water was not clean and we used to waste time standing in the queue waiting as many people depended on that single water source. In October 2010, iWASH program came to our village and mobilized us to solve the problem of water scarcity. In the same year they supported us to construct a well that you see close to my homestead. We are now getting water close to our home, we do not have to walk long distance or stand in queue any more. The reliable water supply has motivated me to start gardening in the same year.



I grow various vegetables such as tomatoes, spinach and cabbages as you can see here.

I thank iWASH because now I get all vegetable requirements for my family from my garden. In the past I used to spend three hundred shillings a day for vegetables, now I am not buying vegetables any more. I save the money that would be used to buy vegetables for other household commitments. I have not started selling vegetables but sometimes I give vegetables to friends and neighbours as gifts. In the future I plan to grow more vegetables and I will start selling to earn more income.

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	
Mvomero District Council	LGA	In the process	Coordination, monitoring, and implementation	
Kilosa 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	
SNV Tanzania	INGO	MoU	School WASH mapping and implementation (specifically capacity building)	
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 rota sludge drilling, ring well construction, and rope pump construction and installation	
MSABI	LNGO	Sub Award	Sharing experience low cost water supply	
W 3 W	LNGO	Informal collaboration	Discussions on collaboration for promotion of the concrete pedal pump	Nothing concrete planned as yet
Kickstart	INGO	Informal collaboration	Discussions on collaboration for promotion of the money maker pump.	A promotion campaign due in Jan/Feb 2012
Rural Energy Foundation (Solar Now)	INGO	Partnership	Jointly promoting the Tulip Water Filter for treatment of water.	650 filters bought for promotion
WRBWO Lab	MoW	Sub-Contract	Water quality testing	
SAWA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
SEMA	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Water supply delivery	
IDYDC	LNGO	Sub award	WASH service delivery	Sub award being prepared
Heifer International	INGO	Under discussion	Action Research on productive use of water	Sub-award being prepared
TWALAE	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Research on productive use of water	
UDSM	University	Sub-award	Scholarships	
EWACO	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH hardware component	Under discussion
TCCRS	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH software component	Under discussion