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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 FISCAL YEAR 2011)	Quarter 4 [July – September 2012]
CONTACT DETAILS (CONTACT NAME, EMAIL AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS)	Vivienne Abbott vabbott@globalwaters.net 0754 4676783
DATE OF SUBMISSION	30 October 2012

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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 and to respond to the challenges posed by climate change

1.3 Progress rating: The water supply and sanitation component under iWASH are well on track, but WADA II Project is still behind schedule, although activities can be completed in the remaining period – the situation will be monitored closely.

Program Overview/Summary

Name of the Implementing Agency: FIU/GLOWS	Reporting Period: 4th Quarter 2012, –July - September 2012	
Report Prepared by: Vivienne Abbott	Home Office Address: 3000 N.E. 151st Street, AC1 Room 260, North Miami, Florida 33181	
Project Title: iWASH	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 Tanzania WADA II project	Sub-contract/sub-grantees: Winrock International, CARE International, WaterAid, University of Dar Es Salaam, ENVICON	
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): Main grant : Jan 2010 to Dec 2012 WADA II: Sept 2010 to Aug 2013	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 \$13,836,339 – WADA/GETF \$1,051,789	
Planned Life of the Project: 3 years	Amount Obligated to Date: Year 1 - \$4,200,000 (plus \$450,000 thru GETF) Year 2 - \$4,818,586 (plus \$300,000 thru GETF) Year 3/4 - \$4,817,753	Pipeline: (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	

USAID Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY10	Annual Target	Q1 FY12	Q2 FY12	Q3 FY12	Q4 FY12	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply	0	50,061	12,960	8,401	14,156	18,077	Cumulative achievement is 53,594 (107% achieved) Q\$ includes 1350 Tulip filters sold (assume 80% in use serving av. 5 people) = 5400 WADA has shortfall on targets	YES
Number of stakeholder (households) with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability	0	500	-	-	-	>500	Although work on drip irrigation did not proceed due to poor quality kits delivered from India, the Q4 assessment in 4 of the original pilot villages indicated over 500 households with increased capacity to adapt	YES
Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation facilities	0	10,310	2206	4190	3448	1700	Cumulative achievement to date of 11544, target was exceeded with 112% achieved Q4 achievement includes 1693 school children served under iWASH by MSABI	YES
Proportion of female participants assisted to increase access to productive economic resources	53% in previous year	55%				54.44%	In previous years female VSL participants were not targeted specifically, but now % women is rising, but still falls slightly short of target.	NO
Number of people/hours of training in NRM/WRM	0	2300	*360	1560	2173	162	Cumulative target exceeded 185% due to large numbers of participants in WUA trainings	YES
<i>Number of people trained in NRM/WRM</i>			30	108	79	27	Students receiving sponsorship on NRM/WRM Masters courses reported in Q1, but not in the person-hour total *12 people had GIS/WRM training Q1 of 2011, but reported Q1 of 2012	
Number of Climate vulnerability assessments	0	1	-	-	-	0	GIS work started on the Thematic Atlas will contribute to the Basin level assessment in early 2013	NO
Number of hectares of biological significance under improved NRM/WRM	0	11000	-	-	-	31381	Hectares reported are under Mkindo WUA, which is now becoming active. PLUP hectares not reported, and process not completed	YES

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

The progress against water supply and sanitation targets has been good, as the scaling up of iWASH Program service delivery activities continues to yield results. The WADA II Project's water and sanitation component is still well behind schedule, but CARE has identified new local partners to speed up progress. This component is still expected achieve its targets by the project completion at the end of August 2013.

2.0 ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

1.4 Progress narrative

The Tanzania iWASH Program 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 Program was originally envisaged to end in December 2012. The WADA II Project is an integral component of iWASH Program, and officially started in September 2010. WADA II is partially funded under a separate mechanism, through an agreement with the Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF). WADA II implementing partners are CARE, WWF, ENVICON, and the University of Dar es Salaam. This too was envisaged as a three-year project, due to end August 2013. A one year no-cost extension for iWASH Program has been approved by USAID enabling planned activities under both iWASH and WADA II to be completed, and effective learning and documentation to take place. Plans and budgets have been revised to reflect the timeframe extension.

The Mid Term Evaluation in July 2011 had specifically recommended: (1) scaling-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. The scaling-up is well underway with new partnerships established in Kilombero, Njombe and Iringa. The better integration of WRM and WASH service delivery is being addressed through piloting a 'watershed approach' in Mkondoa Sub-catchment. In addition, opportunities to forge stronger links with the USAID initiatives on Feed the Future are being explored, and climate variability and adaptation activities have been incorporated.

1.4.1 Current quarter

The component on provision of water supply completed the gravity scheme in Digoma village with 23 water points, and two additional shallow wells with Rope Pumps in a sub-village which could not be served from the gravity scheme. A total of 18 shallow wells with Rope Pumps were installed in Mziha village, although there were issues on community participation. Two additional water points were installed in Lusonge, a sub-village of Kanga Village.

Implementation of Community Action Plans has started in all 6 new villages (with combined populations of over 19,000 people), and a 'demand driven approach' has been adopted. Community response has been good.

MSABI, the local NGO partner in Kilombero, completed 7 further shallow wells serving an additional 1135 people this quarter.

SHIPO, the local NGO partner in Njombe have installed 20 new water points, serving an additional 1,344 people.

IDYDC in Iringa have completed 2 new wells with Rope Pumps, and renovated a further 2 wells also fitted with Rope Pumps which are serving a total of 352 people.

The WADA Project did not complete any water supply interventions this quarter. Despite this, the component exceeded the quarterly targets.

The productive use component is progressing steadily. The Integrated Livestock Improvement Project under Heifer International, and the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) project supporting productive use of water for small-scale horticultural interventions, are both progressing according to plan. However, there has been a major setback on the drip irrigation work. The initial consignment of low cost drip irrigation kits from India were both late and of poor quality. As a result, and given the limited time remaining, the faulty kits will be returned, and a smaller quantity reordered. This is especially disappointing, as the demonstration plots at iWASH Office have already attracted significant interest by partner organizations.

iWASH Program provision of sanitation and hygiene services component did not achieve its sanitation beneficiaries target this quarter, primarily due to problems within the finance and administration of the partner CARE International. CARE was inaugurating a new international finance system, but encountered problems resulting in funds not being released to their implementing projects throughout the quarter. However, 1693 school children gained access to improved sanitation as a result of MSABI interventions in Kilombero [NB: this includes 595 children reported in the narrative in Q3, but not included in the overall beneficiary figures].

Despite the fund flow problems CARE managed to continue **hygiene promotion** on a modest scale, reaching 2,619 people, although this achievement fell far short of the Q4 target of 11,141 people under iWASH and 2,460 people under WADA. The WADA project contributed no hygiene beneficiaries this quarter. The new iWASH partner, SHIPO in Njombe, have continued promoting hygiene and sanitation to a total of 537 people.

The private sector component is still largely on track. Of the 14 workshops established, a total of 12 are active on the business of production, manufacturing and promoting Rope Pumps. Unfortunately two producers have dropped out, one in Singida died, and another in Turiani had an accident resulting in the loss of a foot.

All 12 local drilling teams trained in hand drilling technologies/techniques (5 in Morogoro, 2 in Ifakara, 2 in Iringa, 1 in Arusha, 1 in Singida and 1 in Mwanza) are active, although some are being drawn off for drilling business opportunities in other geographic areas. Demand for similar training is growing with new requests from other projects and areas.

Promotion of water filters through the private sector, in partnership with Destinations All Ltd (DAL; formally Honey Care International Ltd), is progressing, but slowly. Since signing the agreement with iWASH Program, they have sold just 1350 filters. They attended the Saba Saba Show in Dar es Salaam in order to promote the Tulip Filter, but they are not being as proactive as it was hoped. iWASH Program is initiating a rural/small town marketing strategy to support DAL. Potential retailers and wholesalers have been identified in the original pilot villages, and in a number of small towns in the area.

NB. In the Q3 Report, the 8,950 reported in the narrative (no beneficiary figures reported) as sold by iWASH mistakenly included the filters sold on the DAL.

iWASH Program's component on community credit established just 3 new VSL groups this quarter, bringing the total to 101 VSL groups established to date. Although the component is well on track, the local support mechanisms for VSL groups still need strengthening. JUVIHIMTU, the local umbrella VSL organization operating in the area around the original pilot villages, has been receiving support to build its capacity. The umbrella organizations operating in the areas around the new villages, JUMVOKU, and MVIHIKI in Kilosa District are also being supported in training and monitoring activities. Typically these organizations have between 100 – 200 member VSL groups.

Water Resources Management (WRM) activities are largely on track, although there are ambitious plans for the remaining 15 months.

After the success of the **Data Management and Analysis Training Workshop** in June, the Ministry of Water requested that the next course be **Training of Trainers in Social Assessment** to build skills needed for Basins to establish and support effective WUAs. Preparation of the course has been done this quarter, and the course will take place in October. The Ministry has also requested a follow on Data Management training course.

Planning has been done for the next phase of the Ruvu EFA with key areas of research identified. This phase will adopt a broader based more holistic methodology for the Ruvu EFA, as the river is a much altered system with significant current and envisaged socio-economic demands and pressures on its water resources. The **Wami Wet Season/high flow EFA Study final report** recommendations have been consolidated with the original low flow recommendations, into the final report EFA Report. The report of findings from wet season data collection will be made available, but it is also planned to produce a publication on the Wami EFA as part of a series, to include the Mara EFA, and the Ruvu EFA.

1.4.2 Cumulative for current fiscal year

The component on provision of water supply has exceeded the annual targets, and iWASH partner, Winrock International, has provided water supply to over 35,000 people in the original 6 pilot villages – through gravity

schemes with supplementary shallow wells in Pemba and Digoma Villages, a deep borehole and piped scheme in Mvumi, and shallow wells/boreholes with Rope Pumps in Kanga, Makuyu and Mziha Villages (see Table below). In scaling up, Winrock has worked with three local implementing partners, MSABI, SHIPO and IDYDC to serve nearly 8000 additional beneficiaries. These achievements are summarized in the table below.

Village	Description	No. water points	People served
Digoma	Gravity Scheme	22	4,157
	Water Point	2	200
Dihinda	Water Point	5	3,160
Kanga	Water Point	2	489
Mvumi	Pumped scheme	23	11,000
	Water Point	22	3,000
Mziha	Water Point	18 of 20 functioning	6,636
Pemba	Gravity Scheme	22	6,800
		<i>Sum</i> 116	35,442
Local implementing Partners			
Shipo	Water Point	33	2,464
Msabi	WaterPoint	27	5,135
IDYDC	Water Point	4	352
		<i>Sum</i> 64	7,951
Total Sum			43,393

CARE International has contributed to the annual total by serving 4801 beneficiaries through provision of drinking water in schools. One area of disappointment has been that under WADA II, CARE International has achieved less than 20% of their annual target on water supply in schools. They have expressed confidence that they can make up for this shortfall in the coming financial year.

In addition to the work on water supply, the 'point of use treatment' approach has also been promoted through private sector marketing of drinking water filters. The new private sector partner has sold 1350 Tulip Filters, estimated to be providing safe drinking water for at least 5,400 people. It had been hoped they would be more proactive, but going forward iWASH Program has a strategy to support and boost marketing efforts specifically in the rural areas.

Going forward, the 'demand driven' approach has been initiated in the 6 new villages, and communities have already expressed their level of demand and are mobilizing their contributions. Surveys have been initiated, and work is starting in all sites. A seventh village in Morogoro (under the Municipality), Bigwa Village, had also requested to rehabilitate an existing gravity scheme, and it has been agreed to construct a new intake and storage tank.

The 'action research' projects have started on productive use of water for livestock keeping by Heifer International, and on small-scale horticulture by TAHA.

iWASH Program provision of sanitation and hygiene services component has exceeded its annual target, but the majority of reported beneficiaries are for school sanitation, and include MSABI's contribution of nearly 1700 school children served. Uptake on household sanitation continues to be disappointingly low. Explanations for the poor response to marketing efforts have not been satisfactory. The implementing partner reports the rising cost of living makes it difficult to persuade households to invest in sanitation. In general results suggest that marketing has not been well targeted, and possibly the products are not affordable or attractive enough to tempt investment. Sensitization and marketing efforts have included the 'latrine flagging' in Makuyu Village, which was reportedly well received. There were high hopes that this 'name and shame' approach (borrowed from CLTS) would generate demand. However, a follow up 're-flagging' exercise has revealed that no appreciable progress has been made on latrine construction or renovation, although the village has declared its intention to be 'open defecation free'.

Hygiene promotion activities have also exceeded the annual target, but mainly due to the efforts of MSABI in Kilombero (>44,000 people sensitized), and SHIPO in Njombe (>7,700 people sensitized). Under iWASH CARE International made just 23.4% of their annual target, and under WADA II only 38.7% of that annual target. More information is required on the effectiveness of the different approaches, and GETF are requesting data on the percentage of recipients who can recite critical hand washing times. The data will be reported in the final year.

The private sector component is on track with annual targets already met. Of the 14 workshops established a total of 12 are active on the business of production, manufacturing and promoting Rope Pumps. A total of at least 279 Rope Pumps have been sold to projects (including iWASH) potentially serving around 41,850 people. At least 141 Rope Pumps have been sold privately, estimated to be benefiting over 9200 people, although it is not possible to verify whether these are used for improved drinking water supply, or other livelihoods uses.

All 12 local drilling teams trained in hand drilling technologies/techniques (5 in Morogoro, 2 in Ifakara, 2 in Iringa, 1 in Arusha, 1 in Singida and 1 in Mwanza) are active, although some are being drawn off for drilling business opportunities in other geographic areas. Demand for training on the low cost water supply pump production and drilling techniques is continues to grow, with new requests from other projects and areas.

The ‘privatization’ of the water filter marketing has progressed more slowly than anticipated, but there are plans to stimulate and support a more proactive marketing campaign in the forthcoming year.

iWASH Program’s component on community credit is on track, with the formation of 14 new VSL groups this year. This brings the total to 101 VSL groups established to date, with a total of 2682 members (women making up 54.44% of the membership). CARE International is also supporting three local umbrella VSL organizations, JUVIHIMTU, JUMVOKU, and MVIHIKI, operating in the main iWASH areas. Typically these organizations have between 100 – 200 member VSL groups, and would continue to monitor and support the VSL groups beyond the end of iWASH Program. More evidence is required of how individual VSL members are benefiting from access to local savings and credit opportunities.

Water Resources Management (WRM) activities are largely on track with the Ruvu EFA study underway, and the Thematic Basin Atlas progressing well. The first of the three planned ‘formal’ Training Courses, the Data Management and Analysis Workshop took place in June 2012, and the second course, Training of Trainers for Social Assessment is planned for October. Each course, and its content, is being agreed with the Ministry of Water in response to their priorities. The first course was very well received, and planning for the second course has received good support from the Ministry (including contribution of resources). There will be a third course next year, and there are already discussions on the possible topics. There will also be a course on Climate Change related issues, and again this will be geared to the Ministry and Basin priority needs.

Capacity building with the Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs has continued, and it is hoped that these examples can be a learning experience for both the Basin and the Ministry to draw on. One key emerging lesson is the need to the WUAs to be of a manageable size so that member villages and communities can communicate.

A further 7 students have been selected for WRM related Masters scholarships under iWASH, and 4 more second year students will receive partial support under WADA II. iWASH/WADA scholarships are currently supporting a total of 25 Masters students, in addition to one who has completed his Masters, one who has completed his Postgraduate Diploma, and three who are currently finalizing their research thesis. The majority of these students are Government employees, and are expected to return to their posts in Basin Water Offices, and in Local Government Authorities. iWASH has received a letter from the Ministry of Water commending these capacity building efforts.

1.4.3 Other qualitative achievements

iWASH Program continues to engage in the Water Sector dialogue, but the DPG has not been so active in the latter part of this year. However, iWASH participated in the Joint Sector Monitoring on the WRM Component in May 2012, and in discussions on the Climate Change Agenda with the Ministry of Water. iWASH staff also participated in the launch of the National Sanitation Campaign in Moshi in early June.

iWASH had hosted a Strategic Objective Team visit in July led by the Office of the Vice President, and this was followed by hosting the SOT meeting held in Morogoro in September.

iWASH hosted the GLOWS Directors Meeting in Morogoro in August, which was followed by the Mara Project close-out meeting in Dar es Salaam.

Three participants were sponsored on a 2-week WASH Training organized by MSABI. The GLOWS/iWASH Country Director facilitated two of the training sessions on advocacy.

The 10 stories of change collected from older members of the communities living in the original iWASH pilot area have generated some interest. The stories witness accounts of social and climatic changes, and the impacts on people, their communities and their environment. It has been agreed to collect another round of stories, but with a focus on the pastoralist communities in and around the project areas. This will happen early in the coming year.

GETF visited the WADA Project in early June with a representative from the Coca Cola Foundation, and then announced their intention to return in October with representatives from the local Coca Cola team. They are seeking ways that the local bottlers can have a more active participation in the project, including supporting Global Hand Washing Day in mid-October.

The MoU with the Wami Ruvu Basin Water Office (WRBWO) has been revised and submitted to the BWO back in May 2012, with the new plans to 2013. However, the Ministry of Water now requires that all such agreements pass through their lawyer. There has been no response or feedback to date.

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	14,917	18,077 <i>9031 men/boys</i> <i>9046 women/girls</i>	50,061 annual total	53,594 <i>26,631 men/boys</i> <i>26,963 women/girls</i>	Figures include estimated beneficiaries from sale of 1350 Tulip Filters (assume >80% usage, average 5 people/family)
Increased access to water supply for productive purposes	Number of stakeholder (households) with increased capacity to adapt to impacts of climate variability	500		500	>500	Recent study in 4 project villages shows 6.4% using new WPs for adaptive purposes – extrapolates to over 3000 people (>500 households)
Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased	Number of people in target area with access to improved sanitation facilities	2,750	1700 <i>810 men/boys</i> <i>890 women/girls</i>	10,310 annual total	11,544 <i>5372 men/boys</i> <i>6172 women/girls</i>	Target was exceeded largely due to School WASH achievements, but household sanitation uptake is still very low.
Proportion of female participants assisted to increase access to productive economic resources (VSL credit)				55%	54.44%	
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>	600 hours	162 hours <i>132 men</i> <i>30 women</i>	2300 hours annual total	4255 hours <i>3205 men</i> <i>1050 women</i>	Target exceeded due participants in WUA Leaders training. Low participation of women in WUAs, training for BWOs, and EMS. NB. 360 hours reported from 2011
	Number of Climate vulnerability assessments	1	0	1	0	Work to begin in Q1 of FY2013
	Number of hectares of biological significance under improved NRM/WRM	11,000	31,381	11,000 hectares	31,381	WUA in Mkindo is now active but still awaits registration

*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	
Access to sanitation and hygiene services for poor households in targeted communities increased	Number of people sensitized on hygiene and sanitation	13,601 (includes WADA II targets)	3156 <i>1728 men/boys</i> <i>1428 women/girls</i>	44,601 annual total	63,918 <i>33407 men/boys</i> <i>30511 women/girls</i>	Achievements mainly due to the efforts by the new Winrock local partners, MSABI (>44,400 people), SHIPO (>7,700 people).

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 good progress this Quarter, with quarterly and annual targets exceeded.

- **Drilling and well digging for 20 wells in Mziha** was completed serving 6,636 people, although 2 of the wells are not functioning, due to poor yield. The original plan was for 30 wells, but one sub-village lacked interest, and so no activities took place there.
- **The gravity scheme for Digoma** was completed with 22 water points serving 4,157 people. An additional 2 shallow wells were installed to serve a more remote sub-village with a population c.200 people. The process of forming a COWSO has started.
- **In Kanga Village two additional wells** have been equipped with Rope Pumps for 489 people of Lusonge sub-village.
- **In Pemba village** the gravity water scheme is functioning well. However, there have been challenges in forming the COWSO. The women member withdrew apparently at the demand of their spouses, so these gender issues need to be addressed before the COWSO can be registered.
- **In Mvumi the scheme is functioning well** after six months in operation, however it is being underutilized due to the existence of the unimproved but free source of water from the river. It is proposed to renew the sanitation and hygiene promotion efforts now the scheme is functioning. The COWSO is also facing challenges with the resignation of the Chair and Treasurer who had both received training from iWASH.
- **Work with partners in Rufiji Basin** is progressing well. All three partners, MSABI in Ifakara/Kilombero, SHIPO in Njombe, and IDYDC in Iringa are working on a demand-led basis. MSABI have now completed all of 27 wells. SHIPO have completed 33 wells, and IDYDC have completed 4 wells. These are serving a total of 7951 people.
- **Work in the new villages of Difinga, Digalama, Magubike, Mangae, Msolokelo, Yowe, and Bigwa** is implemented on the demand-led approach, with communities deciding what service levels they want and are prepared to contribute towards. The work is progressing well, and is on track to be completed in the forthcoming year.

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

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

- **The Heifer International sub-contract on productive use of water** for livestock was signed and work started in July, with sensitization meetings in all 5 of the target villages. A Baseline study was also carried out.
- **Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA)** contract to support commercially based horticultural production in the pilot area was signed and work started in August with visits to all 11 project villages.
- The shipment of **low cost drip irrigation kits** from India arrived, but disappointingly the kits were sub-standard, and will be returned to the supplier. A new order will be placed with a different supplier, but the number of kits will have to be dramatically fewer given the time constraints. The kits are designed to irrigate 20 m², using one to two buckets of water daily for growing vegetables, or staple crops. Each kit is expected to retail for around Tsh 25,000. Later the kits could be manufactured and/or assembled in Tanzania. A demonstration plot has been established at iWASH Office.
- A survey in four of the original pilot villages indicated that 6.4% of the population is already using the new water sources for productive purposes, even though the stimulation activities have not yet fully started.

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

This component fell short of the quarterly targets, but has succeeded in exceeding the annual targets. Promotion of household sanitation is still proving more challenging, and achievements have been mainly in School WASH and hygiene promotion;

- MSABI completed latrine blocks in two schools serving a total of 1693 school children with access to improved sanitation.
- Only 1 household was recorded as having built an improved latrine serving just 7 people. The main reason for this poor report has been the inactivity of the lead partner, CARE International, due to problems with their new international financial system. There were no funds for either marketing activities, or for assessing uptake – so effectively no figures were reported.
- Hygiene promotion has continued on a modest scale.

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

- Since signing the contract with Destinations All Ltd (previously Honey Care Ltd) for the commercial **marketing of the Tulip Water Filters**, DAL have sold just 1350 filters. If one assumes at least 80% usage, and that one filter benefits an average family of 5 people, then some 5,400 people should be benefiting from clean filtered water. DAL have not been promoting the Tulip Filter as actively as hoped, and there are plans to give them more support in the coming year.
- The strategy for the promotion and commercial marketing of low cost drip irrigation kits is ready, but now the kits are not available yet for the market.

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 increasing anecdotal evidence that VSL members are investing in WASH. The following activities were undertaken;

- **The formation and training for VSL groups continued** with 3 new VSL groups established this quarter, bringing the total to 101 VSL groups established to date.
- A training was held for 29 Community Based Trainers, and also 21 VSL members from new groups had an exchange visit to 3 well established VSL Groups.

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

This component has made the following progress this quarter:

- **Planning for the Ruvu EFA** has been ongoing, and it is proposed to take a broader based more holistic methodology for the Ruvu EFA, as the river is a much altered system with significant current and envisaged socio-economic demands and pressures on its water resources. The report from field data collection in the Ruvu was submitted.
- The **Wami Wet Season/high flow data collection for EFA final report** and subsequent recommendations have been reviewed. These have been detailed in a consultants' report that includes findings of wet season data collection and revision of original flow recommendations, which can now be disseminated. This report and other EFA related information for the Wami is being consolidated into a document that summarizes the contributions of the Wami EFA and scientific data on the basin. This document will form part of a series on EFA that also includes the Mara EFA and eventually the Ruvu.

- After the success of the **Data Management and Analysis Training Workshop** in Usa River in June, the next course being planned is a Training of Trainers on Social Assessment to take place in October for participants drawn from all 9 Basins. Again the aim is to provide training that is tailored to the Ministry and Basin priority needs.
- WaterAid has been developing the **‘popular version’ for the WRM Act and policy**. This was planned to be ready for distribution at the forthcoming Joint Water Sector Review in September, but which has now been postponed to early November.
- Student selection was finalized for scholarships. Seven new students will be supported under iWASH, and four second year students will receive partial support under WADA II.
- iWASH continues to engage in the Water Sector dialogue, and preparations for the Joint Water Sector Review in November.

2.3 INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

i. Gender

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

It is noted that there is poor representation from women in the WRM/NRM training courses and workshops. The reason for poor representation in the WUA training workshops is thought to be the mechanism by which representatives were identified by Village Government. There was also poor representation of women in the recent Data Management Training Workshop for Basin staff, and unfortunately this is a reflection of staffing in the Basin Water Offices.

ii. Wrap around activities (HIV/AIDS)

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

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

The Water and Development Alliance (WADA) between Coca-Cola and USAID is funding a project (Tanzania WADA II) of the iWASH Program.

iv. 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.

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 has also been drawn up, and is being implemented.

vi. 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. The new ‘watershed approach’ incorporates climate change vulnerability assessment activities. iWASH Program aims to strengthen links with other USAID supported work on Climate Change. iWASH is

receiving Climate Change funds, and has incorporated two standard Climate Change indicators in the revised PMP.

vii. 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 Water Supply and Sanitation, and Water Resource Management Acts of 2009. Also iWASH Program has been actively participating in the development and piloting of the national School WASH (SWASH) Guidelines.

2.4 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. Efforts are underway 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 27 private sector enterprises (pump manufacturers, drilling teams, and installers) have received training, and 24 of these are active partners in provision of pumps and services. The community credit component is working closely with local CBOs to facilitate VSL activities in the program areas where these CBOs are already working. New local partners have been identified for the School WASH component, and three new LNNGO partners are now working with iWASH to expand activities into the Rufiji Basin. A list of current partners can be found in the Annexes.

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

3.1 Challenges/constraints

- The demand for the low cost water supply options finally appears to be taking off, with a rapidly growing demand from communities in the project areas, and demand from other areas for training to private sector. The demand is now outstripping the iWASH resources. There is limited budget available to implement water supply activities in the 'watershed' approach area, which will not be adequate to meet demand. Additional resources need to be identified to respond to other 'organic' demand within the current iWASH area, or demand for training outside of that area.
- Formal registration of COWSOs is proving challenging, as the LGAs do not understand fully their role in the process, and have no proper procedure to carry out registration. Where a project, like iWASH, is present the LGA staff seem to see the registration process as a 'posho' opportunity. This issue will be raised at the forthcoming JWSR.
- Wami Ruvu Basin has the highest number of reported conflicts of any of the Basins nationwide. One key area source of conflict is the inherent tension between the pastoralist cattle keepers, and the rapidly growing settled communities. This was clearly highlighted in the 'Change Stories' and is a constant theme within the WUAs. Community based WRM will not succeed without full cooperation of these different groups. iWASH is in dialogue with TANIPE, a pastoralist advocacy group operating in the areas where iWASH is

establishing and supporting WUA. It is hoped that by working with such an organization, we can ensure that the interventions are relevant to these communities.

- Promotion of household sanitation is proving predictably difficult, especially in the current economic climate. By linking to the new National Sanitation Campaign, iWASH hopes to take advantage of the substantial WSP (World Bank Water and Sanitation Program) investment in promotion and marketing.

3.2 Data quality issues

The revised PMP reflects changes requested by USAID in the NRM/WRM training indicator (to monitor both hours of training delivered, and number of people trained). In addition, two standard Climate Change indicators have been incorporated.

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 in previous verification reports. Verification studies continue to field check reported achievements.

4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER, INCLUDING UPCOMING EVENTS

IR 1 Water and Livelihoods

- Follow up work in the 7 new villages
- Review available budget for water supply in 'catchment' approach
- Follow up and monitor work with MSABI, SHIPO and IDYDC
- Follow up and monitor projects with Heifer International and TAHA
- Identify resources for Mkondoa Sub-catchment approach
- Start promotion of Drip irrigation (if new supplies arrive)

IR 2 Sanitation and Hygiene

- Launching of sanitation and hygiene campaigns to increase number of people accessing improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- Continue support of supply chain of sanitation and hygiene products.
- Facilitate the construction of demonstration toilets in four selected village households.
- Facilitate construction/rehabilitation of school latrine for seven newly selected schools under WADA

IR 3 Private Sector Development

- Work with Destinations All Ltd on Tulip Water Filter promotion and sales
- Joint Winrock/CARE work on rural promotion of WASH products including water treatment
- Follow up and support existing teams trained on pump production and on drilling
- Carry out training for rope cord manufacturers
- Work on drip irrigation with the productive sector

IR 4 Community Credit

- Continue formation and training of new VSL groups
- Facilitate exposure visits to VSL group members inside program areas for sharing and exchange
- Support CBTs through JUVIHIMTU, to do VSL health diagnosis and provide technical support.
- Follow up on external financing from financial institutions.
- Provide business training to entrepreneurs and local artisans
- Train the existing groups on SPM in relation to WASH activities
- Conduct CBTs' training on VSL methodology

- Provide support and monitor Local Implementing partners

IR 5 Watershed and water resource management

- Implementation of next phase of Ruvu EFA – contract researchers
- Initiate Aquatic and Riparian Biodiversity Study planning and data collection
- Continue developing Wami Ruvu Basin Thematic Atlas
- Continue support to Mkindo and Mkondoa WUAs
- Training of Trainer course on Social Assessment and community WRM
- Disseminate Wami EFA Wet Season data collection report
- Finalise, print and disseminate popular version of WRM Act/policies
- Commission second series of ‘change stories’

Coordination

- Document program ‘success’ stories, and initiate Most Significant Change impact monitoring
- Continue active participation in sector dialogue
- Participation in Joint Water Sector Review scheduled for early November

5 FINANCIAL REPORT

Budget Category	Total Budget	Cumulative disbursements to 6/31/2012	Cumulative Disbursements 7/1/2012 to 9/30/2012	Pending expense 9/30/2012	Cumulative spend to 9/30/2012	Budget balance as of 9/30/2012
Personnel	\$292,661	\$114,889	\$40,596	\$5,709	\$161,194	\$131,467
Fringe	\$86,586	\$40,221	\$5,576	\$1,808	\$47,605	\$38,981
Professional Fees	\$1,030,624	\$473,060	\$61,843	\$25,718	\$560,621	\$470,003
Travel	\$250,958	\$85,064	\$4,713	\$3,869	\$93,645	\$157,312
Equipment	\$344,350	\$247,869	\$(10,458)	\$0	\$237,411	\$106,939
Other Direct Costs	\$495,468	\$113,117	\$23,993	\$12,266	\$149,376	\$346,092
Winrock Subcontract - iWASH	\$6,866,681	\$3,068,411	\$315,124	\$608,278	\$3,991,813	\$2,874,868
Care Subcontract - iWASH	\$3,093,065	\$1,152,958	\$202,418.00	\$158,000	\$1,513,376	\$1,579,689
WaterAid Subcontract -iWASH	\$72,330	\$16,503	\$0	\$9,473	\$25,977	\$46,354
Care Subcontract - WADA	\$540,915	\$0	\$0	\$1,124	\$1,124	\$539,791
UDSM Subcontract - WADA	\$46,000	\$25,210	\$0	\$0	\$25,210	\$20,790
Scholarships	\$139,780	\$45,567	\$3,243	\$6,654	\$55,465	\$84,315
F&A	\$576,922	\$243,659	\$32,146	\$0	\$275,805	\$301,117
TOTAL	\$13,836,339	\$5,626,528	\$679,194	\$832,900	\$7,138,622	\$6,697,718

The rate of implementation and corresponding expenditure is now on track to complete by December 2013.

Activities have expanded into areas of the Rufiji Basin, capitalizing on opportunities to work more effectively in partnership with other local players. Sub-awards for water supply are operating with SHIPO, MSABI and IDYDC for work in Njombe, Kilombero and Iringa. At the same time, scaling up work in the pilot area is underway, with an 'organic' expansion responding to demand in seven new villages. This 'organic' demand is now outstripping iWASH resources.

Work on the Multiple Use Service (productive use of water) is starting, and sub-contracts are ready for Heifer International for livestock productivity, and TAHA for horticultural productivity.

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	
JUMVOKU	LNGO	In the process	Training and support to VSL Groups	
TAWASANET	Local Network	Registration as member	Sharing of experience on water, sanitation and hygiene in Tz	
ANEW	Regional Network	Registration as member	Sharing of experience on water, sanitation and hygiene in EA	
SHIPO	LNGO	Sub Award	Training in drilling, well construction, rope pump construction / installation	
MSABI	LNGO	Sub Award	Sharing experience low cost water supply	
IDYDC	LNGO	Sub Award	Sharing experience low cost water supply	
Kickstart	INGO	Informal collaboration	Discussions on collaboration for promotion of the money maker pump.	
Solar Now	INGO	Partnership	Jointly promoting the Tulip Water Filter for treatment of water.	Completed
Destinations All Ltd	PS	Partnership	Jointly promoting the Tulip Water Filter for treatment of water.	
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	
Heifer International	INGO	Under discussion	Action Research on productive use of water	Sub-award being prepared
TAHA	LNGO	Under discussion	Horticulture	Sub-award being prepared
TWALAE	LNGO	Sub-Contract	Research on productive use of water	Completed
UDSM	University	Sub-award	Scholarships	
EWACO	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH hardware component	
TCCRS	LNGO	Sub-contract	SWASH software component	
CBHCC	LNGO	In process	WASH service delivery	Under discussion
RATIIS	LNGO	In process	WASH service delivery	Under discussion
ENVICON	LNGO	Sub-contract	EMS	