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USAID/TANZANIA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA (MUM)

BASELINE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2022

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PREFACE

Tanzania's health, economy, and food security depend on sustainably managed water resources. However, water scarcity challenges are growing along with the impacts of climate change, while reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services is still beyond the reach of far too many people.

USAID Tanzania's Maji na Usafi wa Mazingira Activity (MUM) works directly with national, regional and district stakeholders to improve Tanzanian systems for planning, financing, and implementing actions to expand access to WASH and WRM services, using four complementary implementation strategies, namely: Building ownership through continuous stakeholder engagement, strengthening organizational systems and services, applying market-based principles, and learning by doing. Specifically, in 10 districts in four regions of Morogoro, Iringa, Njombe and Rukwa in the Rufiji, Lake Nyasa, and Lake Rukwa basins, the Activity will:

- Increase access to sustainable water services managed by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and urban water utilities **(Sub-Objective 1)**
- Increase access to finance for water, sanitation, and hygiene **(Sub-Objective 2)**
- Strengthen the market for sanitation and hygiene products and Services **(Sub-Objective 3)**
- Strengthen basin water boards and water user associations to enhance stewardship of water resources **(Sub-Objective 4)**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

API	Application Program Interface
BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
BWBs	Basin Water Boards
CBWSO	Community Based Water Supply Organization
CMSA	Capital Markets and Security Authorities
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCT	Data Collection Tool
DC	District Council
EFA	Environmental Flow Analysis
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FY	Fiscal Year
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IRs	Intermediate Results
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LNBWB	Lake Nyasa Basin Water Board
LRBWB	Lake Rukwa Basin Water Board
LoP	Life of Project
LoA	Life of Activity
Majis	Maji Information System
MBS	Market-Based Sanitation
MFIs	Micro-Finance Institutions
MSMEs	Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoW	Ministry of Water
MUM	Maji na Usafi wa Mazingira
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSIMS	National Sanitation Information Management System
NWF	National Water Fund
PPPs	Public-private partnerships
RSDMS	RUWASA Service Delivery and Management System
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SHMA	Sanitation, Hygiene and Marketing Assessment
OCAT	Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OSF	Own Source of Fund
SO	Sub-Objective
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company

TAWASANET	Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
Y	Year
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WARIDI	Water Resources Integration Development Initiative
WRM	Water Resources Management
WUAs	Water User Associations
WSSA	Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
WSDP	Water Sector Development Program

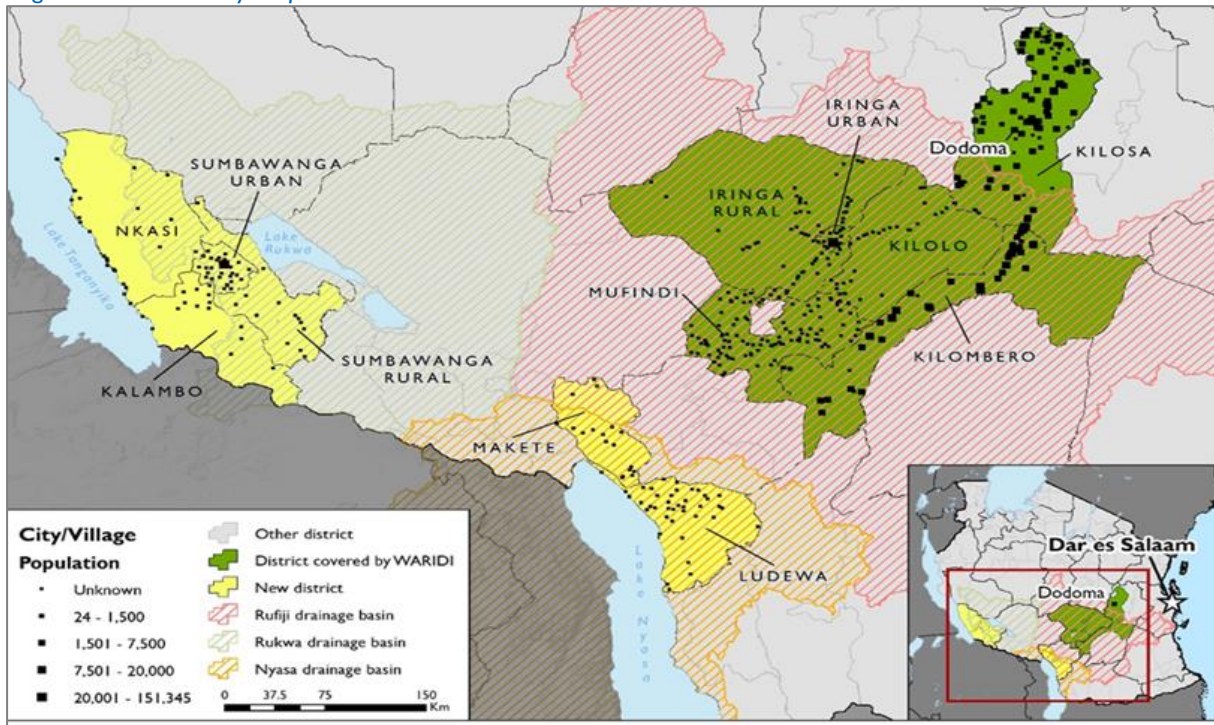
I INTRODUCTION

I.1 BACKGROUND: TANZANIAN MUM

The USAID/Tanzania Maji na Usafi wa Mazingira (MUM), Contract No. GS00Q14OADU138 / 72062121N00001 and Project No. REQ-621-21-000012 under the One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services (OASIS) indefinitely delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contract is a five-year (August 2021 – August 2026) Activity funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The purpose of this activity is to expand and sustain the provision and governance of WASH services. Tetra Tech is the prime contractor for MUM and has engaged subcontractors FSG, WISE Futures and Iris Group.

The MUM activity will support the Government of Tanzania in the expansion of and sustainability of WASH services. Specifically, MUM will continue working to sustain services in the five districts that were formerly covered by USAID’s Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI), which are Kilolo, Iringa, and Mufindi districts in Iringa Region and Kilombero and Kilosa districts in Morogoro Region. MUM will also reach five new districts, Ludewa and Makete in Njombe Region and Kalambo, Sumbawanga and Nkasi in Rukwa Region (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: MUM Activity Map



MUM’s lead partner in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is the Ministry of Water (MOW). The Activity is headquartered in the Iringa Municipality with a sub-office in Sumbawanga in Rukwa. MUM will work to:

- **Sub-Objective 1:** Increase access to sustainable water services managed by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and urban water utilities
- **Sub-Objective 2:** Increase access to finance for water, sanitation, and hygiene
- **Sub-Objective 3:** Strengthen the market for sanitation and hygiene products and Services

- **Sub-Objective 4:** Strengthen basin water boards and water user associations to enhance stewardship of water resources
- **Crosscutting:** Advance gender equality and engage youth and women in the governance and management of multiple-use water resources and services.

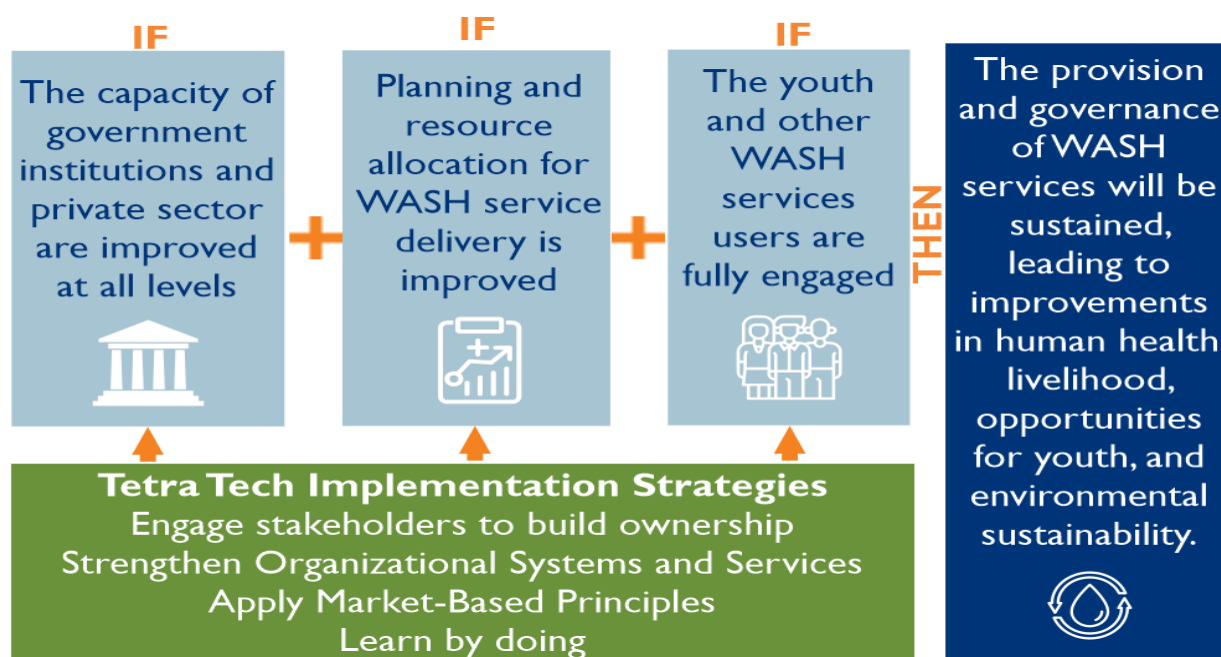
Specifically, in the previous USAID/WARIDI supported districts of Kilombero and Kilosa in Morogoro Region and Mufindi, Kilolo and Iringa in Iringa Region, MUM will work with RUWASA, Local Government Authorities (in the respective districts), Community-Based Water Supply organizations (CBWSOs) and the private sector to maintain and advance:

- progress made towards water supply services
- access to basic sanitation status
- ODF status of communities achieved because of previous USAID interventions

In the five new districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, and Nkasi in Rukwa Region and Ludewa and Makete in Njombe Region, MUM will implement targeted activities where there is greater need for water infrastructure investments.

The MUM Activity intends to bring changes in WASH services leading to improvement in human health, livelihood, opportunities for youth and environmental sustainability. Figure 2 below visualizes the Theory of Change (ToC) elements and MUM’s strategic approach to ensuring long-term sustainability.

Figure 2: MUM Activity Theory of Change



1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE DELIVERABLE

This baseline report is one of the contractual deliverables required by the Task Order (TO). The report serves as a supplement to the Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan for the MUM Activity. This report covers the baseline status of the key standard and custom indicators which MUM will use to monitor the implementation of activities and track progress towards achieving project outputs and outcomes.

This report is structured into five sections:

- **Section 1**- Provides a brief introduction about MUM activity, its objective, and Theory of Change (ToC), a brief background of the deliverable and structure of the report (this chapter).
- **Section 2** - Provides the objective of this baseline report, and baseline indicators
- **Section 3** - Provides an overview of the approach and methodology used to gather information for this baseline report.
- **Section 4**- Presents a summary of the baseline status of the key standards and customs indicators which MUM will use to monitor the implementation of activities and track progress towards achieving project outputs and outcomes.
- **Section 5**- Present the next steps that MUM will take to improve its Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system process with a view of ensuring monitoring and evaluation forms the basis for tracking progress and results achieved, modification of interventions and or assessing the quality of activities being conducted. Specific timelines for each step are included for follow-up during implementation.

A Project Indicator Summary Table is provided as an Annex at the end of the report.

2 THE BASELINE OBJECTIVE AND INDICATORS

MUM aims to expand and sustain the provision and governance of WASH services by strengthening the capacity and systems of key Tanzanian water and sanitation institutions in planning, financing, management and implementation of water and sanitation projects and services. The MUM Activity's focus on institutional strengthening influences the framework for performance monitoring in two ways. First, the changes being measured are largely not seen at the community level. Second, for those indicators where change is measured at the community level, MUM will prioritize working within existing Government of Tanzania monitoring systems, identifying gaps, and strengthening them where needed.

To monitor the progress of implementation of program activities and their effect on targeted institutions and communities, the Maji na Usafi wa Mazingira (MUM) activity has developed a detailed Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan incorporating an Indicator Summary Table and Performance Indicator Reference Sheets. The MEL plan for the program will provide guidance to inform decision-makers in order to optimize the program's implementation as well as to provide measurable indications of the program's achievements of the activities highlighted above.

Thus, the primary objective of this baseline report is to establish initial benchmark values for the key program indicators as a basis for determining changes and impact at the end of the program. This baseline will form the basis for progressive monitoring of achievements of the planned activities, through the collection of quantitative and qualitative facts, figures, and the real situation of the indicators at the beginning of the project. In this regard, this baseline information will help the management determine whether the program is on the right track toward achieving its objectives and expected outcomes as per its Theory of Change (TOC).

2.1 THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

This baseline aims to provide valid information that serves as the basis for comparison with the same type of information that will be collected during and after the project intervention. The specific objectives of this baseline were:

- a. To determine the baseline values for outcome and output level indicators for/from the targeted beneficiaries (community households and institutions)
- b. To help to refine the annual and Life of Project (LOP) indicator targets
- c. To collect data that, when compared to that of the annual or final evaluation, will be able to determine the level of change on outcome indicators between baseline and after project implementation.
- d. To collect baseline datapoint/s for indicators whose baseline numbers are zero, but baseline datapoint/s is/are required to compute the semi-annual, annual, or bi-annual achievement/s.

2.2 THE BASELINE INDICATORS

The MEL Plan defines a set of 14 indicators (8 standard and 6 custom) for use in measuring progress towards targeted Intermediate Results (IRs) in all Sub-Objectives and Purposive- or Goal-level results to demonstrate the effectiveness of project activities, identify shortcomings, inform decisions to adjust course, and facilitate the communication of results to USAID, partners, and other stakeholders. Table I below provides an overview of the list of indicators that MUM will use to monitor progress towards achieving its goal.

Table 1: List of MUM Indicators

Indicator	Type
GOAL: Expand and sustain the provision and governance of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services	
0.1 Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.3-3)	Standard Outcome
0.2 Number of evidence-based dialogue events held between the government of Tanzania (GoT) and civil society organizations as a result of USG assistance.	Custom Output
0.3 Number of persons trained to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations as a result of USG assistance GNDR-8	Standard Output
0.4 Number of youths participating in water and sanitation service delivery as a result of USG assistance	Custom Output
Sub-Objective 1: Increase access to sustainable water services managed by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and urban water utilities.	
1.1 Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water service as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.1-1)	Standard Outcome
1.2 Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.1-3)	Standard Outcome
1.3 1.3 Number of Water Service Providers (WSPs) with improved cost recovery in supported districts as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome
Sub-Objective 2: Increase access to finance for water, sanitation, and hygiene	
2.1 Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.4-1)	Standard Outcome
Sub-Objective 3: Strengthen the market for sanitation and hygiene products and services.	
3.1 Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance HL.8.2-2	Standard Outcome
3.2 Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.2-3)	Standard Outcome
3.3 Number of sanitation enterprises that increase revenue and profitability as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome
Sub-Objective 4: Strengthen basin water boards and water user associations to enhance stewardship of water resources.	
4.1 Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.1.1-2)	Standard Outcome
4.2 Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.5-1)	Standard Outcome
4.3 Percent increase of BWB revenues from water user fees as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome

Most indicators will measure project outcomes, with a starting value of zero and no measurable baseline. Other outcome indicators, such as those related to capacity building, require a baseline measurement against which project impact can be determined. MUM collected the qualitative data for all its indicators to understand the situation before intervention including the gaps available and come up with an activity plan to address those gaps. For indicators where baselines are required, MUM has

collected its data and the data will be verified before task activities begin, to ensure an accurate value to compare against over time.

3 THE BASELINE APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

This baseline assessment was designed to cover the 14 performance indicators indicated in Table 1 above. The baseline assessment involved the collection of primary data and secondary (existing) data as briefly described below.

3.2 SECONDARY (EXISTING) DATA COLLECTION

MUM Activity collected its secondary information from different sources including the Ministry of Water Directorate of Water Resource Management, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) under the Ministry of Water, Ministry of Health and WARIDI reports and database. For SO1 indicator data, secondary data were extracted from EWURA reports, MAJIs database and RUWASA Service Delivery Management System (RSDMS) owned by RUWASA under the Ministry of Water; while SO2 and SO4 data were extracted from the Water Sector Management Information System (MIS), TAWASANET reports and the Ministry of Water Directorate of Water Resource Management Database and reports. Furthermore, SO3 secondary data were extracted from the Ministry of Health database called the National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS).

3.3 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

The primary data collection employed different data collection methodologies to capture both qualitative and quantitative data. For example, to establish baseline status for indicators 0.1, MUM used customized Organizational Capacity Assessment Tools (OCAT) to conduct an institutional capacity assessment for RUWASA, BWBs, TAWASANET and WUAs. In addition, MUM commissioned structured survey questionnaires to establish the status of youths and the current functional capacity of WSSAs, CBWSOs and MSMEs in the MUM targeted districts (indicators 0.4, 1.3, and 3.3). Representative household surveys will be used to verify baseline status for water and sanitation indicators 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.2. MUM used literature review and key informant interviews to establish baseline status for indicators 2.1 and 4.3.

Data collection involved the digitization of the data collection tools using the Survey CTO Platform. The use of digitized data collections helped to minimize data entry errors, ensure proper monitoring of enumerators in the field, and enable the Data Manager re-check and clean information collected on a daily basis. The validation rules including skip pattern rules, mandatory rules, GPS location, drop-down menu, ranging rules, and logic of numbers between one variable and another will be created in the system to ensure that quality information is collected.

The observation methodology will be applied during baseline verification for indicators 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.2 where direct observations will be undertaken in person as evidence of responses provided by the respondent at the household level. For these indicators, indirect observation will also apply using technologies such as video recording and photographs. A few examples of photographs that will be taken include toilet types, handwashing facilities, sanitation and hygiene posters/brochures/T-shirts, people emptying their toilets; people washing their hands; etc. The verified information for this indicator (1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 4.2) will be reported in Year (Y) 2.

MUM has three categories for primary data collection depending on the data source as categorized below,

3.3.1 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION AT INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

Since MUM aims at institutional level strengthening, different institutional capacity assessment was conducted by the project to gather the baseline information and identify the gaps. The project managed to conduct six (6) different assessments including WSSAs capacity assessment, CBWSOs capacity assessment, RUWASA capacity assessment, TAWASANET capacity assessment, BWBs capacity assessment and WUAs capacity assessment. Different organizational capacity assessment tools were

applied to collect data from these institutions. The capacity assessment for these institutions was conducted by consultants and MUM staff. As required by the task order, the institutional capacity assessment reports for RUWASA and BWBs were submitted to USAID and approved.

3.3.2 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION AT MSMES LEVEL

MUM will capacitate the Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) so that they can be able to deliver WASH services to the targeted population. Before the startup of the project intervention to these MSMEs, MUM activity project identified MSMEs in the 10 MUM targeted districts and carried out the baseline capacity assessment of 106 MSMEs to identify capacity gaps and priority areas of support. Different tools were created by the project to gather different information including MSMEs assessment tool, LGAs tool and MFI tool. The MSMEs assessment was administered by 4 consultants.

3.3.3 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Individual people at the household level are the main beneficiaries of the project interventions. MUM has collected secondary data for WASH indicators that count the number of people from different sources as indicated in the secondary data collection section above. However, these data must be verified due to some of the data quality issues we have observed regarding the sources from where these data were extracted. The verification exercise for indicators 3.1 and 3.2 has started and we are expecting to have the final verified numbers for indicator 3.1 and 3.2 in Q1 of Y2. Baseline data for 1.1, 1.2 and 4.2 was collected during the infrastructure scoping exercise. These will be verified once we get an approval from USAID on the level of infrastructure investments to be made in the specific districts, wards, and communities.

3.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

3.4.1 INSTITUTIONS AND MSMES

A purposive sampling has been applied to select the institutions during the assessment. All institutions that MUM has targeted to strengthen their capacity were reached for the capacity assessment. The institutions including WUAs, RUWASA, BWB, CBWSOs, and WSSAs. Again, MUM has applied purposive sampling to reach all identified MSMEs and collect the baseline information and capacity gaps.

3.4.2 HOUSEHOLDS

A sample was used to select the households that will be reached during the verification of data that counts the number of people from the household level. MUM's targeted population are the household in the targeted districts where the project is expecting to intervene including Iringa, Mufindi, Kilolo, Kilosa, Kilombero, Makete, Ludewa, Kalambo, Sumbawanga, and Nkasi District Councils. The total population for these areas is 464,584 households

Sample size calculation (household)

A sample size was computed in consideration of a critical value of 1.96 at 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error. Since it is difficult to determine the distribution of the expected responses, the study used 50% response distribution which gives the largest sample size to allow for robust analyses and inferences to the population of our study. The box on the left side was used to compute the sample size for this study:

$$n=N/(1+ND^2) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$n=464,584/(1+464,584 \times 0.05^2) =400$$

Hence, by using the formula above we obtained at 95% confidence interval and 5% margin of error, the optimum sample size 400 households, where N=464,584 households and D=0.05.

Using the malt-stage sampling design with a random selection of beneficiaries we are required to use the following adjustments:

Box 1: Formula for sample size calculation

Finite Population:

$$n=N / (1+ND^2) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

n = Sample size

N = Population Size

D = Allowable degree of error

Note: This formula is from Kish, Survey Sampling, (Wiley, 1965)

i. Adjustment for the Design Effect due to stratification

Using a design effect of 2 we arrived at a sample of 400x2 =800. The design effect (deff) is a measure of the variability between strata and is calculated as the ratio of the variance to increase the variability. This design effect will give us a bigger sample size or wider confidence intervals.

ii. Adjustment for Anticipated Individual Non-Response

Assuming that not all households sampled will be willing to respond or will not be available at the time of the survey, sampling with replacement will be done. Therefore, we factored in a 10% non-response rate (i.e., to be able to replace the households that will not show up), [(10% x 800) + 800] and arrived at a final sample of 880 (800 households that will be interviewed and 80 households that will be used to replace the nonresponse households).

3.5 QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS

Data auditing was an important stage in the preparation of datasets for analysis and report writing. This was a continuous process starting from fieldwork data collection and was completed after data entry and cleaning to produce reliable data files. There was data auditing and check-ups of all collected information daily.

For the household data verification surveys, data will be cleaned at field level via tablets and submitted to the server for further cleaning by Data Manager. The Survey CTO server will be linked with MS Excel via Application Program Interface (API) where different variables will be checked via Data Modelling, Pivot Table Dashboards and MS Excel syntaxes. The contracted field team will have a laptop and data entry expert so that the qualitative data entry is done in the field after field work and posted to the MUM MEL Manager daily via email. Furthermore, the MUM team will sample few households from the Survey CTO system for data verification and validation through mobile phone or field visit for spot checking.

4 STATE OF INDICATORS

This section presents a summary of the baseline status of the key indicators which MUM will use to monitor the implementation of activities and track progress toward achieving project outputs and outcomes.

INDICATOR 0.1 NUMBER OF WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED TO MANAGE WATER RESOURCES OR IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. HL.8.3-3 (STANDARD)

State at Baseline
15

Fifteen (15) water and sanitation sector institutions from 5 WARIDI districts within MUM intervention areas have strengthened capacity to manage water resources or improve water and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance. This result was attributed to the capacity building (mentioned above) implemented by WARIDI. The following are results: the data monitoring system for Wami-Ruvu Basin has been enhanced where the mWater application substantially simplified data entry through a real-time link with the Wami-Ruvu Basin office database while the team was working in the field; increase in revenue collection using mWater; and demonstrated commitment by the MoW to continue the investments initiated by USAID/WARIDI support in the AQUARIUS timeseries software. This software has been adopted as the national water resources management database for all nine basins and the MoW has demonstrated their readiness to cover necessary costs required for operations and maintenance of the software and internet connectivity after the initial phase funded by USAID. Using weather forecasting in combination with observed rainfall preceding a forecast, BWBs can assess the likelihood of having water stress or even flooding across the basins depending on forecasted rainfall amounts with a two-week advance warning. For the new districts that MUM activity will intervene, the baseline number is zero.

However, in Y1, MUM activity has carried out baseline capacity assessments of BWBs, WUAs, TAWASANET and RUWASA where the capacity score, gaps available, and qualitative status for this indicator were collected. MUM activity identified the interventions and developed the capacity building plan to address the identified gaps. The assessments established the baseline capacity index for each institution which MUM will use to monitor the changes over time. Below is the summary of results from various baseline capacity assessment conducted by MUM in Y1.

Baseline Capacity Assessment of RUWASA

This baseline capacity assessment was conducted at RUWASA HQ, Regional, and District Offices in the 10 targeted districts. The overall result of this assessment reveals that on average, RUWASA has medium capacity meaning that they perform their functions relatively well. The result shows that RUWASA has medium capacity in both internal procedures and operations, stakeholder engagement and relations, and low capacity in effectiveness in projects and service delivery. Under internal procedures and operations, results shows that RUWASA has lower capacity in infrastructure and technical equipment; medium capacity in human resources management and development, organizational policies, standards, processes, and procedures; and high capacity in organizational structure and leadership. For the stakeholder engagement and relations category, RUWASA demonstrated a low capacity in direct support to water service providers, gender integration and youth inclusion, and communication with stakeholders; medium capacity in coordination with other government institutions and customer services; and a high capacity in the functioning of the board of directors. Under the category effectiveness in projects and service delivery category, RUWASA demonstrated low capacity in project planning, design & construction, service delivery, implementation of climate resilient measures, and water quality management, and medium capacity in monitoring and data management and water sources protection and conservation. Table 3 below provides an overview of the RUWASA baseline capacity index which MUM will use to monitor changes over time. The

detailed results of findings from the RUWASA baseline capacity assessment are included in the RUWASA capacity building plan which was approved by USAID in February 2022.

Table 2: Baseline Capacity Index of RUWASA

CAPACITY AREAS & DOMAINS	CAPACITY GAP INDEX
PART A: INTERNAL PROCEDURES AND OPERATIONS	
A 1: Organizational Structure	1.40 High capacity
A 2: Human Resources Management and Development	2.38 Medium capacity
A.3 Leadership	1.67 High capacity
A.4 Infrastructure and Technical Equipment	3.00 Low capacity
A.5 Organizational policies, standards, processes, and procedures	2.40 Medium capacity
Average capacity Gap Index on internal procedures and operations	2.17 Medium capacity
PART B: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND RELATIONS	
B.1 Functioning of the Board of Directors	1.00 High capacity
B.2: Coordination with other Government Institutions	2.57 Medium capacity
B.3 Direct Support to Water Service Providers	3.00 Low capacity
B.4 Gender integration and youth inclusion	3.60 Low capacity
B.5 Customer services	2.83 Medium capacity
B.6 Communication with stakeholders	3.00 Low capacity
Average capacity Gap Index on stakeholder engagement and relations	2.67 Medium capacity
PART C: EFFECTIVENESS IN PROJECTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY	
C.1 Monitoring and Data Management	2.54 Medium capacity
C.2 Project Planning, Design & Construction	3.00 Low capacity
C.3 Service Delivery	3.10 Low capacity
C.4 Water Sources Protection and Conservation	2.33 Medium capacity
C.5: Implementation of Climate Resilient Measures	3.50 Low capacity
C.6: Water Quality Management	3.50 Low capacity
Average capacity Gap Index on the effectiveness in projects and service delivery	3.00 Low capacity
Total Average RUWASA Capacity Gap Index	2.61 Medium capacity

Baseline capacity of Basin Water Boards

MUM conducted the organization capacity assessment for three BWBs including Rufiji, Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa basins aimed to identify gaps to enable MUM to develop a capacity building plan to address those gaps.

The overall result indicated that all three BWBs (Rufiji, Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa basins) have a moderate capacity score index where on average Rufiji BWB has the lowest capacity gap score of 2.03, Lake Nyasa BWB has 2.82, and Lake Rukwa BWB has 2.33. Table 4 below provides an overview of the baseline capacity indexes of BWBs which MUM will use to monitor changes over time.

Table 3: BWBs Baseline Capacity Indexes

Capacity Area	Basin Water Boards					
	Rufiji		Lake Rukwa		Lake Nyasa	
	Capacity	Gap Index	Capacity	Gap Index	Capacity	Gap Index
Internal Procedures & operations	1.80	High capacity	2.20	Moderate capacity	1.96	High capacity
Stakeholder engagement & relations	1.60	High capacity	2.37	Moderate capacity	3.24	Low capacity
Effectiveness in water resources management functions	2.69	Moderate capacity	2.43	Moderate capacity	3.24	Low capacity
Average Capacity Index	2.03	Moderate capacity	2.33	Moderate capacity	2.81	Moderate capacity

A closer look at the results shows:

- Compared to other BWBs, the Rufiji Basin Water Board is performing well in all capacity domains. However, the basin still faces capacity constraints to effectively execute its water resources management functions, particularly on resource mobilization, catchment protection/management and implementation of climate change adaptation measures.
- All basins are performing well in managing internal organizational procedures and operations. However, the lack of adequate competent staff is a huge constraint facing all three basins. For example, available data shows that Lake Nyasa, Rufiji, and Lake Rukwa basins have 48%, 54%, 87% staffing gaps respectively. It is noted that factors contributing to the human resource capacity gaps include inadequate implementation of succession planning for personnel, lack of gender sensitive employment policies and limited implementation of staff development mechanisms.
- Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa BWBs have moderate or low capacity in stakeholder engagement. In both basins, the lack of proper systems and procedures for customer service is a huge constraint in managing stakeholder relations. In addition, results show that the BWBs are struggling in key areas: Gender Integration and Youth Inclusion, implementation of climate change adaptation measures, catchment protection, equipment monitoring and data analysis
- All the BWBs have moderate or low capacity in effectiveness in water resources management functions. In all basins, lack of capacity in resource mobilization is singled out as the highest capacity gap negatively affecting their ability to effectively execute the water resources management functions.

Detailed results of findings from the BWBs baseline capacity assessment are included in the BWBs capacity building plans which were approved by USAID in May 2022.

Baseline capacity assessment of Water Users Associations (WUAs)

MUM activity carried out a baseline capacity assessment of 5 WUAs: Mkewe, Mtitu, and Ulanda/Nzihi in Rufiji BWB; and Ketewaka and Rumakali Juu in Lake Nyasa BWB. The overall results for this assessment revealed that all WUAs have medium average capacity score except Ketewaka (in Lake Nyasa basin) which scored high average capacity score index of 1.9. Though Katewaka capacity index is high, it has medium scores in two categories including Contemporary Issues with Impact on WRM and Technical Knowledge and Skills. The remaining WUA in lake Nyasa Basin has a medium capacity score in all categories. In Rufiji Basin, Mkewe and Mtitu basin scored Medium on three categories (Structure Aspect of the WUA, Technical Knowledge and Skills, and Governance) while the remaining category (Contemporary Issues with Impact on WRM) demonstrated a high capacity. Ulanda/Nzihi in

Rufiji basin demonstrated a low-capacity score in Structure Aspect of the WUA and Governance; medium capacity score in Technical Knowledge and Skills and high-capacity score in Contemporary Issues with Impact on WRM. Ulanda/Nzihi has low scores in Structure Aspect of the WUA and Governance because it is a newly formed WUA and the WUA leaders are not well oriented to take on their responsibilities while high encroachment of water sources prevails within its jurisdiction areas. Table 5 below provides an overview of the baseline capacity index for each WUA which MUM will use to monitor changes over time¹.

Table 4: Baseline Capacity Gap Index of Water Users Associations

Capacity Area	Water Users Association									
	Rufiji BWB						Lake Nyasa			
	Mkewe		Mtitu		Ulanda/Nzihi		Ketewaka		Rumakali Juu	
	Capacity Gap Index		Capacity Gap Index		Capacity Gap Index		Capacity Gap Index		Capacity Gap Index	
Structure Aspect of the WUA	2.7	Medium capacity	2.3	Medium capacity	3.2	Low capacity	1.9	High capacity	2.1	Medium capacity
Technical Knowledge and Skills	2.3	Medium capacity	2.2	Medium capacity	2.7	Medium capacity	2.1	Medium capacity	2.1	Medium capacity
Governance	2.4	Medium capacity	2.3	Medium capacity	3.2	Low capacity	1.5	High capacity	2.2	Medium capacity
Contemporary Issues with Impact on WRM	1.8	High capacity	1.7	High capacity	1.9	High capacity	2.1	Medium capacity	2.1	Medium capacity
Average Capacity Index	2.3	Medium capacity	2.1	Medium capacity	2.8	Medium capacity	1.9	High capacity	2.1	Medium capacity

Moreover, this assessment found that the factors affecting the performance of these WUAs were attributed to inadequate working facilities such as office space, and transportation facilities, lack of capacity in executing WUA functions including planning, coordination, and influencing, limited awareness of WRM policy and regulations among WUA members, limited knowledge and skills on enforcement of the laws and regulations, low capacity on the collection of water user fees, acquiring and operating water permits, as well inadequate source of fund to sustain WUA activities. Internal and external collaboration was also one of the challenges, especially the lack of adequate support from BWBs, local government, and other stakeholders in the protection and conservation of water sources. Technical knowledge on various issues like data collection on water resources, and report writing, bookkeeping, resource mobilization, lack of skills on efficient and effective use of water sources, were also challenges within the assessed WUA.

All WUAs have shown much consideration and awareness of the involvement of women in decision making and in acquiring WUA leadership positions. All 5 assessed WUAs, have been adhered to and observed the benchmark of one third of women representatives in WUA leadership positions and above. However, youth involvement in WUA activities and Leadership positions have scored low as youth were said not be interested in volunteering activities without incentives.

¹ The baseline capacity assessment of additional 10 WUAs will be carried in Y2 and Y3 based on planned interventions under indicator.

Baseline capacity of TAWASANET

The aim of TAWASANET is to ensure all citizens have equitable access to safe water and improved sanitation through strengthening, coordination, collaboration, and networking of diverse Tanzanian civil society organizations and other stakeholders to influence policymakers and implementers, and to promote good practices in the water and sanitation sector. In Y1, MUM carried out a baseline capacity assessment of TAWASANET. The baseline capacity assessment was geared at understanding how TAWASANET Secretariat is performing in relation to its roles and responsibilities across the 8 functional categories. The assessment shows that MUM interventions should focus on improving TAWASANET capacity in research, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, Human Resources Management, as well as policy advocacy through effective engagement of media, key GoT institutions and Development Partners (DPs). Table 6 below provides an overview of the baseline capacity index for TAWASANET which MUM will use to monitor changes over time.

Table 5: Baseline Capacity Gap Index of TAWASANET

Capacity Area	Capacity Gap Index	
Governance Support to Secretariat	1.0	High capacity
Management of the Secretariat	1.0	High capacity
Program Management by Secretariat	2.0	Medium capacity
HR Supporting the Secretariat	2.1	Medium capacity
Financial management by the Secretariat	1.6	High capacity
Infrastructure & Logistics Supporting the Secretariat	1.7	High capacity
External/ Public Relation by the Secretariat	1.9	High capacity
Building Coalitions and Networks by the Secretariat	2.4	Medium capacity

INDICATOR 0.2 NUMBER OF EVIDENCE-BASED DIALOGUE EVENTS HELD BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA (GOT) AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. (CUSTOM)

State at Baseline
0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of dialogue events held between the GoT institutions and TAWASANET- an umbrella organization of Civil Society Organizations working in the water sector.

MUM carried out the baseline capacity assessment of TAWASANET to identify capacity gaps and priority areas of support to TAWASANET in producing high quality water sector equity status reports which are the key inputs to informing evidence-based dialogue in the sector. Critical gaps identified include limited funding and lack of technical capacity of the TAWASANET secretariat and its members to design and carry out research and analytical studies to generate robust evidence that can be used to engage meaningfully with GoT and other stakeholders (DPs and private sector) on the various policy and implementation issues in the water sector. Hence, the assessment found that the baseline status on the number of evidence-based dialogue events held between GoT and CSOs as a result of USG assistance is zero.

Starting in Y2, MUM will provide technical, financial and administrative support to TAWASANET and its members to produce high-quality water sector equity status reports and to engage the key GoT institutions in various policy and implementation issues affecting the implementation of WSDP III.

INDICATOR 0.3 NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED TO ADVANCE OUTCOMES CONSISTENT WITH GENDER EQUALITY OR FEMALE EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THEIR ROLES IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE GNDR-8 (STANDARD)

State at Baseline
55

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of persons from public or private sector institutions who are trained on gender or female empowerment related issues. In the previous USAID/WARIDI Activity, 55 people (40% female and 60% male) were trained to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations as a result of USG assistance. This means that the baseline status of the number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations is 55.

In YI, MUM carried out a baseline capacity assessment of BWBs, WUA, WSSAs, CBWSOs, TAWASANET, RUWASA and WASH enterprises. The assessment explored various factors influencing gender equality and women participation in water and sanitation markets and service delivery. Key findings include.

- *Basin Water Boards:* The baseline capacity assessments show that all the 3 BWBs have low capacity in implementing aspects related to gender integration and youth engagement. Key identified issues include the low number of women technical staff, the lack of capacity for integrating gender in management and operational planning of BWB activities, lack of equal representation of Women and Men during Stakeholders forums, not complying to 1/3 of women representation as per water policy for the BWBs, inadequate use of sex and age disaggregated data and inadequate capacity of application of gender analysis in preparation of policies, guidelines and implementation of activities
- *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA):* The RUWASA baseline capacity assessment report indicate that while RUWASA has a good balance of age amongst staff (Youths aged between 18-35% form about 40% of the workforce, whereas about 86% of staffs are below 55 years), there is a huge gender disparity across the organization with very few women representing only 10% of the senior ranks and decision-making positions. The gender imbalance is partly cultural and historical as the infrastructure sector such as water tends to be a male dominated sector with engineers filling most of the technical and senior management roles in the organizations. At the same time, it is possible that biases and other obstacles inhibit the recruitment and advancement of female talent. Thus, a strategic commitment is required by the Agency to equitably recruit and develop females with requisite skills and knowledge wherever a vacancy exists.
- *Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs):* The presence of effective and functioning community-based water institutions is one of many key ingredients to improved management and maintenance of rural water supply schemes. Available reports from the RSDMS show that there are 4,388 community-based water organization in the country. However, only 2,627 (60%) are legally registered as CBWSOs fully meeting the criteria stipulated in the new Water Act, indicating that a lot of efforts is still needed to formalize community-based water organizations. A review of RSDMS shows that for the registered CBWSOs data is not disaggregated to track compliance with the quota requiring 30% of positions to be held by women in leadership position.

MUM will build on WARIDI's success to address structural barriers preventing women from accessing WASH services. This will be achieved through capacity building and training to improve skills and support of individuals from public or private sector institutions or organizations including the Ministry of Water (MoW), TAWASANET, RUWASA, WSSAs, CBWSOs, BWB, WUA and WASH entrepreneurs on i) positive communication and shared decision-making among genders within their respective institutions and beyond; ii) implementing harmful gender relations and norms and iii) increase support for women's participation in water-related decision-making from key community leaders as well as LGAs.

INDICATOR 0.4 NUMBER OF YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE DELIVERY AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (CUSTOM)

State at Baseline

0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of youths aged between 18 to 35 years of age who are engaged or participating in water and sanitation services delivery in the 10 targeted districts because of MUM support. Since the USAID/MUM supported capacity building activities to BWBs, WSSAs, CBWOs, RUWASA, WUA, TAWASANET and MSMEs have yet to start, the baseline status of this indicator is zero.

It is important to note that the goal of MUM is to expand and sustain the provision and governance of WASH services by strengthening the capacity and systems of key Tanzanian water and sanitation institutions in planning, financing, management and implementation of water and sanitation projects and services. Engaging with youth in various capacity building and system-strengthening activities is therefore an important part of the MUM activity. Examples of activities contributing towards this indicator include the provision of field training and internship opportunities to young graduates to learn new skills and gain practical work experience by directly participating in the implementation of MUM activities; training to youth led sanitation enterprises on business development and marketing skills to help them penetrate new markets; and advocating for RUWASA and BWBs to provide greater opportunities for youth to participate in decision making in CBWSOs and WUAs.

In Y, MUM carried out a baseline survey in the MUM intervention areas to understand the status of youth engagement and participation in RUWASA, WSSAs, CVWSOs and BWBs activities. The results from the baseline survey shows that.

- There are 130 young graduate interns in the MUM interventions areas, the majority of them (90%) being young professionals below 35 years. It was found that 6 out of 10 graduate interns are male, indicating low levels of women participation in the current internship schemes.
- Less than half of the graduate interns (47%) are in the engineering field. Interestingly, community development profession formed about 20% of the graduate interns. Other cadres such as Information Communication Technology (ICT), Environment, Accountants etc., formed more than one-third of graduate interns.
- Only 10% of the graduate interns in the engineering field are engaged through the ERB's Structured Engineers Apprenticeship Programme (SEAP).
- Majority of graduate interns (64%) hold a diploma, certificate or secondary education certificate indicating that most of the graduate interns engaged at these institutions are in middle to lower-level professions.
- Half of the graduate interns (50%) are engaged at community levels and are largely working at

CBWSOs offices on a voluntary basis. However, the localized nature of water provision challenges small CBWSOs in rural areas to attract younger qualified professionals who may prefer to work in large villages and urban centers.

- RUWASA has an established Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Water Institute (WI) and ERB. The MoU with WI provides a framework to guide the coordination deployment of graduate interns within RUWASA through the ERB's SEAP.

Overall, the results show that there is already an ongoing internship scheme within RUWASA, BWBs, WSSAs and CWBSOs for MUM to build on. The task order requires MUM to engage 70 graduate engineers through the internship scheme over the Life of Project (LoP). However, for MUM's system-strengthening interventions to benefit more youth and women, it is proposed that the enrollment of 70 graduate interns into MUM's activities should not only consider engineers but other cadres as well. This will ensure that the internship scheme supported by MUM responds to the needs of RUWASA, CBWSOs, WSSAs, BWBs and contribute to addressing other critical aspects such as community mobilization, public health, project management, financial management, business development, customer relations and revenue management.

4.1 SUB-OBJECTIVE I: INCREASE ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE WATER SERVICES MANAGED BY THE RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION AGENCY AND URBAN WATER UTILITIES.

INDICATOR 1.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE GAINING ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICE AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. **HL.8.1-I** (STANDARD)

State at Baseline	State at baseline
Kilombero, Kilosa, Iringa, Kilolo and Mufindi Districts ²	Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete Districts
316,001 (Verification ongoing)	0

The baseline for the number of people who gained access to basic drinking water as a result of USG assistance under WARIDI, in Kilombero, Kilosa, Iringa, Kilolo and Mufindi Districts, is 316,001 (Male 49% and Female 51%). This number is divided between construction of (21) Gravity water supply schemes, (1) pumping and gravity water supply scheme, (10) pumping water supply scheme and (2) water supply scheme and capacity building and repairs through grants to COWSOs by the previous USAID/ WARIDI project. As shown in Table 7 below, beneficiaries are from 5 WARIDI districts where MUM will intervene to *sustain* access, including Iringa DC (51,997 people), Kilolo DC (44,366 people), Kilombero DC (114,369 people), Kilosa DC (87,677 people) and Mufindil DC (17,592 people).

² These figures are from USAID/WARIDI final report

Table 6: Number of People Who Gained Access to Basic Drinking Water under WARIDI

District	Male	Female	Total # of people
Iringa DC	24,901	27,096	51,997
Kilolo DC	21,508	22,858	44,366
Kilombero DC	56,598	57,771	114,369
Kilosa DC	41,946	45,731	87,677
Mufindi DC	8,620	8,972	17,592
Grand Total	153,573	162,428	316,001

For the five new MUM districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete not part of previous USAID/WARIDI activity, supported capacity building and construction activities have yet to start. The baseline status of the number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of USG assistance in these districts, therefore, is zero. In these districts, MUM activities that contribute to this indicator include those related to the direct construction or rehabilitation of water points providing a basic level of access and/or capacity building to RUWASA, and CBWSOs and small town WSSAs that results in expanding/extending access to basic access to communities which had none, unimproved, or limited water services prior to MUM support.

As part of water infrastructure scoping exercise conducted in Y1, MUM scoped 61 water supply projects in the five districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete. The list of water supply projects targeting small towns and rural communities was submitted to USAID in September. After approval of a priority list of water infrastructure to be supported by USAID, in Y2 (FY 23), MUM will provide technical assistance to RUWASA and WSSAs in the design and construction of water supply projects in the selected villages and wards where construction activities will take place.

It is important to note that RUWASA uses its Service Delivery Management System (RSDMS) as the central data repository to track the number of people gaining access to basic drinking water service. To align with RUWASA reporting systems, MUM will rely on the data from the RSDMS as the basis for reporting progress under this indicator. However, given the concerns on the quality of RSDMS data, MUM will ensure that the results reported are verified using a representative sample of the population in the targeted villages, wards, and districts prior to reporting the results to USAID.

Table 7 below presents a summary of baseline results of access to basic drinking water services in the ten MUM focus districts extracted from the RSDMS.

Table 7: Number of People Gaining Access to Basic Drinking Water

District	Population	#Villages	#Villages served by RUWASA	#Villages served by WSSAs	# Villages Served (pipel schemes)	#Villages served (unpipel schemes)	#Villages unserved	Access to basic drinking water service	# People with access to basic drinking water service
Iringa	272,497	134	109	25	98	0	11	76.90%	209,550
Mufindi	310,983	132	132	0	93	0	39	48.20%	149,893
Kilolo	179,208	94	86	8	56	0	30	62.80%	112,542
Kilosa	547,782	138	138	0	47	29	62	31.60%	173,099
Kilombero	382,985	110	99	11	59	35	5	68.10%	260,812
Nkasi	298,370	90	90	0	58	0	32	38.00%	113,380
Sumbawanga	483,970	138	138	0	64	28	46	41.10%	198,911
Kalambo	294,060	111	111	0	45	29	74	43.90%	129,092
Ludewa	136,390	77	76	1	59	0	19	75.10%	102,428

District	Population	#Villages	#Villages served by RUWAASA	#Villages served by WSSAs	# Villages Served (piped schemes)	#Villages served (unpiped schemes)	#Villages unserved	Access to basic drinking water service	# People with access to basic drinking water service
Makete	92,499	93	91	2	87	0	4	95.60%	88,429
Overall	2,998,744	1117	1070	47	666	121	322	58.13%	893,052

Source: RSDMS

As shown in Table 7 above, data from the RUWASA Service Delivery Management System (RSDMS) shows that access to basic drinking water services varies across the ten districts, with Makete and Kilosa DC recording the highest and lowest coverage of 95.6% and 31.6% respectively. However, these RSDMS data are not yet verified. MUM will use the baseline data verification exercise in the targeted communities to estimate the baseline status of district level access coverage in the MUM targeted districts.

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of people gaining access to basic drinking water services through MUM supported capacity building and water infrastructure construction activities.

It is important to note that in the previous USAID/WARIDI supported districts of Kilombero, Kilosa, Mufindi, Kilolo and Iringa districts, MUM will focus on sustaining the results in Table 7 above. As such, MUM interventions contributing towards this indicator in those districts will be limited to capacity building activities provided to RUWASA, CBWSOs and small town WSSAs that results in expanding/extending access to basic access to communities that had none, unimproved, or limited water services prior to MUM support.

INDICATOR 1.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING IMPROVED SERVICE QUALITY FROM AN EXISTING BASIC OR SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICE AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. HL.8.1-3 (STANDARD)

State at Baseline
0

The baseline number for the number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of USG is zero. Findings from the CBWSO assessment in the previous USAID/WARIDI districts show that most of the population in the targeted communities have basic access to drinking water services. Also, the findings from the water infrastructure scoping exercise in the five districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete show that majority of the population in the villages under the 61 water supply projects have access to basic, limited, or unimproved water services. As such, for people to be counted in this indicator MUM interventions in the targeted communities should have contributed to at least one of the following.

- Improved accessibility of water demonstrated by the reduction of time taken to collect water from a basic service for a round trip (including wait time) by less than 30 minutes
- Improved quality of water demonstrated by reduced fecal, biological, or chemical contamination of a drinking water sources. MUM interventions may include construction of water treatment systems, support to CBWSOs and WSSAs to consistently chlorinate water etc.,
- Improved reliability of supply such that the people can access water regularly or more frequently, i.e., there is no regular rationing of supply or regular seasonal failure of their

improved service.

- Increased affordability of their basic drinking water services such that the average price people pay for water is no higher than two times the average water tariff for piped water into the dwelling. For example, according to EWURA the average tariff for regional WSSAs in Tanzania is TZS 1,516 per cubic meter, meaning that to meet this criteria people should not pay more than TZS 3,032 per cubic meter

INDICATOR 1.3 NUMBER OF WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE PROVIDERS WITH IMPROVED COST RECOVERY AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (CUSTOM)

State at Baseline
0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of small-town Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) and Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) who achieve improvement in working ratio as a result of MUM capacity building intervention.

In Y1, MUM carried out the baseline capacity assessment of WSSAs and CBWSOs in the targeted districts to establish the baseline status of the current levels of cost recovery. According to EWURA, WASH service providers must have a working ratio benchmark of < 0.67 to achieve recovery. However, verified baseline results show that all WSSAs and CBWSOs assessed do not meet this ratio. Low level of tariff revenue collection amongst water service providers is noted as the major reason of poor cost recovery. For example, baseline results show that on average the 21 CBWSOs in the previous USAID/WARIDI supported districts are unable to collect 30% of the revenues billed to consumers. Improving tariff revenue collection for these CBWSOs will significantly contribute to improvement in the working ratio of water service providers in these districts

Table 8 below provides the baseline status on the level of cost recovery of 21 CBWSOs and 5 WSSAs who will receive MUM's support starting in Y2. Since MUM capacity building interventions for WSSAs and CBWSOs have yet to start, the baseline status for this indicator is zero.

Table 8: Baseline Status on The Level of WSSA and CBWSOs Cost Recovery

Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs)				
District	Utility	Category	Reported	Working ratio Verified
Kilombero	Ifakara WSSA	C	0.82	Verification ongoing
Mufindi	Mafinga WSSA	C	1.17	Verification ongoing
Makete	Makete WSSA	C	1.02	Verification ongoing
Ludewa	Ludewa WSSA	C	0.49	Verification ongoing
Nkasi	Namanyere WSSA	C	0.56	Verification ongoing
Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs)				
District	CBWSO	Level	Reported	Working ratio Verified
Iringa	Kalengakapyo	Level III	0.71	0.85
	Magubike	Level IV	0.75	1.47
	Mgama	Level IV	0.77	0.95
Kilolo	Ihita	Level IV	0.70	1.65
	Irima	Level IV	1.44	9.92
	Itemela	Level IV	0.55	2.33
	Kidabaga	Level IV	0.75	1.41
	Lugalo	Level IV	0.58	3.74
	Milu	Level IV	0.44	2.28
Kilombero	Ikelo	Level IV	0.70	2.30
	Kiberege	Level IV	0.75	2.60
	Mang'ula	Level IV	0.76	2.24
	Mkula	Level IV	0.67	2.38
	Mngeta	Level IV	0.86	1.60

Kilosa	Bemama	Level IV	0.74	1.63
	Duki	Level IV	0.86	1.71
	Kimaru	Level IV	1.04	1.02
	Magombigi	Level IV	0.84	1.53
	Msomvu	Level IV	0.83	1.66
Mufindi	Kiu	Level IV	0.73	1.41
	Maduma	Level III	0.50	3.83

4.2 SUB-OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASE ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE.

INDICATOR 2.1 VALUE OF NEW FUNDING MOBILIZED TO THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTORS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. **HL.8.4-I** (STANDARD)

State at Baseline

0

MUM activity carried out a study on WASH financing and the investment landscape to establish a baseline status of financing levels in the sector. The findings of this study revealed that there is currently no funding mobilized for WASH sector as a result of USG assistance. Therefore, the baseline value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance is zero.

The study estimated that during the second phase of the Water Sector Development Program (2015-2020) a total of US\$ 3,768 billion was mobilized in the water sector from various public and private sources. Based on the data available, MUM SO2 has set a target to mobilize US\$10.96 million new funding for WASH sector for the LOP. MUM will report the progress on this indicator by counting the amount of new funding mobilized to the water sector through MUM's supported activities such as technical assistance to increase tariff revenue collection and collection of water user fee, facilitating loans, grants and or guarantees issued by Commercial Banks or MFIs to WASH service providers and enterprises, leveraging funding from other donors, etc. Table 9 below provides an overview of existing types and levels of funding mobilized to the water sector during WSDP II, including the projected amount of funding that will be mobilized to the sector through MUM support.

Table9: Types and Estimated Level of Funding Mobilized to the Water Sector

Type of funding		Level of funding (in US million)	Remarks	MUM LOA Target (US\$ million)
Domestic Public resources	National Water Fund (Fuel Levy)-Grant	201	Water Sector Status Report 2015-2020. Data for 4 FYs (2017/18 - 2020/21). It varies according to the volume of fuel imported	2.10
	National Water Fund (Fuel Levy)-Loan	0	Loan window to commence in FY 2022/23	0.50
	Ministry of Finance and Planning-MoFP (Taxes)-Grant from treasury consolidated fund	142	Water Sector Status Report 2015-2020	0.69

Type of funding		Level of funding (in US million)	Remarks	MUM LOA Target (US\$ million)
Domestic public finance	Bonds	0	No bond has been issued in the water sector. Currently the UNCDF is facilitating issuance of US\$23million bond to Tanga UWSSA	0
	User payments			
	WSSAs tariff revenues	550.4	EWURA performance Report 2020/21. About 90% of tariff revenues is from regional WSSAs	3.50
	CBWSOs tariff revenues	1.2	RUWASA report as of September 2021. Data available for FY 2020/21	0.12
	BWBs Water User Fees	7	Data for 3 FYs (2017/18 - 2019/2020) for 9 BWBs	0.50
Private/commercial financing	Commercial Loans (to WSSAs, CBWSOs and WASH enterprises)	0	No data from the MoW MIS	1.00
	Guarantees	0	No data from the MoW MIS	0.30
	PPPs	0	No data from the MoW MIS	0.05
Development partners	Grants	583	Water Sector Status Report 2015-2020	0.20
	Loans	2,283.4	Water Sector Status Report 2015-2020	2.00
Total funding mobilized		3,768	Based on available data	10.96

It is important to note that new sources of funding are critical to enabling expansion and sustaining access to sustainable water and sanitation services. To increase access to finance in the sector, MUM will engage with demand- and supply-side stakeholders and offer a blend of analytical, facilitation, training, and coaching services to mobilize additional funding to the sector from public and private sources. MUM interventions will be at three levels:

- a) **Policy level:** This involves carrying out analytical studies to generate new evidence and facilitating dialogue between public and private sectors (e.g., MoW, MoFP, NWF, Financial Institutions) to deliberate on key policy issues affecting the mobilization of additional funding from these sectors. Specifically, MUM will support sector actors to advocate for increased budget allocation to the sector, efficient and effective spending of public finances and implementation of reforms that improve effectiveness in project preparation, better targeting of subsidies, better mobilization of new funding to the sector.
- b) **Supply side:** This will involve engagement with financial institutions, particularly the

commercial banks to increase their awareness of financing opportunities in the WASH sector, and where feasible, provide them with technical support to develop financial products that respond to the needs of the WASH related enterprises and implementing agencies in the water sector (e.g., WSSAs, CBWSOs etc.).

- c) **Demand side:** This will involve the provision of technical assistance to improve the capacity of service providers (e.g., WSSAs, CBWSOs and Private Service Providers) in project preparation, and support interventions that put service providers on a positive path towards achieving commercial viability.

To achieve the above, MUM will use different approaches including facilitating dialogues between stakeholders to discuss pertinent policy and operational issues on WASH financing and investments, as well as facilitating knowledge and information exchange between WASH service providers and financial institutions on various financing opportunities within and/or beyond the sector. Through these interventions, MUM will support the sector institutions to mobilize additional funding from the following sources.

- Domestic public resources (through advocating for increased budget allocations)
- Domestic public financing (technical assistance to facilitate bond issuance)
- User payments (through technical assistance to increase tariff revenue collection and collection of water user fee)
- Private/commercial financing (facilitating loans and or guarantees issued by Commercial Banks or MFIs to WASH service providers and enterprises)
- Private financing including public-private partnerships (PPP) between WSSAs/CBWSOs and Private Service Providers
- Development partners (leveraging funding from other donors)

The major findings from the study on WASH financing and investment landscape outlined below.

- **Baseline Data and Information:** The study established that the existing water sector budgets and framework neither include water actors' internal/own-source funds. For example, tariff revenues used for operation and maintenance and investments, nor funding from households or private financial institutions (commercial banks, etc.). As such the reported volume of funds mobilized during WSPDP II does not state the correct levels of funding available in the sector. It is very difficult to establish the total volume of financing and investments in the water sector because of a lack of the sector MIS which can provide comprehensive and accurate data, and hence the baseline results indicated in Table 9 above are only indicative as they don't provide a comprehensive picture of the level of financing to the water sector.
- **Funds mobilized:** Available data and information show that during the second phase of the Water Sector Development Program (2016-2021), the WASH sector in Tanzania mobilized about USD 3,262.4 million. Majority of the funds are concessional or soft loans from the bilateral, multilateral banks and multilateral financial institutions which accounted for 70% of the total funding mobilized. Grants from bilateral agencies and GoT accounted for only 30% i.e., USD 644.8 million (19.8%), and USD 343.1 million (10.5%) respectively. In terms of channels, about USD 3,165.8 million were channeled through the Government budget (97%) for implementation. Most of the foreign sources come to the WASH sector in the form of loans, not grants.
- **Equity in Finance:** The study has established that there is huge inequality of financing within the sector and within different geographic. For example, available data shows that about 67% of funds mobilized during WSDP II were for water supply with sanitation and water resources accounting for only 27.5% and 5.5% respectively. Interestingly, it is established that about 74% of the funding for water supply and sanitation was allocated in urban areas largely through the

regional WSSAs in Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, and Dodoma. This means that the current financing and investment regime in the water sector is heavily skewed towards delivering WASH services in a few cities, leaving significant financing gaps in rural and small towns.

- **Private sector financing:** For the past five years, commercial banks in Tanzania have started issuing loans to the water sector. However, most of the loans issued are through the blended finance mechanism such as the KfW IFF / OBA window and have narrowed the focus to regional WSSAs. This points to the fact that there are opportunities for MUM to support the MoW and WSSAs to mobilize additional funding from the private sector by building on and/or scaling up the existing initiatives.
- **Legal and policy framework:** Water and sanitation service delivery in Tanzania is largely dominated by public utilities that largely operate a monopolistic market. However, the existing water policy and legal framework allow the public utilities to engage the private sector to participate in the WASH sector through services provision and financing through PPP projects and alternative financing through for example issuing water bonds through capital markets. Besides, the study noted that the sector has well-established guidelines and criteria for guiding the implementing agencies to mobilize funds from private sector financing institutions. The main limitation of the private sector is the capacity of the service providers (e.g., WSSAs, CBWSOs) to offer these opportunities to the private sector to invest. Poor credit worthiness, and the lack of management capacity to develop viable projects, bankable feasibility studies and PPP mechanisms have been significant limitations for the private sector in investing in the WASH sector.
- **Tariff revenues:** Available data shows that tariff revenues have significantly financed the WASH sector. Between 2017 and 2020 tariff revenue in WSSAs increased by 17%, amounting to US\$ 550.4 million. However, the majority of tariff revenue (90%) is from Regional WSSAs, particularly those who have digitized their revenue collection and payment systems. This means that there is an opportunity for MUM to mobilize additional funding by strengthening financial management and digitization of tariff revenue collection in small town WSSAs, CBWSOs and BWBs.
- **National Water Fund:** The study has established that the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) and the National Water Fund (NWF) are the key stakeholder in the mobilization of financial resources for the water sector in Tanzania. Specifically, the study noted that the MoFP allocates about 50 percent of public funds in the water sector through the NWF. About 60% of the funding allocated through the NWF is channeled through RUWASA to implement various water projects in rural areas. This means that it is important for MUM to partner with MoFP and NWF to influence the equitable allocation and effective utilization of public funds in the water sector.
- **Collaboration:** The study has established that there are various stakeholders involved in WASH financing and investments beyond the water actors including Development Partners, MoFP, Treasury Register (TR), Capital Markets and Security Authorities (CMSA), and private financial institutions (commercial banks and microfinance institutions). This demands MUM (in coordination with water actors: MoW, NWF, RUWASA, WSSAs, and BWBs) to partner and collaborates with these stakeholders to effectively mobilize financial resources from both the public and private sources, foreign and domestic sources. To establish relationships and partnerships, however, is a long-term undertaking and it requires both technical and financial resources.

4.3 SUB-OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHEN THE MARKET FOR SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

INDICATOR 3.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE GAINING ACCESS TO A BASIC SANITATION SERVICE AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. **HL.8.2-2** (STANDARD)

State at Baseline	State at baseline
Kilombero, Kilosa, Iringa, Kilolo and Mufindi Districts ³	Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete Districts
731,256 (Verification ongoing)	0

The baseline number of people gaining access to basic sanitation services as a result of USG assistance in Kilombero, Kilosa, Iringa, Kilolo and Mufindi districts is 715,032 (51% female and 49% male). As shown in Table 10 below, these people are from 5 WARIDI districts where MUM will intervene which are Iringa DC (176,429 people), Kilosa DC (115,622 people), Kilombero DC (155,400 people), Mufindi DC (130,608 people), and Kilolo 153,197 (people).

Table 10: Number of People Gaining Access to Basic Sanitation Service under WARIDI

District	LOA Male	LOA Female	LOA TOTAL
Iringa DC	86,450	89,979	176,429
Kilosa DC	56,655	58,967	115,622
Kilombero DC	76,146	79,254	155,400
Mufindi DC	63,998	66,610	130,608
Kilolo DC	75,066	78,130	153,197
Grand Total	358,315	372,941	731,256

In the five new districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete that were not part of previous USAID/WARIDI activity, MUM supported MBS activities have yet to start and the baseline status of the number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance is therefore zero.

The Ministry of Health uses the National Sanitation Information Management System (NSIMS) as the central data repository to track the number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service. To align with the government reporting systems, MUM will rely on NSIMS data as the basis for reporting progress under this indicator. Given concerns on the quality of NSIMS data, MUM will ensure that the results reported in the 10 districts are verified using a representative sample of the population in the targeted villages, wards, and districts prior to reporting the results to USAID.

Table 11 below presents a summary of baseline results of access to a basic sanitation service in the ten MUM focus districts extracted from the NSIMS

³ These figures are from USAID/WARIDI final report

Table 9: Indicative Baseline of District Level Access to Basic Sanitation Services

District	Projected Population ⁴	Reported # People gaining access to a basic sanitation service in the NSMIS (as of June 2022)		Verified Baseline Status #People gaining access to a basic sanitation service as of June 2022 ⁵
		Percent ⁶	Total ⁷	Total
Iringa DC	268,840	87.9	236,310	Verification ongoing
Mufindi	260,435	91.7	238,819	Verification ongoing
Kilolo	230,845	85.4	197,142	Verification ongoing
Kilombero	339,092	85.9	291,280	Verification ongoing
Kilosa	492,879	61.0	300,656	Verification ongoing
Sumbawanga	359,008	73.6	264,230	Verification ongoing
Nkasi	330,078	59.2	195,406	Verification ongoing
Kalambo	243,803	71.3	173,832	Verification ongoing
Ludewa	138,618	44.9	62,239	Verification ongoing
Makete	101,208	92.7	93,820	Verification ongoing
Total	2,764,806	75.35	2,053,734	Verification ongoing

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service who construct improved latrines for the first time as a result of implementing Market-Based Sanitation (MBS) activities in the 10 targeted districts. As such people who are accounted for in this indicator are those who prior to MUM intervention practiced OD or had unimproved or limited access to sanitation facilities.

The data from the NSMIS shows that out of 2,764,806 people in the 10 districts (projected population 2017 by NBS), 75.35% have access to a basic sanitation service. However, Ludewa, Nkasi and Kilosa districts have the least coverage recorded at 44.9%, 59.2% and 61.0% respectively. These data are indicative and are being verified. As indicated in section 5 of this report the verified baseline of this indicator will be reported to USAID in Q1 of Y2.

Based on the findings from the SHMA research and data from the NSIMS, it is estimated that in the 10 districts supported by MUM there are around 140,000-240,000 households currently using unimproved sanitation facilities. This means that to hit the 25% increase in the population with improved sanitation facilities stipulated in the task order, MUM should aim to sustain existing access levels and ensure at least an additional 60,000 households gain access to basic sanitation during the LoP. Based on the recommendations from the SHMA, through the MBS interventions MUM's target is to reach 63,543 households over the Life of Project (LoP) with basic toilet facilities of which 5,500 households are from the urban Segment A (relatively easier to address)⁸ and 58,043 households are from rural Segment E (large, relatively challenging segment)⁹. In Year 2, MUM will implement MBS pilots targeting households in the identified market segments with the aim of ensuring at least 6,400 households (32,00 people) gain access to improved sanitation. Based on learnings from these pilots, MUM will then make an informed decision about the 'expected conversion rate' and costs, to

⁴ Projected population NBS 2017

⁵ This data will be reported in Q1 of Y1 after verification exercise.

⁶ Source: NSMIS -April-June 2022 report

⁷ Percent of people gaining access to basic sanitation services multiplied by 2017 projected population from NBS

⁸ About 85% and 15% of the households in this segment are in Morogoro and Rukwa region respectively

⁹ About 94% and 6% of the households in this segments are in Rukwa and Iringa regions respectively

determine the target segments for the life of the project.

Note that, at the time of writing this report, MUM was still carrying out the verification of baseline data reported from WARIDI and through NSIMS to establish the accurate baseline status of this indicator in each district. As stated above, these data are being verified. Final results will be reported to USAID in Q1 of Y2.

INDICATOR 3.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE GAINING ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE. HL.8.2-3 (STANDARD)

State at Baseline

0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of implementing Market-Based Sanitation (MBS) activities in the 10 targeted districts. People who are accounted for in this indicator are those who prior to MUM interventions, practiced OD or had unimproved, limited, or basic access to sanitation facilities. Since the USAID/MUM-supported MBS activities in the 10 targeted districts have yet to start, the baseline status for this indicator is zero.

As indicated above in indicator HL.8.2-2, the Government of Tanzania (GoT) through the Ministry of Health (MoH) uses the National Sanitation Information Management System (NSIMS) as the central data repository to track progress made on sanitation related indicators. However, MUM has established that although some data metrics exist, the existing GoT monitoring tools and the NSIMS could not provide a sufficiently reliable baseline status for this indicator. This means that the district level baseline status for this indicator is not available. As part of the baseline verification for indicator 3.1 (HL.8.2-2), MUM will also establish the district level baseline status for this indicator in the 10 MUM targeted districts. As indicated in section 5 of this report the baseline status for this indicator will be reported to USAID in Q1 of Y2.

INDICATOR 3.3 NUMBER OF SUPPORTED SANITATION ENTERPRISES THAT INCREASE REVENUES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (CUSTOM)

State at Baseline

0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of sanitation enterprises that demonstrate an increase in revenues after receiving MUM support under indicator 0.5. In Y1, MUM carried out the baseline capacity assessment of 106 sanitation enterprises. Table 12 below provides an overview of the assessed enterprises of which some will be prioritized to begin receiving MUM support starting in Y2. Since MUM capacity building interventions for sanitation enterprises have yet to start, the baseline status for this indicator is zero.

Table 10: Overview of Sanitation Enterprises in MUM Supported Districts

District	Number of enterprises by type of sanitation business					
	User interface & containment	Faecal Sludge Management	Menstrual hygiene	Total	% Female led enterprises	% Youth led enterprises
Kilombero	7	1	0	13	46%	15%

Kilosa	10	0	5	11	18%	18%
Iringa	3	1	1	5	60%	80%
Kilolo	3	1	2	6	67%	17%
Mufindi	7	1	2	12	8%	42%
Makete	11	0	1	12	33%	0
Ludewa	16	0	4	20	40%	20%
Sumbawanga	7	0	3	10	10%	40%
Kalambo	6	0	1	7	14%	43%
Nkasi	6	0	4	10	50%	50%
Total	76	4	23	106	34%	31%

Overall, the baseline assessment of sanitation enterprises shows the following:

- About 67%, 20%, and 12% of enterprises assessed are classified as micro, small and medium enterprises respectively. This means that the majority of sanitation enterprises that MUM will support starting in Y2 are micro-enterprises having a capital of less than TZS 5 million and employing not more than 4 employees.
- About 65% of assessed enterprises are female (34%) or youth (31%) led enterprises. This means that there are opportunities for MUM to increase youth and women participation in the sanitation markets in the 10 districts.
- About 72% of the assessed enterprises are involved in sanitation businesses related to the construction of toilet containment, user interface and superstructures. This means that there is adequate number of enterprises that can partner with MUM in the implementation of MBS interventions to accelerate uptake of improved toilet facilities in the 10 districts. Interestingly, only 25% and 3% of enterprises are engaged in menstrual hygiene and fecal sludge management businesses respectively, indicating that such markets are nascent in the MUM supported districts.
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs)'s Own Source of Fund (OSF) is the main source of financing to about 70% to sanitation enterprises. Commercial Banks (CBs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are the sources of funding to about 13% and 9% of the enterprises respectively. This is because majority of enterprises are micro with limited collateral, credit history and lack basic information (Know Your customer). Besides, the CBs and MFIs do not have financing products for sanitation and hygiene products. These results show to increase access to commercial financing to sanitation enterprises MUM must leverage on existing financing structures at LGAs to build the capacity of MSMEs to ensure they meet minimum requirement of CBs and MFIs. Alongside this MUM must work closely with CBs and MFIs to develop appropriate financing products for sanitation enterprises.
- About 64% of the assessed enterprises operates without any formal registration with relevant government institutions. This is the major reason for low level of access to finance from CBs and MFIs. This means that MUM capacity building interventions to sanitation enterprises should also focus on supporting the enterprises to acquire appropriate certifications from the LGAs and other relevant government authorities such as TRA, BRELA, TBS and TMDA for them to qualify to access finance from commercial banks and MFIs.

4.4 SUB-OBJECTIVE 4: STRENGTHEN BASIN WATER BOARDS AND WATER USER ASSOCIATIONS TO ENHANCE STEWARDSHIP OF WATER RESOURCES.

INDICATOR 4.1 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ASSESS OR ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE. **EG.1.1-2** - (STANDARD)

State at Baseline
15

Fifteen (15) institutions have improved their capacity to assess and/or address climate change as a result of the WARIDI project. These institutions include Ministry of Water and National Water Board, 5 Local Government Authorities (Kilosa DC, Iringa DC, Kilombero DC, Mufindi DC), 2 Basin Water Boards (Wami Ruvu and Rufiji Basin), and 5 Water User Associations.

The baseline assessment conducted by MUM in Y1 revealed that there are gaps for BWBs, WUAs, TAWASANET and RUWASA in assessing and addressing climate change risks. MUM has identified the climate risk interventions that will be used to address the identified gaps. Example of interventions include supporting the BWBs to improve access to hydroclimatic networks and training their staff on the analysis and use of hydroclimatic data to inform water resources management decisions in priority catchments. Other examples include capacity building and training to improve the RUWASA to mainstream climate adaptation in the planning and design of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

INDICATOR 4.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE **HL.8.5-1** (STANDARD)

State at Baseline
0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by counting the number of people benefiting from the WRM interventions that focuses on catchment protection and restoration, as well as improving availability and quality of water supplies in targeted small towns and rural communities. However, since the WRM interventions in the 61 water supply projects have yet to start, the baseline number of people 'benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance' is zero.

It is important to note that improved water resource management is critical to achieving USAID's goal of increasing availability and sustainable management of safe water and sanitation for the underserved and most vulnerable.

As part of water infrastructure scoping exercise conducted in Y1, MUM scoped 61 water supply projects in the five districts of Sumbawanga, Kalambo, Nkasi, Ludewa and Makete. The scoped water projects are in 10 catchments across Lake Rukwa, Lake Nyasa, and Lake Tanganyika basins. Table 13 below shows the baseline catchment population-level data of planned projects in each catchment.

Table 11: Baseline Catchment Population-Level Data

Basin	Catchment	# of Water Supply Projects per District						Population	Indicator 4.2 State at Baseline
		Sumbawanga	Kalambo	Nkasi	Ludewa	Makete	Total		
Lake Rukwa	Katuma	1		9			10	94,769	0

	Momba	5	9			14	130,758	0	
	Lwiche	3				3	29,487	0	
	Lake Shore	3				3	104,210	0	
Lake Nyasa	Nkiwe			5		5	17,294	0	
	Mchuchuma			1		1	3,894	0	
	Ruhuhu			3		3	16,687	0	
	Lufilyo				5	5	21,773	0	
	Lumbila				2	2	983	0	
Lake Tanganyika	Other rivers and Southern		7	8		15	84,717	0	
Total		12	16	17	9	7	61	504,572	0

The list of water supply projects targeting small towns and rural communities were submitted to USAID in September. After USAID approval of a priority list in YR2 (FY2023), MUM will provide technical and administrative assistance to BWBs to conduct field level assessment and data collection to establish the catchment baseline conditions for the projects to be implemented under USAID support. Key activities include assessing the availability and quality and of water for the proposed water sources in the 10 catchments. Alongside this, MUM will work in collaboration with BWBs to conduct field level assessments and data collection to establish the baseline conditions of 5 identified priority catchments. The assessment of catchment baseline conditions will involve review of existing catchment plans and rapid field assessment to evaluate environmental and hydrological conditions of the catchments. The assessment will help ensure all stakeholders including LGAs, the users (e.g., WSSAs, CBWSOs etc.), and WUAs are fully involved. The results from the baseline assessment will be used to identify priority interventions which, depending on the catchment conditions, may include construction of green infrastructure, buffer zones, reforestation, implementation and enforcement of water resource management plans, and/or purchase and installation of hydroclimatic and ground water monitoring stations to produce reliable data on water availability and quality for use by WSSAs, CBWSOs, and other water users.

Once the baseline conditions and interventions for each catchment are identified, starting in Y3 (FY2024) MUM will support the Lake Rukwa, Lake Nyasa, and Tanganyika BWBs and the respective WUAs in the priority catchments to implement the WRM interventions through In-Kind Grant support. It is important to note that this is an outcome indicator which means that results for this indicator will be reported starting in Y3 as it will take time before MUM is able to attribute concrete benefits of its WRM interventions.

INDICATOR 4.3 PERCENT INCREASE OF BWB REVENUES FROM WATER USER FEES AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (CUSTOM)

State at Baseline
0

MUM will report progress on this indicator by monitoring percentage improvement in revenues from water user fees of BWBs a result of MUM support. Since the USAID/MUM supported capacity building activities in the 3 BWBs have yet to start, the baseline status of the percent increase of BWBs revenues from water user fees as a result of USG assistance is zero.

Water user fees are a source of finance generated by the water resources management (WRM) functions through its nine Basin Water Boards (BWBs) as charges to the water users. Water fees are charged for drawing water from the BWBs sources, water utilities (CBWSOs, WSSAs, PSPs), irrigators, TANESCO for power production, and other users who require permits and other services

within the basins.

Findings from the Rufiji, Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa BWBs baseline capacity assessment conducted in March 2022 show that the three BWBs have low capacity in resource mobilization. For example, in 2020/21, financial data shows that the contribution of revenues from water user fees to annual operating budget for Rufiji, Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa basins was 21%, 9% and 7% respectively (see Table 14 below). The results show that although Rufiji is doing relatively well compared to other basins, all the 3 BWBs are currently not able to fund at least 30% of its planned activities from their own source revenues.

Table 12: Baseline Status of BWBS Revenues from Water User Fees

	Baseline Status FY 2020/21	Baseline Status FY 2020/21	Benchmark:	MUM Result:	Expected
Basin Water Boards (BWBS)	Revenues from water user fees (TZS)	Proportion of water user fees to annual operating budget (%)	Proportion of BWB's own source revenues to annual operating budget (%)	% increase of BWBS revenue from water user fees by at least 20% (Net increase in TZS)	
Rufiji	1,426,573,281	21%	30%	285,314,656	
Lake Rukwa	262,197,000	9%	30%	52,439,400	
Lake Nyasa	94,338,039	7%	30%	18,867,607	
Total				356,621,662	

During the BWBs baseline capacity assessment, it was revealed that the low levels of revenue collection from water user fees is attributed to a lack of resource mobilization strategy, high numbers of unregistered water users and lower number of staff with skills and experience in resource mobilization. As indicated in the Task order, MUM will provide technical assistance to improve the institutional capacity and operational efficiency of BWBs including the ability to collect revenue. This will help BWBs to meet their operating costs and finance the implementation of priority catchment management plans. As indicated above, MUM's target is to support each BWBs to increase revenue from water user fees by at least 20% during the Life of Project (LoP).

5 NEXT STEPS

This report describes the baseline status of performance indicators which MUM will use to track/measure progress towards achieving Intermediate Results (IRs) in all Sub-Objectives and Purposive- or Goal-level results. It described the methodology that MUM will use to collect baseline data and monitor implementation progress for each indicator starting in Y2.

As indicated in section 4, this report does not include verified baseline status for indicators 1.1 (HL.8.1-1), 1.2 (HL.8.1-3), 3.1 (HL.8.2-2), 3.2 (HL.8.2-3) and 4.2 (HL.8.5-1). This is because at the time of writing this report, field verification for indicators 3.1 (HL.8.2-2) and 3.2 (HL.8.2-3) was still going on. Also, the verified baseline status for indicators 1.1 (HL.8.1-1), 1.2 (HL.8.1-3) and 4.2 (HL.8.5-1) could not be established at this stage as implementation of activities related to these indicators will focus on selected communities where USAID will support construction of water infrastructure. As such, the verification of baseline status for these indicators will be conducted in Y2, after the approval of the targeted water infrastructure investment plan by USAID. The timeline for completing verification of baseline status for these indicators is provided in Table 15 below.

Table 13: Table Timeline for Completing Baseline Data Verification

Indicators	Activity	Sept,	Oct,	Nov,	Dec,	Jan,	Feb,	Mar,
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023
3.1 (HL.8.2-2) 3.2 (HL.8.2-3)	Finalize contracting baseline data verification Sub-contractor	x						
	Finalize data collection tools and train enumerators		x					
	Field level data collection		x	x				
	Data analysis and reporting			x				
	Report baseline to USAID (in Q1 of Y2)			x				
1.1 (HL.8.1-1) 1.2 (HL.8.1-3) 4.2 (HL.8.5-1)	Develop SoW for baseline data verification sub-contractor	x	x					
	Procure Sub-contractor		x					
	Contract sub-contract			x				
	Finalize data collection tools and train enumerators				x			
	Field level data collection				x	x		
	Data analysis and reporting					x	x	
	Report baseline to USAID (in Q2 of Y2)							x

6 ANNEXES

ANNEX I: INDICATOR SUMMARY TABLE

Indicator	Type*	Reporting Period	PPR Y/N	Baseline		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		LOP ¹⁰	
				Date	#	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
GOAL: Expand and sustain the provision and governance of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services																	
0.1 Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.3-3)	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	15	0		0		5		10		5		20 ¹¹	
0.2 Number of evidence-based dialogue events held between the government of Tanzania (got) and civil society organizations as a result of USG assistance.	Custom Output	Quarterly	N	Sept, 2022	0	0		2		2		2		2		8	

¹¹ Per standard Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), institutions can be counted in each reporting year that further improvements are made. The life of project (LOP) values reflects plans to improve institutional capacities year-over-year. Approximately 50 unique organizations are targeted.

TANZANIA MAJI NA USAFI WA MAZINGIRA ACTIVITY MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING PLAN

Indicator	Type*	Reporting Period	PPR Y/N	Baseline		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		LOP ¹⁰	
				Date	#	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
0.3 Number of persons trained to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations as a result of USG assistance GND R-8	Custom Output	Quarterly	N	Sept 2022	0	17		70		70		63		0		220	
0.4 Number of youths participating in water and sanitation service delivery as a result of USG assistance	Custom Output	Quarterly	N	Sept 2022	0	0		18		37		35		0		90	
Sub-Objective I: Increase access to sustainable water services managed by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and urban water utilities.																	
I.1 Number of people gaining access to basic drinking water service as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.1-1) ¹²	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	316,001	0		0		15,000		90,000		145,000		250,000	
I.2 Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	0	0				5,000		15,000		50,000		70,000	

¹² The LOP target for this indicator is for new people gaining access. The targets indicated here are based on the infrastructure scoping exercise

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Indicator	Type*	Reporting Period	PPR Y/N	Baseline		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		LOP ¹⁰	
				Date	#	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
USG assistance (HL.8.1-3) ¹³																	
1.3 Number of WSPs with improved cost recovery in supported districts as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome	Annually	N	Sept, 2022	0	0		10		22		13		0		45	
Sub-Objective 2: Increase access to finance for water, sanitation, and hygiene																	
2.1 Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.4-1)	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	\$0	\$0		\$0.55 M		\$3 M		\$5 M		\$2.41 M		\$10.96 M	
Sub-Objective 3: Strengthen the market for sanitation and hygiene products and services.																	
3.1 Number of people gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of USG assistance HL.8.2-2 ¹⁴	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	731,256	0		32,000		118,000		100,000		50,000		3300,000	
3.2 Number of people gaining access to safely managed sanitation services as a result of	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sep 2022	0	0		0		10,000		15,000		5,000		30,000	

¹³ The LOP target for this indicator assumes that 22% of the people who gained access to basic drinking water under indicator 1.1 receives improved services.

¹⁴ The LOP target is based on a new number of people gaining access to sanitation service only. This target has been derived by assuming that 25% of the households without improved sanitation facilities in the MUM targeted districts upgrades their facilities to improved status as stipulated in the task order.

Indicator	Type*	Reporting Period	PPR Y/N	Baseline		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		LOP ¹⁰	
				Date	#	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
USG assistance (HL.8.2-3) ¹⁵																	
3.3 Number of sanitation enterprises that increase revenues and profitability as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome	Annually	N	Sept 2022	0	0	0	0	20	15	0	35					
Sub-Objective 4: Strengthen basin water boards and water user associations to enhance stewardship of water resources.																	
4.1 Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (EG.1.1-2)	Standard Outcome	Annually	N/A	Sept, 2022	15	0	0	5	10	5	20						

¹⁵ The LOP target for this indicator assumes that 4% of the people who gained access to basic sanitation under indicator HL.8.2-2 gain access to safely managed sanitation services. Supporting households in rural areas and low-income urban settlements to gain access to safely managed sanitation presents several challenges. First, many households are not able to pay upfront the cost of upgrading to basic sanitation facilities because of poverty. Second, it is not always possible to dispose excreta in situ because of lack of space for constructing replacement pit latrines – the most common form of sanitation in these settlements. Third, it is difficult for households to safely empty and transport excreta to wastewater treatment stations because of the poor design of pit latrines, lack of satisfactory pit emptying equipment and lack of access roads for vacuum trucks.

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Indicator	Type*	Reporting Period	PPR Y/N	Baseline		Y1		Y2		Y3		Y4		Y5		LOP ¹⁰	
				Date	#	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
4.2 Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance (HL.8.5-1)	Standard Outcome	Annually	TBD	Sept, 2022	0	0		0		15,000		90,000		145,000		220,000	
4.3 Percent increase of BWB revenues from water user fees as a result of USG assistance	Custom Outcome	Annually	N	Sept 2022	\$0	\$0		\$0.0507M		\$0.169 M		\$0.0845 M		\$0.0338M		\$0.338M	

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