



CTB

**AGENCE BELGE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT**

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SYSTEMS IN PERI-URBAN AND LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS OF DAR ES SALAAM (MAJI YETU)



Country	TANZANIA
Sector	Health & Infrastructure
Code	BTC : TAN06211T EU: 9.ACP. RPR.101 Commitment No.9
Executing agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) - Municipal Councils of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke
Funded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belgian Government : 1.510.504 €+ 2.400.000 € - Tanzanian Government: 300.000 € - European Union: 3.647.859 €
Partner	Ministry of Water (MoW) Municipality of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke
Project start	August 2007 and April 2008 for EU component
Duration	Maximum 7 years (5 years for EU component)
Management method	Co-management
Final Beneficiaries	The population of 14 selected target areas in Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke municipality (about 760.000 persons)
General objective	Living conditions of the communities in peri-urban areas of Dar es Salaam are improved
Specific objective	Provision of clean, safe and reliable water supply and sanitation is improved in a sustainable way in 14 selected project areas in peri-urban and low income settlements of Dar es Salaam
Results	<p>Result 1: 60 water supply systems in the selected peri-urban and low income areas are designed and installed in a sustainable manner giving access to safe drinking water for 170.000 persons (i.e. 22 % of the final beneficiaries)</p> <p>Result 2: Hygiene practices and pilot sanitation facilities and services in the selected peri-urban and low income areas are improved in a sustainable manner</p> <p>Result 3: Community Owned Water Supply and Sanitation Organizations (COWSSO) are trained to manage, operate and maintain the water supply and sanitation facilities and services in an efficient, transparent and sustainable manner and are accountable to the users</p> <p>Result 4: Innovative models of O&M by COWSSO and innovative technical options for water and sanitation infrastructure and services are documented and disseminated on city, national and international levels, and information on water supply and sanitation policies and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) are disseminated on local level</p>
Period covered by the report	Year 2011

Table of Content

Table of Content	3
CONTRACTUAL & FINANCIAL ISSUES:	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:	5
CONTEXT (EXTERNAL FACTORS):	6
MANAGEMENT (INTERNAL FACTORS):	6
PROGRESS IN CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:	10
ISSUES FACED/CORRECTIVE MEASURES:	11
RESULTS-TRACKING TABLE	13

CONTRACTUAL & FINANCIAL ISSUES:

Expenditure ratio since start of the project:	25.2%				
Expenditure ratio since last EU payment	57.73%				
Planned date of submission of next payment request:	May 2012				
<i>Issues Arising/Corrective Measures: What constraints/problems are currently being faced? What action has been taken, and by whom, to address these? What further action is required to support effective implementation, by whom and when?</i>					
Issues arising constraints/problems	Action taken	By who	Further action required	By who	
Additional funds from Belgium Government (2.4 million Euros)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribution of these funds into different budget lines, e.g. increase of water schemes from 45 to 60. ➤ Approval of addendum No. 1 	BTC & EU	None	None	
<p>Result of mid-term review done in Nov/Dec 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to delays in performance of various services due to local conditions ➤ Due to outstanding works and services to be done by the project necessitated the extension of the project by 9 months to achieve the intended project objectives. ➤ Due to the above extension ITA, NTAs and other support staff had their work contract extended accordingly ➤ Reduction of number of schemes from 60 to 15, but serving the same number of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approval of addendum No. 2 ➤ Extension of the project, now the project will end on 31th December 2013. 	BTC & EU	None	None	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The government of Belgium through the Technical Cooperation (BTC) in collaboration with the government of Tanzania and the European Commission (EC) are supporting the implementation of six years (2008 – 2013) Water and Sanitation Project in peri-Urban and low income settlement of Dar es Salaam city. The project “Community Water Supply and Sanitation System was identified in January 2004, the two government signed the specific agreement for this project in August 2005 and then formulation was done in 2005/2006. The contract between BTC and European Commission was signed in December 2007, actual project implementation started in April 2008. Initially the project was planned for five years (2008 – 20012), however, after the mid-term review the project was granted an extension to December 2013.

The project aims at improving the living condition of the communities in peri-urban and low income settlement of three Municipalities of Dar es Salaam city (Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke). It specifically wants to improve provision of clean, safe and reliable water supply and sanitation in sustainable way in 14 selected project areas. The strategy to achieve this include:

- Design and install water supply system in the selected peri-urban and low income areas in a sustainable manner giving access to adequate and safe drinking water to 170,000 persons.
- Improve hygiene practices, design and install pilot sanitation facilities and services in the selected peri-urban areas.
- Community owned water supply and sanitation Organizations (COWSSOs) manage, operate and maintain the water supply and sanitation facilities and services in an efficient, transparent and sustainable manner.
- Innovative model of O&M by COWSSO and innovative technical options for water and sanitation infrastructures and services are documented and disseminated on city, national and international level and information on water supply and sanitation policies and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) are disseminated on decentralized level.

This Result Oriented Report covers the period from April 2008 to date, the reason being this is 1st EU report format ever produced by our project. We understand the requirement for this report is bi-annual, which shall be followed in the forthcoming reports. Basically the project has partially achieved some results in certain areas, more results will be realized after installation of water and sanitation facilities.

Additional funding by the Belgian Government (Euros 2.4 million) had impacted on the intended results by increasing the scope of the works towards the intended project results i.e. increase of water schemes from 45 to 60 which increased the number of beneficiaries to 170,000 persons. Under the EU/BTC agreement these changes had to be incorporated in the 1st addendum.

The mid-term review came up with recommendations which were incorporated in the project, mostly in areas of management, number of schemes to be constructed and extension of the project due to unavoidable local circumstances. This incorporation led to the 2nd addendum to the contract between EU and BTC.

Tanzania is experiencing power supply problem, which shall have a negative impact on our installations i.e. in many water supply installations in Dar es salaam are suffering from either power outage or low voltage. In this project PMT suggested to provide stand-by generators and transformers, however, the costs for this additional equipment are not foreseen in the current budget. Further discussion is needed to find solution

CONTEXT (EXTERNAL FACTORS):

Summarise changes in the project operating environment/context (positive or negative) since the start of the project, which may impact on the project's relevance and/or feasibility, mentioning where relevant major developments since the last report. Reference should be made to assumptions/risks and to the quality of relations with implementing partners and local authorities highlighting any implications for modifications to project plans.

- Movement of people from the centre to peripheral (peri-urban) and rural urban migration create more pressure in demand for the services, these resulted into drilling bigger boreholes in order to extract more water. The water will be distributed to other project areas where they did not find good quality and sufficient ground water.
- During investigation stage 20 test boreholes were drilled out of it 15 were successful.
- DAWASA Act of 2001 gives the power as a sole provider of water supply and Sewerage services in Dar es Salaam and part of Coast regions. The Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 2009 which applies all over the country except DAWASA area. Thus complicated the establishment of COWSSOs in the project area.
- Availability of quality underground water which lead to resorting to other means of supplying water like rain water harvesting and connecting to DAWASCO pipelines.
- Acceptance of the project by the community is so high which enable smooth implementation of the project
- Failure of similar projects sponsored by other donors in the past made some difficulties in sensitization and mobilization of the communities. Thus, the project spent enough time to find the right structure for the community to own and manage the schemes. Four water companies have been registered in the project areas.

MANAGEMENT (INTERNAL FACTORS):

Summarise any changes to planned internal project management and coordination issues. Does the log-frame, particularly the specific objective and results, remain relevant? Are the indicators well defined, appropriate and practical, with cost effective means of verification? Is the project keeping to its work plan and have all planned milestones been achieved? Have particularly innovative activities been conducted? Have there been any significant changes to staff/project infrastructure?

- No change in the project organogram.
- There is a change of the Project Coordinator since November 2011.
- Recruitment of new NTA – Social effective from October 2011 and recruitment of ITA who will start early next year.
- Work plan has changed to reflect project extension and modifications
- The Log-frame, particularly the specific objectives and results remain relevant
- Innovation of one scheme to supply more than one community

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES:

Summarise state of progress since the start of the project towards achieving the project overall and specific objectives, mentioning where relevant major developments since the last report. Compare progress against plans, using log-frame indicators as appropriate. Focus on positive achievements, but also unexpected negative impacts. If it is too early to report on project impact, state so and estimate when one could expect impact at the level of specific objectives.

As a result of delay in project implementation (construction works in particular), it is too early to report on project impact. We will start to measure changes using project indicators, the project impact will be realized towards the end of the project

	Intervention	Indicators (OVIs)	Progress
Overall Objective	Living conditions of the community in the peri-urban of Dar es Salaam city improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prevalence of cholera reduce by 50% in the 14 target areas by the end of project implementation 2. The time to get water is reduced by 50% in the 14 target areas by the end of project implementation 3. The price paid for the drinking water is less than 10 Tshs. In all seasons for all people in 14 target areas. 	Project impact/Results will be realized after installation of the infrastructures.
Specific objective	Provision of clean, safe and reliable water and sanitation in 14 selected project areas in peri-urban and informal settlements of Dar es Salaam is improved on a sustainable basis	At least 170,000people are permanently served with 20 lts drinking water per day per capita and have permanent access to some form of basic sanitation facilities (latrine-emptying, wastewater and storm water drainage) by the end of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Create baseline data for water and sanitation. ➤ Investigation on water availability and quality ➤ Drilling of 10 production boreholes ➤ Design of water systems ➤ Procurement of contractors for construction of water schemes (December 2011 – March 2012). ➤ Design of sanitation facilities/drainage systems for Tandale ➤ Tender document shall be ready by January 2012

		<p>All provided water meets Tanzania quality standards, especially containing no thermo tolerant E, coli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capacity building to Municipalities on water quality surveillance system ➤ Provision of LAB chemicals and equipments ➤ During investigation stage water quality was a deciding factor; all boreholes should meet the national standard. ➤ All production boreholes have to be checked against E-coli and the supply system will be fitted with chlorine dozing machines to maintain the acceptable standard
		<p>The installed water supply and sanitation systems are functioning for at least 350 days</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ That will only depends on acceptability of the proposed provision of power back-up systems and transformers ➤ The other assurance will be drawn from the boreholes tests, such as pump test and season which the boreholes were drilled.

PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING RESULTS: Summarise state of progress since the start of the project towards delivering the action expected results, mentioning where relevant major developments since the last report. Compare progress against plans, using log-frame indicators as appropriate.

Result	Plans/Log-frame indicators	Progress
R.1. Water supply system in the selected peri-urban areas are designed and installed in a sustainable manner	Design result per target area, based on investigation results.	Done
	Number of water supply system per target area, installed according to design criteria	Procurements of contractors have started by advertising on local news papers on 12 th December 2011 and submission of the tender to be on 9 th February 2012.
	Water quality does not deteriorate over time (salinity production rates)	The initial water quality was done during investigation phase when drilling exploratory boreholes. Water quality surveillance shall be done after completion of water scheme. Bacteriological quality surveillance shall be done more often and appropriate treatment facilities are to be installed in each water scheme. Sustainable yield of each scheme is to be determined by designing appropriate pump rate to avoid up conning of saline water into borehole water.
R.2. Sanitation facilities and services in the selected per-urban areas are designed and installed in a sustainable manner	Number of (pilot) sanitation facilities e.g. toilets, wastewater drainage per target area	Draft design report and draft tender documents were submitted in October 2011. Then commented on and final documents are expected by January 2012.
	Frequency of toilets emptying in served areas, Frequency and duration of storm water stagnation in drained areas.	The design of sanitation infrastructure also includes the design of toilets which considers pit emptying duration. Storm water stagnation in drains cannot be determined now no single drainage has been constructed.
	Presence of technical and safety tools to facilitate sanitation services	Not yet in place, will be in place during and after construction of sanitation facilities
	Amount of money collected for provision and maintenance of sanitation facilities	To be realized after installation of water supply and sanitation facilities.
R.3. Water supply systems and sanitation facilities in the selected peri-urban areas are utilized, operated and managed in a sustainable manner	Number of new management systems of water and sanitation facilities and services are in place and gender specific composition of members and key functions are respected	Four Water and Sanitation Community Companies have been registered in the project area; only 30.4% of the interim board members are women. However this shall be corrected when electing permanent board members, in which minimum number of women shall be not less than 50% as per Water Policy.
	Community awareness on water supply and sanitation is improved	Community awareness creation is a ongoing process throughout the project period
	Number of training programs are in place for Municipal staff, WSC/WSIA and community resource persons, on	➤ Two trainings for water quality monitoring and analysis to Municipal staff

PROGRESS IN CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:

What progress is being made in achieving cross-cutting objectives in relation to concerns as gender equality, rights of indigenous groups, and rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and/or with disabilities, environmental protection and good governance?

Progress made in achieving cross-cutting objectives are:

- The project has facilitated registration of four community water companies whose board members are represented by both women and men.
- Mass community awareness on water and sanitation trainings is targeting more women who are custodians of water at household level.
- Design and construction of sanitation facilities (toilets) have taken consideration of disabled people
- Environmental Impact Assessment for this project has been done and the report is available.
- The project will improve drainage in Tandale area to control floods and improve sanitation
- People living with HIV and AIDS will equally benefit from water and sanitation facilities. They have equal chances in leadership position as well as to be employed to manage the schemes.
- Well set organization structure with clear roles and responsibilities between the company Boards and the management (employed staffs) will be stipulated to ensure good governance. The use of internet through websites, where community members will have access, will help to influence good governance and avoid misuse of company funds.
- In regard to the rights of indigenous groups, in areas with abundant water resources shall be used to also supply other distant areas, but the right of indigenous group living in the area with abundant water resource should be considered to be given water to avoid cannibalization. Works contractors shall be instructed to also hire local indigenous people in this project to facilitate the technology transfer.

ISSUES FACED/CORRECTIVE MEASURES:

What constraints/problems are currently being faced? What action has been taken, and by whom, to address these? What further action is required to support effective implementation, by whom and when?

Constraints/Problems	Action taken	By who	Further action required	By who	By when
Land availability to put water and sanitation infrastructures (boreholes & pump station, and dig trenches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussion and sensitization of local authorities and community members ➤ Involvement of Municipal council 	PMT/Social Engineering consultants/Company board members	Looking for wayleave for trench.	Municipalities water companies board members and PMT	By February 2012
Access roads to the project sites due to unplanned settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussion with Municipal and local learders to ask for space from owner of the lands ➤ Compesation/buy piece of land 	PMT/Company board members and Municipalities	Sensitization to community members to provide space. Compasation	PMT/Company Board members and Municipalities	By February 2012
Power supply interruptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Analyse local power supply generation and look for alternative options 	PMT	Budget modification/cnage		April 2012
Low voltage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan to have transformer 	PMT	Budget modification		April 2012
The Project Coordinator had so many other duties in the Ministry, had little time to attend project issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appointment of new Project Coordinator have been done 	MoW	None	None	None
Low capacity of local consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Asked to produce quality work and reports ➤ Close follow up 	PMT	Further close follow up	PMT	During consultance period

VALID COMMUNICATION PLAN:

YES NO

ANNEX: RESULTS TRACKING TABLE

RESULTS-TRACKING TABLE

Summarise state of progress since the start of the project towards delivering the action expected results.

Compare progress against plans, using log-frame indicators as appropriate.

State whether original OVI's are not applicable any longer and suggest most appropriate SMART indicators.

#	Result Description	Result Indicator (OVI)	Target	Performance Rating (Red, Yellow, Green)	Progress/Arising Issues	Action Required by the which implementing partner/s
1	R.1. Water supply system in the selected peri-urban areas are designed and installed in a sustainable manner	Design result per target area, based on investigation results.	Done	Green	Completed	BTC/PMT
		15 of water supply systems per target area, installed according design criteria	February 2013	Green	Procurements of contractors have started by advertising on local news papers on 12 th December 2011 and submission of the tender to be on 9 th February 2012.	BTC/EU/PMT
		Water quality does not deteriorate over time (salinity production rates)	Done	Green	The initial water quality was done during investigation phase when drilling exploratory boreholes	PMT
			February 2013	Yellow	Water quality surveillance shall be done after completion of water scheme. Bacteriological quality surveillance shall be done more often and appropriate treatment facilities are to be installed in each water scheme.	PMT/Water Companies
			February 2013	Yellow	Sustainable yield of each scheme is to be determined by designing appropriate pump rate to avoid up conning of saline water into borehole water.	

2	R.2. Sanitation facilities and services in the selected per-urban areas are designed and installed in a sustainable manner	Number of (pilot) sanitation facilities, toilets, wastewater drainage per target area	April 2013	Green	Draft design report and draft tender documents were submitted in October 2011. Then commented on and final documents are expected by January 2012	BTC/PMT
		Frequency of toilets emptying in served areas,	January 2012	Green	The design of sanitation infrastructure also includes the design of toilets which considers pit emptying duration.	PMT
		frequency and duration of storm water stagnation in drained areas,	September 2012	yellow	Storm water stagnation in drains cannot be determined now no single drainage has been constructed	PMT
		Presence of technical and safety tools to facilitate sanitation services	May 2012	yellow	Not yet in place, technical and safety tools shall be procured during construction and after construction	PMT
		Amount of money collected for provision and maintenance of sanitation facilities	April 2013	yellow	To be realized after installation of water supply and sanitation facilities.	PMT/water companies and Municipalities
3	R.3. Water supply systems and sanitation facilities in the selected peri-urban areas are utilized, operated and managed in a sustainable manner	Number of new management systems of water and sanitation facilities and services are in place and gender specific composition of members and key functions are respected	April 2013	Green	Four Water and Sanitation Community Companies have been registered in the project area, Further institutional capacity building are ongoing.	PMT/Water companies/social engineering consultant
		Community awareness on water supply and sanitation is improved	April 2013	Green	Community awareness creation is a ongoing process throughout the project period	PMT/Water companies/social engineering consultant

		Number of training programs are in place for Municipal staff, WSC/WSUA and community resource persons, on water supply and sanitation	December 2012	Green	Some training has already been done, more training to come	PMT/Municipalities/MoW/Communities/ and water companies
4	R.4. Innovative models of O&M by COWSSO and innovative technical options for water and sanitation infrastructure and service are documented and widely disseminated. Water supply and sanitation policies and IWRM are disseminated on decentralized level	At least one publication from the lessons learnt of the project is known by all WSS actors in Dar es Salaam and easily accessible on internet (via search machines	July 2013	Yellow	Under preparation.	PMT
		COWSSOs and Municipalities dispose of all relevant water and sanitation policies and strategies and can mention at least one crucial (conflicting?) point for their management.	Continues	Green	The project is on the process of printing and circulation of policies to Municipal and community level.	PMT/COWSSO/water companies/community members