

RUWASA CAD

Background

The RUWASA-CAD (Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development) Project was commenced in September 2007 by Ministry of Water (MoW) under the technical cooperation of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The RUWASA-CAD is the project to develop the capacities of the Local Government Authorities for implementation and management of the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (NRWSSP).

The Government of Tanzania sets the development of rural water supply as direct strategy for the improvement of health and sanitary conditions based on the National Water Policy (2002) and National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2003). The National Water Policy set its target as “every person should get water within 400 meters distance by 2025”. Furthermore, as a reform of the management system of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Tanzania, the measures consisting 1) community-owned management of the scheme, 2) participation of private sector organizations for the operation and maintenance of the scheme, 3) integrate water supply into the strategy for national hygiene promotion, 4) strengthening decentralized planning, project implementation and management through local government are promoting, were adopted by the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS)

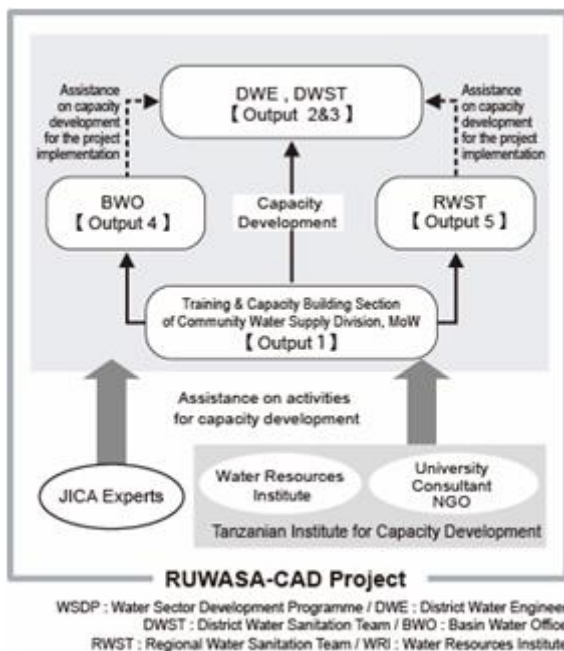
Based on the Policy and Strategy, the MoW has launched Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) in February 2007. Under the WSDP, the government has started devolving their rights of administrative services for water supply to the district level. The capacity development, therefore, is an important component of this new approach. The RUWASA-CAD project includes formulation of the capacity development plan and implementation of training activities for rural water supply and sanitation sector in all districts of Dar es Salaam, Coast, Lindi and Mtwara Regions.



Purpose of Project

The purpose of the Project is to enhance the capacities of the target districts for providing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation services for rural communities. The following outputs are expected through the implementation of the RUWASA-CAD project.

- Capacity of MoW for managing capacity development programme on RWSS is enhanced.
- A training system model for District officials in managing RWSS projects is established
- A training system model for District officials to support communities in Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of rural water facilities as well as promoting sanitation is established.
- Target Basin Water Offices' (BWOs) capacities for assisting Districts in managing RWSS projects are enhanced.
- Capacities of Regional Water Sanitation Teams (RWSTs) in the target Regions for supporting Districts in managing RWSS projects are enhanced.



Project Team Member

The RUWASA-CAD Project team members consist of Tanzanian Counterparts and Japanese Experts:

Photo	Title	Name
	Chief Advisor	Dr. Yuichi HATA
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	Deputy Chief Advisor/ Water Resources Management/Water Supply Planning	Mr. Hiroyoshi YAMADA M.sc
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	Community Water Supply Facility Planning/ O & M	Ms. Mikiko AZUMA M.Sc

	Community Development Officer of CWSD, MoW	Ms. Kirenga D.A.Thomas
	Community Facilitation/ Sanitary Promotion	Mr. Tomohiro KATO M.Sc

Project Schedule

Entire Schedule

The Project consists of 3 phases of Preparatory, Training and Monitoring as shown below. It starts in September 2007 and lasts for 35 months.

Preparatory Phase (September 2007 – November 2007)

Baseline survey and the assessment of capacity and training needs will be carried out. Based on the results of baseline survey and the capacity assessment, capacity development plan will be formulated. The preliminary hydrogeological maps will be prepared as the part of training for Basin Water Office (BWO).

Training and Monitoring Phase (December 2007 – July 2010)

A series of training for the officials in districts, regions, BW O and MOW will be carried out. The training is basically composed by 5 phases. The trainings carried out are monitored in between the phases. After the Training Phase V, Impact survey will be carried out in order to evaluate the Project impacts. A final report is prepared at the end of the Phase.

Phase	Activities	Period	Reports
Preparatory Phase	Preparatory Work in Japan	September 2007	
	Baseline Survey	to	Inception Report
	Training Phase I	March 2008	Progress Report (1)
Training Phase	Training Phase II	May 2008	
	Monitoring	to	
	Training Phase III		Interim Report
	Monitoring	February 2009	
	Training Phase IV	May 2009	Progress Report (2)
	Monitoring	to	

	Training Phase V		
	Monitoring	February 2010	Progress Report (3)
Monitoring	Impact Survey (Evaluation	May 2010 to	
	Seminar	July 2010	Final Report

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1 DISCUSSIONS ON THE RWSSP PROJECT CYCLE IN WSDP

The basic concept of the RWSSP, under the WSDP is to sustain the operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes by means of authorise the ownership of facilities to the communities. For this purpose, the Demand Responsive Approach (DRA) was adopted in order to the communities participate from the planning stage of the project. The District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP), therefore, can be treated as referable to the aggregate of the Sub-Project based on the demand of the communities. The plan will be formulated by demand of each village without extensive studies and/or considerations such as Master Plan.

Through the review of project manuals of RWSSP, following discussions were made by the RUWASA-CAD project team members.

1) Assessment of Water Resources Potential

The importance of incorporation of the water resources assessment into the project planning was discussed from the result of review of good practices of the previous rural water supply project in Tanzania, including JICA supported project. In the previous project, through means of formulation of master plan based on the comprehensive water resources potential evaluation, efficient and appropriate water supply schemes were constructed. Harmonization of the water resources potential with the demand is essential for the sustainable water supply services.

However, in general, formulation of master plan takes extended period of time, and it is uneconomical for the planning of district level. **Figure 1** shows difference of the project cycle in promotion and planning phase between RWSSP and previous project. In the previous project, the project lays weight on planning process to formulate the master plan, whereas the RWSSP lays weight on promotion to the community to identify the demand. Actually, for the sustainable water supply services, the project need both approach of water resources potential and community demand.

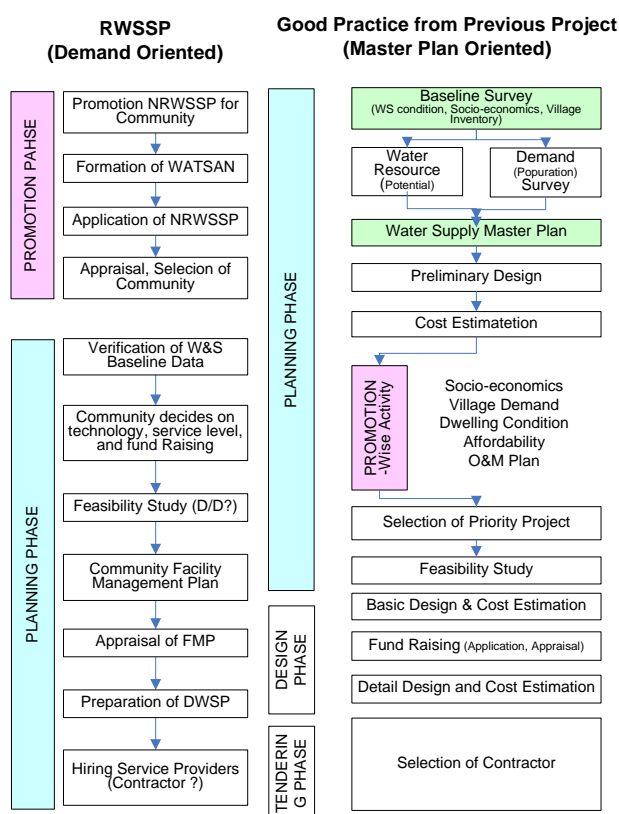


Figure 1. Comparison of Project Cycle

2) Regional Assessment of Planning and Design

Another discussion was made regarding to the way of assessment of planning and design of the sub-projects. In general, in the project scale of district, the planner and/or designer are susceptible to get down into specifics of the individuals of sub-project. However, the previous good practice suggested that the planning of the water supply scheme by wider area is more efficient and economical than the planning of administrative unit such as village and district.

As the results of such discussion, RUWASA-CAD has examined the effective function of the Region for the project cycle of RWSSP, although the Districts are the main body for the implementation of RWSSP.

3) Required Capacity of the DWST for the Successful Implementation of RWSSP

Promoting sanitation and hygiene has always proven as difficult in rural programme. Investments in water supply facility are more easily accepted by the community. In the previous practice, the benefits of sanitation are far more difficult to demonstrate. As the results, community people typically fall back latrines on traditional practice. It is therefore, integrated approach and activities of “water” and “sanitation” with encouraging community participation shall be required.

For a long time, the government has been the owner and operator of the water supply facilities. This has led to lack of commitment by communities to sustain their facilities. The lesson learned from previous investment during 70s, 80s and 90s is that to achieve sustainability, water supply facilities should be owned and managed by the user community. It is therefore, extend support services system to the communities should be enhanced.

2 BASIC POLICIES

Based on the above discussions, the RUWASA-CAD project provided following 4 items of basic policies, in order to sustain and upgrade the economic effect of the project by maintaining the balance between the demand and water resources potential.

1. The project process shall focus on the adaptation of not only a demand responsive approach, but also the assessment of the project planning from the standpoint of harmonization of the demand and water resources potential.
2. In order to sustain and upgrade the economic effect of the project, it is necessary to develop the function of RWST to make regional assessment of the plan (DWSP).
3. The capacity of DWST in formulation of the integrated approaches and activities of water, sanitation and hygiene with encouraging community participation shall be strengthened.
4. The function of DWST to extend support service to the communities shall be enhanced, in order to sustain the rural water supply project by appropriate O&M and Follow-up activities.

Based on the above mentioned basic policies, following proposal was provided.