

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



MINISTRY OF WATER

WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



The completed raiser tank constructed under WSDP financing at Chela Village in Kahama District, Shinyanga Region

Water Sector Status Report

September 2013

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|----------|---|
| AFD | Agence Francaise de Développement |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| BADEA | Banke Arabe pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique |
| BRN | Big Results Now Initiative |
| BTC | Belgium Technical Cooperation |
| BWBs | Basin Water Boards |
| BWOs | Basin Water Offices |
| CAG | Controller and Auditor General |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CD Plans | Capacity Development Plans |
| CIA | Chief Internal Auditor |
| COWSOs | Community Owned Water Supply Organisations |
| CQS | Cost and Quality Selection |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CWSSP | Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme |
| CWSTs | Community Water Supply and Sanitation Teams |
| DAWASA | Dar es Salaam Water and Supply and Sanitation Authority |
| DAWASCO | Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sanitation Company |
| DDCA | Drilling and Dam Construction Agency |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DFTs | District Facilitation Teams |
| DPs | Development Partners |
| DUWS | Division of Urban Water Supply |
| DUWSAs | District Urban Water and Sanitation Authorities |
| DUWSAs | Districts Urban Water Authorities |
| DWR | Division of Water Resources |
| DWSTs | District Water and Sanitation Teams |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| EU | European Union |
| EWURA | Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority |
| FM | Financial Management |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GoT | Government of Tanzania |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HBS | Household Budget Survey |
| HICTU | Head - Information Communication Technology Unit |
| HTM | Handeni Trunk Main |
| IAs | Implementing Agencies |
| IAs/Es | Implementing Agencies/Entities |
| ICB | International Competitive Bidding |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDA | International Development Agency |
| IDB | Internal Drainage Basin |

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| IFR | Interim Financial Report |
| IMTC | Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee |
| IT | Information Technology |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JSM | Joint Supervision Mission |
| JWC | Joint Water Commission |
| JWSR | Joint Water Sector Review |
| KASHWASA | Kahama Shinyanga Water Supply and Sanitation Authority |
| KfW | Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (Germany Development Bank) |
| KOICA | Korea International Cooperation Agency |
| KPIs | Key Performance Indicators |
| LCS | Least Cost Selection |
| LGAs | Local Government Authorities |
| LVEMP | Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCC | Millennium Challenge Corporation |
| MCS | Maji Central Stores |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MKUKUTA | Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umasikini |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MoW | Ministry of Water |
| MTB | Ministerial Tender Board |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| NAO | National Audit Office |
| NAWAPO | National Water Policy |
| NCB | National Competitive Bidding |
| NEMC | National Environmental Management Council |
| NGOs | Non Government Organizations |
| NPs | National Projects |
| NRW | Non Revenue Water |
| NWSDS | National Water Sector Development Strategy |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| OFID | OPEC Fund for International Development |
| PAF | Performance Assessment Framework |
| PCU | Programme Coordination Unit |
| PIM | Programme Implementation Manual |
| PMO RALG | Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government |
| PMU | Procurement Management Unit |
| PP | Procurement Plan |
| PPRA | Public Procurement Regulatory Authority |
| QBS | Quality Based Selection |
| QCBS | Quality and Cost Based Selection |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| RSs | Regional Secretariats |

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| RUWASA-CAD | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development |
| RWSS | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation |
| RWSSP | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme |
| RWSTs | Regional Water and Sanitation Teams |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Cooperation |
| SC | Steering Committee |
| SSS | Single Source Selection |
| STs | Small Towns |
| SWAp | Sector Wide Approach to Planning |
| TaWaSaNet | Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network |
| TDHS | Tanzania Demographic Health Survey |
| Tshs | Tanzanian Shillings |
| TWGs | Technical Working Groups |
| UN Habitat | United Nations Habitat |
| URT | United Republic of Tanzania |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WDMI | Water Development and Management Institute |
| WRM | Water Resources Management |
| WRMA | Water Resources Management Act |
| WSDP | Water Sector Development Programme |
| WSS | Water Supply and Sanitation/sewerage |
| WSSR | Water Sector Status Report |
| WSWG | Water Sector Working Group |
| WUAs | Water User Associations |
| WUGs | Water User Groups |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |
| ZAMCOM | Zambezi Basin Commission |

Preface

The Phase I of the Water Sector Development Programme has established a foundation of strategic, institutional and legal frameworks, which are necessary ingredients in the efficient and effective implementation of the interventions in the water sector. These reforms were introduced to strengthen sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improve access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation services, which is the primary objective of the Programme. This set up necessitated to channel resources to basin water boards mandated to provide oversight of water resources concerns from local to national levels and the establishment of the Integrated Water Resources Management and Development plans; also, to provide investment portfolios and technical backups to local government authorities and water utilities in the urban areas. The Ministry through the urban water supply and sanitation sub-programme is exploring modalities to focus on results based investment frameworks, with the dual goal of creating surpluses in local revenue collection and attracting private sector capital investment over the medium to long term to achieve full cost recovery.

Efforts were exerted in the area of the institutional strengthening and capacity building by improving working environments through using financial resources to create equipped office space, provide adequate transport and capacitate different working cadres. Bringing impetus to the matter, attempt to provide oversight through technical working subgroup dealing exclusively with capacity building and focusing to give technical advises to MoW was put on board. The sectorial institutions were capacitated to prepare capacity development plans, and budget allocations though not sufficient, channelled to finance capacity development activities. Further success includes upgrading of urban water utilities on the basis of proper analysis by EWURA. There were still noted constraints such as inadequacy of funds and skilled personnel, which need special attention.

Implementation in the rural water supply and sanitation was area of concern in various forums, be it in technical levels or in political discussions. Progress was slow due to a number of reasons, including inadequacy in investment planning and budgeting; long procurement procedures and inadequacy in contract management practices; and insufficient capacity in the area of M&E and reporting. Ministry strived to curtail the effects of these challenges through revisiting the set up of oversight measures, such as, increasing budgetary allocations to rural projects; assigning technical staff to regions for close follow-ups; maximizing the use of sector MIS in the area of financial and contract management reporting; procurement of consultants in the field of financial management, procurement, M&E and environmental and social safeguards; and strengthening of coordination and dialogue mechanisms among stakeholders. Aim of the interventions is to expedite implementation in rural areas towards the close up of WSDP Phase I, which delayed in terms of achieving targets set in MKUKUTA II, MDGs and TDV 2025.

Given experiences learned during implementation of Phase I of the programme; recommendations and conclusions from various technical meetings; and results from various internal and external surveys and the Programme evaluation report have shed lights in the planning of Phase II. The Ministry is finalizing the plan of WSDP II; therefore, there is a clear need to be innovative if the set development goals are to be achieved. New round of ideas is sought for in formulation of next phase, with particular interest in the interventions in rural surrounding. It is my view, that the focus of our thoughts should be intended to find solutions on directed to expediting

implementation of plans; finding new sources of funds for investments in the sector; and sustainability of water projects.

The closing of WSDP phase I later in June 2014 opens up another page for the next phase, which its preparation was underway and its implementation will take off in July 2014. The sector expects to have WSDP phase II draft appraisal document by end of October 2013 for further review by stakeholders. Finalization of phase II preparation means having required resources identified through a wide approach to planning. I therefore, urge DPs and other key sector stakeholders to lively take part in the process only to allow preparation of a viable programme.

This 2013 Water Sector Status Report is giving the picture on progress in implementation; lessons learnt during the course of implementation; and issues emanating from execution of the projects. Given information garnered from this report, of which will broaden your insight, I am sure; your constructive contributions towards the water sector will have positive impacts with regard to improved performance in the future.

Eng. Bashiri J. Mrindoko
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Water

Executive Summary

Development of policy, institutional and legal frameworks in the 2000s has resulted into substantial impacts in the implementation of water resources, water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas, and capacity development interventions in the country. These sector reforms with its sector wide approach has enabled and reinforced executions of water projects countrywide. Through the National Water Policy (NAWAPO - 2002) and the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS - 2006) aiming at developing a comprehensive framework for sustainable development of the country's water resources has revealed substantive progress in implementation of various planned interventions in the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP – 2006-2025). The main focus of the programme is to strengthen sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improve access to water supply and sanitation services, which ultimately envisaged at attaining the Millennium Development Goals and targets of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction – MKUKUTA II.

WSDP Phase I is concluded with a significant number of projects which were not completed in all WSDP sub-programmes, but with low level of achievements in the rural areas. This situation was caused by several challenges, which were highlighted in various sector gatherings and reports. The challenges include inadequacy in financial management conducts, ineffectiveness in procurement and contract management procedures, inadequacy in supervision and monitoring practices and insufficient number of skilled and competent personnel. A number of measures were taken by the Ministry of Water which includes a series of sensitization forums with the implementing agencies, the development partners and other stakeholders; issuing of guidelines related to financial management and procurement procedures to the implementers; strengthening supervision practices by administrative and technical personnel to oversee implementation, this was done through hiring of consultancy services and relocating of technical personnel; and strengthening of inter institutional coordination efforts between the MoW and PMO-RALG.

The Water Sector Status Report 2013 presents the status of implementation by the programme components during the FY 2012/2013. It is describing what was done in the main areas of focus which involve planning and budgeting aspects, financial details, procurement and contract management practices, supervision and monitoring executions. Through presentation of implementation in the programme components, the report has outlined overview of water resources management; and state of water supply and sanitation by giving situation analysis.

Financing

The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with Development Partners committed funds to finance WSDP in the first phase of five years period from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 at an estimated cost of USD 951 million. The Government and DPs jointly agreed to extend the implementation of phase I of WSDP up to June 2014. During the implementation of phase I, more commitments were received from DPs. By June 2013, the total amount committed reached USD 1,364 million, which is an increase of USD 413 million, equivalent to 43% of the original estimates. From the available Basket Fund of US\$ 591 million, a total of US\$ 505 million has already been disbursed by the six Basket DPs. Currently, KfW, AFD and NLE have already fully disbursed their committed contributions to the Basket. DFID, AfDB and IDA are yet to disburse about US\$ 86 million, which will finance the on-going contractual obligations that are supposed to be financed by the Basket DPs.

For the FY 2012/2013, a total of USD 198.120 million was disbursed. This included USD 65.282 million from the Government and USD 132.838 million from DPs. However, most of foreign funds sent directly to the projects (D-Fund) were difficult to be recorded into MIS as of June 2013. This resulted in low record of foreign disbursement and expenditure. For the past six years of implementation of WSDP, a total of USD 990 million was allocated, out of this, USD 853 million, equivalent to 86% were spent. Most of unspent balance is still in Holding Account (USD 17,411,488.95) and other balances are with LGAs, small towns, district headquarters and basins due to delays in procurement of consultants.

Procurement

The procurement processes in terms of quality and quantity improved since start of the programme. Progress indicates that 1,058 of planned contract procurement packages, 657 contract packages were awarded 132 packages (or 12.5%) were at various stage of procurement processing; 269 packages (or 25.4%) were not advertised up to the period ended June 2013. However, out of 269 packages not advertised, 216 packages will not be initiated due to lack of funds, as only 53 packages will be procured while 279 (26.37%) contract activities were completed and 378 (35.73%) packages expected to be completed within phase I schedule.

Implementation Status

Water Resources Management: Implementation of the WRMA No. 11 of 2009, which became effective in August 2009, and preparation of regulations was in progress. Three regulations covering articles in the WRMA, which cover 14 out of 41 areas were operational. The regulations for Dam Safety and Groundwater (Exploration and Drilling) Licensing, and Operational Guidelines for Dam Safety were at final stage. Water User Associations (WUAs) are important input for accomplishing the WRM institutional structure and observed to be effective for ensuring sustainable water resources management especially conflicts management and water allocation. Also, WUAs are basic input in forming sub-catchment committees. In the FY 2012/2013, 19 WUAs were established. The total number of WUAs established so far in all basins is 74. This is 90% of the target of forming 93 WUAs for WSDP Phase I. 38 catchments and 86 sub-catchments were identified; the target was to establish 33 sub-catchment committees by the end of WSDP phase 1. Four (4) sub catchment committees were established in accordance with the WRMA No. 11 of 2009.

All 9 Basin Water Boards continued to review and updating of the water permits register in accordance to Section 69(1) of the WRMA. All water rights granted before the enactment of WRMA of 2009 have to be re-registered and recording of unregistered former water rights continues according to section 51(1) to 51(5), and 52(1) to 52(2). During the FY 2012/2013, 973 out of 1,400 planned water use permits were granted. Registration of existing water uses and customary rights was done. A total of 1,503 abstractions were identified, of which 616 were registered. Water use conflicts were experienced in 7 Basins. A total of 35 water use conflicts were reported in 2012/2013, of which 24 were resolved. Due to awareness on roles of the Basins and increase of economic activities in catchments, more conflicts were reported and resolved.

Training on priority areas was conducted in order to bridge knowledge gaps and update the technical know-how of staff. A total of 225 staff were involved in the training which covered the areas of conflict resolution skills, procurement and contract management, water governance, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, database management and integrated water resources management (IWRM). Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management and

Development (IWRMD) Plans is essential to enable efficient planning and allocation of water resources. The target was to establish IWRMD Plans for 8 out of 9 BWOs by the end of WSDP phase 1. Preparations of the plans were at various stages of completion.

Trans-boundary water resources management initiatives are on-going; one of noted progress is the Nile Basin Initiative, specifically the ratification of Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) of which upstream countries agreed to speed up and finalize ratification process of the agreement in order to bring it into force. The Songwe River, which forms part of the international boundary between Tanzania and Malawi was changing its course as a result of floods rendering the boundary unstable. The two countries formulated the Songwe River Basin Development Programme to improve the social and economic development in the basin and stabilize the course of the river.

Determination of water quality of different water sources and wastewater in the water basins: a total of 5,769 water samples from bore holes/shallow wells (3,286), urban water supply networks (2,209), rainwater (8), and water from industries (266) were collected and Analysed for compliance. 576 water samples from rivers (59), lakes (458), dams (32) and springs (27) were collected and Analysed for trends monitoring. The analysis indicates high level of fluoride, chloride, iron and manganese in bore holes and shallow wells. High fluoride was recorded in Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Singida, Mbeya and some parts of Mara. In addition, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Arusha, Ruvuma and Dodoma had abnormal concentration of chloride in underground water sources. In assessing effluent discharge compliance, a total of 716 wastewater samples were collected and Analysed out of 1,000 samples. 609 (85%) effluent samples Analysed were found to comply with effluents standard to be discharged to the environment.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation: The planned interventions were carried out in three sub components namely; the management support; the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC); and investments in various water supply and sanitation sub projects. The intervention aimed at increasing water service coverage to 65% in 2015 from baseline of 55.7% in 2006; and staffing districts to 100%, so that are able to implement sector plans. In terms of sanitation, the development targets under the NSC included improved sanitation facilities for 1,300,000 households in rural areas and 700 improved latrines in schools by 2014. After additional funds from DfID and AfDB, now the campaign targets to achieve improved sanitation facilities for 1.52 million households and 812 schools by 2015.

Increasing number of water points; in FY 2012/2013, 3,985 water points out of targeted 7,785 were built using basket funds and 1,629 water points out of targeted 3,136 were built using other sources of funds. The constructed water points from both basket and other sources of funds are estimated to serve 1,403,500. Since 2007 up to June 2013, 14,860 water points were constructed and rehabilitated.

The implementation of the NSC started July 2012, by June 2013, 538 villages had sanitation service provider, a total of 1,344 sub-villages had signed declaration and Action Plan to improve their sanitation facilities and stop open defecation. 24,904 improved households latrines were constructed/rehabilitated and 20,224 hand washing points were installed against annual targets. 100 schools from 42 LGAs were selected to implement School WASH campaign, whereby 134 schools have functional hand washing facilities. In total, 110 schools managed to rehabilitate/construct improved toilets, whereby UNICEF, SNV, TASAF and CBOs rehabilitated

63 schools under WSDP funds and 47 schools were rehabilitated/constructed. 239 schools formed sanitation club. Annual target was 100,000 household and 88 schools.

On LGAs management support, two technical supervision visits were conducted in all LGAs within 25 regions. The Regional Secretariats conducted monitoring visits to sub-projects and conducted quarterly meetings with CWSTs to discuss progress and challenges in the implementation of sub-projects in the LGAs. On the area of capacity building, the MIS system was updated and training on the use and updating the system to accountants and internal auditors was conducted. The implementation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development (RUWASA-CAD) Phase 2 started September 2011 and will be completed by July 2014. Trainings were conducted for the pilot districts staff in Tabora, Mwanza, and Singida regions, whereby trained staff came from Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Rufiji and Internal drainage basins. The review of the Capacity Development plans was done in the same areas with Mtwara and Lindi regions being additionally included.

For sustainability of projects, in order to have non-conflicting data on the number of water points available and the rural population served, it was planned to carry out a water point mapping. By June 2013, 132 LGAs completed the water point mapping exercise. A total of 75,777 water points were mapped of which 46,697 water points are functional (62%) and 29,080 are not functional (38%). A total of 200 COWSOs were established; and the draft Sustainability Strategy was prepared while final document will be available by end of August 2013.

Implementation of sub projects in 10 selected villages in each LGA progressed well. Up to June 2013, a total of 120 LGAs started the construction of water infrastructures of which 67 LGAs completed construction in some villages and resulted into 2,326 water points. Two LGAs of Urambo and Simanjiro were in the designing stage and Morogoro LGA was in the process of procuring consultant.

Based on MKUKUTA II, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation component planned to increase access to clean and safe water supply from 58.7% in 2009 to 65% in June 2015, which is equivalent to addition of 2.2 million new beneficiaries in rural areas. On the part of sanitation, the target was to increase the percentage of population with improved sanitation at household level from 23% in 2010 to 35% by 2015 and make sure that proportional of schools with improved sanitation facilities increased. Water supply coverage increased as a result of completion of some water projects in some LGAs, moving from the 56.6% coverage in December 2011 to 57% in December 2012. On sanitation, it was expected through the NSC and other initiatives on sanitation and hygiene to exceed the 35% MKUKUTA target by 2015. Only 30% of households in the country have access to improved sanitation as per WHO and UNICEF data obtained from National Bureau of Statistics.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation: Planned interventions were categorized in two sub components, namely; (i) the management support and (ii) investments in various water supply and sewerage sub projects. Under the UWSSAs management support, the total number of office constructed since 2007 was 4 new offices (Vwawa, Kibiti, Misungwi and Ikwiriri) and only 1 office for Musoma was rehabilitated. The WSDP Phase I target was to construct 155 and rehabilitate 2 offices. Construction works for Babati, Mpwapwa, Utete and Tunduma Offices were at various stages of completion. Design for the Sumbawanga office was completed waiting for funds to allow implementation.

Preparation of design studies for investments were in various stages in Morogoro, Tabora and Arusha UWSSAs; supervision of works is on going in Mtwara, Sumbawanga, Lindi, Bukoba, Musoma, Kigoma, Dodoma, Tabora and Babati Towns; and Procurement processes for consultant for design and preparation of tender documents for water supply project were at different stage for towns of Magu, Ngudu, Bariadi, Lagangabilili,, Maswa, Mpanda, Laela, Inyonga, Chala, Namanyere, Matai, Biharamulo, Ngara, Kyaka, Chato, Muleba, Kayanga, Kakonko, Kibondo, Kiomboi, Manyoni, Korogwe, Handeni, Kasera, Mombo and Songe. On capacity building initiative, a total of eight regional WSSAs, 105 district and small town and seven National Projects received training that lead to improving capacity operation and management for provision of urban water services. The main focus on these training was to capacitate WSSAs on general management, financial/commercial and technical management. This included preparation of and use of key management tools based on the capacity framework and EWURA guidelines.

Investments in WSS subprojects included improvement of water supply services in the city of Dar es Salaam through improvement of water production at Lower Ruvu and Upper Ruvu water works, development of Mpera and Kimbiji ground water sources and construction of Kidunda Dam to regulate Ruvu River. Other investment activities included construction of transmission line 55 km from Lower Ruvu water works, Development of boreholes and design of transmission mains, reservoirs and other infrastructure for Kimbiji-Mpera water supply project. Also, this sub – component involved interventions in a total of seven towns, which received funds for implementation of immediate works (quick-wins) for improving water supply services while waiting for long term solutions. The towns are Karatu, Urambo, Muheza, Sengerema, Same, Namanyere and Makete. There are number of new water supply schemes which were either completed or at advanced stages of completion. The completed projects were for Babati, Lindi, Singida, Dodoma (Kisasa area) and Masasi-Nachingwea national scheme.

According to MKUKUTA II, the targets for urban water supply and sanitation were to increase the accessibility of urban population to safe water from 84% in 2010 to 95% by 2015 in the regional capitals, from 55% in 2010 to 75% for Dar es Salaam, and from 53% in 2010 to 57% by 2015 for district towns and small towns and the National Projects. On sanitation the target is to increase provision of sewerage facilities to the urban population from 18% in 2010 to 22% by December 2015. By June 2013, water supply coverage was 86% in the 19 urban regional headquarters, which were defined by MKUKUTA to represent urban sector. The coverage in district head quarters and small towns was 53% and in Dar es Salaam coverage reached 68%.

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building: The component support include strengthening the legal framework, provide technical and managerial assistance, support the development of infrastructures, providing working tools and assisting in developing human resources, including skills and knowledge.

The water sector MIS became operational since October 2011; currently the system is in use with reliable information about implementation of WSDP specifically on financial, procurement and contract management. In terms of MIS capacity building, training was conducted for MoW, Line Ministries and IAs including 133 LGAs, 21 RSs, 9 BWOs, 21 UWSSAs in Regional Centres, 106 small towns, MoW Agencies (DDCA, WDMI, DAWASA), and 6 National Projects. Staff trained from these agencies included procurement officers, accountants, engineers, planning officers,

district treasures, and other technical staff. The training for staff from IAs and data verification was a continuous process and decentralized to component levels.

The two acts namely; Water Resources Management Act No. 11 and Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 became effective in August 2009. Regulations on 14 sections out of 41 sections in the Water Resources Act were completed. Three regulations were gazetted, namely, registration of water users association; water abstraction, use and discharge; and procedure for nomination board members for National Water Board and Basin Water Boards were gazetted. Three out of 11 Regulations in the Water Supply and Sanitation Act were completed.

On the annual financial audits and technical audit for the FY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 were carried in March-April 2013. The technical audits focused on auditing value for money, procurement and safeguards adherence. This makes a total of two technical audits including the audits for three financial years (2007/2008, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010) done in December 2010 and January 2011. Also, a special audit was conducted between August and September 2010. The responses and implementation status of the action plans for Financial and Special Audits were shared with DPs and finally submitted to CAG. There are no outstanding issues from CAG as far as Special and Financial Audits are concerned. The audit report of FY 2011/2012 had an unqualified (clean) opinion but with an emphasis on issues relating to incomplete projects resulted delayed release of funds.

Safeguards

The overall project environmental and social management plans were addressed, and highlighted the strong progress that was made on key issues, including subproject screening. The preliminary screening results outlined entire risky subprojects to be financed in the fiscal year. The findings show that there are 11 Category III (risk) subprojects plus 25 subprojects with likely land acquisition issues. The 36 subprojects were targeted for field assessment and monitoring as a priority activity. The safeguard team was working with local government and implementing entities to complete the environmental and social screening forms for all 36 sub-projects so as to enable final identification of Category III/A subprojects for follow-up of safeguards interventions. Preliminary environmental assessment (PEA) or environmental audits were recommended as safeguards instruments to be undertaken before rehabilitation and the assessment was in progress for some projects. The remaining 92 subprojects were Category I (less risky).

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E is necessary for evidence-based decisions, performance improvements and accountability in any sector Programme or project. The value of M&E is realized when its data and information are used in prioritization and quality control of activities. Integrated Water Sector M&E system was drafted, which upon its approval will form the basic tool for a robust result-based management that aims at overall water sector performance improvements in the country. The integrated M&E framework was designed to ensure that the relationships between inputs and outputs are periodically measured and reported through a real time water sector MIS that will be linked to EWURA MAjIs database that have reports from Utilities; will also be linked to LGAs Water Point Mapping system and BWOs' monitoring and reporting mechanism. To ensure output quality and value for money; the framework guides on conducting regular field monitoring visits, internal and external audits, technical audits, joint supervision missions; technical supervision visits; internal technical audits and other ad-hoc visits by senior ministerial officials. Reports from field

monitoring visits, surveys and other sector studies will be shared and discussed in the sector dialogue mechanism.

The household surveys and census are necessary to complement the routine system, particularly for monitoring outcomes and impacts. However, it should be noted that, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with other stakeholders administers all national representative surveys. MoW will continue to be keen in prior discussions of data collection tools and in using the data and information from the census and survey analytical reports as will be produced by NBS as execution of the census and surveys calendar of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).

Implementation Challenges

The outstanding challenges experienced during implementation include human resources capacity constraints especially in financial management, procurement and contract management as well as engineering professions; inadequacy of office and transport facilities for implementation of WSDP activities. Insofar as water resources management is concerned, inadequate water monitoring equipment, tools for data collection and other working facilities (office accommodation, gauging stations for water resources monitoring and data collection equipment). Besides, inadequate funding hampered smooth monitoring of environmental issues, carrying environmental audits and implementation of proposed mitigation measures. Conservation of water sources and climate change were the key issues, which need sustainable mitigation measures. Funds for environmental and social safeguards interventions are not clearly indicated to LGAs, RSs, UWSAs and Basins for continuous follow up of safeguards implementation.

Other challenges experienced in execution of projects were: inadequate knowledge in conducting environmental screening and filling of environmental safeguards screening forms. Inadequate safeguard skilled staff has hampered smooth monitoring of environmental issues, carrying environmental audits and supervision of implementation of proposed mitigation measures. There was also insufficient awareness of communities on the importance of community contribution to O&M as well as capital investments. Consequently, most of LGAs have not formed COWSOs for good O&M of their projects; was a big challenge across LGAs, which have completed construction of water projects.

Key Areas for WSDP Phase II

The government is strongly committed in continuing with implementation of WSDP. In phase II that will commence by July 2014 and its implementation up to 2019/2020, the Programme development objective will not change, but programme strategies and priorities for water resources management and for improving water supply and sanitation services in both rural and urban areas will be further sharpened. The strategic framework for WSDP during phase II will have much focus on the areas of district comprehensive planning for the whole district (rehabilitation, capital investments for new projects, and operations and maintenance arrangements that ensure sustainability); prioritizing on cost-effective options for selection of projects; sharpening of Phase II indicators; strategic investments to be guided by IWRM plans and Comprehensive and reviewed water supply plans; issue of sustainability to be given priority and more commitments to sanitation campaigns.

Lessons learnt

In the course of implementation of the Programme, lessons were learnt which should be mindfully taken on board while planning future interventions. These lessons include: planning and budgeting

processes through the wide approach to planning and maximizing use of WSDP Management Information System (MIS) so far has addressed various challenges in financial reporting as enhancement was done especially by ensuring MIS trainings to key IAs personnel conducted. Also, efficiency of Council Water and Sanitation Teams (because they are composed of heads of departments) need to be augmented by a team of middle level officers for day-to-day follow-ups of implementation.

Other issues of importance were the use of consultants to conduct hydrological studies (for boreholes), and later employing contractors to drill had several challenges including the problem of various dry boreholes; and procurement, disbursement and financial management issues dominated Government-DP dialogue (Management Information System, Technical Audit, No Objection, etc.); as well amongst lessons on procurement was how to speed up the no objection processes, which were the main reason for delayed procurement processes at almost all levels. This, in addition to other challenges of inadequate reporting systems that led to temporary measures of halting the normal disbursement arrangement in favour of the claimed certificate payments, had impacts in affecting the overall WSDP I performance.

Way Forward

In the coming phase of the Programme, the focus will be exerted on: completing works spilled over to WSDP phase II; including all areas where studies were done in phase I but work could not start due to fund deficits, delays in fund disbursements or delays in procurement; integrating Water Sector Management Information System (MIS) with M&E functions to ensure constant updating of data and information including physical progress reporting; and for vibrant implementation, supervision and reporting framework; the MIS will be linked with subsector databases so as to comprehensively capture both financial and physical output data and information as per M&E requirements. Also, application of safeguard instruments in the Programme should be treated fairly by allocating enough resources (staffing, funding, and conducive working environment) both at MoW and IAs; and for enhancing close coordination and follow ups on sanitation interventions; the Programme document and an implementation strategy for the National Sanitation Campaign will be documented separately basing on the Sanitation MoU guidance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Water Sector Development Programme

Development of policy, institutional and legal frameworks in the 2000s has resulted into substantial impacts in the implementation of water resources, water supply and sanitation in rural and urban areas, and capacity development interventions in the country. These sector reforms with its sector wide approach has enabled and reinforced executions of water projects countrywide. Through the National Water Policy (NAWAPO - 2002) and the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS - 2006) aiming at developing a comprehensive framework for sustainable development of the country's water resources has revealed substantive progress in implementation of various planned interventions in the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP – 2006-2025). The main focus of this Programme is to strengthen sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improve access to water supply and sanitation services, which ultimately envisaged at attaining the Millennium Development Goals and targets of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction – MKUKUTA II.

Currently, we have seen a trend towards strengthening efforts to rural interventions, thus, the National Water Policy 2002 reaffirms the principle that sustainability of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) services require that communities take the lead in developing their water supply and sanitation facilities and be fully responsible for the O & M of their facilities. The private sector provides support to communities in planning, design, construction and O&M. The objectives of the policy on domestic water supply and sanitation projects in rural areas are to implement demand responsive approaches for service delivery, cost recovery, cost sharing in capital investment, ownership and management of schemes by communities.

WSDP Phase I noted a significant number of projects, which were at risky of not being completed at the phase I closing period in June 2014, though tremendous achievements are expected at same time. The risky projects were brought about several reasons as inadequacy in financial management for several IAs, shortage of personnel with technical know how on procurement and contract management issues, inadequacy in technical supervision, poor planned M&E practices and the shortage of skilled and competent personnel in project management in general.

A number of measures were taken by the Ministry of Water including organising the sensitization fora, which involved IAs , DPs and other sector stakeholders; issuing of guidelines related to financial management and procurement procedures to the implementers; strengthening supervision practices by administrative and technical personnel to oversee implementation. Technical Assistance staff were procured and technical personnel relocated accordingly. The sector coordination was further strengthened both at MoW and PMO–RALG. It should be noted that, the overall programme implementation involves more than 300 IAs.

Financially, the Programme has realized substantial progress which include increase in financial commitments of which by June 2013 was US\$ 1,364 million with the financial performance of US\$997 million, corresponding to 73 per cent of the revised budget, disbursed over the six years of implementation between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2013; and also, the strengthening of financial reporting with utilization of water sector management information system (MIS). The disbursements is channelled to WSDP components of (i) Water Resources Management, which is implemented in all nine Basin Water Offices; (ii) Scaling-up of Rural Water Supply and

Sanitation implemented in 132 local government; (iii) Scaling-up of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; and (iv) the Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building to support the management of the Programme through policy formulation, oversight and capacity building roles. The Ministry remains with responsibility of overall coordination of the programme.

1.2 The 2013 Water Sector Status Report

The Water Sector Status Report 2013 presents the status of implementation by the programme components during the financial year 2012/2013. It is describing what was done in the main areas of focus which involve planning and budgeting aspects, financial details, procurement and contract management practices, supervision and monitoring executions. Through presentation of implementation in the programme components, the report has outlined overview of water resources management; and state of water supply and sanitation by giving situation analysis. Specifically, the report ventures on pertinent issues related to the implementation such as, programme management and coordination capacity; the WSDP MoU compliance with specific concern of reporting requirements by IAs; integrated water resources management and development initiatives to guide and coordinate various economic and social development plans; preparation for WSDP II with emphasis on financial gap, completing spill over projects and interventions for Phase II; and environmental and social safeguards

1.3 Scope and Purpose of the Report

This report gives analysis of level of implementation of water projects countrywide including constraints and issues that underpin the programme performance under the SWAp framework. The report proposes remedial measures to identified challenges faced during programme implementation.

1.4 Structure of the Report

The report is arranged in 10 chapters with introductory part giving a brief explanation of the Programme since its inception. Chapter 2 presents the status of sector financing and financial performance of the programme including results from audit trails. Chapter 3 presents the status of implementation of the procurement plan up to June 2013. Chapter 4 presents status of implementation of WSDP planned activities in all programme components for the period from July 2012 to June 2013. Chapter 5 discusses achievements and challenges of implementation of safeguards policies and guidelines. Chapter 6 describes status of the use of water and sanitation facilities as analysed by national surveys. Chapter 7 brings out status of the water sector monitoring and evaluation. Chapter 8 presents the status of implementation of the 7th Joint Water Sector Review's undertakings. Chapter 9 introduces key areas for WSDP Phase II and the draft undertakings for 2013/2014; and Chapter 10 highlights the lesson learnt and way forward.

2.0.SECTOR FINANCING

This chapter analyses financial progress made in implementing the WSDP for the period ending 30th June 2013, in comparison to work-plans, with the aim of improving performance and accountability in the future.

It further provides analysis on the expenditure and financial resources disbursed during the year ended June 2013, and also cumulative financial information from July 2007 to June 2013.

2.1 Approved Budget for the FY 2012/2013

The approved budget for WSDP components for implementation in FY 2012/2013 was in consideration of WSDP Restructured Package and the granted extension period of WSDP Phase I up to June 2014. The extended period was designed to use the same budget approved for implementation of WSDP Restructured Package, which was previous planned to end by June 2012.

The approved development financial resources allocation to Water Sector in the FY 2012/2013 was **USD 376,439,288 (TZS 564,658,932,286)** out of this total amount, **USD 93,343,978 (TZS 140,015,967,000)** was local and **USD 283,095,310 (TZS 424,642,964,844)** was foreign fund. **Table 1** shows a summary of financial resource allocation to different components implementing WSDP for FY 2012/2013 while **Fig. 1** shows budget distribution for FY 2012/2013 for development budget estimates.

Table 1: Distribution of Budgets for FY 2012/2013 in Sector Sub-Programmes

| Name of Programme | Development budget estimates (USD) | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Local In USD | % of Total Local Dev. Budget | Foreign In USD | % of Total Foreign Dev. Budget | TOTAL |
| Water Resources Development and Management | 1,267,700 | 1.36 | 16,206,171 | 5.72 | 17,473,871 |
| Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | 6,404,132 | 6.86 | 74,120,893 | 26.18 | 80,525,025 |
| Urban Water Supply and Sanitation | 84,554,910 | 90.58 | 173,410,799 | 61.26 | 257,965,709 |
| Strengthening Sector Institutions and Capacity Building | 1,117,237 | 1.20 | 19,357,447 | 6.84 | 20,474,684 |
| TOTAL | 93,343,979 | | 283,095,310 | | 376,439,289 |

Source: MTEF: Exchange rate: TShs. 1,500/USD

Budgets Distribution for FY 2012/2013 in sector sub-programmes Development budget estimates (USD)

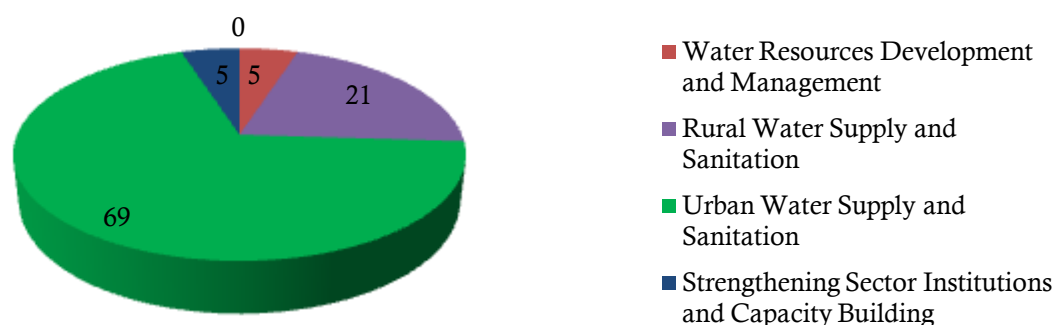


Figure 1: Budget Distribution for FY 2012/2013 for Sector Development Budget Estimates

2.2 Sources of Funds

The Government of Tanzania (GoT) in collaboration with Development Partners (DPs) committed funds to finance the WSDP in the first phase of five years period from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 at an estimated cost of USD 951 million. The GoT and DPs jointly agreed to extend the implementation of phase I of WSDP up to June 2014. During the implementation of phase I, more commitments were received from DPs. By the end of June 2013, the total amount committed reached USD 1,364 million, which is an increase of USD 413 million, equivalent to 43% of the original estimates (as shown in **Table 2**).

From the available Basket Fund of US\$ 591 million, **US\$ 505** million already disbursed by the six basket DPs. By end of June 2013, KfW, AFD and NLE have already fully disbursed their committed contributions to the Basket. DFID, AfDB and IDA are yet to disburse about **US\$ 86** million, which will finance the on-going contractual obligations that are supposed to be financed by Basket DPs (as shown in **Table 3** below). **Fig. 2** shows commitments versus disbursements as of June 2013 in USD.

Table 2: WSDP Commitments Vs Disbursements as of June 2013 in USD

| Source | Original Commitment in USD | Revised Commitment | Actual Disbursement as June 2013 | Performance (%) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| GoT | 251,000,000 | 251,000,000 | 202,393,077 | 81 |
| Basket Partners* | 330,000,000 | 591,046,079 | 505,222,849 | 85 |
| Earmarked Partners** | 370,000,000 | 518,100,805 | 285,049,279 | 55 |
| Own Source | 0 | 3,929,958 | 3,929,958 | 100 |
| Total | 951,000,000 | 1,364,151,820 | 996,595,163 | 73 |

Source: Water Sector MIS: BoT exchange rate for the specific date of transaction (disbursement)

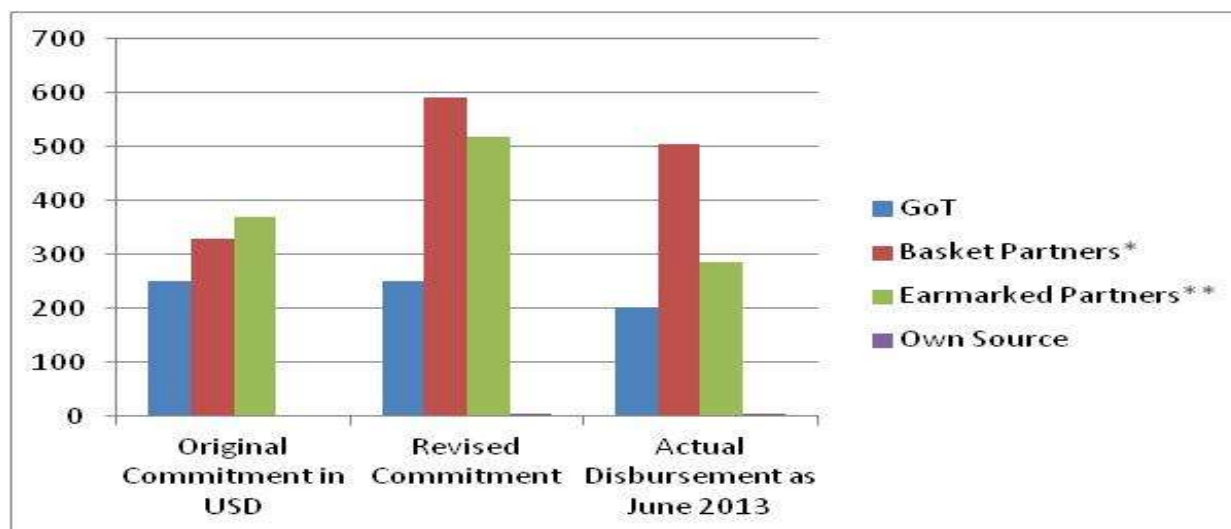


Figure 2: WSDP Commitments Vs Disbursements as of June 2013 in Million USD

Table 3: Disbursement Level by Basket DPs as of June 2013

| Basket DP | Commitment [USD] | Actually Disbursed [USD] | Disbursement (in %) | Balance to be Disbursed [USD] |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| AfDB | 183,980,897 | 134,984,391 | 73 | 48,996,506 |
| DFID | 45,742,779 | 36,584,351 | 80 | 9,158,428 |
| IDA | 209,531,685 | 181,863,414 | 87 | 27,668,271 |
| AFD | 40,654,769 | 40,654,769 | 100 | - |
| KfW | 79,718,729 | 79,718,705 | 100 | 24 |
| NLE | 31,417,220 | 31,417,220 | 100 | - |
| Basket Total | 591,046,079 | 505,222,849 | 85 | 85,823,230 |

Source: Water Sector MIS: BoT exchange rate for the specific date of transaction (disbursement)

2.3 Actual Disbursements

For the financial year 2012/2013, USD 198.120million was disbursed. This includes USD 65.282 million from GoT and USD 132.838 million from DPs, which is equivalent to budget performance of 70% and 61% respectively (see **Table 4** below). However, most of foreign funds sent directly to the projects (D-Fund) caused difficulty entering into MIS during the period ending June 2013. Hence, direct project-financing information made by some of DPs becoming unreliable on both disbursement and expenditure level. **Fig. 3** below shows approved budget versus actual disbursement for the reported period.

Table 4: WSDP Approved Budgets Vs Actual Disbursements for the year 2012/2013

| Development Partner | Approved Budget FY 2012/2013 (in USD) | Actual Disbursement FY 2012/2013 (in USD) | Performance (in %) |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| GoT | 93,343,978 | 65,282,227 | 70 |
| Foreign | 283,095,310 | 132,837,537 | 47 |
| Other Sources | 2,287,165 | 2,287,165 | 100 |
| Total | 378,726,453 | 200,406,929 | 53 |

Source: Water Sector MIS: Bot exchange rate for the specific date of transaction (disbursement)

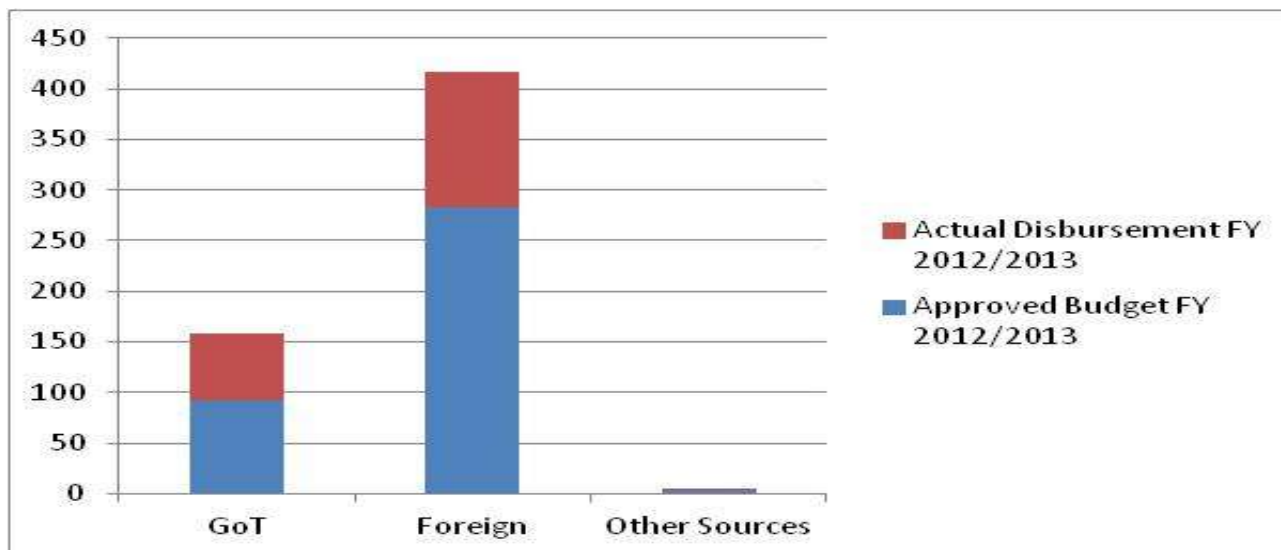


Figure 3: WSDP Approved Budgets Vs Actual Disbursements for the FY 2012/2013 (in USD)

2.4 Actual Expenditure

For the past six years of implementation of WSDP, a total of **USD 973** million was allocated, out of this, **USD 853** million, equivalent to 86% were spent. Most of unspent balance is still in holding account (**USD 17,411,488.95**) and other balances are with LGAs, small towns, district headquarters and basin water offices due to delays in procurement processes. **Table 5** below shows allocated development funds against expenditure by component.

Table 5: Funds Allocation and Expenditure as of June 2013

| SN. | Description | Allocated Amount (USD) | Used Amount (USD) | % Used | Balance Amount (USD) |
|--------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. | Water Resource Management | 56,535,051 | 51,475,160 | 91 | 5,059,891 |
| 2. | Rural Water Supply | 305,839,369 | 226,946,811 | 74 | 78,892,558 |
| 3. | Urban Water Supply and Sanitation | 540,672,911 | 505,485,411 | 93 | 35,187,500 |
| 4. | Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building | 69,504,519 | 68,984,378 | 99 | 520,142 |
| 5. | Funds in Holding A/Cs | 17,411,489 | 0 | | 17,411,489 |
| Total | | 989,963,339 | 852,891,760 | 86 | 137,071,580 |

Source: Water Sector MIS: Average Exchange Rate: TShs. 1,424/USD

2.5 Audit Arrangements

MoW was facilitating and coordinating number of audits which includes, financial audits, technical audits, in-depth financial management reviews and statement of expenditure reviews in terms of compliance with the Finance Act (and its regulations), National Audit Act, International Financial Standards, WSDP MoU, PIM and Financial Management addendum. .

2.6 Internal Audit

A reasonable effort was made since the last year to ensure that internal audit reporting coverage improves. The budget for Internal Audit Unit at the Ministry was increased and internal audit

departments of LGAs was supported financially to make sure that audit for water projects is carried out on quarterly basis. Furthermore the Internal Auditors from all the WSDP implementing agents were trained on report writing skills and how to access the MIS and generate various reports that might be needed for audit purposes.

Submission of quarterly internal audit reports from IAs improved though not all IAs submitted reports timely. The number of audit reports submitted to MoW from LGAs stood at an average of 57% while those from WSSA stood at an average of 80%. More efforts will be put to ensure that all WSDP IAs submit the required reports timely.

2.7 External Audit

The WSDP got an unqualified (clean) opinion in the 2011/2012 audited report by the CAG. There were however matters of emphasis relating to incomplete/ delayed projects resulting from delayed release of funds and procurement process.

3.0. STATUS OF PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

3.1 Procurement Plan

The procurement plan plays a key role to facilitate smooth and timely implementation of procurement activities. In preparation and compilation of such plan, a procuring entity first identifies the activities to be procured and then establishes the appropriate method of procurement and the conditions for the use of each of them. All procurement of goods, works, non-consultant services and selection and employment of consultants are guided by a procurement plan based on requirements and available budget. The current procurement plan was updated at least annually or as required to reflect the actual program implementation needs and improvements in WSDP implementation.

3.2 Procurement Progress

The procurement progress trend has been improving since start of WSDP implementation. **Table 6** below shows a summary breakdown of the status of processing procurement packages by category and donor funds where as procurement processing indicates that out of the 1,058 packages:

- (i) Contracts for 657 packages (or 62%) had been awarded by June 15, 2013;
- (ii) 132 packages (or 12.5%) were at various stage of procurement processing;
- (iii) 269 packages (or 25.4%) have not been initiated, or in other words, had not been advertised (out of 269 packages, 216 packages will not be initiated due to lack of funds, only 53 packages will be procured); and
- (iv) 279 (26.37%) contract activities have successfully been completed while 378 (35.73%) that are under implementation expected to be completed within the programme schedule; and

Considering the fact that WSDP phase I will be closing in June 2014, effort is needed to ensure procurement processes for the remaining packages carried out effectively and implementation of signed contracts finalized as planned. Implementation in 132 LGAs, for construction of sub projects for ten villages is at different stages. To date a total of 262 Contracts were signed and the flow of construction works activities increases as consultancy supervision been approved for awards.

Table 6: Summary Breakdown of the Status of Processing Procurement Packages by Category

| PARTICULARS | Planned Contracts | | Contracts Awarded | | Contracts Not Initiated | | Contracts Initiated | | Completed Contracts | | Contracts in Progress | | WSDP Contracts Cancelled | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD | No of Contracts | Cost in million USD |
| Basket Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods | 123 | 66.888 | 79 | 39.568 | 30 | 23.525 | 14 | 3.367 | 72 | 29.573 | 7 | 9.995 | 20 | 20.906 |
| Works | 448 | 570.858 | 267 | 291.787 | 148 | 202.288 | 33 | 38.341 | 137 | 120.545 | 130 | 171.242 | 124 | 199.250 |
| Consultancy | 308 | 144.671 | 210 | 84.237 | 72 | 33.559 | 26 | 6.130 | 27 | 9.672 | 183 | 74.564 | 68 | 31.255 |
| Non-Consultancy | 9 | 4.428 | 3 | 0.181 | 4 | 0.095 | 2 | 0.031 | 3 | 0.181 | 0 | 0.000 | 4 | 4.105 |
| Sub-Total Basket Fund | 888 | 786.845 | 559 | 415.773 | 254 | 259.467 | 75 | 47.869 | 239 | 159.972 | 320 | 255.801 | 216 | 255.516 |
| Earmarked Financing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods | 7 | 10.332 | 4 | 8.972 | 1 | 0.200 | 2 | 0.052 | 3 | 1.072 | 1 | 7.900 | 0 | 0.000 |
| Works | 21 | 405.952 | 17 | 314.067 | 0 | 0.000 | 4 | 43.350 | 4 | 106.322 | 13 | 207.745 | 0 | 0 |
| Consultancy | 38 | 62.021 | 31 | 54.804 | 1 | 0.050 | 6 | 6.450 | 17 | 32.688 | 14 | 22.116 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total Earmarked Financing | 66 | 478.305 | 52 | 377.842 | 2 | 0.250 | 12 | 49.852 | 24 | 140.082 | 28 | 237.760 | 0 | 0 |
| GOT Financing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods | 12 | 10.678 | 4 | 1.130 | 4 | 0.450 | 4 | 0.966 | 2 | 0.036 | 2 | 1.094 | 0 | 0 |
| Works | 60 | 175.659 | 27 | 131.052 | 3 | 6.063 | 30 | 42.862 | 11 | 9.038 | 16 | 122.015 | 0 | 0 |
| Consultancy | 24 | 8.743 | 15 | 3.656 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3.980 | 3 | 0.183 | 12 | 3.473 | 0 | 0 |
| Non Consultancy | 8 | 0.780 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.680 | 2 | 0.100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal GOT Funding | 104 | 195.860 | 46 | 135.838 | 13 | 7.193 | 45 | 47.908 | 16 | 9.257 | 30 | 126.582 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 1058 | 1461.010 | 657 | 929.454 | 269 | 266.910 | 132 | 145.629 | 279 | 309.310 | 378 | 620.143 | 216 | 255.516 |

The contracts for the supervision of works in the 10 villages' schemes in LGAs were amended to match with the reduced scope (number of villages) of the works. The Ministry has secured adequate funds in the financial year 2013/14 for the execution of the works in all the remaining villages as initially planned.

3.2.1 Procurement Capacity

Most of the staff at the Procurement Management Division at MoW have limited know how on issues of procurement especially considering the World Bank procurement procedures. Training would therefore be required for the staff in procurement under World Bank procedures as well as in contract management. MoW established a team of technical experts within PMU whom their primary role being to review all technical specifications. The experience, which brings in a good result, is coordination between user departments and PMU; these will harmonize efficiency in contract management and record keeping. In order to involve other upstream stakeholders, the Contract Management teams have proposed to be formed for all projects.

3.2.2 Post Procurement Review (PPR)

The PPR was carried out in June 2013 for contracts procured after the last PPR in May 2012, which are a subject of post review. The review exercise aimed at determining whether the procurement and contracting arrangements were carried out in accordance with the legal agreements for the post review contracts. The findings of the PPR will be shared with MoW once finalized together with recommendations geared at improving contract management.

3.2.3 Procurement Training

267 staff were trained in different aspects of procurement such as, procurement of consultancy, procurement of goods and works, Public Procurement Act (2004) and Regulations (2005, System for Checking and Monitoring Procurements by Public Bodies and computerized File, Electronic File and Records Management at different time. Most of the trained staff were transferred to other institutions, thus the new staff remains without knowledge in procurement processes for better output, as the result no improvement and innovation.

3.2.4 Records Management

Records management and record keeping is the key issue in procurement, all documents for any contract have to be kept under one contract file in hard form and electronic form in all stages of procurement. There are 4 components according to the procurement plan with activities of Works, Goods, Non-consultants and Consultants for which records are kept. All the documents are arranged and kept in files componentise.

3.2.5 Storage Space

In order to ensure proper record keeping and security at MoW, two containers were installed and launched as new procurement records keeping office. **Fig. 4** below shows the current improved record management arrangements in the fabricated two containers.



Figure 4: MoW New Records Office (from left are the inside and outside views respectively)

3.3 Challenges, Remedial Measures and Way Forward

Challenges

- (i) Insufficient funds for facilitating publication of contracts and advertisement of bids into local media and payment for negotiation and evaluation teams;
- (ii) Inadequacy of procurement and contract management know how among IAs personnel; and
- (iii) Limited number of local qualified consultancy firms and Contractors to take up some of the assignments, especially in the water resources management and development sub-sector leading into re-tendering.

Remedial Measures

- (i) Budget for PMU in FY 2013/2014 has increased so as to facilitate publication of contracts and advertisement of bids in the local media and payment of negotiation and evaluation teams;
- (ii) Procurement and contract management training programme for PMU staff and other IAs as well as user departments is in preparation stage and will be shared to MoW management in October 2013; and
- (iii) PMU has received more staff from user departments as technical capacity for PMU has increased due to effort of transferring more technical staff from user department.

Expectations and Way Forward

The following are expectations and way forward for achievements of good performance in procurement:

- (i) Training of procurement staff at MoW and IAs in different aspects in order to speed-up procurement processes and to ensure better contract management which is expected at quarter two of 2013/14;
- (ii) Encourage IAs and MoW the use of Mow-MIS with regard to contract management;

- (iii) Specific training especially on contract management and records keeping from the Ministry level to Implementing Agents;
- (iv) Appropriate and timely release of funds to reduce delay in accomplishment of projects and avoiding the risks of losing a good relationship with consultants/suppliers and contractors, hence breach of contracts; and
- (v) Allocating funds to PMU to facilitate procurement processes such as meetings for MTB, opening of tenders & bids, evaluation of tenders, negotiations and monitoring of contracts.

4.0. IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES AGAINST TARGETS

4.1 COMPONENT 1: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Water Resources Management component (WRM) of WSDP can be summarized as; to develop a sound water resources management and institutional framework, promote good governance of water resources and to encourage wise use of water.

The WRM component comprises of three main sub-components, namely:

- (a) **Sub-component 1 - Basin Level Water Resources Management:** designed to strengthen institutional capacity for improving the management of water resources in the basins.
- (b) **Sub-component 2 – Integrated River and Lake Basin Management and Development Plans:** deals with preparation of multi-sectoral plans for the 9 basins which will provide a roadmap for future investments in water resources management and development.
- (c) **Sub-component 3 - Priority water resources infrastructure investment:** – financing of selected priority water resources (single and multi-purpose) management and development investments.

The implementation of the mentioned sub-components has direct implications on the status of water resources in the country. The explanation provided below summarise the water resources situation for the period of July 2012 to June 2013.

4.1.1 Status of Water Resources in the Country

The available water is unevenly distributed in time and space causing unpredictable challenges to social and economic development planning in the Country. The main challenges include lack of enough water storage infrastructures to reserve rainwater for future use and rapid population growth. Based on projected population, the number of people was rapidly increasing from 44.9 million in the year 2012 to about 65.2 million by the year 2025. The annual average of available water per capita was 2,000 cubic meters in 2012, which will be reduced by 30% to about 1,400 cubic meters per capita per year in 2025. This indicates that the country will face a water stress situation, considering that below 1,700 cubic meters per capita per year signifies water scarcity.

Factors such as; increasing multi sector demands, water degradation due to pollution, over abstraction, poor land use practices, and encroachment of land for agriculture, urbanization and industrial development increase water stress on water sources. Among the necessary steps taken by the Government to deal with the prevailing situation is introduction of Intergrated Water resources management approach in water resources management through which water will be effectively and efficiently managed.

Water Status in Basins

The status of water in the country depends on the amount or intensity and timing of rainfall. Tanzania is divided in 9 basins experiencing unimodal and bimodal rainfall patterns. Water resources assessment for the year starting July 2012, depicts that amount of water available for different social economic uses (domestic, irrigation, hydropower production etc) varies from one basin to another as explained below.

Pangani Basin

Pangani Basin is water stressed basin, about 50% of the basin is semi-arid and arid area with bimodal rainfall pattern whereby long rains occur in March–June and short rains in October -November. Rainfall patterns are largely related to altitude, with the highlands receiving about 1000mm-2000mm,

and the lowlands receiving 500mm-600mm. The data collected from representative rainfall and met stations, generally shows that the rains received in this period was average. Distribution of rains in the basin were not even, middle part of the basin around Nyumba ya Mungu dam and Naururu received little rains below 500mm cumulatively, while other parts upstream Nyumba ya Mungu dam (Moshi Airport) and upper Kikuletwa catchments (Tengeru) received sufficient rains of above 1,000mm cumulatively.

Rufiji Basin

The Rufiji River Basin is largely characterized by unimodal rainfall, except for the lower parts of the basin, which experience two rainy seasons. Rainfall is high along the mountain chain in the western Kilombero valley. The annual rainfall in Kilombero ranges from 1,000mm–1,800mm with an annual average of around 1,400mm. Rainfall decreases towards the middle of Great Ruaha sub-basin where annual rainfall ranges from 400mm to 1,200mm with an average of about 800mm. In this year, the Great Ruaha sub basin received less rainfall (below 600mm) compared to Kilombero sub basin, which received rainfall above 2,000mm. In general, the basin received rainfall below the average.

Wami/Ruvu Basin

The basin has both unimodal and bimodal rainfall patterns. The unimodal is found around Dodoma Region along the main Wami River and bimodal type is received in the Ruvu and Coastal rivers catchments. The average annual rainfall ranges between 1,000mm–1,500mm. Generally, during the reporting period the recorded rainfall amount ranges from 1,000mm-1,600mm in most of the areas within the Ruvu River catchment which is above the average.

Lake Victoria Basin

The Basin has an equatorial climate with annual rainfall ranging from 700mm-2000mm. The basin experiences both unimodal (southern part) and bimodal (northern part) rainfall patterns. During the reporting period the recorded rainfall amount on average–ranged from 500mm-1800mm in most areas.

Ruvuma Basin

Rainfall pattern is unimodal such that the dry season is from June to November and the wet or rainy season is for the rest of the year. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 800mm–1,400mm in the Rondo, Makonde plateau and the Matengo highlands while elsewhere–annual rainfall ranges between 800mm–1,000mm. In 2012/2013, the amount of rainfall received was within the average in the eastern part and above average in areas of Mtwara municipality, which resulted into floods. The western part received rainfall below average.

Internal Drainage Basin

The basin experience both unimodal and bimodal rainfall patterns. The average annual rainfall of the Basin ranges from 600mm-900mm, but the north–eastern part of IDB near the border of Kenya is above 1,000mm/year. The unimodal rainfall at an average of 600mm-900mm persists in Dodoma, Shinyanga, Singida and Tabora. And bimodal rainfalls of between 1000mm–1500mm persists in Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Arusha regions. During 2012/2013, the Basin experienced inadequate rainfall in most part of about 400mm-600mm.

Lake Rukwa Basin

Generally, the climate of the Basin is unimodal, which receives rainfall once in a year from mid-October to mid-June. Average annual rainfall ranged from 650mm in the south of the basin to about 900mm in the north, and about 2,500mm in Ufipa highlands. The year under review has experienced

inadequate rainfall in most part of the basin. The cumulative amount received ranges from 450mm-600mm.

Lake Tanganyika Basin

Climatically, the basin is characterized by semi-humid tropical climate with two main seasons, i.e. dry and wet season with average rainfall ranging from 600mm–1,200mm. The highest rainfall recorded in the Basin during the year under review was 886mm at Urambo while the lowest was 396mm at Kazima dam. Both quantities were below the long-term mean annual precipitation.

Lake Nyasa Basin

The Basin normal rainfall ranges between 1000-2800mm per year. During the reporting period, the basin received sufficient rainfall of about 1200-2300mm, which increased the water flows in the rivers as well as in the lake.

Water Situation in Lakes and Major Reservoirs

Lake Victoria Water Level

On average, water level in Lake Victoria increased steadily from October 2011 (1132.58masl¹) to June 2013 (1133.34masl) making an average rise of 0.76m as recorded from three lake gauging stations of Mwanza south port, Musoma port and Bukoba port as a result of the rainfall improvement in the catchment area. **Fig. 5** shows the trend of water levels for 3 gauging stations.

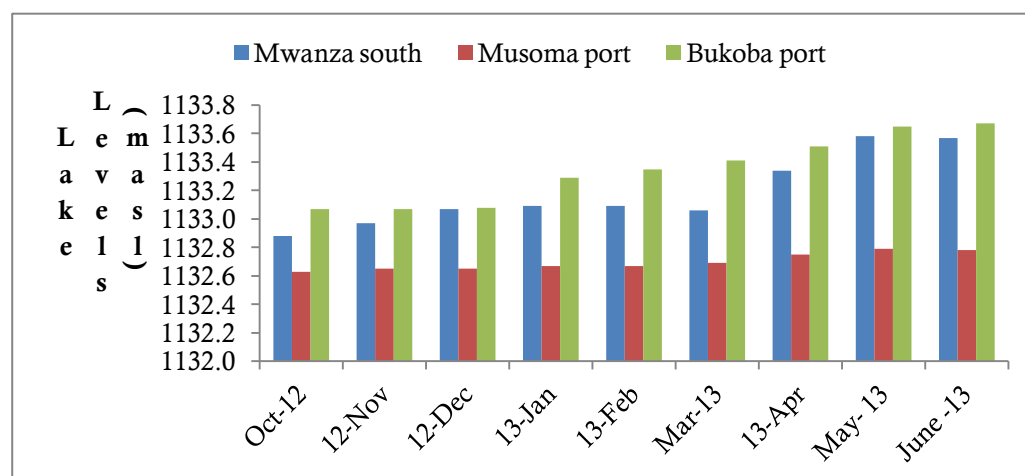


Figure 5: The Trend of Water Level for 3 Gauging Stations

Lake Tanganyika Water Level

Lake Tanganyika water levels show a general increasing trend of the water level. The monthly average of the wettest period (June) reached 774.84masl in June 2013 compared to 774.45masl June 2012, showing a positive increase of about 0.42m. **Fig. 6** below shows water levels for the Lake Tanganyika.

¹ Meters above sea level

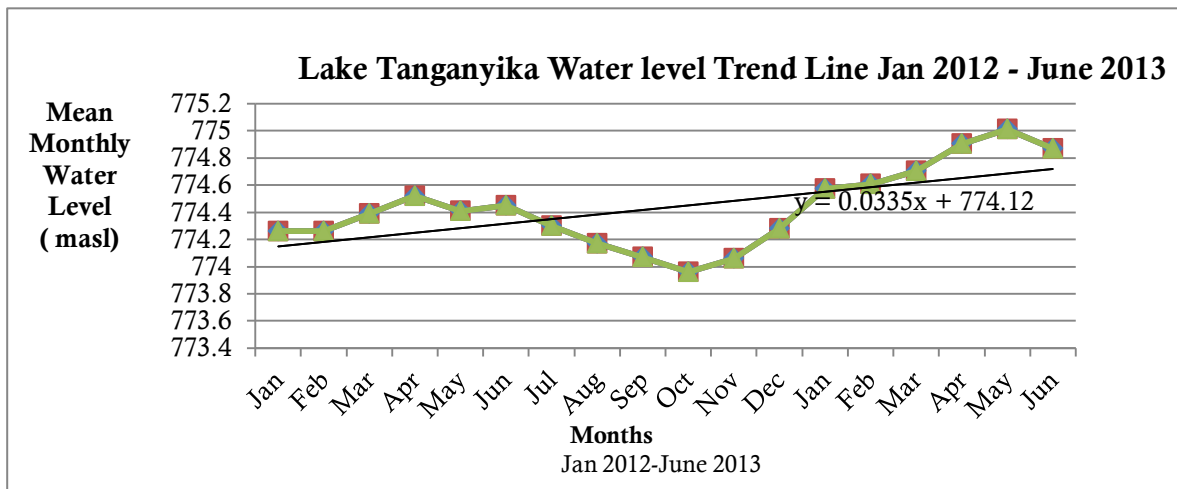


Figure 6: Water levels for Lake Tanganyika January 2012-June 2013

The status of water levels at major dams

Nyumba ya Mungu Dam

The water level at Nyumba ya Mungu dam shows a promising trend, as reached 685.03masl in week 26 (1st July 2013), which was higher by 1.68m compared to the minimum hydropower production level (683.35masl). It was due to sufficient rains received in the catchment area from mid March to early May 2013. **Fig. 7** below shows water levels at Nyumba ya Mungu Dam.

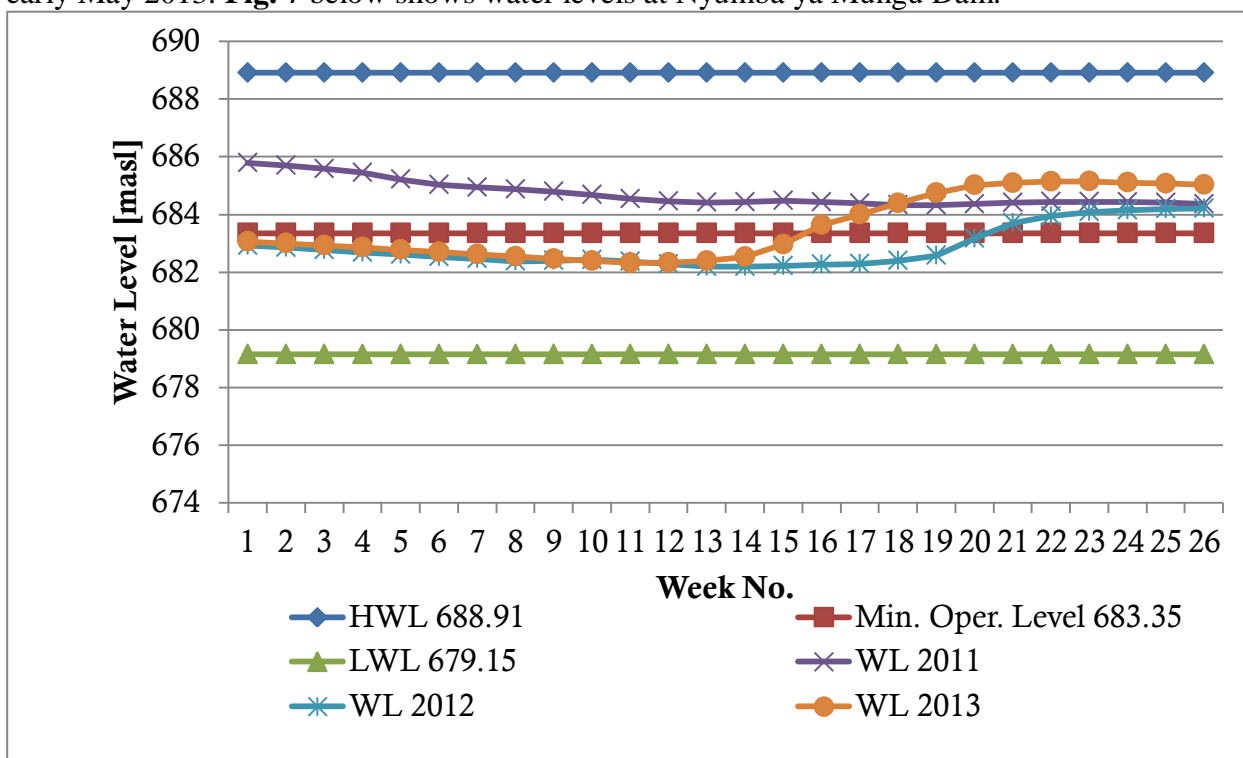


Figure 7: Water Levels at Nyumba ya Mungu Dam 2011- 2013

Water Situation at Mtera Dam

Water situation at Mtera dam is not good because water level was continuously receding caused by prolonged decrease in annual rainfall. The level recorded on 1st July 2013, was 690.68masl. This level is minimal compared to the July's average for period of 2006 to 2012, which was 695.19masl. That means, only 0.68masl is left for water to reach the dead storage (690.00masl). Anthropogenic

activities and effects of climate change in the catchment cause this trend. **Fig. 8** below shows the trend of water levels from 2009 to 2013.

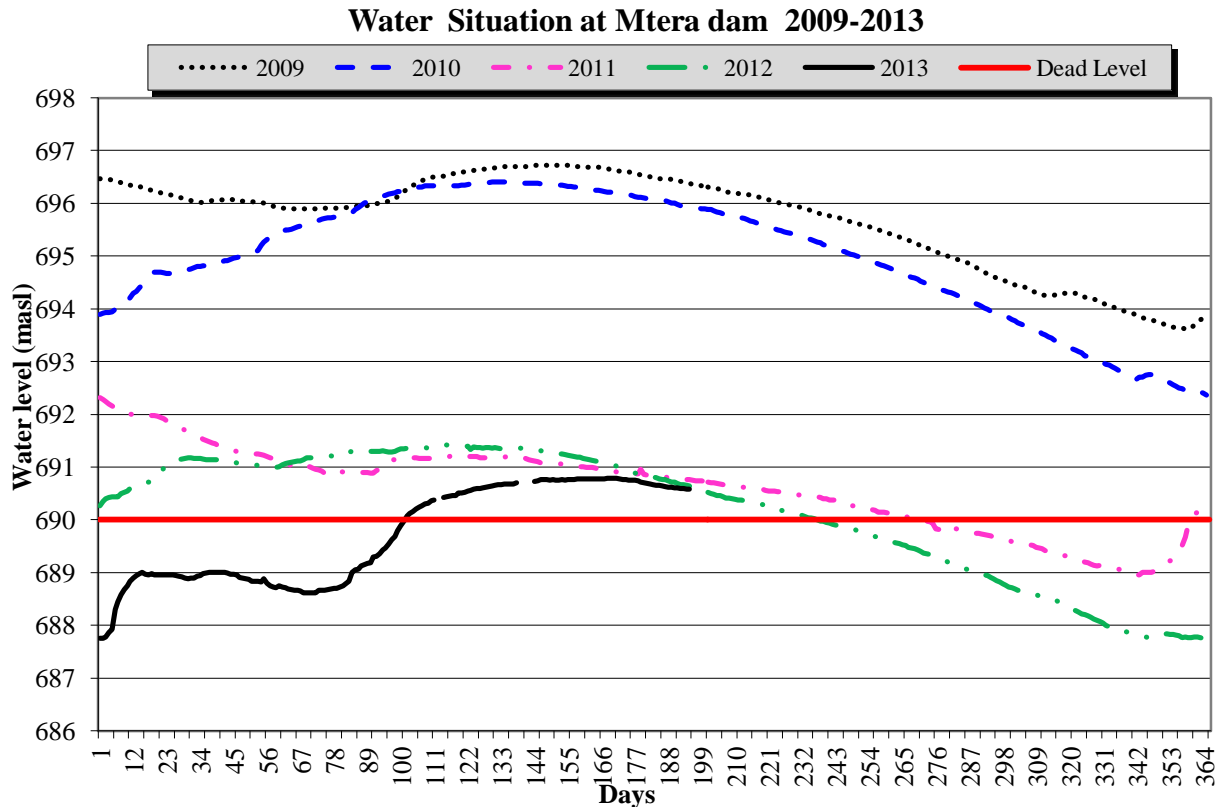


Figure 8: Trend of Water Levels in Mtera Dam from 2009-2013

Water Situation at Kidatu Dam

The water level at Kidatu dam continued to decrease following the decrease of water level in Mtera dam and the amount of water flowing at Lukosi, Mwega and Yovi rivers. Water level recorded on 30th June 2013 at Kidatu dam was 445.64masl, which was less compared to the long-term average of 448.59 (2003-2012) masl as shown in **Fig. 9**.

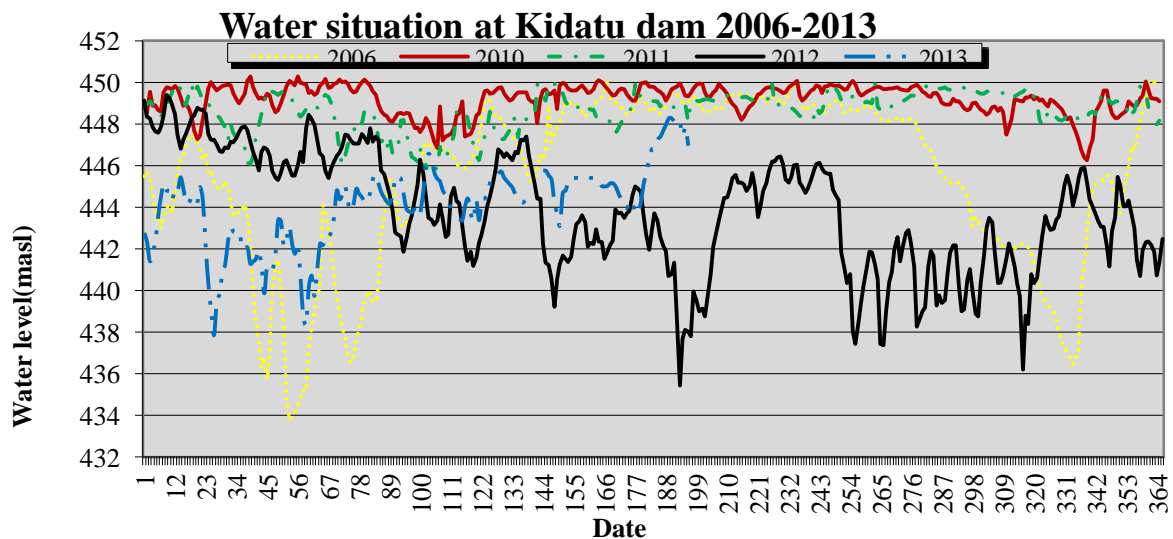


Figure 9: Trend of Water Levels in Kidatu Dam from 2006-2013

Water Situation at Kihansi Dam

Water availability in Kihansi dam has improved as compared to the year 2012. The level recorded on 24th June 2013 reached 1144.70masl as compared to the level of 1144.56masl recorded in 23rd June 2012. However, the dam's water level situation was better compared to other two dams and slightly sufficient for various uses including power generation and environmental sustainability, compared to last year (2012). It was due to increased rainfall in the respective catchment and less human activities. **Fig. 10** below illustrates water situation at Kihansi from year 2010 to 2013.

Water Situation at Kihansi dam 2010-2013

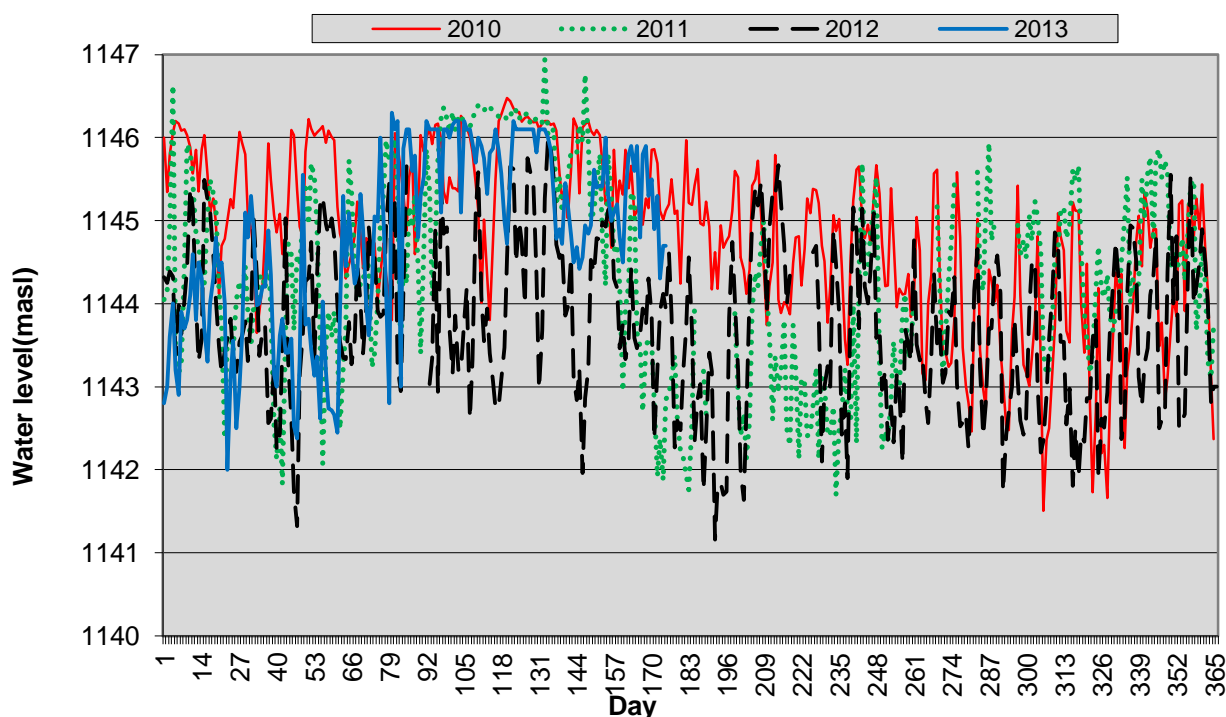


Figure 10: Trend of Water Levels in Kihansi Dam from 2010-2013

Overview of the Water Quality

Water quality management and pollution control monitoring is crucial to sustainable water resources management. In general, water quality in Tanzania (both surface and ground) is within acceptable range (as detailed in section 4.1.6) for different uses, except where there is pollution due to different human activities. Deterioration of water quality due to naturally occurring phenomenon and anthropogenic activities is evident in some parts of the country. MoW in collaboration with other stakeholders takes necessary steps to monitor the quality of water and avoid water resources degradation and deterioration.

4.1.2 Strengthening Basin Level Water Resources Management

(a) Water Resources Governance and Institutional Framework

(i) WRM Act and Regulations

Three Regulations, which cover 14 out of 41 areas of the WRMA were in use. The Regulations for Dam Safety and Groundwater (Exploration and Drilling) Licensing, and Operational Guidelines for Dam Safety were in the final stage. Also, the Ministry in collaboration with stakeholders was in a process to translate the Water Resources Management Act (2009) into simple easily understandable Kiswahili version for dissemination to the general public.

(ii) Functioning of Water Boards

The board discussed on progress, challenges faced in the implementation of WSDP and proposed respective remedial measures.

Likewise, all nine Basin Water Boards are operational as per WRMA of 2009 following inauguration of Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board on 1st January 2013. In FY 2012/2013 a total of 14 board meetings were held compared to the 36 ordinary board meetings planned where by 973 water use permits, 9 discharge permits, annual plan for FY 2012/2013, new water tariffs fees and registration of 11 WUAs were approved. Though the number is not enough but there is an improvement compared to the year 2011/2012 whereby, only 7 board meetings were held. . Other issues noted included inadequate staffing, preparation of job descriptions for all staff, unsatisfactory progress made on preparation of IWRM plan and the participation of BWOs in the implementation of BRN. The summary of the resolutions of basin water boards meetings is given on **Annex 1**.

(iii) Formation of Water Users Associations and Sub-Catchment Committees

The target was to establish 93 WUAs by end of Phase 1 of WSDP. In the FY 2012/2013, 19 WUAs were established in; Pangani (5), Wami/Ruvu (1), Rufiji (1), Ruvuma (2), Nyasa (2), Internal Drainage (1), Lake Rukwa (2), Lake Tanganyika (4) and Lake Victoria (1). The total number of WUAs established in all basins is 74. This is 90% of the target for WSDP Phase I.

38 catchments and 86 sub-catchments were identified; the target was to establish 33 sub-catchment committees by the end of WSDP phase 1. Four (4) sub catchment committees were established in Rufiji Basin (3) and Internal Drainage Basin (1). Eight (8) sub-catchment committees reported in previous years were not made under WRMA of 2009. **Table 7** summarizes the status of WUAs and sub-catchment committees' formation.

Table 7: The Status of WUAs and Sub-Catchment Committees Formation

| No | Item | Pangani | Wami/ Ruvu | Rufiji | Ruvuma | Nyasa | Internal Drainage | Lake Rukwa | Lake Tanganyika | Lake Victoria | Total |
|--|--|---------|------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| FORMATION OF WUAs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Target of WUA by 2014 | 12 | 15 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 93 |
| 2 | No. of WUA formed by June 2012 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 55 |
| 3 | No. of WUA formed in 2012/2013 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 19 |
| 4 | No. of WUA formed by June 2013 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 74 |
| ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-CATCHMENT COMMITTEES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Target of Sub Catchment Committees by 2014 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 33 |
| 2 | Sub catchment committees established in 2012/2013 as per WRMA of 2009. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |

(iv) Granting Water Use and Discharge Permits

All the 9 BWOs continued with updating of Water Permits Register in accordance to Section 69(1) of the WRMA. During the FY 2012/2013, 973 out of 1400 planned water use permits were granted in Ruvuma (184), Lake Nyasa (5), Wami/Ruvu (437), Rufiji (131), Pangani (30), Lake Tanganyika (58), Lake Rukwa (79), Internal Drainage (25) and Lake Victoria (24) basins. In general there are **3,553** water use permits issued according to WRMA of 2009 in all basins. The process of reviewing water rights granted before the enactment of WRMA of 2009 is on-going.

Ten (10) discharge permits including 9, which were approved by the Basin Water Boards were granted in Pangani (1), Rufiji (3) and Lake Victoria (6) Basins. To date there are 18 discharges permits in 7 Basins.

Registration of existing water uses and customary rights was done. A total of 1,503 abstractions were identified; of which 616 were registered in Rufiji Basin (23), Wami/Ruvu (21), Lake Victoria (32), Lake Rukwa (57), Lake Tanganyika (432) and Lake Nyasa (51) basins. **Table 8** shows the number of water use permits and discharge permits issued per basin.

Table 8: The Status of Water Use and Effluent Discharge Permits issued

| Water Use and Effluent Discharge Permits Issued by BWOs | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Basin Name | Water Use Permit | | Effluent Discharge Permit | |
| | 2012/2013 | Total Since WSDP | 2012/2013 | Total Since WSDP |
| Pangani | 30 | 219 | 1 | 3 |
| Rufiji | 131 | 612 | 3 | 3 |
| Wami/Ruvu | 437 | 542 | 0 | 1 |
| Ruvuma | 184 | 586 | 0 | 2 |
| Nyasa | 5 | 378 | 0 | 0 |
| IDB | 25 | 315 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake Rukwa | 79 | 305 | 0 | 1 |
| Lake Tanganyika | 58 | 106 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake Victoria | 24 | 448 | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 973 | 3,511 | 10 | 18 |

(b) Protection and Conservation of Water Sources

(i) Demarcation and Gazettement of Protected Areas

Makutupora well field in Wami/Ruvu basin and Kawa dam watershed in Rukwa basin was gazetted on 21/09/2012 as protected areas. Ruvuma Basin was in the process of gazetting Mtawanya well field as protected area. Milala dam and Laela springs in Rukwa Basin were demarcated by fencing with trees around the sources. Chago wetland (surrounded by Gwan'ga and Chome village) was fenced in Pangani Basin. Demarcation of Ruvu River from Ruvu at the Morogoro Road Bridge toward downstream was on progress.

Six watershed areas were identified for gazetting as protected areas in Pangani basin: Springs of Kinamiri, Boloti, Kwaigaria, Ngagheniand; Water wells; Same and Ngaramtoni-Magereza well fields. 29 vulnerable water sources were identified for protection in Lake Nyasa Basin (15) and Lake Rukwa Basin (14). In general 2 areas were gazetted as protected areas, 2 areas (Maisaka and

Mtawanya well fields) were in final stage to be gazetted and 35 water sources were in different stages of protection.

(ii) Inspection of Industries and Municipals for Pollution Control Compliance

A total of 57 potential polluters were inspected for pollution control compliance in Pangani Basin. All the users were observed to comply with the EMA of 2004 and WRMA of 2009.

(iii) Inspection of Abstractions for Compliance

Basins Water Offices continued to carry out inspection of water abstractions to make sure that all users comply to water permit conditions. Where conditions found to be violated, re-adjustment was carried out and some were closed or demolished.

1,069 water abstractions in total were inspected in 5 basins; Rufiji (83), Wami/Ruvu (46), Lake Victoria (65), Pangani (361), and Internal drainage (514). 6 people were fined for abstracting more water than the authorized in Great Ruaha catchment and Rufiji Basin. In Wami/Ruvu Basin, 26 illegal water abstracters were identified and infrastructures of 7 abstractors were destroyed along the Wami River. 217 water source encroachers including illegal miners were identified along Ruvu River at Matombo division. The Basin had an awareness meeting with most encroachers (small farmers) and provide education on the water sources protection and conservation, and the legal action, which will be taken to them if they continue with their activities.

(c) Conflicts Resolution

Water use conflicts were experienced in 7 Basins. A total of 35 water use conflicts were reported in 2012/2013, of which 24 were resolved in Pangani (9), Wami/Ruvu (5), Rufiji (2), Lake Nyasa (3), Lake Rukwa (1), Ruvuma (3) and Internal Drainage Basin (1). Unresolved conflicts for 2012/2013 were in Pangani Basin (10) and Ruvuma Basin (1). 8 unresolved conflicts in Pangani Basin are in Courts of Justice and others reported to Police station. Due to increase of economic activities and active role of the WUAs established, more conflicts were reported and resolved. **Fig. 11** below shows number of water use conflicts resolved since FY 2008/2009 to FY 2012/2013.



Figure 11: Water Use Conflicts Reported and Resolved from FY 2008/2009 to 2012/2013

(d) Providing Operational Support to the BWOs Rehabilitation/Construction of Offices

The plan was to finish construction of Lake Nyasa Basin and construct new offices and Water laboratories for Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Internal drainage basins and one WUA office in Wami/Ruvu Basin. Construction of headquarters office for Lake Nyasa Basin, reached 85% of completion. Procurement of contractors for construction of office buildings in Zone 3 (IDB, Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika basins) was at negotiation stage. One office for Wami WUA was constructed in Wami/Ruvu Basin under the assistance of WaterAid. Construction and rehabilitation of other offices will be implemented in Phase II of WSDP.

(e) Water Resources Monitoring

Construction and Rehabilitation of monitoring stations

Installation of water resources monitoring equipment was on progress. Operationalization of the equipment will improve ability of basins to carry out their mandated tasks of ensuring accurate data collection and optimal water allocation. During the F/Y 2012/2013, 320 monitoring stations were rehabilitated and new stations were constructed and installed as follows; 198 hydrometric stations out of 243 planned (81%), 69 Weather stations out of 77 planned (89%), 45 Rainfall stations (manual and automatic) out of 92 planned (48%) and 8 groundwater-monitoring stations. In general there are more than 410 operational monitoring stations.

(f) Capacity Building and Retooling

Training on priority areas was conducted in order to bridge knowledge gaps and update the technical knowhow of staff. 225 staff in total from Pangani (26), Lake Nyasa (20), Ruvuma (44), Lake Rukwa (48), Rufiji (18), Lake Victoria (22) and Wami/Ruvu (47) Basins were trained in different areas. The areas covered include conflict resolution skills, procurement and contract management, water governance, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, Database management and integrated water resources management (IWRM).

Five desktop computers were issued to five Basins (Wami/Ruvu, Ruvuma, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Nyasa and Lake Rukwa) under the assistance of iWASH for the management of database.

(g) Dam Safety Management and Flood Control

The following activities were accomplished under the Dam Safety and Flood Management:

- (i) Panel of Experts for Farkwa and Ndembera dam revised the Inception reports and conducted field inspection for the two dams; and
- (ii) Inspection of Kisaka dam, three charcoal dams and an irrigation scheme in Kondoa District was done to assess the damage due to floods and propose rehabilitation measures.

4.1.3 Integrated River and Lake Basin Management and Development Plans

Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (IWRMD) Plans is essential to enable efficient planning and allocation of Water Resources. The target was to establish IWRMD Plans for 8 out of 9 BWOs by the end of WSDP phase 1.

During the reporting period a significant progress was made under Integrated River and Lake Basin Development and Management Plans as follows:

- (i) Draft Final Reports in preparation of IWRMD Plans for Internal Drainage Basin and Wami/Ruvu Basin were submitted. The consultants were finalizing the reports by incorporating the comments provided;
- (ii) IWRMD Plan for Rufiji Basin; the consultant submitted an interim report;

- (iii) Inception Reports on IWRMD Plans for Lake Rukwa Basin, Lake Nyasa Basin, Lake Tanganyika Basin, and Ruvuma Basin & Southern Coast were submitted while consultants were working on respective interim reports;
- (iv) IWRMD Plan for Pangani Basin; the consultant submitted inception report; and
- (v) IWRMD Plans for Lake Victoria Basin, which is implemented regional wise (within the East Africa Community): the consultant completed the inception phase while collection of relevant information from member states was underway.

4.1.4 Priority Water Resources Infrastructure Investments

The target is to strengthen water resource management through provision of Capital Development Grants to finance WRM Subprojects. Progress made includes:

(a) Construction and Rehabilitation of Dams

(i) Ndembera Dam

The Consultant for carrying out Feasibility Study and preparation of detailed design for Lugoda dam and Maluluma hydropower on Ndembera River submitted the interim report in April 2013, which was reviewed by the Panel of Expert. Contract for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Lugoda Dams and Maluluma Hydropower on Ndembera River was signed on 30th April 2013. The consultant was working on the inception report.

(ii) Environmental Audit for Mchemba Dam:

The consultant completed the work and submitted final report on 11th March 2013 to the MoW and NEMC as per EMA regulations. The findings revealed that the project is not feasible, as the entire catchment was encroached by anthropogenic activities. It was recommended to seek for an alternative site.

(iii) Rehabilitation of Six (6) dams

Environmental Audit for six (6) Dams:

The Consultant for carrying out Environmental Audit for six dams (Itobo, Uchama, Nkiniziwa in Nzega District and Leken (Elenywe), Enguikument I & II in Monduli District.) in the Internal Drainage Basin submitted the Inception report. NEMC required each dam to be assessed separately. Rehabilitation will be done after completion of the Environmental Audit.

(iv) Farkwa Dam

The Inception Report for feasibility study and design of Farkwa dam was submitted and approved on July 2013. The contract for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Farkwa Dam was postponed for October 2013 waiting for input from the Feasibility study and design.

(b) Drilling of 30 Boreholes in Pangani Basin

The contract to drill 30 productions boreholes in Sanya and Rombo under was on progress. In the FY 2012/2013, 2 boreholes were drilled in Rombo Districts, which made a total of 30 boreholes. The contract for procuring pumps was signed on 28th June 2013. Also, the Memorandum of Understanding for operating and maintaining the boreholes between the Board, LGAs and community was prepared and will be signed before commissioning of the boreholes. The land lease with previous owners (community) for the 20 productive boreholes drilled in Sanya (15) and Rombo (5) districts was signed.

4.1.5 Management of Trans-Boundary Waters

Several Trans-boundary Water Resources Management Initiatives were implemented in the financial year as indicated below:

(i) Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

During 2012/2013, NBI accomplished the following:

(a) The Council of Ministers meeting held in Juba in June 2013 noted the signing of a 15.3 million grant agreement with World Bank to facilitate cooperative water development and management in the Nile Basin; the signing of USD 3.5 million with African Development Bank for the jointly water resources planning project between the Egypt, South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia; and also the contract of a total amount USD 105,442,000 for climate change adaptation study in the Nile Basin that was signed by NBI. The Council of Ministers required more information on the Navigation route from Lake Victoria to Mediterranean Sea project since it traverses the NBI countries;

(b) Ratification of CFA: Upstream countries agreed during their meeting to speed up and finalize ratification process of the Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) in order to bring it into force. It is a matter of urgency for Ministry of Water and Foreign Affairs to consult on the status of cooperation in the Nile River Basin and how the Navigational Route between L. Victoria and Mediterranean Sea Project do complement with CFA to build confidence and strengthen existing cooperation.

(c) Nile Equatorial Lakes Council Of Ministers (NELCOM) Meeting: It was held on February 2013 in Kigali and the outcome of the meeting includes; the approval of a numbers of studies that were carried out and recommendations to improve the recruitment processes of NELSAP to ensure geographical balance and increase the pace of implementation of regional projects such as Rusumo Hydropower Project.

(d) Nile Basin Decision Support System (NB DSS): The project was finalized in December 2012. The NELSAP distributed the Software for the NB DSS and the accompanied licenses. Tanzania received four (4) high capacity computers and two (2) servers from the NBI for NB DSS Unit at the Department of Water Resources.

(ii) Mara River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project

The status of implementation of project activities in the FY 2012/2013 was as follows:

(a) Feasibility study for integrated watershed management and Preparation of Investment Project Proposal for the Mara River Basin completed in December 2012. The proposal focuses on; (i) watershed management; (ii) sustainable wetlands management; (iii) water pollution and sanitation; and (iv) cross-cutting issues. The total cost estimate for Investment project is USD 38.6 million.

(b) Pre-Feasibility Studies for an Irrigation Development and Watershed Management Project in the Lake Victoria Basin in Tanzania: The objective of the project is to improve the living conditions and income of rural population in the five proposed irrigation schemes of Mara valley and Bugwema (Mara), Isanga valley (Mwanza), Manonga (Kahama), Ngoni (Kagera). So far, three potential irrigation areas were proposed for full feasibility study and design, which is expected to commence in January 2014.

(iii) SADC Water Programmes

(a) Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM)

The status of activities under the commission include:

• **2nd ZAMCOM Technical Committee**

The Ministry participated in the 2nd ZAMTEC, which was held on 25th – 26th March 2013 Maputo Mozambique with the objective of reviewing the progress made on ZAMCOM activities. The

resolutions of the meeting were: (i) countries that have not yet ratified ZAMCOM agreement were argued to finalize the process, (ii) countries to prepare for next Zambezi council of ministers, (iii) countries to nominate members to prepare the Zambezi River Basin Water Information System, (iv) countries to clear their outstanding balances of contribution and (v) increase communication activities within the Zambezi basin.

• ***Shared Watercourse Support Project for Buzi, Save and Ruvuma:***

The project is being implemented in Ruvuma River Basin in Tanzania, designed to strengthen the river basin management institution. Achievements attained includes:

- Drilling of five (5) monitoring boreholes completed.
- ***Community Project Implementation:*** Two (2) environmental Community Projects in Tunduru District including training on protection and conservation were implemented where a total of 5,733 tree seedlings were planted.
- ***Construction of Namatuhi Irrigation Scheme at Songea Rural District:*** Construction of the Weir intake completed and construction of secondary canal was on going.
- ***Mihambwe Pumped Water Supply Scheme:*** Drilling of one borehole with capacity of 17,000 litres/hr completed. Construction of water tank was on-going.
- ***Mangaka Pumped Water Supply Scheme:*** Drilling of three (3) boreholes each having a capacity of 4,400 litres/hour was completed.
- ***Mahande Community based gravity Water supply project:*** By the end of June 2013 project was at 75% of construction.
- ***Project Management and capacity building:*** Ruvuma Basin Water Office (RBWO) received three (3) motorcycles. Earlier RBWO has also received Office furniture and equipment, which includes 7 and office equipment and tools.

(iv) ***Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP)***

The Songwe River, which forms part of the international boundary, between Tanzania and Malawi was changing its course as a result of floods rendering the boundary unstable. The two countries formulated the Songwe River Basin Development Programme to improve the social and economic development in the basin and stabilize the course of the river. The Programme involves 3 Phases: (i) Feasibility study; (ii) Detailed Design and Investment Preparation Project and; (iii) Implementation Phase.

During the period of July 2012 – June 2013, the progress of the planned activities were as follows:

- The main consultant, the National Project Coordinator for Tanzania, Project Accountant and essential facilities for the project office were procured; and
- Awareness and Communication Strategy and commencement of consultancy to carry out detailed design and investment were completed. The Inception Report submitted in May 2013.

(v) ***Lake Victoria Basin Commission/East African Community***

• ***Joint Transboundary Management of Lakes Chala, Jipe and Uмба River Ecosystem***

Development of Lake Chala – Jipe and Uмба river ecosystem programme was ongoing. The draft programme proposal will be discussed in the stakeholders Workshop involving two Countries of Tanzania and Kenya by December 2013. Final Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the two countries of Tanzania and Kenya to work together in the eleven areas of cooperation was signed on 14th February 2013 in Kisumu, Kenya.

- ***Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP II)***

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project Phase II (LVEMP II) is an 8-year (2009 – 2017) regional project implemented in the 5 East Africa Community partner states. The project was designed to address major environmental concerns in Lake Victoria Basin, which have adverse impact on the LVB ecosystem, as well as the region's economy and livelihoods. The status of the project is as follows:

- ***Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Managing Shared Water and Fisheries Resources***

- (a) Monitoring of water quality and data collection in Mara, Grumeti and Mbalageti Rivers, including updating of the Database was done; and
- (b) Environmental monitoring and enforcement in Mara, Mwanza and Bukoba was conducted and seven environmental facilities were found not comply with the environmental standards. Immediate measures were taken to rectify the situation.

- ***Point Source Pollution Control and Prevention***

Designs for construction of the simplified sewerage system for Igogo and Mabatini were finalized and design for Bukoba sewerage system was completed involving more than 550 participants from 146 industries were trained on cleaner production technologies. As a result, 15 industries have adopted cleaner production. Designs for construction of a constructed wetland for treating Municipal wastes in Mwanza Municipality were completed. Revised drawings for reviewing the draft designs report and supervision for construction of public toilets in selected urban centres and fish landing sites in Mwanza, Kagera and Mara regions were submitted and reviewed.

- ***Watershed Management***

The project conducted environmental safeguard training for 11 littoral LGAs where 33 officers and members of environmental management committees attended.

- ***Project Management and Coordination***

The Project supported Lake Victoria Day celebration in Bariadi whereby best performing Community Demand Driven (CDDs) sub-project exhibitors were awarded with certificates, and 22 motor-vehicles were handed to districts and implementing institutions.

Support implementation of on-going CDDs sub projects: 126 CDD sub-projects, 87 from Simiyu catchment area and 39 from littoral zone districts were supported by the project.

Preparations of CDD Sub-Projects: A total of 104 new CDD sub-projects proposals were developed. 61 sub-projects were approved and implementation of 33 approved CDD sub-projects have started. Likewise, 17 new proposals for Co-Management Interventions were developed and approved for implementation.

Capacity Building and Participation: The project organized and conducted training to staff from LGAs and National Project Coordinators (NPCs) on; technical and proposal report writing and project management skills. Other training was on improved cooking stove in Maswa district. Village council members were trained on sub project supervision, monitoring, and financial management.

4.1.6 Water Quality Compliance and Strengthening Water Laboratories

A: Water Quality Management and Pollution Control Strategy Implementation

(i) Determination of Water Quality of Different Water Sources and Wastewater

The objective of water quality management and pollution control monitoring is to have water resources with an acceptable quality. To achieve this objective, the following were done during the reporting time:

(a) Basin-wise, 5,769 water samples from were collected and analysed for compliance. Fig. 12 shows samples distribution analysed as per hydrological water boundaries.

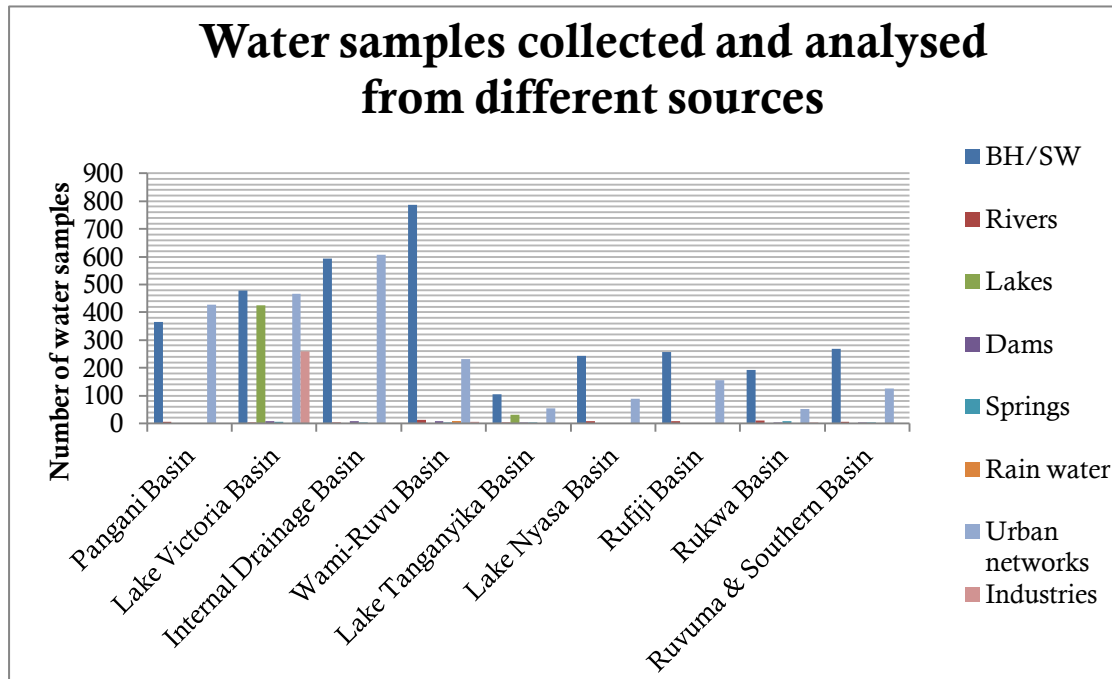


Figure 12: Water Samples Collected and Analysed Basin-wise

The analysis indicates high level of fluoride; chloride, iron and manganese in bore holes and shallow wells. High fluoride was recorded in Arusha, Manyara, Kilimanjaro, Singida, Mbeya in Rungwe River at mission intake and some parts of Sirari in Tarime. In addition, Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Arusha, Ruvuma and Dodoma had abnormal concentration of chloride in underground water sources.

Most open shallow wells and surface water sources from Lake Victoria Basin (Mara region), Rufiji Basin (all rivers in Kihansi catchment, and boreholes in Itona and Luponde Tea Estate), Wami/Ruvu Basin (Lugufu River) were bacteriological contaminated. These demonstrated potential threats that can be imposed on open water sources. Advice was provided to the Authority concerned to look for an alternative water sources or consider feasible treatment in order to have clean and safe water.

The water supply utilities in Singida, Mwanza and Musoma undertook significant actions in monitoring the quality of water being supplied to the community. The challenges in this period were high turbidity water especially in Musoma Water Supply Authority (MUWASA). Authorities were advised to ensure that water is treated adequately before being supplied to the consumers.

Processing industries in Lake Victoria basin are taking positive initiatives to ensure that water used for different processes is being tested to ascertain the physical-chemical and bacteriological quality. The results showed that the water used is of acceptable quality for the intended purposes.

(b) Water Quality Trend monitoring: Tanzania has 28 monitoring stations in Lake Victoria Basin, which were being monitored on quarterly basis. The results of water quality monitoring conducted in March 2013 in Lake Victoria revealed high concentration of pollutant in littoral zones compared to pelagic zone. This signifies that pollutants along the Lakeshores are very high and assimilation processes along the littoral zones are poor compared to pelagic zones thus the pollution load is high. **Fig. 13** shows chlorophyll-a trend in Lake Victoria monitoring stations (littoral and pelagic zones).

Monitoring of chlorophyll –a is a direct way of tracking algae growth and the presence of high chlorophyll-a is an indication of lake water enrichment of phosphorus and nitrogen. High levels of nitrogen and phosphorus can be indicators of pollution from agriculture runoff, domestic and industrial effluents.

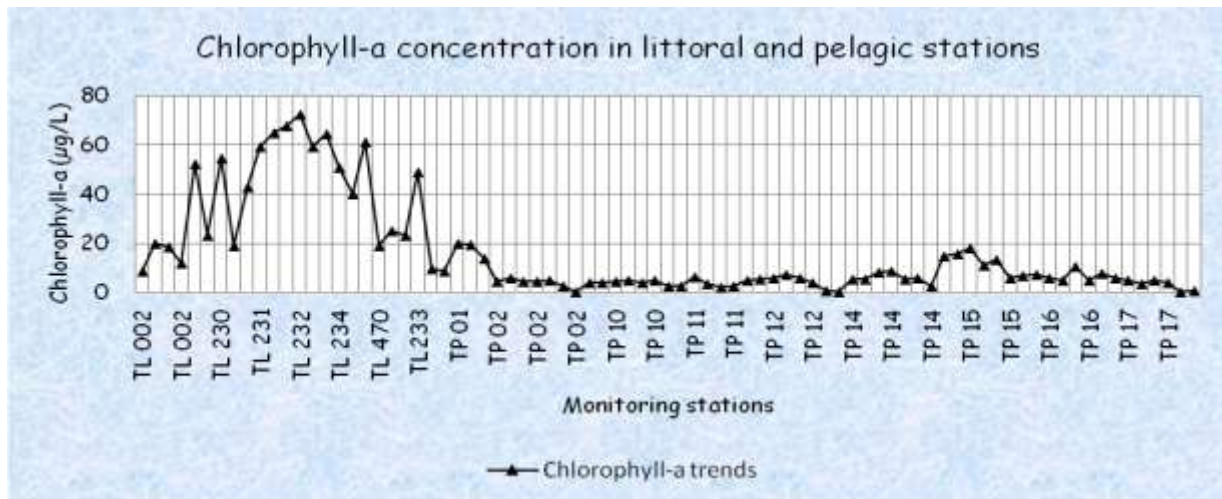


Figure 13: Chlorophyll-Trends (TP-Pelagic zone and TL-Littoral zone)

(ii) **Water Quality Priority Assessment for Water Supply Entities**

Evaluation was conducted basin wise to observe to what extent the issue of water quality is given priority by water supply entities. The results of the assessment are as shown in **Fig. 14**.

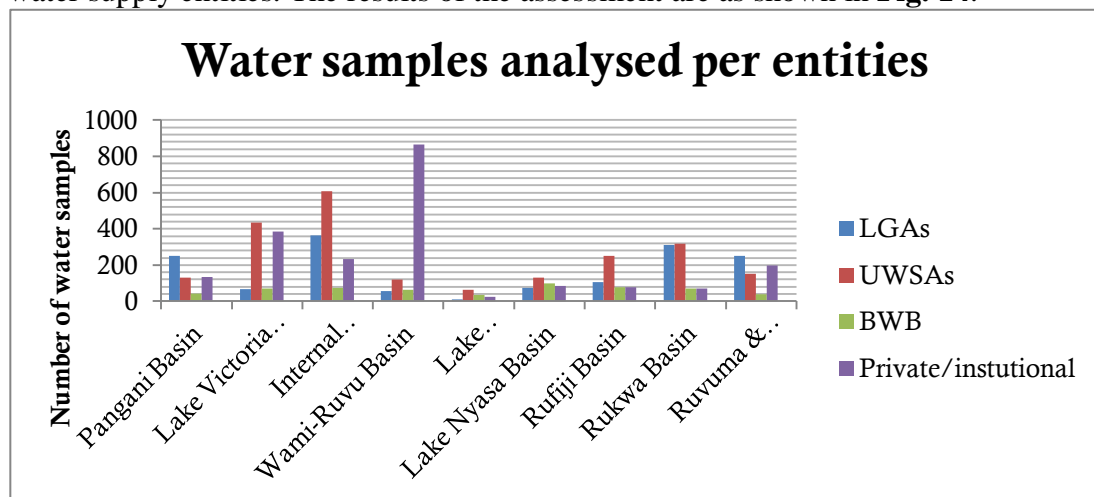


Figure 14: Water Samples from Water Supply Entities Basin-wise

Private/institutions in Wami/Ruvu and Lake Victoria basins took serious initiatives to ensure that the water supplied to the community is clean and safe. The overall assessment in the reporting period is

that water entities in the Internal Drainage basin has shown a good progress on the provision of quality water to the community according to the intended use.

(iii) Advice on Pollution Control

(a) Monitoring of Effluents

In assessing effluent discharge compliance a total of **716** wastewater samples were collected and analysed out of **1,000** samples planned as follows: Eighty two (82) wastewater samples from fish processing factories in Lake Victoria Basin and **634** wastewater samples from wastewater treatment facilities in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro and Mwanza. The results showed that **609** (85%) effluent samples analysed were found to comply with effluents standard to be discharged to the environment and 107 (15%) effluent samples did not comply with the effluent standards. **Fig. 15** shows percentage effluent samples complied and those, which did not comply.

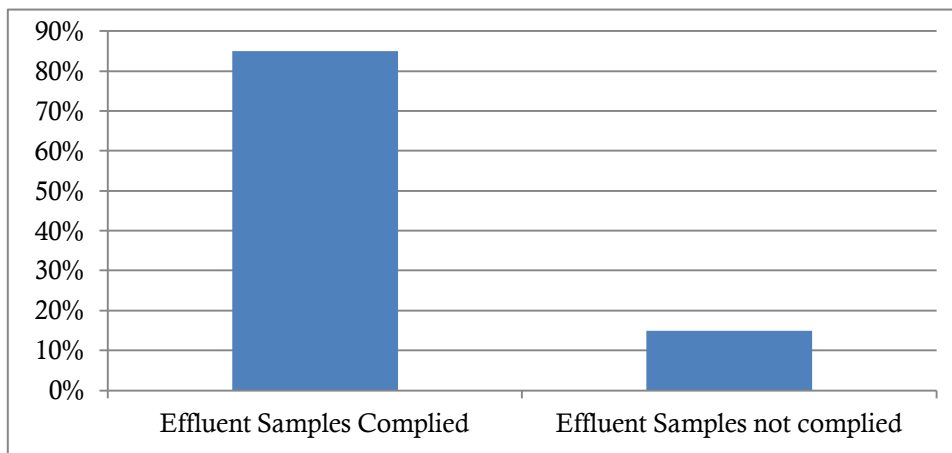


Figure 15: Compliance of Effluent Samples

The effluent samples, which did not complied to the set effluent standards were from fish processing industries and some of wastewater treatment plants from Dodoma and Morogoro. Advice was provided to the Authorities to manage properly the wastewater treatment facilities so that effluents to be discharged comply with standards as per EMA 2004. Basins were also advised not to grant discharge permits until the industries/authorities comply with the set effluent standards.

(b) Monitoring Mining Pollution in the Basins

A total of 22 samples from mining sampling sites were collected and analysed in Lake Victoria Basin. The results showed that in Buzwagi Gold mine most of the sampling points were found to be within the allowable limit except for one sampling point which had high concentration of Iron as shown in **Fig. 16**.

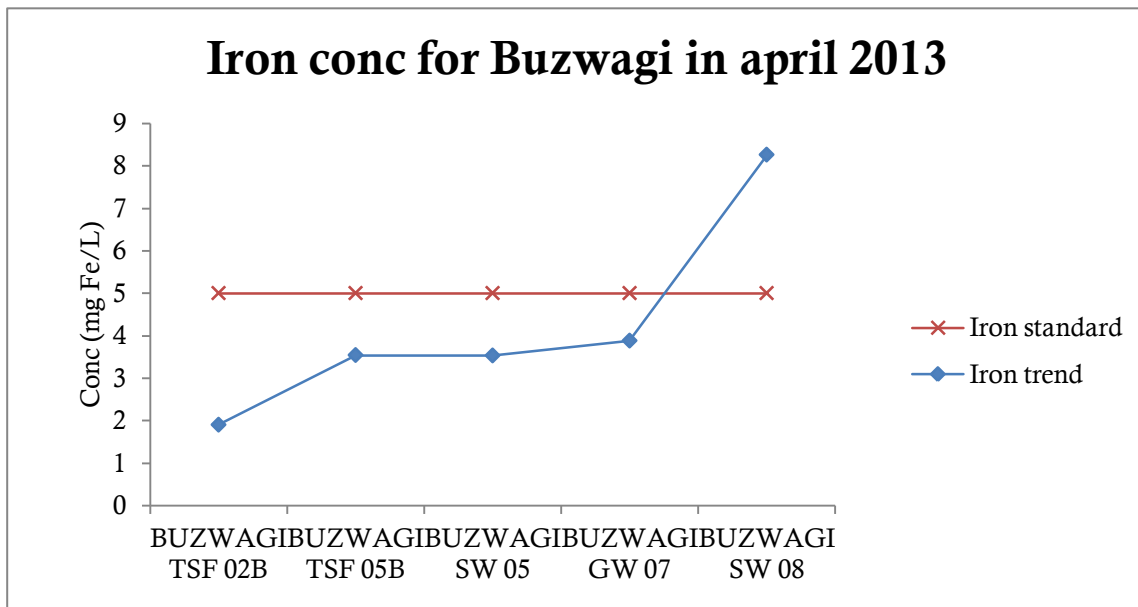


Figure 16: Iron Concentration in Buzwagi Sampling Points

In Geita Gold Mine, the results showed that sulphate content were within to the allowable limit as shown in **Fig. 17**.

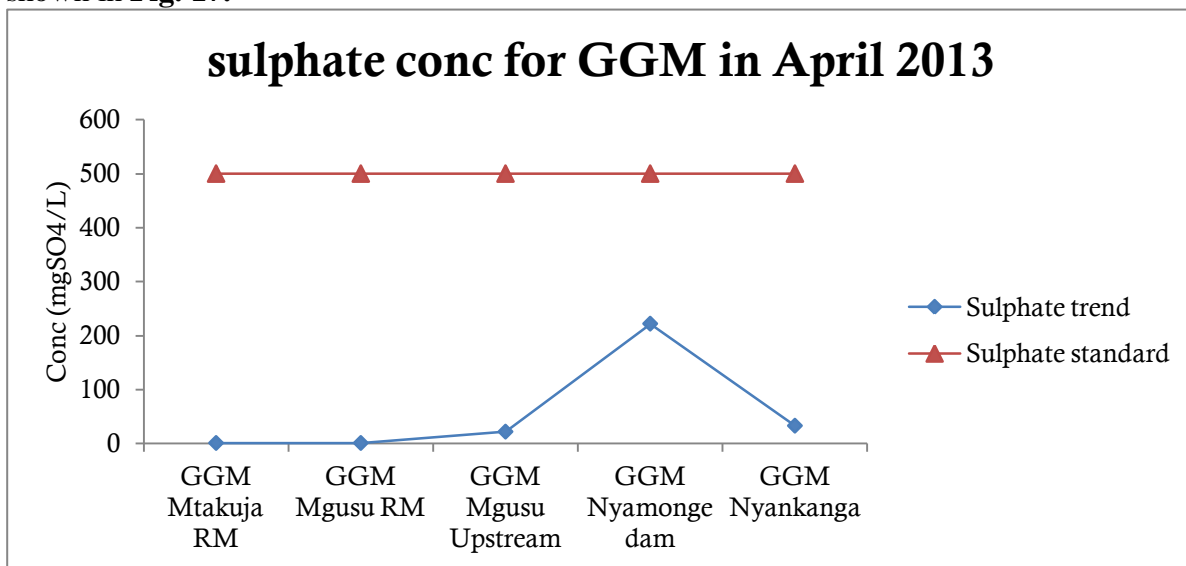


Figure 17: Sulphate Concentrations in GGM Sampling Points

In Bulyanhulu Gold Mine among the parameters analysed only sulphate concentration was found to be above the allowable limits at some points. Sulphate concentration was observed to be high at sampling points as indicated in **Fig. 18**.

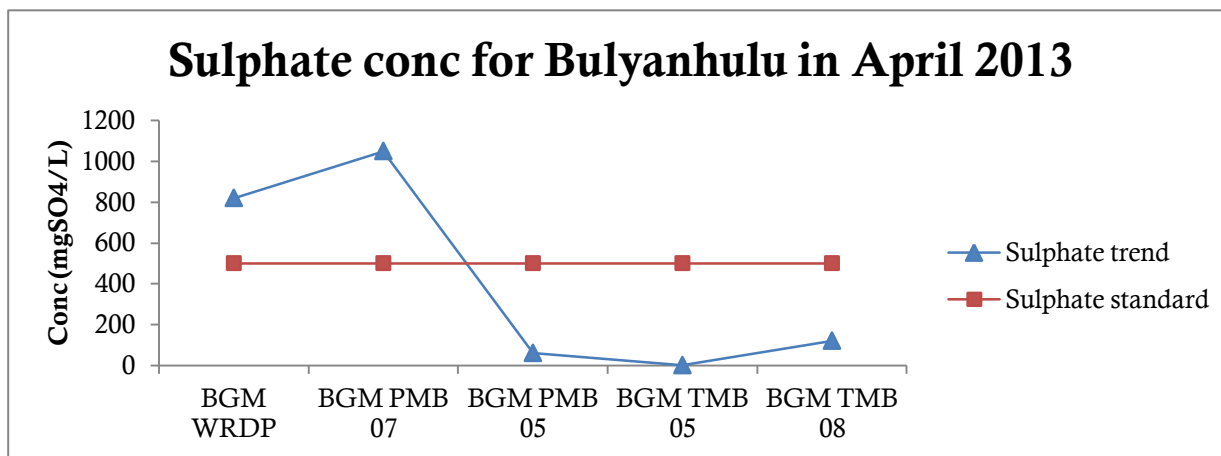


Figure 18: Sulphate Concentrations at Bulyanhulu

(c) Certification of Water Treatment Chemicals, Water for Construction, Irrigation and soil for construction

During the reporting period certification of water treatment chemicals, water for construction, irrigation and soil for construction was done as follows:

- A total of **65** water treatment chemicals (**30** Calcium Hypochlorite and **35** Aluminium Sulphate) from DAWASCO, Iringa, Morogoro and Tanga Water Supplies and Sanitation Authorities and private companies were certified their quality. Two (**2**) chemical samples of Aluminium Sulphate were found to have low strength thus not fit for intended purposes while 63 samples were of acceptable quality for treating water to fit for the intended use. Technical support was provided to the Authorities to adhere on the proper dosage;
- A total of **36** water samples were analysed for construction from Mara, Dar es Salaam, Kagera and Dodoma. The results showed that the samples analysed comply with recommended construction standard;
- A total of **56** water samples for irrigation from Pemba, Pwani, Dar es Salaam and Rufiji were analysed and found to comply with the required standards; and
- A total **47** soil samples for construction from Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Lindi. The results showed that the soil analysed comply with the recommended construction standards.

B: Strengthening Water Quality Laboratories

(i) Procurement of laboratory Equipment and Chemicals for 16 Water Laboratories

In order to strengthen water laboratories and improve their working environment some of the laboratory equipment and chemicals were to be procured. Distribution, installation and training on the use of procured equipment were done in all 16 water laboratories.

(ii) Dissemination of Defluoridation Technology

- (a) Strategy for scaling up the defluoridation technology was developed. The strategy identifies techniques for disseminating bone char technology to remove fluoride in water in the rift valley belt to reduce the effect of fluoride, sustainability of the technology itself and bones collection as raw materials.
- (b) The use of bone char technology is being advocated in order to reduce the effect of fluoride in drinking water. Feedback report on surveyed water sources for the presence of fluoride in Hanang District was shared with Local Government Authority and community in July 2012 whereby water sources suitable for drinking and cooking were identified and cow bone char

technology was advocated to be used for water sources found with high concentration of fluoride.

- (c) Ngurudoto Defluoridation Station was improved by minor renovation of the buildings, construction of washing and drying facilities, fabrication of crates for collection of cow bones, construction of rain water harvesting tank and construction of three tones bone charring kiln.

(iii) Accreditation of Water laboratory Processes

- (a) Three water laboratories of Mwanza, Iringa, and Central participated on the Proficiency Testing (PT) scheme in July 2012. The results show an increase on an average of 70% this is an improvement from the previous run where 68% was attained.
- (b) Eleven water laboratories of Central, Mwanza, Tanga, Mbeya, Arusha, Mtwara, Iringa, Songea, Dodoma, Sumbawanga and Morogoro participated on intra laboratory performance exercise in June 2013. The performance evaluation was satisfactory to most of the laboratories; and
- (c) 13 laboratories (Mwanza, Musoma, Bukoba, Shinyanga, Morogoro, Singida, Iringa, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Songea, Dodoma, Arusha, Dar es Salaam) and Ngurudoto Defluoridation Station were inspected to identify primary requirements in the whole processing of accreditation as required by ISO 17025.

4.1.7 Achievements Vs Planned (MKUKUTA) Targets

| Goal 2: Reducing income poverty through promoting inclusive, Sustainable, and employment- enhancing growth and development | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| | The operational targets | Performance | Percentage |
| 1. | Participatory integrated water resource development, allocation and management for productive use and environmental sustainability assured | All nine Basin Water Boards and National Water Board are in place. A total number of WUAs established in all basins is 74. This is 80% 38 catchments and 86 sub catchments were identified; and 4 sub catchment water committees were formed. | About 60 % implemented |
| 2. | Integrated River and Lake Basin Management and Development Plans in place by 2015. | Consultants for preparation of IWRM plans for 8 basins of Rufiji, Internal Drainage, Wami/Ruvu, Pangani, Ruvuma, L. Rukwa, L. Nyasa and L. Tanganyika are currently in the field working at various stages. Consultants for Internal Drainage and Wami/Ruvu Basins have submitted the Draft Final Report. Consultant for Rufiji is working on sub-basin assessment after submitting the interim report. Other Consultants have submitted Inception reports. | About 50% implemented |
| 3. | Number of monitoring (water and meteorology) stations regularly Producing reliable data increased from 83 in 2009 to 438 by 2015 | 90 hydrometric stations are reasonably good. A total of 320 monitoring stations were rehabilitated and new stations were constructed as follows; 198 hydrometric (river gauging), 69 Weather (meteorological) stations and 45 Rainfall stations (manual and automatic) and 8 groundwater monitoring stations. In general the total number of monitoring stations has reached more than 410. | About 89% implemented |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|-----------------------|
| 4. | Forty five failed dams rehabilitated and 3 major new dams built | <p>Rehabilitation of 7 failed dams (Uchama, Itobo, Nkiniziwa, Leken, Enguikument I, Enguikument II, and Mchemba) is in initial stages of environmental Audit.</p> <p>However the environmental Audit findings for Mchemba dam, revealed that the entire catchment was encroached by anthropogenic activities, therefore the project is not feasible.</p> <p>Construction of 3 new dams (Ndembera, Farkwa and Kidunda) is on preparatory stage of feasibility study, Design and ESIA.</p> | 20% |
| 5. | Participatory climate change adaptation measures at catchment/ water user association level initiated | <p>The following was done;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change issues are considered in preparation of IWRM plans for all basins. • The consultant to prepare the water resources strategic interventions and action plan to implement the National Climate Change Strategy was procured and the final report. The final report expected to be on place by December 2013. • MoW introduced the “Water Sector Climate Change Coordination Mechanism” also referred to as “Dialogue Forum”, with support from GIZ. This forum, which is supposed to meet on a quarterly basis, provides a platform for the exchange on climate change issues between stakeholders of the water sector. It is meant to help MoW better coordinate climate related activities in the water sector. • At the regional level, the MoW has supported the climate change agenda in the Nile, mainstreaming climate change adaptation, and resilience building in all water related initiatives has started. | About 50% implemented |

4.1.8 WRM Challenges and Remedial Measures

Challenges

- (i) Population’s low understanding of the Water Resources Management institutional framework;
- (ii) Low adaptive capacities as regards climate change;
- (iii) Low understanding of the role of water resources in the economy, energy and food security resulting in inadequate support and funding;
- (iv) Inadequate water storage infrastructure, which impedes the nation’s ability to deal with climate variability impacts;
- (v) Destruction of water source areas – watersheds, wetlands, springs and recharge areas - due to encroachments;
- (vi) Increasing pollution from municipal sewage and mining and industrial activities;
- (vii) Poor irrigation technologies contributing to sub optimal water use and conflicts;
- (viii) Lack of water quality database; and
- (ix) Limited technical capabilities to deal with an expanding range of water quality problems.

Remedial Measures

- (i) Enhancing communications and awareness rising of mandates, roles and responsibilities, operational links to water users and performance monitoring of Basin Water Boards, BWOs, WUAs, etc;
- (ii) Completing IWRMD Plans addressing catchment degradation and climate change impacts and securing budget for their effective implementation toward Phase II;
- (iii) Effective support for both investment and institutional development / capacity building, ensuring that NWB, BWBs/BWOs, Catchment/ Sub-Catchment Committees, and WUAs are fully functional, whilst assessing their sustainable financing options;
- (iv) Monitoring and technical supervision of progress in key consultancies including 9 IWRMD Plans, priority schemes designing, and Technical Assistances for MoW.
- (v) Reviewing water use fees and charges to enhance own revenue collection;
- (vi) Inventory of water sources and water users, rehabilitation of failed dams and construction of new water storage dams in all nine water basins; and
- (vii) To strengthen water resources database so as to capture real time data and information as well as development of water quality database system and water quality yearbook.

4.2 COMPONENT 2: SCALLING UP OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES

Sub - Sector Overview

The sub sector is divided into Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Services. The main focus of the sub sector is to supply clean and safe water to household, schools and health centre; and to promote and encouraging best method of excreta disposal, hand washing method after going to toilet and before eating as best hygienic way of using water for good health

The overall objective of RWSS is to improve the provision of clean and safe water supply service and promotion of improved hygiene and sanitation services in rural areas through Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

Interventions planned were categorized in three sub components, namely, (i) the management support (ii) National Sanitation Campaign and (ii) investments in various water supply and sanitation sub projects. Status of interventions in the three sub components is provided here under:

The intervention aimed at increasing water service coverage to 65% in 2015 from base line of 55.7% in 2006 and Staffing districts to 100% so that are able to implement sector plans. In terms of sanitation, the development targets under the National Sanitation Campaign includes improved sanitation facilities for 1,300,000 households in rural areas and 700 improved latrines in schools by 2014. After additional funds from DFID and AfDB, now the campaign seeks to achieve improved sanitation facilities for 1.52 million households and 812 schools by 2015.

Water points: As per 30th June 2013, 3,985 water points out of targeted 7,785 were built using basket funds and 1,629 water points out of targeted 3,136 were built using other sources of funds. The constructed water points from both basket and other sources of funds are estimated to serve 1,403,500 people. Since 2007 up to June 2013, 14,860 water points were constructed and rehabilitated. 200 program village committees out of 1,895 registered as legal water user entities, and 132 LGAs have full functioning DWSTs out of 162 as targeted by June 2014.

The National Sanitation Campaign (NSC): The implementation started July 2012, by 30th June 2013, **538** villages had sanitation service provider, a total of **787** sub-villages had signed declaration and Action Plan to improve their sanitation facilities and stop open defecation. **18,456** out of **100,000** improved households' latrines were constructed/rehabilitated and 15,051 out of 100,000 hand washing points were installed against annual targets as indicated in **table 8** bellow. 100 schools from 42 LGAs were selected to implement school WASH campaign where by **63** schools have **134** functional hand washing facilities. In total, **110** schools managed to rehabilitate/construct-improved toilets; whereby **63** schools out of **100** selected schools were rehabilitated under WSDP funds, while **47** schools were rehabilitated/constructed by UNICEF, SNV, TASAF and CBOs financing. **239** schools formed sanitation club.

The implementation of the NSC is guided by outputs, which needed to be achieved over the resources allocated. **Table 9** below shows the key output as reported by LGAs for the financial year 2012/13. The achievement was limited due to delayed financial disbursement.

Table 9: Achievements on Sanitation and Hygiene

| S/N | Output Indicator | Annual target | Achievement | % Achieved |
|-----|---|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | No. of improved household sanitation | 100,000 | 18,456 | 25 |
| 2. | No. of household with hand washing points | 100,000 | 15,051 | 20 |
| 3. | No. of villages with sanitation service provider | Not specified | 538 | |
| 4. | No. of sub-villages with signed declaration | 600 | 787 | 224 |
| 5. | No. of school meeting 1:50 ² and 1:40 (construction completed) | 88 | 63 | 71 |
| 6. | No. of schools with functional hand washing facilities | 88 | 134 | 152 |
| 8. | No. of schools with latrines meeting 1:50 and 1:40 (other sources of funds) | Not specified | 47 | |
| 9. | No. of schools with sanitation club | 88 | 239 | 271 |

4.2.1 Local Government Authorities Management Support

This subcomponent is aimed at providing support to LGAs on implementation of RWSS projects. The activities involve and their status of implementation is as follows:

(i) Monitoring implementation of WSDP

During the period between July 2012 and June 2013 planned activities were:

- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of water supply projects in all 132 LGAs;
- (b) Verification of water point mapping exercise and updating MIS; and
- (c) Operation and maintenance of constructed sub projects both earmarked and quickwin projects.

The status of implementation is as follows:

- (a) 2 Technical supervision visits were conducted in all LGAs within 25 regions. Furthermore, follow up of activities were done through various means of communication, particularly e-mails and telephones; and
- (b) Also during the period Regional Secretariats conducted monitoring visits to sub-projects and conducted quarterly meetings with CWSTs to discuss progress and challenges in the implementation of sub-projects in their respective LGAs.

During the supervisions and monitoring visits recommendations that were made are as follows:

- (a) The community should be sensitized on keeping clean environment at areas surrounding the wells and fencing;
- (b) LGA to make closer supervision of construction works as per standard and specifications to expected quality and appropriate value for money;
- (c) Community involvement should be emphasized at initial stage of the project, so as to enhance community contribution and participations, while minimizing political interference; and
- (d) The process of establishment of Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs) in the LGAs was emphasized for the development, management and sustainability of constructed projects.

² 1:50 = One pit hole per 50 Male Pupils: 1:40 = One pit hole per 40 Female Pupils:

(ii) Capacity Building

The employed Private Sector Participation Consultant completed his assignment as per contract in May 2013. Database for private sector potentials in the rural water supply and sanitation sector, Guidelines for enhancing private sector participation in RWSSP and training manual for small-scale private sector service providers were developed. The final report of Assessment of Capacity building requirement to enhance private sector participation in RWSSP was prepared. The report was shared with stakeholders during the Joint Supervision Mission in May 2013.

The MIS system was updated and training done on the use and updating of the system to accountants, District Water Engineers and Internal Auditors was conducted. District Water Engineers in all LGAs for sustainability and updating mechanism.

(iii) RUWASACAD Phase II

The implementation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Development (RUWASA-CAD) Phase 2 started September 2011 and will be completed by July 2014. The purpose is to enhance implementation of the Capacity Development Plans of the Council Water and Sanitation Teams (CWSTs), Regional Water and Sanitation Teams (RWSTs) and Basin Water Office (BWOs). A consultant conducted training to pilot districts staff of Tabora, Mwanza and Singida regions. Basin staffs from Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Rufiji and Internal drainage basins were also trained. The review of Capacity Development plans was done in the same areas including Mtwara and Lindi regions in order to make them realistic for implementation.

(iv) Sustainability

Water Points: In order to have non-conflicting data on the number of water points available and the rural population served, it was planned to carry out a water point mapping. Generally up to June 2013, 132 LGAs completed the water point mapping exercise. A total of **75,777 water points** were mapped of which 46,697 water points are functional (62%) and 29,080 are not functional (38%). Water points data for 132 LGAs are available on the website (www.maji.go.tz).

COWSOs: Up to June 2013, 132 LGAs had registrars who are responsible for registration of Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs). A total of 200 COWSOs were established. Sustainability Strategy was prepared and will be shared with stakeholders before the end of October 2013.

4.2.2 Investments in RWSS Subprojects

The strategic objective for investments in RWSS subprojects was carried out through earmarked projects (by GoT and DPs) and the construction of 10 selected village water schemes in each LGA under basket fund modality.

Planned activities were to finance and coordinate the implementation of 10 selected village water schemes. Also other development partners financed water projects ie JICA in (Tabora region), BADEA in (Same, Mwanza and Korogwe) and KfW in (Moshi rural and Hai Districts).

Other planned activities were implemented through Local Government Development Grants (LGDG) in construction of small and medium dam in selected LGAs.

The statuses of implementation were as follows:

(i) Implementation Status of Sub Projects in 10 Selected Villages in Each LGA

Up to June 2013, a total of 120 LGAs started the construction of water infrastructures of which 67 LGAs completed construction in some villages and resulted into having 2,326 water points. 2 LGAs of Urambo and Simanjoro were in the designing stage and Morogoro LGA was in the process of procuring consultant.

(ii) Implementation of JICA Financed Water Projects in Tabora Region

Planned Activities were: (i) To carry out preliminary and detailed design for the selected villages; (ii) To carry out detailed survey and final design for the four villages of Isanga, Mpumbuli, Mabama and Kakola; and (iii) To carryout geophysical survey in 20 villages to identify possible sites for drilling about 114 boreholes which will be installed with hand pumps. So far the detailed survey and final design for the four villages of Isanga, Mpumbuli, Mabama and Kakola were carried out.

(iii) Same – Mwanga – Korogwe project (under BADEA Financing)

Plan activities were to: (i) Review of design from the source to the Kisangara tank on progress; (ii) RFP was issued to consultants for design of water supply from Kisangara tank to Mwanga and Same Small towns; and (iii) Prepare addendum for design of the project and sign contract for Same and Mwanga towns water project.

Implementation status

Inception report prepared, Draft reviewed detailed design lot I of phase I prepared and Lot 2 of phase I contract which include construction of pipeline from Kisangara tank to Mlimani Kiverenge tank to Same and Mwanga Towns was signed.

For Same – Mwanga – Korogwe project consultant went through to review design from the source to Same –Mwanga – Korogwe water project and at the same time Addendum for designing of water supply project from the source to Mwanga and Same town was signed and contract for designing of the same was sent to AG for reviewing and comments.

(iv) Moshi Rural Water Supply (financed by KfW)

Planned activities involved (i) Installation of 130 solar panels in Mikocheni kubwa, Rau, Kisangesangeni and Ghona villages; (ii) 2 solar pump installed; (iii) Construction of water storage tank with 17m³ capacity at Mawala village; and (iv) Pipe laying 1500m from Mawala to Oria village.

Implementation status was as follows: (i) 60 Solar panels in Mikocheni kubwa, Rau, Kisangesangeni and Ghona villages were installed and (ii) Water storage tank with 17m³ capacities at Mawala village constructed; and 1500m Pipe was laid from Mawala to Oria village.

The project completed since December 2012, what was going on was the post implementation review.

(v) Status on Construction/Rehabilitation of Medium Size Dams in Drought Prone Areas

During the financial year 2012/2013, it was planned to complete the construction of eight dams of Habiya (Itilima), Seke Ididi (Kishapu), Iguluba (Iringa rural), Kawa (Nkasi), Sasajila (Chamwino), Matwiga (Chunya), Mwanjoro (Meatu) and Ingodin (Longido).

Construction of Habiya and Seke Ididi dams were in progress after procuring of new contractors. The overall construction of Iguluba dam was 100% according to the original contract, but the extra works,

which was to construct spillway and sand-trap was in progress. Construction of Kawa 75% and Mwanjoro dams were also in progress.

The overall execution of the Matwiga dam was **36%**, construction of the remaining works were in progress after procuring a new contractor. The overall execution of Sasajila dam was **75%**. Original contract was terminated, and the draft new contract for procuring another contractor for remaining works was submitted to AG for review. Construction of Ingodin dam was 100% completed.

(vi) Hand Pump Supply Chain

The aim is to expand the existing supply chain of private retail outlets to ensure the availability of equipment such as water pumps and spare parts; and maintenance services for RWSS sub-projects. The original plan was to engage a consultant to study on the hand pump supply chain only. However, it was later agreed to include other water supply facilities required for construction and maintenance of water supply schemes. The process of engaging the Consultant is at final stage.

4.2.3 Implementation of Sanitation Activities

(i) Promote sanitation and hygiene in collaboration with Line Ministries

It was planned to participate in national events of promoting sanitation and hygiene such as Maji Week, International toilet day etc. The International toilet day event commemorations were conducted in the year 2012/2013.

(ii) Implementation of National Sanitation Campaign

The National Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 112 LGAs and has two parts namely Household Sanitation and School WASH. At household level the campaign seeks to propagate behavior change and encourage household investment on sanitation. The critical issue noted was use of improved toilet facilities and hand-washing with soap. Target groups are heads of households and mothers of the under-five or caregivers. On school WASH, the objective is to upgrade the status of sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools. It aims to facilitate achieving schools with 1:40 and 1:50 drop hole per pupil ration for girls and boys respectively. Hand washing points are also addressed under the school WASH. Formulation of school Sanitation Club is another key target to enable pupils engages fully on discussing and managing sanitation within their schools.

(a) Household Sanitation

The status of implementation was encouraging where by 112 LGAs and all RSs were fully engaged in the campaign. Achievements were being recorded from various parts of the country where masons were trained, Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) were triggered and Action Plans in the communities were prepared and the exercise was in progress.

The total number of trained CLTS and Sanitation -marketing facilitators was 420 at the reporting period. The Vice President awarded the best performing LGAs and villages during the climax of World Environment Day. The Kondo DC, Mlele DC and Kibondo DC emerged the overall national winners holding first, second and third position respectively. Additionally, the first 42 LGAs conducted baseline data collection to establish the status of household sanitation and hygiene. Generally the achievements regarding the implementation of the campaign were as follows:-

Beside the data provided in table 8, other achievements are:

- (i) Baseline data collected and compiled from 42 LGAs;
- (ii) 320 CLTS and San mark facilitators trained from 25 RS and 168 LGAs;
- (iii) Global Hand Washing Day and World Toilet Day commemorated;

- (iv) Cleanliness competition conducted in all LGAs;
- (v) Consultant for Consumer Market Research engaged.

(b) School WASH

At the early stage of the preparatory for School Water Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH) campaign, SWASH Guideline developed and was successfully piloted in three districts by construction of latrines and provision of water systems and hand washing facilities. The guidelines were also distributed to 42 LGAs for implementation of SWASH Campaign. 88 schools were identified from 42 LGAs, which are within 12 Regions.

Implementation status of SWASH since its inception;

- Awareness creation on NSC to RWST and CWST members were done to 12 Regions and 42 LGAs respectively;
- Advocacy meeting to schools committee in 88 selected schools conducted.

Achievements:

- (i) After sensitization campaign, the community members are willing to support and contribute to School WASH facilities (eg Njombe DC and Mtwara DC);
- (ii) Some LGAs have managed to install hand-washing facilities to schools and to their homes and pupils are practicing hand washing (Case of Nkasi);
- (iii) Orientation on SWASH guidelines was conducted to all Water, Health and Education department administrators in 42 councils, which are involved in SWASH national campaign.

4.2.4 Achievements vs Planned (MKUKUTA II) Targets

Based on MKUKUTA II, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation component planned to increase access to clean and safe water supply from 58.7% in 2009 to 65% in June 2015, which is equivalent to addition of 2.2 million new beneficiaries in rural areas by 2015. On the part of sanitation, the target was to increase the percentage of population with improved sanitation at household level from 23% in 2010 to 35% by 2015 and make sure that proportional of schools with improved sanitation facilities increased.

Water Supply coverage increased as a result of completion of some water projects in some LGAs, moving from the 56.6% coverage in December 2011 to 57% in December 2012. Number of People with Access to Water Supply Service in Rural Areas from Year 2009 to December 2012 is indicated in **Table 10** below while **Fig. 19** shows the coverage trend in the rural areas.

Table 10: No. of People with Access to Water Supply Service in Rural Areas between 2009 – 2012

| Year | No. of People with Access to Water Supply in Rural Areas (Ps) | District Population (Dp) | % of Rural Water service Coverage $Wc=Ps/Dp *100$ |
|------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 2005 | 16,308,651 | 30,995,135 | 53.74 |
| 2006 | 18,798,723 | 33,767,106 | 55.7 |
| 2007 | 21,675,360 | 38,337,892 | 57.10 |
| 2008 | 22,790,460 | 39,105,062 | 58.3 |
| 2009 | 19,685,659 | 33,536,205 | 58.70 |
| 2010 | 20,545,945 | 35,569,876 | 57.76 |
| 2011 | 20,634,227 | 36,474,939 | 56.57 |
| 2012 | 22,443,769 | 39,413,223 | 57 |

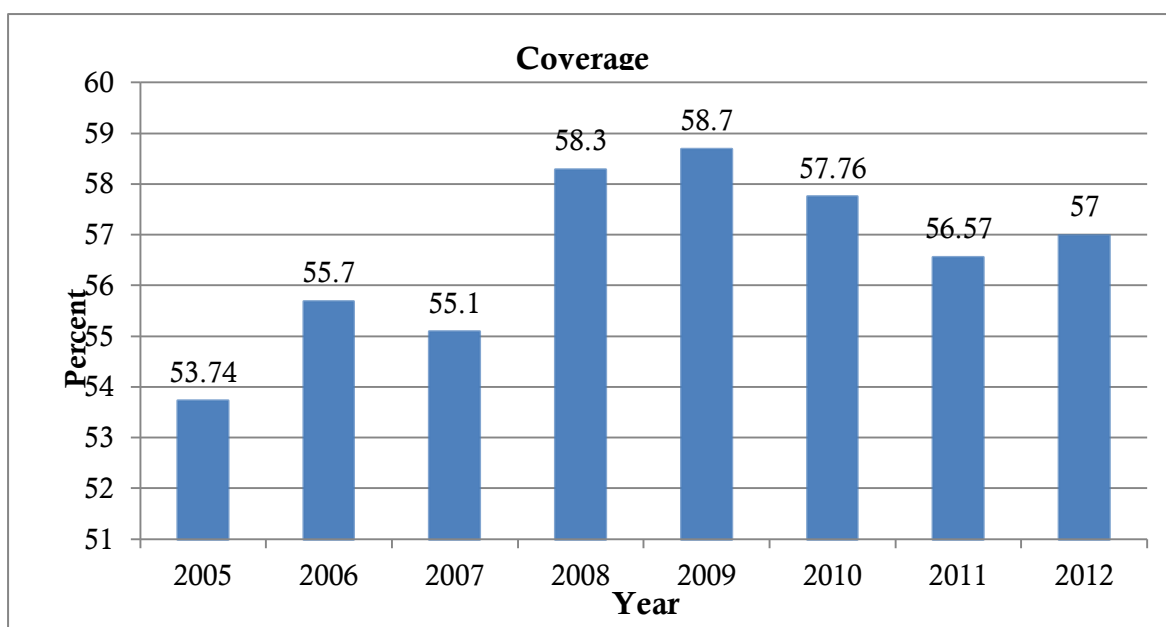


Figure 19: Rural Water Supply Coverage in terms of People with Access to Water Supply

4.2.5 Assessment of Water Supply and Sanitation against MDG Targets

Water Supply: The MDG targets for water supply coverage in rural areas was supposed to increase by at least 1.53% points per annum since the year 2000 (the millennium summit year), which implies that it was supposed to increase from 48% in 1990 to 51% in 2000, to 55.9% in 2003, to 63.24% in 2008, and to 66.4% in 2010; so as to attain the 74% anticipated in MDG service coverage by 2015. According to the routine data system, the actual trend indicates an increase from 48% in 1990, to 51% in 2000, to 53% in 2003, to 57.1% in 2007, to 57.8% in 2010, to 56.6% in 2011 and to 57% in 2012. This is an increase of 8.6% during the 1990- 2012 period. That means, in order to meet the MDG target of 74% by 2015 efforts are needed to cover the remain 17% of people without access to water services. BRN initiatives to be implemented in FY 2013/14 to impact about 15.4 million people if well implemented will increase rural water supply coverage to 74% by 2015.

Sanitation: It was expected through the NSC and partner’s initiatives on sanitation and hygiene to exceed the 35% MKUKUTA target by 2015. According to Joint Monitoring Programme 2012 report, only 30% of households in the country have access to improved sanitation as per WHO and UNICEF data obtained from National Bureau of Statistic.

4.2.6 Challenges in RWSS and Remedial Measures

Challenges

- (i) **Technology Options:** The original design of WSDP favoured the hand–pump technologies, but due to various reasons including availability of water sources caused a shift in selection of water supply technologies from the previous preferred hand–pump schemes to piped scheme. The shift increased tremendously the investment unit costs.
- (ii) **Bureaucratic preparatory procedures** for project investments such as procuring consultants, obtaining no objection and establishing community contribution delayed the implementation of many projects.
- (iii) **Lack of effective O&M financing.**
- (iv) **Unwillingness and Un affordability to pay the tariffs by beneficiaries**

- (v) Capability issues in terms of staff and expertise (Local Government Authorities and Private Sectors)
- (vi) Diminishing of water resources due to environmental degradation (climate change) and human activities

Remedial Measures

- (i) More education will be provided on the unit costs of investments, operational and maintenance costs to communities who have the responsibility on sustainability of their water schemes during implementation of WSDP II.
- (ii) Big Result Now (BRN) initiative: The Ministry is implementing a three years special programme under Tanzania Vision 2025 known as the **Big Result Now (BRN)** from 2013/2014 to 2015/2016. The program commenced in financial year 2013/2014.

The programme is mainly focusing rural areas in the following:

- (a) Expansion of the existing rural infrastructure;
 - (b) Rehabilitation of dysfunctional water points;
 - (c) Construction of new infrastructures;
 - (d) Establish effective Operation and Maintenance of community water supply and sanitation schemes for sustainability through COWSOs;
 - (e) Streamline and integrate data management;
 - (f) Improve and optimize procurement;
 - (g) Performance management and improving delivery;
 - (h) Improve capability through proper staffing and capacity building.
- (iii) Renewable energy initiative: Due to high cost of O&M to some projects using diesel engines and or electricity, the ministry is planning to use solar energy powered water pump facilities in pumping water to various communities.
 - (iv) The Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will continue to create awareness to the community in participation and ownership of their water supply projects.
 - (v) Re deployment of retired staff, seeking permission from President Office on direct recruitment of skilled staff from collages.
 - (vi) Local Government Authority will continue to work closely with other stakeholders to carry out climate change mitigation measures and awareness creation to make community to ensure that water sources are not affected by human activities.
 - (vii) Establish conducive environment for private sector participation in construction and O&M of RWSS schemes.
 - (viii) Separate works/supplies in small lots that can be off by contractors.

4.3 COMPONENT 3: URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES

This component provides support to all Urban Water Supply and Sanitation utilities including DAWASA service area that includes Dar es Salaam, Kibaha, Bagamoyo and some parts of Mkuranga; WSSAs that comprise 19 regional headquarters; 109 District Headquarters and small towns and areas serviced by 7 National Projects.

The interventions to be carried out were categorized in two sub components, namely (i) the management support and (ii) investments in various water supply and sewerage sub projects. Status of interventions in the two sub components is provided here under:

4.3.1 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities Management Support

Activities under this sub-component include strengthening the capacity of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities through the provision of technical support and capacity building grants. In the FY 2012/2013, the following were implemented:

(i) Construction of New Offices in WSSAs

The planned target was to continue and complete construction of offices in Babati and Sumbawanga UWSSAs and other small towns. Construction works in Babati was 60% while in Sumbawanga design completed waiting funds for implementation. Construction of offices in Small Towns of Mpwapwa, Utete and Tunduma were at 40%, 60% and 20% of completion respectively Total number of office constructed since 2007 was 4 new offices (Vwawa, Kibiti, Misungwi and Ikwiriri) and only 1 office for Musoma was rehabilitated. The WSDP target was to construct 155 and rehabilitate 2 offices.

(ii) Carry Out Studies, Designs and Supervision of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in all WSSAs and their Respective DUWSAs

Preparation of design studies and supervision of activities performed on implementation of water supply and sanitation projects is as follows:

Morogoro: Preparation of detailed design report and bid documents for immediate works for expansion of Mafiga treatment, transmission main, tanks and part of expansion of sewerage system completed. The pending reports still not submitted are detailed design and tender documents for raising Mindu dam, Social economic analysis and environment impact assessment.

Tabora: Procurement of consultant for design and preparation of tender documents for water supply project from Lake Victoria to the towns of Igunga, Nzega and Tabora Municipals was on progress in which the evaluation of Expression of Interest was concluded and the draft Request for Proposal was prepared and submitted to World Bank for approval.

Arusha: Design of Waste Stabilization Ponds at Themu Holding grounds was completed.

Supervision: Supervision of water supply and sanitation works was ongoing in Mtwara, Sumbawanga, Lindi, Bukoba, Musoma, Kigoma, Dodoma, Tabora and Babati Towns.

Procurement of Consultancy services for Districts and Small towns:

Procurement processes for consultant for design and preparation of tender documents for water supply project were at different stage for towns of Magu, Ngudu, Bariadi, Lagangabilili and Maswa; Mpanda, Laela, Inyonga, Chala, Namanyere and Matai; Biharamulo, Ngara, Kyaka, Chato, Muleba

and Kayanga; Kakonko and Kibondo; Kiomboi and Manyoni; and Korogwe, Handeni, Kasera, Mombo and Songe.

(iii) Capacity Building of WSSAs

A total of **eight (8)** regional WSSAs, **105** District and Small Town and **seven (7)** National Projects received training on operation and management for provision of Urban water services. Each WSSA were supposed to provide three member of the management team to attending training courses. The main focus on these training was to capacitate WSSAs on General Management, Financial/commercial and Technical management.

(iv) Utility Clustering Study and Twinning

Acceleration of District, small towns and national project utilities to become commercially viable, will be effected by clustering/ twinning by creating a sufficient customer base for improvement of revenue collection, sharing of experiences in management and technical aspects and reducing operational costs. Two forms of clusters are employed, whereby Cluster model II, Category A Regional Authorities are clustered with district/small town water authorities and Cluster model I small town water authorities are clustered among themselves. Pilot clustering has started in Tanga, Morogoro, Mbeya and Moshi water utilities. Morogoro WSSA will be clustered with the small towns of Mvomero/Dakawa Small Town while Tanga WSSA has to be clustered with Muheza, Korogwe and Pangani, Mbeya WSSA will be clustered with Mbalizi and Moshi WSSA will be clustered with Himo, small towns clusters of Korogwe UWSSA and Mombo, Kibiti and Ikwiriri, and Mlowo, Tunduma and Vwawa.

4.3.2 Investments in WSS Subprojects

Significant progress was made on sub projects implementation as quite a number of new water supply systems were either been completed or at advanced stage of completion. The number of increased household connections and beneficiary population since the beginning of the program is quite significant.

(i) Dar es salaam Investment

The component continued with improvement of water supply services in the city of Dar es Salaam through improvement of water production at Lower Ruvu and Upper Ruvu water works, Development of Mpera and Kimbiji ground water sources and construction of Kidunda Dam to regulate Ruvu River. Other investment activities include construction of transmission line 55 km from Lower Ruvu water works, Development of boreholes and design of transmission mains, reservoirs and other infrastructure for Kimbiji-Mpera water supply project. The following are the achievements:

- **Kidunda Dam:** Kidunda dam and hydropower plant feasibility study, detailed design was at final design stage, and the ESIA including access road, transmission line, and dam's cumulative impacts was at advanced stage. The selection of an international class dam expert for the Panel of Expert was at the final selection stage. ESIA report is currently under review by Ministry of tourism and natural resources for comments before submission to UNESCO.
- **Kimbiji and Mpera Groundwater Sources:** Kimbiji Aquifer Assessment Phase 1 is completed, and drilling of 8 exploratory boreholes for logging, testing and monitoring under Phase 2 began in June 2013. Consultants for design review and drilling work supervision of the Kimbiji and Mpera Aquifers submitted design review report. The contract for drilling of 20 boreholes in phases with the condition of the ESIA already signed. Out of 20 boreholes to be drilled, the initial 4 wells were expected to provide critical inputs for aquifer assessment and modelling in

addition to 8 exploratory boreholes. The revised ESIA including stakeholders' consultation was submitted and reviewed.

- **Upper and Lower Ruvu Water project:**

Recruitment of supervision consultant for the expansion of Upper Ruvu treatment plant project was at final stage. Dead line for bid submission for Upper Ruvu treatment plant expansion and transmission work was June 20, 2013.

The river training activity at the Upper Ruvu weir site was ongoing.

Expansion of Lower Ruvu water treatment plant the work completion was 95%. The remain works were the upgrading of the existing power line.

Construction of Lower Ruvu transmission pipe (56 km) was in progress about 10.8 km already laid and completion was scheduled for February 2014.

(ii) Investment in Regional Towns, District towns, Small Towns and National Projects

The component continued with implementation of water supply and wastewater project, significant progress was made on sub-projects implementation on the ground.

(a) Immediate Works (Quick wins)

A total of **seven** towns received funds for implementation of immediate works (quick-wins) for improving water supply services to customers, while waiting for long term solutions as per plan. The towns were Karatu, Urambo, Muheza, Sengerema, Same, Namanyere and Makete.

(b) Rehabilitation and Construction of WSS Services in Regional Towns

There are number of new water supply schemes which were either completed or at advanced stages of completion. The completed projects were; Babati, Lindi, Singida Dodoma (Kisasa area) and Masasi-Nachingwea national scheme. Other towns were at various stages of completion as follows:

GROUP ONE TOWNS: (Bukoba, Musoma, Mtwara, Lindi, Kigoma, Sumbawanga and Babati)

Sumbawanga: Construction works to improve water supply systems, which involve drilling of 10 New Boreholes plus power Supply and Collector mains and rehabilitation works. Progress of works was 86%.

Mtwara: Construction works to improve water supply systems, involves rehabilitation of existing well field, refurbishment of Mtawanya booster pumping station and transmission main, limited works at Mangamba treatment plant, providing minor extension to the existing network. The work was 96% complete.

Implementation Status of Seven Towns Urban Upgrading Project in the Regional Towns of Bukoba, Musoma, Lindi, Kigoma, Sumbawanga, Babati and Lindi

Musoma and Bukoba: Construction works to improve water supply systems and sanitation started. **Kigoma, Sumbawanga and Lindi** mobilization had begun. Mtwara and Babati contracts were not yet signed.

GROUP TWO TOWNS: (Morogoro and Tabora)

Tabora: The Contract for rehabilitation and expansion of water supply and sewerage infrastructure for Tabora Municipal financed by SECO continued. Overall construction works was at 63%, while

construction works for water supply project, which involved rehabilitation of Igombe water works in Tabora Municipal under WSDP was under mobilization.

Morogoro: Improvement of water supply in Morogoro Municipality involves construction of a new water intake at Mambogo in Morogoro River, installation of new 3 pumps at Mafiga treatment plant, rehabilitation and upgrading of Mafiga water treatment plant under MCC financing was ongoing. The overall implementation status of the project is 69% complete.

GROUP THREE TOWNS: (Arusha, Dodoma, Moshi and Tanga)

Improvement of water supply services in Dodoma Municipality: The contract works was signed on 18th December 2012, works under mobilization stage.

Expansion of water supply and construction of sewerage infrastructure at Dodoma University were 25% of completion.

GROUP FOUR TOWNS: (Mbeya, Mwanza, Iringa, Songea, Shinyanga and Singida)

Improvement of water supply and sewerage in towns of **Mwanza, Iringa** and **Mbeya** under regional centre programme was completed and officially inaugurated.

Iringa: The project to reduce the NRW, which started in May 2012, was completed. The NRW was now 42% from 60% own efforts by the respective Authority were ongoing.

Singida: Overall progress of works for water supply improvement for the Singida Municipality was 97.63% complete.

GROUP FIVE TOWNS: (Small Towns and National Projects)

Chalinze: There are nine (9) ongoing construction contracts at Chalinze. Lot 1, 2, 3, 6 and package J were expected to complete on time if the flow of fund was going well, but only package J was completed on time. Lot 1,4,5,6 applied for extension. The overall works summary for all lots is as follows:

- (i) **Lot 1:** The project was substantially completed;
- (ii) **Lot 2:** The overall work done was 72 % complete;
- (iii) **Lot 3:** The overall progress was 78%.
- (iv) **Lot 4:** The overall progress was 88.73%;
- (v) **Lot 5:** The overall progress was **69.5%**;
- (vi) **Lot 6:** The overall progress was 99%;
- (vii) **Package J:** Construction of the project was completed;
- (viii) **Package F:** The contractor for package F and H was terminated due to poor performance. Overall Progress of Works for this Package remained at **60%**; commencement of the project was awaiting legal issues to be settled; and
- (ix) **Package H:** The overall progress of works in this package was **75%**.

Bunda – Construction of water supply infrastructure project in Bunda was at **20%**, **Ikwiriri** at **98%** and Construction of water supply systems for Kibiti Small Town was completed.

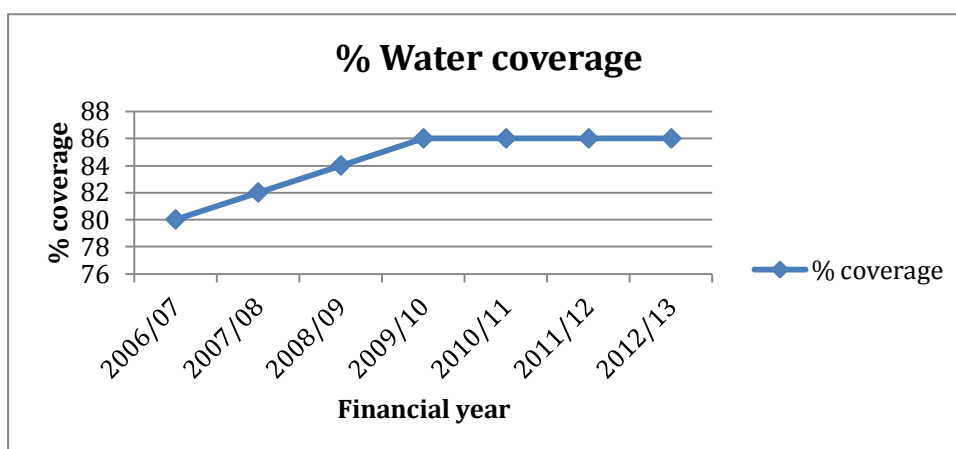
Mvomero, Gairo, Kilosa, Turiani and Kibaigwa towns: Construction works for water supply systems in small towns of Mvomero, Gairo, Kilosa Turiani and Kibaigwa were as follows; Mvomero **81.04%**, Gairo **87.28%**, Kilosa **80%**, Turiani **66.27%** and Kibaigwa **87%** respectively.

4.3.3 Progress on Output and Estimated Outcomes against MKUKUTA/MDG Targets

According to MKUKUTA II, the targets for urban water supply and sanitation were to increase the accessibility of urban population to safe water from 84% in 2010 to 95% by 2015 in the regional capitals, from 55% in 2010 to 75% for Dar es Salaam, and from 53% in 2010 to 57% by 2015 for District towns and Townships and National Projects. On sanitation the target is to increase provision of sewerage facilities to the urban population from **18% in 2010** to **22%** by December 2015. By June 2013, water supply coverage was 86% in the 19 urban regional headquarters, which were defined by MKUKUTA to represent urban sector. The coverage in district head quarters and small towns was **53%** and coverage in Dar es Salaam reached **68%**. The brief summary of the performance attained by Urban Water supply and sanitation authorities for the period from July 2007 to June 2013 is presented here under:

(i) Trends of Water Supply Service Coverage in the 19 WSSAs

The population coverage was 80% (2006/07), 84% (2007/08), 86% (2008/09) and maintained at 86% in 2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013, a cumulative increase of only 6% points (as reported in the UWSSAs Annual Reports), this is due to the fact that population within service areas in various authorities have increased and in some authorities the service area of jurisdiction have expanded. The total water demand during 2012/2013 period was **203.17m³ million**. The production-demand water ratio for year 2012/2013 was **61.6%**. **Fig. 20** shows status of water supply coverage in the 19 UWSSs.



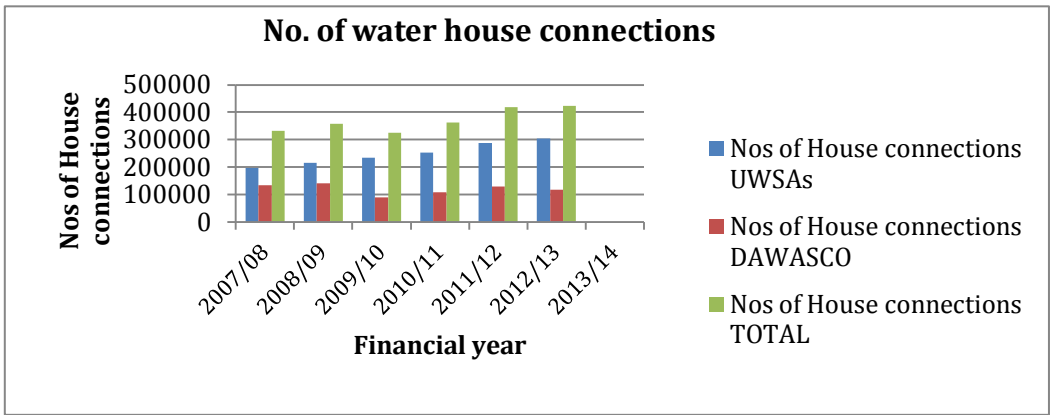
Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports

Figure 20: Status of Water Supply Coverage in the 19 UWSSs

(ii) Number of Household Connected to Water Supply and Sewerage Systems

The number of water supply household connections in the WSSAs has been increasing from **196,619** in 2007/2008; to **216,261** in 2008/09 to **234,468** in 2009/10; to **254,236** in 2010/2011, to **289,058** in 2011/2012 and to **311,213** in 2012/2013. The cumulative increase since 2007 up to June 2013 was **58%**. The progressive was positive due to the fact that several investments have been completed.

For DAWASCO area: the household connection trend increased from 135,495 in 2007/08 to 140,706 in 2008/09 (**4%**), decreased to 90,374 in 2009/2010 (**36% decrease**) and again increased to 122,990 in 2010/2011 (**36%**), increased to 129,672 in 2011/2012, and decreased to 114,357 in 2012/2013 (**12% decrease**). The customers' database clean-up exercise was a reason for household connection decrease. **Fig. 21** shows the trends of household connected since 2007/2008 – 2012/2013.



Source: Annual WSSAs Reports

Figure 21: Trend of Household Water Connections

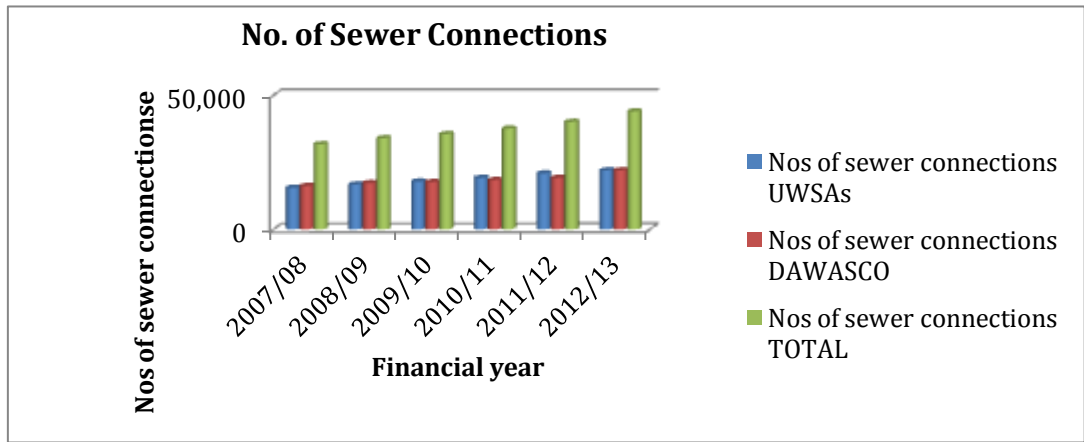
The trend of house connection in general for both WSSAs and DAWASCO since 2007/2008 showed a positive increase except for years 2009/2010 and 2012/2013 showed a slight decrease due to data clean-up and reconciliation by DAWASCO.

(iii) Number of household connected to sewerage systems

The number of household connected to sewerage system in WSSAs has been increasing from 15,515 in 2007/2008; to 16,780 in 2008/09 to 17,843 in 2009/10; to 19,209 in 2010/2011, to 20,910 in 2011/2012 and to 21,999 in 2012/2013(5.2%), **The overall increase in sewerage connections was 29.5%**. Completion of sewerage investment has contributed to the increase of sewerage connections.

In DAWASCO, the trend has also been increasing from 16,230 in 2007/08 to 17,254 in 2008/09 ; to 17,682 in 2009/2010 , to 18,415 in 2010/2011, to 19,200 in 2011/2012 and to 22,032 in 2012/2013 an overall increase of **26.3%**.

Fig. 22 shows trends in sewerage connections from 2007/2008 – 2012/2013, a cumulative increase of **41.8%** point and **35.7%** point for WSSA and DAWASCO respectively which shows a positive increase for both WSSA and DAWASCO.



Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports

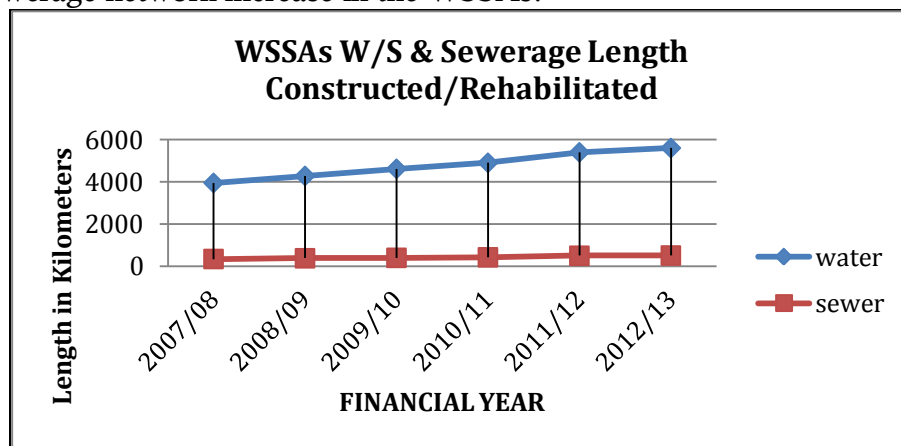
Figure 22: Trends in Sewerage Connections

(iv) *Length of water supply and sewerage infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed*

Water Supply Infrastructure

The number of water supply and sewerage infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed was measured in terms of number of kilometres of network increase. In WSSAs, the length of water supply infrastructure network increased from 3,947.60km in 2007/08; to 5,400km in 2011/2012(11.7%) and 5,602.65 km in 2012/2013 a cumulative increase of 1,655.05km of water supply network since 2007.

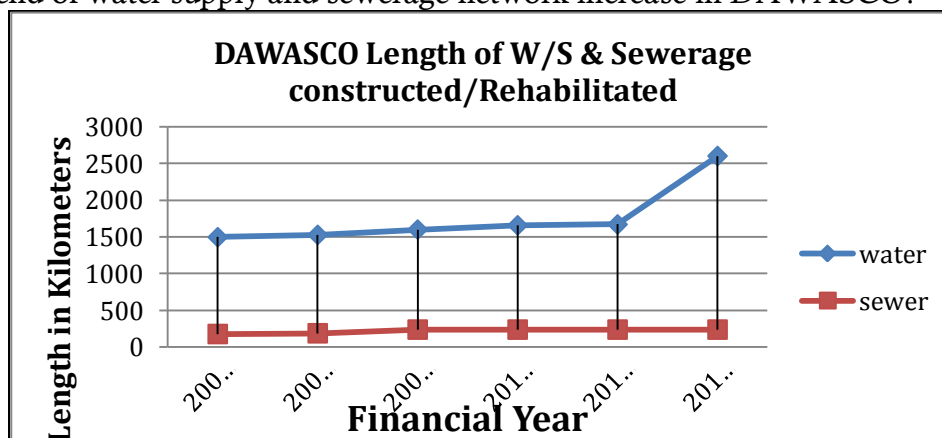
For sewerage, the length of infrastructure network in WSSAs increased from 336.67 km in 2007/08; to 370.11km in 2008/09; to 390.05km in 2009/10, to 414.30km in 2010/2011, to 488.90km in 2011/2012 and to 500.51km in 2012/2013. **Fig. 23** shows the trend of water supply and sewerage network increase in the WSSAs.



Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports

Figure 23: Trends in the Length of WSS System Infrastructure in 19 WSSAs

In DAWASCO, the length of water supply infrastructure network increased from 1,496 km in 2007/08; to 1,670km in 2011/2012 and to 2,602 km in 2012/2013, a cumulative increase of 1109km since 2007. The trend of the length of water supply infrastructure is shown in figure 23. The length of sewerage network increased from 178km in 2007/08; to 188km in 2008/09, and remained stationary at 238km in between 2009/10 and 2012/13, as shown below. **Fig. 24** shows the trend of water supply and sewerage network increase in DAWASCO.



Source: UWSSAs Annual Reports

Figure 24: Trends in the Length of WSS System Infrastructure in DAWASCO

(v) *Number of Constructed Kiosk*

The number of constructed Kiosks in WSSAs increased from 1,369 in 2007/08 to 1,594 in 2008/09, decreased to 1,522 in 2009/2010, decreased to 1,430 in 2010/2011, increased to 1,601 in 2011/2012 and decreased to 1503 in 2012/2013. The low water pressure in some areas has necessitated the construction of new kiosks and recently a number of kiosks were abandoned due to increase of house connections.

For DAWASCO, the number of active kiosks was 167 in 2007/08, increased to 195 in 2008/2009 and remained the same in 2009/10 and 2010/11; increased to 199 in 2011/2012 and decreased to 170 in 2012/2013. The decrease and increase situation is due to a number of reasons among which was dry kiosks and new constructed private kiosks.

(vi) Number of Average Hours of Service

Average hours of service per day for WSSAs increased by 0.22% from 18.54 hours in 2007/08 to 18.58 hours in 2008/09, increased by 6.8% to 19.51 hours in 2009/2010, was stationary at 19.51 hours in 2010/2011 decreased by 9.3% to 18 hours in 2011/2012 and decreased by 5.6% to 17 hours in 2012/2013. The reason for the decrease in hours of service was due to increase of population served as a result of rapid urbanization and increase in WSSAs area of service.

Average hours of service per day for DAWASCO increased from 8hrs in 2007/08 to 9hrs in 2008/09, remained the same 9hrs in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, decreased to 8hrs in 2011/2012 and increased to 9hrs in 2012/2013.

(vii) Rate of Non Revenue Water

On average the percentage of Non Revenue Water recorded by WSSAs was decreasing from 37.03% in 2007/08 to 36.21% in 2008/2009; to 35.79% in 2009/2010, and 32.5% in 2010/2011, but there was an increase to 37% in 2011/2012 and a decrease of 35% in 2012/2013. The overall increase was 2.03%. The reason of increasing NRW was due to pipe broken caused by high water pressures after the completion of investment in Iringa WSSA.

The metering ratio was increasing from 87% in 2008/2009 to 90.8% in 2009/2010, to 91.4% in 2010/2011 to 93% in 2011/2012 and to 95% in 2012/2013, an increase 2.03% since 2008/2009.

For DAWASCO, the Non Revenue Water increased from 55% in 2007/2008 to 56.7% in 2008/2009; but decreased to 53.7% in 2009/2010, decreased to 49.9% in 2010/2011, to 41.8% in 2011/2012 and increased to 48.5% in 2012/2013.

The metering ratio decreased from 84% in 2008/2009 to 79% in 2009/2010, and was increasing to 86% in 2010/2011, to 91% in 2011/2012 and increased to 96% in 2012/2013. The overall increase was 12%.

4.3.4 Challenges in the WSSAs and Remedial Measures

Challenges

- (i) The delay in payment processes has led to extension of project completion dates including cost overruns. Projects like Chalinze Water Supply Phase II (lot 1 – 6), Sumbawanga immediate water supply, Water supply projects in Small Towns of Gairo, Mvomero, Kilosa, Turiani and Kibaigwa were affected by this situation.
- (ii) Delayed approval of addendum for on-going works has lead to delayed project completion and complains from contractors and consultants, sometimes demobilization of contractors on site.

- (iii) Inadequate qualified staff in small town utilities and national projects led to difficulties in implementation of immediate works projects. Furthermore, the present vacancies in the professional positions of the WSSAs may affect the overall performance of the utilities, due to gaps in the available expertise.
- (iv) Delayed appointment of governing boards and management in Small Towns e.g. Mvomero and Turiani.

Remedial Measures

- (i) The delay in payment processes and contract management issues can be addressed at Programme design level. Simplification of procedures and the introduction of checklists and routing-slips should be issues for future consideration.
- (ii) Getting funds using six months projections procedures will reduce stress on some issues concerning payments.
- (iii) The gazetting of a town and the involvement of beneficiaries from the earliest stages towards the establishment of the management structure should be considered a pre-condition for financing future investments.
- (iv) Improved communication between MoW and PMO–RALG will minimize delay on the process of Board formulation for District/ Small Town Water Authority, whenever it is required either when a period set has elapsed or bringing a New Board to a New Water Authority.
- (v) MoUs to be signed with relevant Regional Utilities to technically assist Small Towns on behalf of MoW as an interim action.

4.4 COMPONENT 4: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The overall objective of this component is to provide support to Sector Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building. It has responsibilities of providing regulatory, coordination and administration support to facilitate sector development and investment; and strengthening participation of service providers in the water and sanitation services.

This component provides capacity building grants to support efficient implementation of the WSDP. The component focuses on institutional transformation of the role of the Ministry by strengthening its role in policy formulation, oversight and capacity building roles to other implementing agencies. The support includes strengthening the legal framework, provide technical and managerial assistance, support the development of infrastructures, providing working tools and assisting in developing human resources, including skills and knowledge. Status for each intervention area is provided hereunder:

To comprehend this objective, the components activities are divided into four intervention areas:

4.4.1 Support for Operationalization of the New Role of the Ministry of Water

(i) Technical assistance to facilitate the Ministry's role

The draft medium term strategic plan was prepared, reviewed by the MoW Management and submitted to the management for approval.

Rehabilitation and construction of office accommodation at Ubungo

Four (4) out of five (5) planned building blocks with a total of 37 offices able to accommodate a total of 112 staff were rehabilitated and are in use. The reviewed design and cost estimates for the rehabilitation of Block D was completed. However, the rehabilitation of block D as well as the second phase of rehabilitation will be done in the FY 2013/2014.

Construction of concrete raiser of 5.0m³ capacity water storage tank to supply water to newly rehabilitated block 'E' building for division of Water Resources Management and partial renovation of Block A2 building including purchase of furniture were in progress.

(ii) Construction of MoW Headquarters Building

Currently, the Ministry was seeking the building permit from Kinondoni Municipal Council and evaluation of contractors who applied for the project.

(iii) Procurement of computers, communication and other office equipment for MOW, RSs, LGAs, BWOs, DUWSAs

The contract was terminated due to the fact that the supplier was not able to fulfil the conditions of the agreed contract. The procurement plan was reviewed together with the specifications of ICT equipment for re-advertisement

(iv) Sector Management Information Systems (MIS)

The water sector MIS became operational since October 2011; the system was in use with reliable information about implementation of WSDP specifically on financial, procurement and contract management. The need for the required MIS up scaling and improving the system by correcting the existing areas mentioned during the 10th Joint Supervision Mission and the Technical Audit report, is more important and will be considered a priority now along with "Big Results Now" requirements. In particular, it has become clear that the MIS will be able to produce a number of essential

management reports that should facilitate in managing the programme as a whole. The recommended enhancements and additional modules will improve WSDP's financial, budgetary, contracts management, and physical reporting of the projects. Process to link the system with sector M&E framework; and EPICOR 9.05 operated by PMO-RALG was underway.

In terms of MIS capacity building, training was conducted for MoW, Line Ministries and IAs including 133 LGAs, 21 RSs, 9 BWOs, 21 UWSSAs in Regional Centres, 106 Small towns, MoW Agencies (DDCA, WDMI, DAWASA), and 6 National Projects. Staff trained from these agencies includes procurement staff, accountants, engineers, planning officers, district treasures, and other technical staff. Training of staff from IAs and data verification is a continuous process and will be decentralized to component levels. Scaling up/out of the system to cover physical M&E functions will be done in FY 2013/2014 as a step towards preparation for WSDP phase II.

4.4.2 TA for Strengthening of Sub-Sector Planning and Operational Capacities

(i) Components Programme Management Support

Safeguard technical advisor was at advanced stage and will be in place by September 2013. As of June 2013, MoW was reviewing ToR for consultancy procurement to accommodate Training of Trainers (TOT) and Monitoring of status in the whole process of implementation of Procurement and Contract management issues in all implementing agencies. There after reviewed ToR will be sent to the management and DPs for comments. This activity was to be implemented in the FY 2013/2014.

The contract for consultancy for Technical Advisor in operational hydrology was signed in June 2013. The process of procuring TAs for IWRM and underground water as well as dam safety was at advanced stages.

(ii) Development of regulations and sub sector operational procedures and guidelines (including environmental management monitoring)

The two acts namely; Water Resources Management Act No. 11 and Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12 became effective in August 2009. Regulations on 14 sections out of 41 sections in the Water resources Act were completed. Three regulations were gazetted regarding (i) registration of water users association, (ii) water abstraction, use and discharge and (iii) procedure for nomination board members for National Water Board and Basin Water Boards. Three regulations out of 11 for the Water Supply and Sanitation Act were completed. The remaining eight (8) regulations require research of which the consultancy is to be commissioned in the financial year 2013/2014. A draft water sector Specific Environmental Impact Assessment guideline was prepared and shared with stakeholders.

4.4.3 Support Sector Coordination and Performance Monitoring

(i) Support for the operations of the Water Sector Working Group and National Water Board

One round (4 sittings) of TWG meetings were held in FY 2011/2012; and for the FY 2012/2013 four rounds (16 sittings) of TWGs meetings and two extra-ordinary meetings were held. One WSWG were held in November 2012 and one SC Meeting was conducted on February 21, 2013. Also, one Line Ministries Consultative meetings were held in March 2013.

(ii) Annual sector reviews and stakeholder consultations

A total of seven successfully Joint Water Sector Review (JWSR) meetings were held since the take off of WSDP in 2007. The meetings involved various water Sector stakeholders; including representation from MoW, PMO-RALG, MoHSW, MoEVT, MoF, Development Partners (DPs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Regional Secretariats, Local Government authorities, Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities, District Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities, National Projects and the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA).

The 7th Joint Water Sector Review (JWSR) meeting was held from 1st - 2nd November 2012. The meeting drew about 200 participants and involved various water sector stakeholders; The meeting discussed various issues, including making follow up on the implementation of undertakings of the previous year; and discussed physical progress for programme implementation and received various reports from other stakeholders working with the Ministry.

The 10th Joint Supervision Mission was conducted from 20th - 31st May 2013 of which the main focus was on planning, financing and to review implementation progress by all WSDP components; also reviewed the progress in the action plan for the IDA closing date extension, and confirmed that most agreed actions, mainly related to financial management, were complied with, and others were being followed up by both DPs and the government.

(iii) Annual technical and financial audits

UPIMAC Consultancy service firm, based in Uganda, conducted the technical audit for the financial years 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. Only two technical audits including the audits for three financial years period (2007/2008, 2008/2009 and 2009/2010) were conducted.

The National Audit Office Tanzania (NAOT) conducts annual financial audits each year in accordance to the timeframes provided in the MoU and special audits, when need arises. Since launching of WSDP, only one special audit ever conducted for the period between August 2010 and September 2010. The responses and implementation status of the action plans for Financial and Special Audits were shared with DPs and finally submitted to CAG. There are no outstanding issues from CAG as far as Special and Financial Audits are concerned.

The audit report of FY 2011/2012 had an unqualified (clean) opinion issued by the CAG but with an emphasis of matters on issues relating to incomplete projects caused by delayed release of funds and slow progress in implementation. The MoW will put more efforts to address all issues rose.

(iv) Development and Implementation of Communication Strategy - Strengthening the Information, Education and Communication Unit

The government established the Government Communication Unit in 2007 as way to foster implementation of the Communication Strategy. Since then media materials on NAWAPO, NWSDS and WSDP for dissemination using simplified languages, documentaries, posters, fliers and pamphlets, radio and TV programmes were prepared.

On the Nanenane Day event, one radio and TV programme, advertisements, and comedy and drama series were aired; and more than 2500 copies of brochures and 150 t-shirts on water sector were disseminated. During Maji Week 6 TV programmes and 4 documentaries were aired, 5 newspapers, 3 billboards and 2000 t-shirts were disseminated. The implementation of the strategy was going on at all levels.

(v) Sector Staff Augmentation

During the FY2012/2013 a total of 20 staff were recruited from the following fields; Economist (1), Internal Auditor (1), Construction Engineers (2), Community mobilization (1); Accountant (1), Assistance accountant (1), Computer Operator (1), Records Management Assistants (2), Laboratory Technicians (2); Medical Attendants (2), Chemists (2) and Information Officers (3). Moreover, MoW has requested the recruitment permit from the POPSM in order to recruit more staff to address the challenge of labour shortage.

During the financial year 2012/2013, a total of 39 staff out of 114 identified from former Regional Consulting Units (RCUs) and BWOs were redeployed to 25 LGAs. The remaining 75 staff from BWOs were found to have no appropriate qualifications for employment to LGAs. However, the approval by the President Office Public Service Management was granted to recruit 63 posts, out of which only 27 have so far been filled.

(vi) Capacity Development Framework and Capacity Development Plans

The CD plans prepared by most of the IAs, especially for LGAs were unrealistic, and as they were not well matched with available budget. Thus, they were reviewed and prioritized for implementation starting with immediate requirements and matching with available budget. Furthermore, a mechanism to monitor and supervise the progress of CD plans implementation and assess their improvement in all IAs will be developed and integrated with WSDP M&E framework. However, CD plans prepared by most of the regulated WSSAs under the GIZ support were incorporated in their respective strategic and business plans.

Under Component 2 of WSDP, JICA continued to provide support in CD plans implementation through RUWASA-CAD Phase II, focusing on COWSOs by harmonization of WRM and RWSSP. So far, training sessions to CWSTs, RWSTs and BWOs in pilot areas of Singida, Tabora, Mwanza, Lindi and Mtwara were conducted and documented.

On the other hand, GIZ through its CD project continued to provide support to 105 WSSAs regional, district, township and national projects. Furthermore, MoW in collaboration with GIZ, SNV, Water Aid and JICA coordinated workshop in June 2013 from which critical CD issues in the various water sector organizations were identified and strategy to mainstream the CD in the planning, budgeting and monitoring within the sub-sectors of WSDP were agreed.

(vii) Water Sector Governance:

Implementation of Open Government Partnership (OGP) in the Water Sector

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a global initiative that aims at promoting transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and encourage use of new technologies to improve governance. The country intention to join OGP was to make Government business more open to its citizens in the interest of improving public service delivery, Government responsiveness, combating corruption and building greater trust. OGP Implementation Status for the period July 2012 – June 2013 is shown on the **Table 11** below:

Table 11: Implementation of the OGP in the Water Sector

| S/N | OGP COMMITMENT 2012/2013 | ACTUAL STATUS BY 30 JUNE 2013 |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Strengthen Ministerial website to post online within one month, all reports, studies, data, circulars, and other public interest data in machine readable format, except those which compromise national security | Website is in English & Kiswahili Language. (visit: www.maji.go.tz). The reports uploaded in the website include water policy, strategies, legislations; Budget/MTEF, Water Sector Status Report 2012, Clients Service Charter 2012, WSDP implementation manuals, Speeches 2008 to 2013; etc. |
| 2. | Ensure wider participation of the citizens in the running of Government by establishing a platform for citizens to be able | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of emails received 20 • Number of responses or action taken was 8 out of 20 • 12 emails were printed out and forwarded to respective IAs. • Number of adverts published were 35 |

| S/N | OGP COMMITMENT 2012/2013 | ACTUAL STATUS BY 30 JUNE 2013 |
|-----|---|--|
| | to send comments by mobile phone, emails and other means, and receive feedback within reasonable time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of articles published were 5 Numbers of stories about sector events published were 10 |
| 3. | Establish an open forum in collaboration with civil society to review quality, integrity, depth and pace of progress against OGP commitments in the water sector | An open forum was done through dialogue mechanism under Water Sector Development Programme. Activities, which were done include the Water Sector Working Group 2012 meeting, Joint Supervision Mission 2012 & 2013. The reports produced as a result of the dialogues include Joint Supervision Mission Aide Memoire, and Water Sector Status Report for 2011. The reports are also available in URL: www.maji.go.tz |
| 4. | Develop and/or review Ministry's Client Service Charter and make it accessible to citizens | Client Service Charter 2012 was published in the website (www.maji.go.tz) It is in Kiswahili Language. 20 Agencies out of 35 have active (functional) Client Service Charter and out of these only 4 need reviews. The reviews planned for FY 2013/2014. |
| 5. | Review/establish complaints register to ensure that complaints received are attended and feedback on action taken is adequately documented and posted to the Ministry website quarterly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Officers appointed for the job and were trained by Presidents Office Public Service Management on managing complaints. Number of complaints received and acted upon were 8 4 complaints were posted on the website |
| 6. | Finalize Water Point Mapping System for LGAs and make the disaggregated data available online and other means of communication | A total of 75,777 water points were collected and mapped in 133 LGAs. 46,697 water points are functional (62%) and 29,080 water points are not functional (38%). Water Points data for all 133 LGAs were published on the website (www.maji.go.tz) in Machine Readable. The system will be online for the public as from 27 July 2013 through URL is wpm.maji.go.tz . Training for users and procurement of necessary equipment and tools for updating will be done in FY 2013/2014. |
| 7. | Strengthen the use of Water Sector Management Information Systems by making disaggregated data available online in machine readable format | A total of 600 MIS users and operators from WSDP implementing agencies countrywide were trained by 31st June 2013. The MIS generated reports will be published in the website in FY 2013/2014 after scaling up/out the system to cover physical reports. |
| 8. | Publishing of Parastatals Organizations, Executive Urgencies and Regulatory Authorities revenues and expenditure on websites and news papers | 2 Agencies (EWURA and DAWASA) have published financial statements in their website among other reports. Visit Url: www.ewura.com and also www.dawasa.co.tz . |

(viii) Executive Agencies:

(a) Drilling and Dam Construction Agency (DDCA)

Progress was made in enhancing DDCA's management capacity through recruitment of managerial staff. The Technical Support and Business Support Managers are in place, whereas the Drilling

Project and Earthwork Project Managers were appointed and are expected to take up their posts by the beginning of FY 2013/14.

The contract for the supply of drilling rigs was signed on August 2010 and planned to complete in September 2013. By June 2013, two out of 8 rigs were assembled. The rehabilitation of drilling machines and earthmoving machine was on progress.

(b) Water Development and Management Institute (WDMI)

To enhance the Institute's management capacity the following activities were executed:

- Out of 30 staff earmarked for recruitment, 23 were in place including two (2) positions of directors and the 7 for other positions were re-advertised.
- 50 computers; 250 KVA generator; furniture for offices, dispensary, library, and computer lab were procured.
- Tender for Procurement of consultant for design of six storey building, and rehabilitation of WDMI buildings was due for negotiations on 1st July 2013. The contract for supply of hydraulic laboratory equipment was scheduled for signature in July 2013. Tender for other laboratory equipment (survey, soil, water quality, hydrology, meteorology, hydrogeology, and water well drilling labs) was advertised on 15th May 2013.
- The National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) approved the curriculum for a Degree in Water Resources Engineering in October 2012. The Programme starts in September 2013.
- The Water Technician Fund (WTF) under the GIZ support was registered by the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) under the Trustees Incorporation Act (Cap. 318 R.E. 2002), as the Registered Trustees of Water Technicians Fund on 26th March 2013 and given Certificate of Incorporation No. 4624. The purpose of the established body is to increase students' enrolment at WDMI from the current 358 to 900 by providing loans to water technician students who are not able to meet studies cost. Expected source of funding include donations from Government Institutions, Private Companies, Civil Society Organizations, Development Partners, and individuals.

(c) Maji Central Stores (MCS)

The consultant presented the report to the management in November 2011 with a view of transforming the MCS to an executive agency by recapitalizing it and restructuring the current operational status and staff. The ministry management adopted the recommendations. The step forward was retarded by the shift of the operational premises from Kurasini to Boko. The Ministry has formed the technical team from different disciplines for preparation of operational, statutory and technical requirements.

4.4.4 Support Sector Capacity Building

(i) Training of Water Sector Staff

During the financial year 2012/2013; 19 MoW staff attended a training course in financial management and disbursement for the World Bank funded projects in Lilongwe- Malawi course as a measure to enhance the financial management under the WSDP.

(ii) Consultancy Service

The consultant for training impact assessment submitted the final report in June 2013 However, preliminary review indicates that the report does not provide required inputs for the design of relevant and cost effective capacity development and training plans for implementation of WSDP phase II and BRN activities.

It was agreed that, consideration be made for engagement of a team of local and international professionals in capacity development to carry out a focused study on CD training requirement to enhance efficiency in implementation of WSDP phase II and BRN initiative.

4.4.5 Challenges and Remedial Measures

Challenges

- (i) Delayed implementation of Capacity Development Plans.
- (ii) Shortage of office accommodation at MoW Headquarters and Basins Water Boards.
- (iii) Poor reports submitted from LGAs;
- (iv) Weak Internet connectivity in most of the WSDP IAs;
- (v) Inadequate information gathering and updating mechanisms.

Remedial measures

- (i) MoW has budgeted to facilitate procurement an expert to design the CD plan and office building construction;
- (ii) Continued enhancement of sector MIS and knowledge transfer across the LGAs' reporting channel;
- (iii) To improve the internal and external communication infrastructure using ICT by deploying use of National Optic Fibre Services to enhance the data and voice transfer;
- (iv) To improve ICT infrastructure at LGA's water offices in collaboration with PMO–RALG.

5.0. IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFEGUARDS POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

Safeguards instruments comprise mechanism for ensuring that potential environmental and social impacts of the project are identified, assessed and mitigated as appropriate, through an environmental and social screening process as stipulated in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In this way the findings of screening process complement subproject categorisation i.e. (A, B, C) and help to assign appropriate safeguards instruments. Among other safeguards instruments are ESIA, EA, RAP and SESA assessments.

The objective of the instrument was to provide a strategic guide for the integration of environmental and social considerations in the planning and implementation of the project activities in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

Planned activities:

- (i) Screening of subprojects
 - Screening of subproject using a revised criteria.
- (ii) Implementation of safeguards instruments for each component
 - Water sources protection.
 - Undertake Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
 - Coordinate water sources protection activities and enforcement of water Pollution control.

5.1 Achievements

- (i) The overall project environmental and social management plans were addressed, and highlighted the strong progress that was made on key issues, including subproject screening. The Safeguards Advisor signed the contract on 19th June 2013 and expected to start work early July 2013. The Safeguards Advisor will revise the Project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to better identify and manage higher-risk subprojects by incorporating a new classification system.
- (ii) The safeguards unit has made important progress on the key aspects of environmental and social management. On the basis of the proposed classification system, the entire subprojects listed in the procurement plan were reviewed in terms of risk they may cause to environment and social wellbeing and the findings are discussed in subsection (iii). The review system incorporated the inherent safeguards risk associated with subproject types, together with the site sensitivity mentioned as Category I being the least risky and Category III being the most risky as outlined in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Initial Proposed Environmental Categories by Project Type

| Project Type | Type of Work | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | Rehabilitation | Expansion | New Construction |
| Water Resources Projects | | | |
| Dams/Reservoirs ➤ Large (\geq)10 m Crest height(H) ³ ➤ Medium 5 m < Crest H.<10m ➤ Small Crest H<5M (ref. ESMF criteria) | Category III Category II Category II | Category III* Category III* Category II* | Category III* Category III* Category II/III* |
| ➤ Well Fields where @ B/H has potential yield >10m ³ /hr. | Category II | Category II/III* | Category III* |
| Studies ➤ Feasibility Studies ➤ IWRM Plans ➤ Technical Designs | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Monitoring plans | Category I | Category I | Category I |
| Other WSS Infrastructure | | | |
| Individual bore-hole (B/H) | Category I | Category I | Category I* |
| Water distribution networks | Category II | Category II* | Category II/III* |
| Intakes and Water treatment plants | Category II | Category II* | Category II* |
| Sewage collection networks. | Category II | Category II* | Category II/III* |
| Wastewater treatment and discharge systems | Category II | Category II/III* | Category III* |
| Office buildings | Category I | Category I | Category I/II |
| Hydrometric stations | Category I | Category I | Category I |
| Weather stations | Category I | Category I | Category II |
| * Indicates potential land acquisition/need for RAP | | | |

(iii) **Screening of Subprojects**

The initial screening of WSDP-supported subprojects for FY 2013/2014 using the proposed new criteria was done and summarized the results in a project Social-Environmental Work Plan. The preliminary screening results outlined entire risky subprojects to be financed in the fiscal year. The findings show that there are **11 Category III** (risk) subprojects plus **25** subprojects with likely land acquisition issues. These 36 subprojects were targeted for field assessment and monitoring as a priority activity. The safeguard team was work with local government and implementing entities (IEs) to complete the environmental and social screening forms for all 36 subprojects so as to enable final identification of Category III/A

³The definition of a large dam also includes the following criteria: i) dam length more than 500 m; ii) reservoir storage capacity more than 1 million m³; iii) flood discharge more than 2,000 m³/s; and iv) unusual characteristics in dam type or foundation.

subprojects for follow-up of safeguards interventions. The main activity identified fewer than 57 subprojects falling under Category II were rehabilitation of existing infrastructures. Preliminary Environmental assessment (PEA) or Environmental Audits were recommended as safeguards instruments to be undertaken before rehabilitation and the assessment was in progress for some projects. The remaining 92 subprojects were Category I (less risky) as reflected in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Summary of Screening Result Using Revised Criteria

| S/N | COMPONENT | CATEGORY I | CATEGORY II | CATEGORY III | LAND ACQUISITION * | TOTAL |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | COMPONENT I | 9 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 22 |
| 2 | COMPONENT II | 83 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 115 |
| 3 | COMPONENT III | 0 | 20 | 7 | 21 | 48 |
| 4 | COMPONENT IV | | | | | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 92 | 57 | 11 | 25 | 185 |

(iv) ***Annual Social-Environmental Work Plan***

Based on these screening results, there was a need of preparing a Social-Environmental Work Plan, which was progressively being updated to reflect the actual situation observed during the field visits. The necessary steps to manage the associated environmental and social risks, and associated capacity building needs were identified and incorporated in the plan and the required budget for FY 2013/14.

Based on those efforts, the Programme’s environmental and social aspects were better highlighted than before. The screening and the annual environmental and social work plan facilitate planning and resource prioritization before commencement of any project implementation. The annual social and environmental work plan prepared shall be submitted early in January each year to facilitate incorporation into sector annual budgets.

(v) ***Safeguards Management of Specific Subprojects***

(a) ***ESIA for Lugoda and Maluluma Hydropower and Ndembera River***

The Consultant for carrying out Feasibility Study and preparation of detailed design for Lugoda dam and Maluluma hydropower on Ndembera River submitted the Interim report and reviewed in April 2013 by the Panel of Expert. The contract for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was signed on 30th April 2013. The consultant was working on the inception report. The main impact of this project is disturbance of community from their rural settings.

(b) ***Lower Ruvu Pipeline (transmission main)***

Expansion of Lower Ruvu water treatment plant and construction of Lower Ruvu transmission were at various stages of implementation. NEMC and the Bank (WB) cleared the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports respectively. Monitoring of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and grievances as a result of implementation of RAP was being administered by DAWASA.

(c) ***Kidunda Dam ESIA***

Kidunda dam and hydropower plant feasibility study, detailed design was at final design stage, and the ESIA preparation was signed on April 17, 2013 which included access road, transmission line, and dam’s cumulative impacts. The scoping report was submitted to NEMC for comment. Given the importance of sound environmental and social management of the subproject, the

ESIA for the Ngergere-Kidunda Access Road provided an opportunity to review the work done on the dam itself. The selection of an international class dam expert for the Panel of Expert was at the negotiation stage. The ESIA report at the reporting period was under review by Ministry of tourism and natural resources for comments before submission to UNESCO.

(d) *Kimbiji/Mpera Well Field ESIA*

Kimbiji Aquifer Assessment Phase 1 was completed, and drilling of 8 exploratory boreholes for logging, testing and monitoring under Phase 2 began in June 2013. NEMC and the Bank cleared the ESIA and RAP for the project. The contract was signed for drilling of 20 boreholes in phases with the condition of the ESIA complied. Out of 20 boreholes to be drilled, the initial 4 wells were expected to provide critical inputs for aquifer assessment and modelling in addition to 8 exploratory boreholes. The revised ESIA including stakeholders' consultation was submitted and reviewed.

(e) *Masasi - Nachingwea Water Supply Project⁴*

The project was constructed before necessary environmental and social instruments like ESIA and RAP being accomplished. The environmental and social audit was prepared as follow-up interventions. The report highlights several areas where remedial mitigation measures were recommended and implemented. Among others is the need of addressing a prompt compensation to PAPs and intervening water shortages to communities along the pipeline route, which was accomplished before end of the project. The report recommended a Makonde plateau forestry being conserved in order to rescue the source (Mbwinji springs) from land degradation and pollution. The audit identified several "lessons learned" that will be incorporated in the planned revision of the WSDP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

(f) *Audits of Six Dams in Arusha and Tabora*

The Consultant for carrying out Environmental Audit for six dams in the Internal Drainage Basin submitted the Inception report. NEMC reviewed the reports and advised to continue with the audit assessment for each dam separately, and the final report was submitted to NEMC for review. Any intervention will depend on recommendation of Environmental Audit report of each Dam.

(g) *Mchemba Dam*

The Mchemba Dam audit report suggests that rehabilitation may not be justified given the significant resettlement impacts around a Dam site. As such, it suggested abandoning the existing site for another site located away from Masasi town.

(h) *Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Sewerage System for Arusha Municipality*

The ESIA for rehabilitation and expansion of the sewerage system for Arusha City, Loliondo and Ngorongoro district townships was submitted to NEMC for review in May 2013. The rehabilitation works will start immediate after securing funds in Phase II of the WSDP. The identified major negative impacts to water supply and sewerage services are loss of land and properties, damage to road pavements and building structures, disruption of public service utilities and destruction of building structures during excavation of water supply and sewer pipelines trenches, disruption of traffic flow and increased risk of traffic accidents during excavation of trenches for water supply and sewage pipes. The mitigation measures include, a detailed survey to be carried out to identify and map existing properties along the proposed pipeline routes, establish contingency management plans, enhance awareness to Project Affected People (PAP) identified for compensation. The compensation arrangement was to be undertaken by UWSA and the Local Government Authority.

(i) *Rehabilitation of Seven Town Water Supply Schemes*

⁴ This subproject was previously referred to as Masasi/Mbwinji, given its location.

Feasibility study together with a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) for seven towns (*Musoma, Bukoba, Kigoma, Sumbawanga, Lindi, Babati and Mtwara*) was completed in December 2012. The construction started in Musoma and Bukoba town. The prepared PEA reports were reviewed for a closer follow up during rehabilitation. The common identified impacts in those towns includes loss of land, loss of properties, displacement of people, soil erosion and sediments transfer, noise, vibration, air pollution, safety and health risk. Others were interruption of water services to customers, increase in water and soil pollution and loss of natural habitats.

Mitigation measures to be undertaken include compensation of *PAP* according to the Tanzania laws governing resettlement, deploy good engineering practice, re-vegetation of species in the landscape to minimize erosion of imported species in the ecological niche. Others include having in place a contingency plan to manage accidental fuel and chemical spillages and to undertake Safety, health and environmental induction course before recruitment of staff. The sludge digester was to be installed to reduce pollution loading into water sources.

(j) Water Sources Protection

- Demarcation of water sources was done in Mwandokeny, Gujavi kwa Salimu and Bulebule springs at Ngarenanyuki in Internal Drainage Basin;
- Fencing of Chago wetland as part of water source was done by planting 6,000 tree seedlings in Chome village and reforestation of Kwelesha forest in Pangani Basin. Three water sources were identified for protection and conservation in Mpanda district (Milala dam, Manga stream and Ikorongo Stream) within Lake Rukwa Basin. Also demarcation of water sources for protection and conservation of Mwandokeny, Gujavi kwa Salimu and Bulebule springs was done at Ngarenanyuki in Internal Drainage Basin;
- Pangani Basin in collaboration with WWF Tanzania started a project to protect the environment in Zigi catchment. Meeting was conducted at Gwan'ga- Chome village to discuss boundaries of Chago wetland and nearby forests in Lake Victoria basin. Consultative meeting with Arusha DC Office was done for protection of Kijenge River from wastewater discharges.

5.2 Challenges and Remedial Measures

- (i) Many risky projects need rehabilitation, expansion and new investments at varied magnitudes. Required environmental interventions are ESIA EA, PEA, RAP, and ARAP. It is recommended to set funds to finance the required interventions;
- (ii) Despite capacity building being undertaken, safeguard implementation was slow due IAs' personnel reshuffling and recruitment of staff that do not have safeguard policies knowledge. Hence, a continued training programme becomes inevitable to all IAs personnel;
- (iii) Funds for safeguards implementation at implementation level were compounded under incremental cost undermining its effective use for environmental and social intervention. It is recommended that, specific environmental and social plans and budgets are set aside for safeguards purposes at MoW and IAs while establishment of the environmental/safeguards unit further enhances level and quality of achievements.

6.0. STATUS ON THE USE OF WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES AS ANALYSED BY NATIONAL SURVEYS

6.1 Water Supply Services Improvement

Trends in Percentage Households using Protected Sources of Water and Proportion of Population with Access to Piped or Protected Sources of Water

The routine data system, coordinated by the MoW and national surveys, which is coordinated by the National Bureau of Statistics are the main data sources for assessing performance in the water and sanitation sector. Routine data measure progress on access to services resulting from investment in water infrastructure throughout the country, and surveys measure the actual use of water infrastructure, thus revealing over- or under-utilization of infrastructure relative to the installed capacity of the system. Analysis of these different measurements is essential for making informed decisions.

The Poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR) 2011 reported that, water supply services in rural areas increased by 7.5 percentage points from 40.4% in 2007 to 47.9% in 2010. A marginal improvement is also reflected in the routine data for rural areas where access to safe and clean water increased by 1.6 percentage points from 57.1% in 2007 to 58.7% in 2009. However, this declined to 57.8% in 2010 due to the drying off of water sources as a result of droughts over 2008/09, and the discontinuation of quick-win projects. In the 19 regional urban centres with exception of area covered by DAWASA, the coverage of water supply services increased from 80% in 2007 to 86% in 2010. However, the survey data for all urban areas indicated a marginal increase in water access from 80% in 2007 (HBS) to 81.2% (TDHS). Although the increase in access to water supply may be attributed to implementation of quick-win projects, progress was not fast enough to achieve the 2010 MKUKUTA targets of 65% for rural areas and 90% for urban areas.

Peoples' Satisfaction with Water Services

According to the Afrobarometer Survey Report (November 2012); the public perception on the Government's performance in providing access to piped water declined from 7% in 2008 to 4% in 2012. This implies that only 4% of water supply service beneficiaries and the public in general are satisfied with Government performance in providing water supply services to the level of "very well". However, 29% of survey respondents were "fairly well" satisfied; indicating generally that about 33% of respondents are satisfied with Government efforts in providing water supply services. This means the Government still has a steep challenge in satisfying its people with water services. The **Table 13** presents the survey data for reference.

As reported in PHDR 2009, only 42% of Tanzanian citizens surveyed in the Afrobarometer survey in 2008 were satisfied with government efforts in providing water supply and sanitation services. This is showing a downward trend on impact of improvements flowing from the implementation of the WSDP on citizens' perceptions of water services as compared to the results of the above mentioned Afrobarometer Survey Report 2012 indicating a drop of 9 percentage points in a period of 4 years as shown on the **Table 14** below:

Table 14: Perception of people on the Government Provision of Water and Sanitations Services in Urban and Rural Areas

| Afrobarometer Round 5 (2010-2012) | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or have not? You heard enough to say: Providing water and sanitation services? | | | |
| Handling providing water and sanitation services by Urban or Rural Primary Sampling Unit | | | |
| N=2,400; Weighted results | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Very badly | 32% | 25% | 36% |
| Fairly badly | 34% | 33% | 34% |
| Fairly well | 29% | 36% | 27% |
| Very well | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| Dont know; have not heard enough | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Total Respondents | 2,400 | 720 | 1,680 |

Selected samples: Tanzania 2012

Source: Afrobarometer

Percentage of population with access within 30 minutes/400 metres

Analysis of the time spent in collecting water is of great importance; the less time that is required for water collection, the greater the time available for productive economic activities for adults as well as school attendance for children. According to the PHDR 2011, there was improvement in time taken to collect water within 30 minutes; the proportion of the rural population with access to improved sources of water within 30 minutes increased from 28% in 2007 to about 47% in 2010. However, it should be noted area definitions used in the surveys should be taken into consideration during inference process; hence a need to align to enable more accurate comparison in different areas.

7.0. WATER SECTOR PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 The Integrated M&E Framework linked to MIS

M&E is necessary for evidence-based decision-making, performance improvements and accountability in any sector programme or project. The value of M&E when the process offers reliable data and information required for prioritization and quality control of activities. M&E effectiveness and efficiency is ensured when there is strong infrastructure across IAs of WSDP. Although there is evidence for use of data and information from monitoring for decision-making especially at national level via the established sector dialogue mechanism; Programme-monitoring tools and frameworks have existed in piecemeal and lack regular monitoring action plans. Those were challenges in routine data management, weak linkages and assessment criteria for measuring outcomes especially for rural areas and weak MIS that requires capture of physical outputs.

As a response, an integrated Water Sector M&E system was drafted, which upon its approval will form the basic tool for a robust result-based management that aims at overall water sector performance improvements in Mainland Tanzania. The Integrated M&E Framework was designed to ensure that the relationships between inputs and outputs are periodically measured and reported through a real time water sector MIS that will be linked to EWURA MAjls database that have reports from Utilities; will also be linked to LGAs Water Point Mapping system and its updating mechanism, which will be linked to BWOs' monitoring and reporting mechanism.

The framework guides measurement of outcomes and impacts conducted through analysis of census and survey data; and other technical studies that inform joint assessments of progress such as annual Water Sector Status Report, annual PAFs, mid term reviews, end of phase rapid evaluations that uses desk reviews, interviews and focused group discussions on available data and information to assess relevance, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of interventions; and review studies that will be commissioned jointly by the MoW and Development Partners.

To ensure output quality and value for money; the framework guides on conducting regular field monitoring visits, internal and external audits, technical audits, joint supervision missions; technical supervision visits; internal technical audits and other ad-hoc visits by senior ministerial officials. Reports from field monitoring visits, surveys and other sector studies will be shared and discussed in the sector dialogue mechanism. At the end of the Programme horizon, a detailed impact evaluation that uses advanced statistical techniques to identify impacts of investments to beneficiaries will be commissioned. The draft Integrated M&E Framework will be approved during the 2013 Joint Water Sector Review.

7.2 Importance of Census and Surveys to Water Sector

The household surveys and census are necessary to complement the routine system, particularly for monitoring outcomes and impacts. However, it should be noted that, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with other stakeholders⁵ administers all national representative surveys. MoW will continue to be keen in prior discussions of data collection tools and in using the data and information from the Census and Survey analytical reports as will be produced by NBS as execution of the census and surveys calendar of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).

⁵ The NBS provides a rich source of data on access to water supply based on direct household observation surveys. Although these estimates are the most reliable available, they cannot be used for planning and management purposes, as they are national averages based on small but representative samples.

The surveys in which issues of WSDP are included in one or more questionnaire modules include National Panel Survey⁶; National Sample Census of Agriculture; National Population and Housing Census; Household Budget Survey; and Demographic and Health Survey. For surveys to be most useful for water sector, the MoW has advised the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to adopt the monitoring levels that are efficient for water sector (Dar es Salaam, the 23 regional UWSAs, Small Towns and Rural Settlements) in all surveys and census analysis; and that a set of “core questions” to monitor water sector outcomes should be adopted in undertaking household and census surveys⁷. The set include several questions pertain to: main drinking water source and source for other uses; time to collect water; individual(s) collecting water; water treatment; sanitation facilities; shared sanitation facilities and disposal of faecal matter.

Information included in national survey reports is less detailed insofar as water supply and sanitation is concerned. In some surveys, a second level/round analysis on water sector related data would be necessary to provide a wider and deeper understanding of the water sector and water sector in relation to other development aspects such as environment, poverty, etc.

7.3 Emerging Issues

Emerging issues encountered in the course of implementation of the Programme for the FY 2012/2013:

- (i) The BRN Initiative,
- (ii) The deployment and implementation of the Water Sector Management Information System,
- (iii) The integrated M&E framework,
- (iv) The operationalization of the water point mapping,
- (v) The water sector governance through implementation of the Open Government Partnership (OGP),
- (vi) Sustainability strategy in the rural water supply and sanitation sub-programme,
- (vii) Global water conservation and coordination of water resources conservation in the country,
- (viii) Water quality protection,
- (ix) Challenges on coordination of WSDP implementation (*PMO-RALG perspective*),
- (x) Non revenue water and good practices,
- (xi) The National Sanitation Campaign (NSC)'s becomes debatable of who should be responsible;
- (xii) WRM: Challenges in water demand management.

7.4 Outstanding Sector Challenges and Remedial Measures

Challenges

The outstanding challenges that experienced during implementation of the Programme:-

- (i) Human resources capacity constraints in the IAs (Basins, LGAs, District Towns and Small Towns), especially in financial management, procurement and contract management as well as engineering professions;

⁶ The advantage the panel data survey over other survey is that it can give estimates of access to improved water after every two years. However, in its current set-up, it is not able to provides these estimates in all domains of water sector monitoring, i.e. Dar es Salaam, other regional capitals, small towns, and rural areas. Most of other surveys are able to provide the estimates for Dar es Salaam, other urban areas, and rural area.

⁷ JMP: WHO & UNICEF (2006) “Core Questions on Drinking Water and Sanitation for Household Surveys”, Geneva & New York.

- (ii) Insofar as water resources management is concerned, inadequate water monitoring equipment, tools for data collection and other working facilities (office accommodation facilities, gauging stations for water resources monitoring and data collection equipment);
- (iii) Inadequate and unreliable data and information required for consistence planning while there is lack of water quality database and map; making efforts for optimal exploitation of water resources particularly groundwater difficult;
- (iv) Inadequate funding has hampered smooth monitoring of environmental issues, carrying environmental audits and implementation of proposed mitigation measures;
- (v) Funds for environmental and social safeguards interventions are not clearly indicated in respective LGAs, RSs, UWSAs and Basins plans and budget documents affecting the entire processes;
- (vi) The screening is taking a slow pace due to unnecessary delays because of limited allocation of resources, for DWST to execute field assessments. It is necessary to allocate funds for safeguards activities much earlier according to nature of each individual project;
- (vii) Shortage of technical know how affects the environmental screening and filling of environmental screening forms (safeguards); and
- (viii) Low awareness of communities on the importance of community contribution for capital investments as well as O&M. Consequently, slow COWSOs registration and increasing the sustainability of water projects.

Remedial Measures

The MoW has initiated various measures to tackle the above-mentioned challenges which include:

- (i) Getting funds using six months projections procedures will reduce stress on some issues concerning payments;
- (ii) The delay in payment processes and contract management issues can be addressed at program design level. Simplification of procedures should be issues for consideration in the WSDP Phase II;
- (iii) Staffs in the IAs have undergone long and short training with the aim of enhancing their capacities to take on their responsibilities. Training in the areas of financial management, procurement, MIS operations, contract management were conducted inside and outside the country;
- (iv) The sector is finding other alternative measures to minimize challenges of inadequacy of office and transport facilities faced by IAs. The review of the sector CD plan in order to enhance capacity of each IA will be expedited;
- (v) The integrated M&E framework was designed to cater for systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information to and fro WSDP IAs and other stakeholders. Hence, the operationalization of the framework will enhance data and information reliability;
- (vi) The issue of sustainability has now been given impetus with the formulation of a sustainability strategy especially in the rural areas in terms of energy use and O&M;
- (vii) To continue procuring and installing water resources monitoring infrastructure and monitoring stations and equipment;
- (viii) Put efforts on environmental and social safeguards issues in terms of skills and funds for interventions;
- (ix) Enhancement of the COWSOs' registration and capacity building geared at empowering the community about water related project operations.

8.0. STATUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 7TH JWSR UNDERTAKINGS

Most of undertakings formulated during the 7th JWSR on November 1-2, 2013 were accomplished with the exclusion of proposed actions, of which some have started to be implemented, such as, Linking MIS with M&E, Linking Epicor 9.05 with MIS, and to establish a full Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit as per EMA. The status on implementation of 7th JWSR undertakings is presented in the **Annex 2**:

9.0. KEY AREAS FOR WSDP II AND PROPOSED UNDERTAKINGS

9.1 Key Areas for WSDP Phase II

The government is strongly committed in continuing with implementation of WSDP. In phase II that will commence by July 2014 and its implementation up to 2019/2020, the Programme development objective will not change, but programme strategies and priorities for water resources management and for improving water supply and sanitation services in both rural and urban areas will be further sharpened. The strategic framework for WSDP during phase II will have much focus on the following key areas:

- (i) LGA will embark back to the originally design for comprehensive planning for the whole district (rehabilitation, capital investments for new projects, and operations and maintenance arrangements that ensure sustainability). Water point mapping data will be used to identify priority village water supply schemes;
- (ii) Selection of projects will give priority to cost-effective options that benefit maximum number of un-served people, and that priority investments will be those that address equity, sustainability and capacity development;
- (iii) WSDP II indicators will be much sharper, basing on Results Based Management principles (with Key Result Areas & Key Performance Indicators), and the government will ensure that performance agreements for supervision and monitoring will be signed between various government levels (Minister to sign with Permanent Secretaries, Permanent Secretaries to sign with Regional Administrative Secretaries, RASs to sign with Council Directors etc);
- (iv) WSDP II strategic investments (rehabilitation, extension, new projects, capacity building and sustainability) will be guided by:
 - (a) Comprehensive LGA water supply development plans;
 - (b) Reviewed Urban Water Supply Authority's Strategic & Business Plans; and
 - (c) Integrated Water Resources Management Plans (IWRMPs) for all water basins;
- (v) Sustainability will be a priority in all WSDP components (under the BRN focus; in addition to improving water supply and sanitation services; Urban Water Supply will prioritize strategies to reduce Non Revenue Water);
- (vi) For borehole drilling, both hydrological surveys and drilling will be done under one contract;
- (vii) Substantial commitment to implement the National Sanitation Campaign;
- (viii) Local Government Capacity Building Consultative Group is still important; its original design will be reviewed to make it efficiently operational.

9.2 Proposed Undertakings For 2013 JWSR

The following undertakings have proposed for each component:

Component 1

- (i) Prepare, share and approve ToRs for financing Options Study by individual consultants.

Activities:

- (a) Prepare ToR;
 - (b) Engage a Consultant;
 - (c) Final report from the Consultant.
- (ii) Preparation of Strategic Plan for Water Source Conservation including climate change adaptation initiatives.

Component 2

- (i) Enhancement of Water Point Mapping System and finalization of activities including capacity building to implementing agencies.
- (ii) Enhancing human resources capacity at RS and LGAs for implementation of WSDP and BRN initiative through:
 - (a) Undertaking of inventory of staff and relocate where appropriate,
 - (b) Direct recruitment from colleges,
 - (c) Re deployment of retired staff,
 - (d) Extension of existing contracts,
 - (e) Seek permission to the PMO.
- (iii) Implementation of recommendation raised by the Private Sector Participation Consultant.

Component 3

- (i) Fast track gazzement of small town and appointment of board members to small town and District.
- (ii) Establish enabling environment for UWSAs to access loans from financial institutions.
- (iii) Enhancing capacity UWSAs capacity to engage in sanitation initiative in the area of their jurisdiction.

Component 4

- (i) To link MIS and M& E frame work and EPICOR 09.
- (ii) Establish environmental and social safeguards unit.
- (iii) Implementation of the Training Programme.
- (iv) Task force to incorporate recommendation provided by the stakeholders during the Training Impact Assessment presentation and to review the report presented by the Consultant.

10.0. LESSONS LEARNT AND WAYFORWARD

10.1 WSDP Lessons Learnt

The lessons learned during the implementation of WSDP I include:-

- (i) Water user associations have raised awareness to communities to participate in water resources management which in turn minimized water use conflicts, improved water allocation mechanisms, catchment conservation, willingness to pay for water use fee, applications for water use and groundwater drilling permits have increased etc. This outcome needs to be sustained and strengthened;
- (ii) Growing tensions – encroachment and degradation of water sources as a result of growing human development activities in water catchments; to arrest the situation, many more actors need to take part in catchments management including communities, and LGAs;
- (iii) Inadequate water storage infrastructure impedes the nation’s ability to deal with climate variability and it is impacting food, energy, water and environmental security and causing huge economic loss. Climate change is going to further stress the nation’s water resources. IWRMD plans will provide opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation measures in water use planning for various sectors;
- (iv) The issue of data collection, rehabilitation and construction of water resources monitoring stations as well as information management system is still needed in all BWOs and need to be sustained;
- (v) Increased awareness will result in political will and behavioral change which will raise the profile of water resources management considerably and an increase in the allocation of the necessary resources to manage water resources such as monitoring, enforcing regulations and improving access to information;
- (vi) Protection of water sources from contamination is very important as it assures availability of water with good quality and it reduces the treatment costs;
- (vii) Comprehensive plans for whole district, which was the focus during WSDP design was abandoned, as a result a narrow focus on small number of projects (ten villages) per LGA was opted; this caused the district-wide vision to be missing in WSDP. This needs to change;
- (viii) Efficiency of Council Water and Sanitation Teams (because they are composed of heads of departments) need to be augmented by a team of middle level officers for day-to-day follow-ups of implementation;
- (ix) Local Government Capacity Building Consultative Group for WSDP that was seen as vital during program design was never formed. This resulted in inadequate coordination of WSDP capacity building efforts, hence inadequate performance in strengthening the capacity of LGAs to deliver expectations. This needs to be formed because capacity building still needs various interventions to augment current and previous efforts;
- (x) The use of consultants to conduct hydrological studies (for boreholes), and later employing contractors to drill had several challenges including the problem of various dry boreholes;
- (xi) The National Sanitation Campaign, which was launched in June 2012 (much delayed), requires substantial focus currently and in future;
- (xii) Community management and sustainability was not adequately addressed;
- (xiii) Planning and budgeting processes that require involvement of WSDP implementing agencies was stabilizing over time;

- (xiv) Utilization of the Water Sector Management Information System (MIS) so far has addressed various challenges in financial reporting (MIS training was helpful);
- (xv) Procurement, disbursement and financial management issues dominated GoT-DP dialogue (Management Information System, Technical Audit, No Objection, etc). Amongst lessons on procurement was how to speed the no objection processes, which were the main reason for delayed procurement processes at almost all levels. This, in addition to other challenges of inadequate reporting systems that led to temporary measures of halting the normal disbursement arrangement in favor of the claimed certificate payments, had impacts in affecting the overall WSDP I performance.

10.2 Way Forward

The following is the way forward in the implementation of the Programme towards WSDP Phase II:-

- (i) Complete works spilled over to WSDP phase II; including all areas where studies were done in phase I but work could not start due to fund deficits, delays in fund disbursements or delays in procurement;
- (ii) Integrate Water Sector Management Information System (MIS) with M&E functions to ensure constant updating of data and information including physical progress reporting;
- (iii) For ease of finance management especially with regard to capturing earmarked financing reports, which proved to be difficult during implementation of WSDP phase I; financing mechanism will be revised to ease capturing of earmarked financing data at the same time creating incentives for use of basket funds in financing cost-effective options that benefit maximum number of un-served people;
- (iv) For vibrant implementation, supervision and reporting framework; the MIS will be linked with subsector databases so as to comprehensively capture both financial and physical output data and information as per M&E requirements (IFRs, financial projections, water points, Household connections, boreholes, public tapes, kiosks etc); in addition, a robust monitoring of deliverables basing on Results Based Management (RBM) principles for all Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Cascaded performance agreements between policy and implementation levels will be catalytic for close performance follow-ups;
- (v) Application of safeguard instruments in the Programme should be treated fairly by allocating enough resources (staffing, funding, and conducive working environment) both at MoW and IAs;
- (vi) For enhancing close coordination and follow ups on sanitation interventions; the Programme document and an implementation strategy for the National Sanitation Campaign will be documented separately basing on the Sanitation MoU guidance.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Basin Water Board Meetings for FY 2012/2013

| S/No. | Basin Board | Status of Board Meetings Held | Resolutions |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Internal Drainage | Only one Board meeting was conducted on 8 th June 2013 | 25 Water use permits applications were approved and 38 were sent back for some corrections. |
| 2 | Lake Nyasa | One Board meeting was held on 22 Dec. 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 water use permits were approved. • Directed the BWO to inform the Ministry on the stopping of constructions of the Head Quarter Office in Tukuyu • Approval of the registration and Constitution of 2 WUA. • Directed the BWO to inform the Ministry on the poor performance of SMEC on Preparation of IWRM&D Plan. |
| 3 | Pangani | One Board meeting held on 28/12/2012. It was a normal Board Meeting to discuss Basin Reports. | <p>Permits</p> <p>1. Water use Permits 25 water use permits reviewed 5 new water use permits granted 1 Application rejected 1 Application postponed to next meeting</p> <p>2. Discharge Permits 6 discharge permits were postponed to next board meeting on condition that applicants submit self-assessment reports.</p> |
| 4 | Rufiji | First Meeting 15 th August 2012 | 87 Water Use Permits were approved |
| | | Second Meeting 07 th November 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 Water Use Permits were approved • New water user Fee Tariffs were approved |
| | | Third Meeting 14 th March 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 Water use Permits, 3 Discharge Permits were approved • 9 Water User Association were approved for registration • Approval of Annual Budget 2013/2014 |
| 5 | Lake Rukwa | 18 th January 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing two names of proposed Basin Water Officer, • Progress of IWRMD Plan. |
| | | 27 th - 29 th June 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of IWRMD Plan (the Board to write the Ministry regarding unsatisfactory progress), • Issuance of 79 water use permits, • Prepare job descriptions of all basin staff, • To communicate with DEDs regarding participation of Basin Water Board in the |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | execution of the BRN activities. |
| 6 | Ruvuma | First Meeting: 1 st September 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 94 Water Use Permits were approved and 1 Water use Permit was denied • New Water User fees Tariffs were approved |
| | | Second Meeting: 12 th June 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 90 Water Use Permits were approved and 1 Water use Permit was denied. • Financial Report for June 2012 to May 2013 was approved |
| 7 | Lake Tanganyika | One meeting only was held on 26 th June 2013 and this was the first meeting of the 3 rd Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 58 water abstraction applications were approved with correction of noted discrepancies. • Inadequate staffing on some cadre i.e. Driving, Account Gauge readers, Watchmen and Water quality were noted; it recommended that the Basin Water Officer should resolve the issue from his own fund sources or communicate the issue to the Ministry. • The Board discussed the Estimate for 2013/14 Annual Budget (approval of the annual Budget for the Basin awaits ceiling from MoW) |
| 8 | Lake Victoria | First Meeting 6 th July 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Water Use Permits were approved • Approval of Annual Work plan 2012/2013 • New water user Fee Tariffs were approved |
| | | Second Meeting 29-30 th January 2013 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Water use Permits, • 6 Discharge Permits were approved • 3 Water User Association were approved for registration |
| 9 | Wami/Ruvu | One Board Meeting held on 08th March 2013 in Morogoro. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve 437 water permits (New applications - 250 and re applications - 187) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ New applications (Domestic 141, Commercial 10, Poultry Farming 1, Irrigation 14, Industrial 17, and Hotel 4). ➤ Re applications (Domestic 118, Commercial 19, public supply 36, Poultry farming 1, Irrigation 35, Fish farming 5, Industrial 28, Hotel 6, Road Construction 1 and Mining 1). <p>Committee for arrears of revenue (water user fee) collection formed. It comprises six members (Board member and secretariats).</p> <p>One Water User Association was approved for registration (Mkindo Water User Association)</p> |

Annex 2: Status on Implementation of 7th JWSR Undertakings
COMPONENT 1

| S/N. | Undertakings | Proposed Action/Task | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible Agency |
|------|---|--|---|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Finalization of the WRM Financing Options Study with clear deliverables and milestones | The contract has expired, WRM Division was asked to consult PMU and Legal Unit on the way forward based on the terms and conditions of the contract and update stakeholders in the coming TWG meeting. | Draft ToR for engaging another consultant was prepared. Approval of the ToR awaits finalization of the contract termination procedure that will pave way for engaging another consultant. | | MoW |
| 2. | Operationalize data collection and Information Management (Financing, Skilled staff, Gauge readers, Training, hardware & software etc). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete by 30% installation of Water Resources Monitoring infrastructures (i.e. 88 monitoring stations). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for installation hydrometric equipment was completed for all basins in February 2013. A total of 198 hydrometric stations out of 243 planned (81 %) and 69 weather stations out of 77 planned (89%) were installed. The work will be completed on October 31, 2013. | June 30, 2013 | MoW |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of gauge readers and conduct training on data collection, management and processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onsite training, on data collection is conducted during installation of stations. DWR has prepared the requirement for employment of gauge readers for all Basin Water Boards. The requirements were submitted to relevant authorities for seeking approval to recruit new staff for the Ministry of Water as part of the Big Result Now (BRN) initiative. | June 30, 2013 | MoW |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable monthly data for operating stations available at basin level. | Data from operating stations are being collected and analysed. | January 31, 2013 | |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of database | Training on Database and information management system was done in April 2013. The new NBDSS database system; comprising MIKE Basin with operating keys was distributed to all basins. This paves a way to migrate from use of the old system of Hydata to the current and more efficient database system of MIKE Basin. | | |

| | Finalise WPM, including its mechanism for data updating, functionality and linking it to the functional MIS to improve infrastructure monitoring and quality reporting. Developing and finalizing of sustainability strategy | Identify issues related with sustainability of RWS and sanitation schemes | Bottleneck issues on sustainability were identified in November 2012, and shared with stakeholders during a one-day workshop held in Kibaha. It was agreed that identified issues will be considered as input to the sustainability strategy. | June 30, 2013 | |
|-----|---|--|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Develop the sustainability strategy | The draft of Sustainability strategy is available since August 2013. There will be a stakeholders meeting to share the draft in September 2013. | June 30, 2013 | |
| | | Prepare implementation action plan for addressing the issues | The implementation action plan will be developed later after finalization of the sustainability strategy. | March 30, 2013 | |
| | | Water Point Mapping will be completed by March 2013. A simple and incentivized system for the regular update of the WPM should be established. | All points were mapped and WPM system developed. All information related to WPM is available through URL: wpm.maji.go.tz MoW staff were trained on WPM, preparation to train MoW management underway. Next step is to train LGAs and RS. In regard to sustainability or updating of the system, backup data base facility was installed in Dodoma and DSM. Budget for retooling and maintenance of the system is allocated. | March 30, 2013 | |
| S/N | Undertaking | Proposed tasks | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible |
| 1. | Alternative financing options for urban water supply and sanitation utilities | • Basic implementation documents and procedures including institutional arrangement are in place. | WSSA Loans Guidelines are available and in use. The loans Committee approved 2 (commercial) Loan Applications. | June 30, 2013 | MoW, EWURA, Utilities |

| S/N | Undertaking | Proposed tasks | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible |
|-----|-------------|--|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities apply for soft loans from various sources of funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Arusha's negotiation with China Machinery Engineering failed and next negotiations are on going with SA Bank. ii) Tanga has received a loan from CRDB Bank for Capacity building on December 2012. iii) Mwanza is in the final processes of securing Loan from CRDB Bank for Office finishing's. iv) MoW with KfW are finalizing procedures for Soft Loans under Output Based Aid arrangements v) MoW with AFB support is setting-up a Pilot Loans Scheme for Musoma and Bukoba | From July 1, 2013 | MoW, EWURA, Utilities, AfD/KfW |

COMPONENT 4

| S/N | Undertaking | Proposed tasks | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible |
|-----|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Linking the functional MIS with M&E framework and the EPICOR 9.05 | <u>Linking MIS with M&E</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement specification analysis for integrating MIS with M&E framework; | ToR for engaging a consultant for requirements validation (technical and non technical were sent to WB for No Objection. | March 31, 2013 | MoW |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System design and testing. | System design and testing may delay and commence early FY 2013/2014 due to delays in requirements specifications analysis which must be done thoroughly based on lessons learnt in MIS phase I. | June 30, 2013 | MoW |
| | | <u>Linking EPICOR with MIS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoW to meet PMO-RALG for technical consultation to agree on the way forward. | A team from MoW and PMORALG met between 12 th and 17 th August 2013 for analysing records and reconciliation. The report revealed that Mafia and Siha have cleared the inconsistency in Epicor and MIS. The major causes of inconsistency for other implementing agencies were identified. In addressing the inconsistencies MoW has requested PMORALG to establish a cost centre in Epicor for use of WSDP funds. The cost centre requirements were established and PMO-RALG is sorting out with consultant soft tech on how to incorporate and the cost involved. | November 30, 2012 | MoW/PMO-RALG |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create the linkage between WSDP MIS and EPICOR 9.05 | PMO-RALG is negotiating with soft tech consultant on how to incorporate the recommended requirements and the cost involved to undertake.. | June 30, 2013 | MoW/PMO-RALG/MoF |
| 2. | Preparation of WSDP Phase II | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct evaluation of WSDP | The consultant (Oxford Policy Management of UK) had submitted the draft report for MoW management comments on 27/04/2013. The final report was submitted on 20/05/2013 after incorporating all additional comments from MoW and DPs. | March 31, 2013 | MoW |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations of WSDP phase II Main Appraisal Documents. | The formulation of WSDP Phase II (2013/2014-2017/2018) to be done under the coordination of the Ministry of water, using experiences and lessons learnt from WSDP phase. MoW formed a inter-Ministerial multi-disciplinarily team to prepare the WSDP phase II report. The assignment is in the final stage. The report is taking into considerations of experiences in the course of Phase I implementation, | June 30, 2013 | MoW |

| S/N | Undertaking | Proposed tasks | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible |
|-----|--|---|--|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | <p>new initiatives from the ‘Big Results Now’ Programme and inputs from various studies done in the country and abroad.</p> <p>Draft report was shared with DPs, the final report is expected to be shared with MoW management on 05/10/2013 and thereafter it will be shared with DPs.</p> | | |
| 3. | Enhance effective and efficiency coordination, compliance and reporting of safeguards implementation of WSDP | Establish a relevant Agency or Unit for effective and efficiency management WSDP. | <p>Short-medium term;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonal team at MoW under component 2 was established. • ToR for TAs for performance enhancement was completed and sent to WB for No Objection. • It was decided that TA on Environmental and social safeguard should wait until International safeguard expert already recruited, complete his work and thereafter prepare a comprehensive ToR for the coming Technical Advisor. • MoW has decided to review the ToR for the TA on procurement consultant to accommodate other issues, which seems to be important in improving the efficiency specifically in the procurement and contract management issues. • M &E Advisor: It was suggested to review documents submitted by the former M &E consultant and later conclude whether there is a need of M &E or programme management consultant to support PCU. • The idea of establishing Zonal water officers was reviewed and decided to reinforce RS Offices. The process involves employing registered engineers on contract basis and transferring of engineers from MoW to RS is on going. • Also GIZ has contracted (in early April 2014) a short-term consultant to review proposal /discuss with stakeholders and suggests what can be done on enhancement programme management. The report was submitted on 17th May 2013. The report suggests for having the Technical Advisor to | December 31, 2012 | MoW |

| S/N | Undertaking | Proposed tasks | Status of Implementation | Deadline | Responsible |
|-----|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | <p>support PCU in area of programme management, this process is on going.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID contracted a short-term consultant on how MDU will work with PDB, COMP2 and PMORALG WSWG. The report suggested having advisors who will support MDU, COMP2, and PMORALG WSWG. Both GIZ and DFID have shown interest to support engagement of consultant and TA. The process of procuring was going on. | | |
| | | Ensure that the environmental and social safeguards Coordinator is deployed the PCU Office as an interim measure. | The safeguard coordinator was transferred to PCU as a temporary measure to enhance implementation of safeguards issues. | December 31, 2012 | MoW |
| | | A full Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit established as per EMA section 30. | The proposal for the establishment of unit was prepared and discussed in the MoW management meeting. Management recommend formulating a team of expert from MoW to review a proposal and come up with the refined set up of the unit. A draft report was prepared by the team and will be shared by the management on 19 th September 2013 and thereafter it will be forwarded to the President Office Public Service Management (POPSM). For approval. | June 30, 2013 | MoW |
| 4. | The rural water supply (80% of population) financing is under funded compared to the urban water sub sector; the reason normally put down is the unit cost. There should be increase of funds allocation to rural areas. | Increase the budget ratio for the rural areas' water supply projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed budget of local fund for FY 2013/2014 to component II was increased to Tshs. 215.75 billion compared to the amount allocated in FY. 2012/ 2013 of Tsh 129.254 billion. Foreign funds of the proposed budget for FY 2013 /2014 increased to Tshs. billion 129,254,522 compared to what was allocated in FY 2012/ 2013 compared to what was allocated in FY 2012/ 2013 of Tshs. billion 89.7. | June 30, 2013 | MoW/DPs |

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Nduruma River at the slopes of Mount Meru in Arusha region, one of the water sources for Arusha Municipality