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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



MPWAPWA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Water Supply and Sanitation Plan (CWSSP)

2017/2018-2020/2021



**DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
S.L.P. 12
MPWAPWA**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
DWC	District Water Committee
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
DWSSP	District Water and Sanitation Plan
NWP	National Water Policy
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WUA	Water User Association
WUG	Water User Group
VWC	Village Water Committee
ESA	External Support Agencies
DC	District Council
DED	District Executive Director
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DPLO	District Planning Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DWE	District Water Engineer
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDO	Community Development Officer
PRA	Participatory Research Approach
DW	Division of Water resources
FSP	Facility Service Provider
RWSD	Rural Water Supply Division
FMP	Facility and Management Plan
MIS	Management Information System

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared after carrying out the fieldwork by a team of Professional Staff in the field of water supply and sanitation and hydrology. The team focused on assessing the current availability of water supply and sanitation facilities in 113 villages in Mpwapwa District; and developing project proposals to ensure improved and sustained access to Water and Sanitation Services to the communities living in the villages. Furthermore, inputs were obtained from other professionals of sociologist, environmentalist, and surveyors also involved in the Scoping Study fieldwork.

Chapter 1: Background: The Government of Tanzania has revised the National Water Policy (NWP) and, with Support from development partners is implementing a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (RWSSP II). The RWSSP seeks to ensure improved and sustained access to Water and Sanitation Services to the rural communities. The RWSSP addresses lack of safe water, poor sanitation, as well as poor hygiene practices, which are the main cause of cholera and diarrhoea diseases in the District. The objective is to provide adequate, safe, affordable and sustainable improved water supply and sanitation facilities to the majority of Mpwapwa District communities. To ensure community participation in all stages of the project cycle with emphasis on O&M aspects; to build cost effective facilities or to rehabilitate the existing schemes where viable; and to ensure that sanitation and environmental aspects are addressed.

Chapter 2: Status of Water and Sanitation Services: At present most of the villages draw water for domestic use from hand dug traditional shallow wells, streams, water holes in the gulley and ponds. Household accessibility of Water supply ranges from within 400m to more

than one kilometre walking distance. The sources of water supply are Boreholes and few streams.

The existing water supply status is given in Table 2.1

The hygiene and Sanitation status of the communities of Mpwapwa District is generally poor, mainly due to lack of adequate knowledge on hygiene and sanitation. An overall lack of understanding of the link between sanitation, health and water has been found to be a major problem at village level.

Major drawbacks of the present water supply and sanitation facilities in the District and possible solution of alleviating them as well as lessons learnt from private sector involvement have been discussed.

Chapter 3: 4 Years Rolling Plan: The District Water Supply and Sanitation Plan is a detailed outline of what the District wants to do in developing water supply and Sanitation. It is the District's four years development plan and is developed on a collaborative basis with all stakeholders. The main participants are therefore the Council Water and Sanitation Team (CWST), the District Councillors, Education/Health/Water committee, communities and private sectors.

The 4 years rolling plan proposed consists of investments and O&M cost for financing plans amounting to Tshs. **33,429,372,448** (Table 3.2-3.3);

Chapter 4: Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of CWSSP: The role of the Government in the water sector is now changing from that of a provider to that of a facilitator. Other stakeholders now play the role of implementation and management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation activities, mainly at District and Village levels. Both Mpwapwa District Council Authorities and the communities have to

be committed to new project and show a fairly good state of mobilisation and staffing as far as the RWSSP activities are concerned.

The institutional strengthening process is anchored on social principles in decision making, economic principles in financing and sustainability principles in terms of O&M and community contribution. Others are private sector involvement and cost sharing mechanism; environmental principles in health, hygiene, sanitation and water resources development.

Chapter 5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Improvement of rural water supply service delivery requires that activities are continuously monitored and evaluated to capture lessons learnt. Participatory monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out at District and community levels with support from the central Government, District Councils ESAs, NGOs and private sector. Involvement of all key actors and interested groups in monitoring shall be encouraged.

For communities, monitoring and evaluation allow them to compare their achievements with others, and may reveal changes that need action by the Water Consumers Association, Water Committees, and caretaker or water users. For the donor, monitoring and evaluation enables feedbacks on progress of the programmes, and facilitates additional support to the planning of assistance to future programmes. Both monitoring and evaluation support a wider process of information exchange, contributing to more effective and sustainable development of the sector as a whole.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 General Background

The broad Rural Water Policy objectives are to improve health and alleviate poverty in the rural population through improved access to adequate, clean and safe water. Emanating from the above, the specific objective is to provide adequate, clean, safe, affordable and sustainable improved water supply and sanitation facilities to the rural population.

The key features of the new Rural Water Policy (RWP-2002) includes the following:

- Community/beneficiary participation in all stages of the project cycle with much emphasis placed on O&M aspects
- Enhanced sustainability of water schemes through community based management
- Rehabilitation of existing schemes as priority where viable
- The application of an integrated approach for water and sanitation
- Improving sector co-ordination
- Consideration of environmental aspects related mainly to sustainability of the water sources through catchment protection
- Elaboration of roles of the various actors

1.1.2 The Basic principles guiding in RWSSP

The key principles guiding rural water supply and sanitation delivery and management are anchored on social, economic, environmental and sustainability principles.

Emanating from the above, the national objectives for the RWSS sector are as follows:

- To provide adequate, safe, affordable and sustainable water supply services to the rural population
- To define roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders
- To emphasise on communities paying for part of the capital costs, and full cost recovery for operation and maintenance of services as opposed to the previous concept of cost sharing
- To depart from traditional supply-driven to demand-driven approach
- To manage water supplies at the lowest appropriate level as opposed to the centralised command control approach
- To promote participation of the private sector in the delivery of goods and services
- To improve health through integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education.

1.1.3 RWSS Project Aims

RWSSP Project aims at achieving the following goals:

- To accelerate the provision of water and sanitation facilities to achieve coverage envisioned for the sector in Government's Development Vision 2025 and attracting funding required for the timely implementation of the Ministry's Medium Term Strategic Investment Plan
- To formulate strategies and policies with the collaboration of sector ministries/departments/agencies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the execution of water supply and sanitation programmes in villages and small towns

- To rationalise of RWSD staff for effective performance and optimal use of operating budget
- To provide support to District Councils to encourage the active involvement of other decentralised departments and communities, especially women, in the design, planning, construction and community management of projects related to these services
- To collaborate with such international agencies as the Department considers necessary for the purpose of fulfilling its mandate.

1.1.4 Specific objective of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

- Water supply services in rural areas improved
- Rural water supply projects are cost effective and sustainable
- Rural water supply projects are owned and managed by beneficiaries
- Sanitation, operation and maintenance are integrated in the design of rural water projects

1.2 Location and Physical features

1.2.1 Location and Area

Mpwapwa District was established on 31st December 1983 and is one of the eight Councils of Dodoma region. It is located 120kms from regional Headquarters. It lies between Latitude 6° 00" and 7 ° 30" South of the Equator and between longitude 35° 45" and 37° 00" East of Greenwich. It borders Kilosa District on the eastern part, Kongwa District on Northern Part, Chamwino District on the western area and Iringa District on the southern part. The District covers a total area of 7,379 square kilometres (18.1% of total area of Dodoma Region).

1.2.2 Climate

The district has a dry savannah type of climate characterized by the average temperature of 27° C. Short rain season starts December to April ranging between 600 – 700mm per annum. The District receives relatively more rains compared to other districts in Dodoma region. In mountainous areas like Kiboriani, Wotta, Lufu, Mbuga and Mang'aliza, the areas receive rains up to 1,200mm per annum.

1.2.3 Topography and Vegetation

Most of District area is predominantly arid with spontaneous mountain chains especially in the southern and western parts lies between 915 to 1200 meters above sea level. The Vegetation patterns of the District consist of both indigenous and exotic plant species such as Baobao trees, Kungugu trees, Fuku trees and tamarind trees.

1.2.4 Hydrology

Most of streams in the District are seasonal; most of them flow from mountain areas to Ruaha River. Also there is existence of valleys due to heavy flow of water during rain seasons. The flows are loaded with sediments resulting from

soil erosion in the catchment. During intensive rainfall most parts of the road network become impassable.

Some of the seasonal streams/rivers exist in the District are Mdinindi, Nakorongongo, (flows to Ruaha river) and Mbuyajila (flows from Wotta mountains to Mtera Dam).

The geology of Mpwapwa district is mostly underlain by intrusive Basement Complex rocks. These mainly granitic rocks comprise an interior Craton of Precambrian age. Disconnected fragments of the older (2500 to 2600 m.y.b.p) amphibolites, schists and basic gneisses of the Dodoma Formation occur as xenoliths within the granite. In addition, basic to ultrabasic dikes of both Precambrian and Neogene age intrude the granites. The regional tectonic setting is dominated by the East Africa Rift Valley System. Graben development is seen to the study area within the Gregory Rift Valley.

The primary potential aquifers within the study area are the terrestrial alluvial deposits of the Neogene system. These deposits are mostly sand, gravel, silt, mud and mbuga sediments, generally formed as sheet washes during infrequent severe storms.

Weathering under semi-arid conditions has led to the formation of laterite, silcrete and calcrete in association with these terrestrial deposits. The sand and gravel component of these unconsolidated sediments is mostly coarse grained and angular quartz, weathered feldspar and a minor percentage of mafic minerals.

1.2.5 POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Mpwapwa District consists of 4 Divisions namely Mpwapwa, Mima, Kibakwe and Rudi. It has 33 wards, 113 villages and 593 Sub-villages (hamlets). The number of wards, villages and sub villages in each Division is shown in table 1.1 below

Table 1.1: The existing Administrative structures in Mpwapwa District.

Division	Wards	Villages	Sub Villages
Mpwapwa	11	34	192
Mima	4	13	77
Kibakwe	10	32	168
Rudi	8	34	156
TOTAL	33	113	593

Source: District Executive Director Office Mpwapwa.

According to 2012 Population and Housing Census General Report of the National Bureau of Statistics the District had 305,056 inhabitants (147,306 being males and 157,750 being females). With an annual District growth rate of 2.1%, the District population projection is estimated to be 324,682 (156, 783 being males and 167,899 being females in the year 2015. Table 1.2 shows the population of Mpwapwa District by sex, number of households and average household size as conducted in the 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Table 1.2: District population per Division

S/N	POPULATION 2012					POPULATION PROJECTION 2016				
	Division	Female	Male	Total	H/Holds	Division	Female	Male	Total	H/Holds
1	Mpwapwa	58,546	54,276	112,822	24,526	Mpwapwa	62,527	60,075	122,602	26,653
2	Mima	21,133	19,715	40,848	8,880	Mima	22,638	21,751	44,389	9,650
3	Kibakwe	40,851	38,485	79,336	17,247	Kibakwe	43,969	42,244	86,213	18,742
4	Rudi	37,220	34,830	72,050	15,663	Rudi	39,931	38,365	78,296	17,021
TOTAL		157,750	147,306	305,056	66,316	TOTAL	169,065	162,435	331,500	72,065

Source: National Population Census' Projection (2016)

ETHNIC GROUPS:

There are a number of tribes in Mpwapwa District, but dominant ones are three, namely the Gogo, Kaguru and Hehe. The Gogo is the most dominant accounting for 39.8% of all the tribes, followed by Kaguru 16.2%, Hehe 10.9% and others 33.1%. There are few pastoral ethnic groups like Wamang'ati and Wamasai who are migrating into the District especially in the southern plains around Mtera Dam and Ruaha Rivers.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 EXISTING SITUATION

2.1 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS

2.1.1 Income generating Activities

Agriculture is the main occupation in Mpwapwa District. The area which is suitable for crops production is 70,382 ha, for food crops and 46,607ha for cash crops.

The area under cultivation has been varying season to season due to increasing population and change of weather. The young generation grows up to adulthood and becomes peasants and hence need more land for cultivation. Also favourable weather at the beginning of the season encourages peasants to cultivate more area. However, sometimes during droughts the crops are affected before maturity, which results into poor harvests. Sometimes delay in rain for some season's leads to small area being cultivated. The main cash crops grown in the district are simsim, onions, groundnuts and sunflower where as food crops are rice, maize, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes.

The land not under cultivation is used for livestock grazing mainly for cattle and goats. Owning cattle is seen as a sign of prestige and wealth in the communities, which results into overstocking. Fishing activities is also done by people living surrounding Mtera dam in southern part of Mpwapwa. To date no large scale processing industries established in Mpwapwa District. Agriculture and livestock activities employ about 90%, small and medium scale business enterprises 7%, small scale industries 1% and office works 2% of the total population.

The 2011 Economic Survey Report shows that Dodoma region's share of the national GDP was 3.03 percent at current prices equivalent to Tshs.853, 502 million while Per capita income of regional residents was estimated by Tshs. 414,597 which is equivalent to US \$ 276.39. Similar observations were made for the years 2007 and 2008 when the respective Regional GDPs were TShs. 631,518 million, and 756,184 million respectively.

2.2 STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

2.2.1 Water Supply Situation

The District has 43 boreholes, 144 shallow wells (using hand pumps), 28 water protected springs, 29 gravity schemes and 43 rain water harvesting tanks. The population which served with clean water in the district has been decreasing from 58% in 2012/2013 to 51% 2015/16. The total number of water points serving rural population (exclude Mpwapwa town) until the end of the year 2015 was 380 Only 95,000 (33%) out of 289,865 people in rural areas served with clean water within 400 metres by year 2015 and 29,422 serve in Mpwapwa Urban (71%) The number of people served with clean water in the urban area (Mpwapwa town) has been increasing from 46% in 2012/13 to 71% in 2015/2016 due to improvement of the existing water supply system and construction of new water infrastructures such as new boreholes, water storage tanks and pipe networks.

Table 2.1: Existing Water Supply infrastructures

S/N	Type of Schemes	Available	Status	
			Function	Not Function
1	Gravity Schemes	32	29	3
2	Pumped piped schemes (Boreholes)	43	33	10
3	Borehole with hand pumps	1	1	-
4	Shallow well with hand pump	144	104	40
5	Dams	1	1	0
6	Spring/protection	28	25	3
7	Rain harvest	43	43	-

Source: District Water Engineer's office

Table 2.2: Completed Projects

S/n	Villages	Population served	Selected Technology	Investment cost (Tshs.)	Management system	Water funds
1	Chunyu		Pumping	363,919,446	COWSO	8,318,210
2	Kimagai		Pumping	311,307,819	COWSO	3,124,015
3	Wiyenzele		Pumping	341,224,400	COWSO	2,502,000
4	Kisima		Pumping	249,996,270	COWSO	11,256,112
5	Chinyanghuku		Gravity	411,635,744	COWSO	0.00

There were piped water schemes in the District, however some the schemes are not working at present due to a number of reasons. The contributing factors to non-operational of the piped schemes include difficulties in O&M, cost recovery mechanism since diesel pumping is involved and lack of ownership of the facilities by the communities, resulting in vandalism of the system. Vandalism was also done to shallow wells and boreholes where the hand pumps have been stolen or dismantled.

2.2.2 Sanitation Services Situation

(a) Existing Sanitation facilities

The hygiene and Sanitation status of the communities of Mpwapwa district is generally poor, mainly due to lack of adequate knowledge on hygiene and sanitation. Most of the households use poorly constructed pit latrines, which encourage flies and other insects due to the presence of bad smell. An overall lack of understanding of the link mostly are temporally. Improved pit latrines is only 13% whereas unimproved latrines is 74%. Sanitation, health and water has been found to be a major problem at village level. Commonly used sanitation facilities are traditional pit latrines and about 13% of households do not use latrines.

Since the inception of National Sanitation campaign (NSC) demo-latrines has been constructed at public places such as school, todate constructed demo-latrines can be found in three primary schools namely Chyunyu, Kimagai, Kisima and Idilo. Also rain water facilities has been constructed at Chyunyu, primary school However, handling and disposal of refuse generated from domestic and agricultural activities still remains a challenge in most of areas, therefore more attention is needed.

Table 2.3: Existing Sanitation facilities 2015

ward	Village	No of household	No. of Household with Temporary latrines	No. of household with permanent latrines	No of household with water closets
Massa	Makose	668	338	330	0
Berege	Mzase	639	288	351	0
Mlunduzi	Chinyang'huku	646	369	277	0
Chyunyu	Chyunyu	1097	340	757	0
Mazae	lyoma	540	205	335	0

Kimagai	Kimagai	672	323	349	0
Luhund-wa	Kidenge	864	480	384	0
Mlunduzi	Wiyenzele	999	613	225	0
Rudi	Kisima	1326	916	410	0
Rudi	Mtera	1169	460	709	273
Mlunduzi	Chipogoro	1803	1355	448	7
Mlunduzi	Seluka	502	310	192	0
Mlunduzi	Chaludewa	483	295	188	0
Mima	Sazima	720	452	268	0

Source: District water Engineer

(b) Health and Hygiene Education

In general education level of both health and hygiene is very low in Mpwapwa District particularly in rural areas. The community in large is not aware of the importance of water quality and its relation to health and of the need for water supplies. The provision of a good drinking-water supply alone is insufficient to ensure health. Due to shortage of water, communities use unsafe water for drinking and hand washing as a result water related diseases is unavoidable.

There is a general lack of awareness and practice of personal hygiene or environmental sanitation, with most community members not washing their hands after going to the toilet or before preparing food. The majority of communities do not have latrines or defined sites for refuse disposal. In some villages, it is not unusual for livestock and humans to share a living space and often there is no separate room designated as a kitchen. These factors all lead to high incidences of bacterial and diarrheal diseases.

In order to combat the problem the District is implementing National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) through which health and hygiene advocacy is conducted.

Hygiene education is mainly conducted in primary schools where as school hygiene and sanitation clubs are formed and trained. Furthermore another strategy on community sensitization of hygiene and health problems is conducted through the Community-Led Total Sanitation technic to increase sanitation facilities.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0: THE FOUR YEARS DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PLAN (2017/2018-2020/2021)

This plan details out of the Water Supply and Sanitation activities envisage to be carried out during a period of five years (2017/2018-2020/2021)

3.1: GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

3.1.1: Broad Objectives

The broad objective of the plan is to improve health and alleviate poverty through improved access to clean and safe water and sanitation, by increasing water supply coverage from the current 33% to 65% by year 2021 in rural areas. For Sanitation services the goal is to increase household improved latrine coverage from the current 13% to 63%.

3.1.2: Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are as follows:-

- a) Implementing demand-responsive and sustainable community water supply services, providing basic drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to about 161,985 people in the district rural area, through construction and rehabilitation of water points, piped systems and sanitation facilities.
- b) Strengthening community capacity to manage services by assisting communities in planning, implementing, operating and maintaining their facilities, Forming and training Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSO), Training community members on better hygiene practices so as to maximize health benefits and ensure sustainability of water supply schemes and community ownership and management.

- c) Developing district level capacity to deliver community water supply services, encouraging participation of the private sector and NGO's to play an active role in the delivery of good and services, assisting the District Council in planning and providing community support in planning, implementation and management.
- d) Promoting and providing support for efficient and sustainable rural water supply and sanitation facilities which are appropriate, affordable and acceptable to the rural communities.
- e) Maximizing health benefits by integrating water supply, sanitation and hygiene education and taking necessary measure for HIV/AIDS prevention.

3.2 WATER AND SANITATION TARGETS

3.2.1 Water Supply

Implementation of this plan will increase water supply coverage in the district from the current 32% to 65% by the year 2020/2021 through rehabilitation of existing and non-functioning and partial functioning water supply facilities and construction of new water supply facilities.

During WSDP I (2007-2015),the construction of five water supply projects in Chinyanghuku, Chunyu, Kimagai, Kisima and Wiyenzele villages are completed, while for WSDP II construction of 64 new projects, rehabilitation of 36 existing projects, extension of 8 existing project and O&M of projects will be implemented. Table 3.1 shows the completed WSDP I projects in 2015/2016 and table 3.2 shows the WSDP II projects to be implemented and Table 3.3 shows the planned O&M costs.

Table 3.1: Completed WSDP I projects 2015/2016

S/n.	Villages	Population (2015)	Selected Technology	Investment cost
1	Kisima	4,893	Pumping (borehole)	336,089,81.00
2	Wiyenzele	2500	Pumping (borehole)	400,802,650.00
3	Kimagai	3707	Pumping (borehole)	389,021,820.00
TOTAL INVESTMENT COST				1,125,914,281.00

Table 3.2: WSDP II projects Planned to be implemented

S/n.	Ward Name	Village Name	Source of Water	Population	Planned Fund
A: New Projects					
A.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Gulwe	Iyoma	Borehole	5257	375,875,500.00
2	Iwondo	Igoji II	Borehole	3586	272,893,727.50
3	Masa	Makose	Borehole	3678	262,977,000.00
4	Mima	Mima	Borehole	5132	366,938,000.00
5	Berege	Mzase	Borehole	3002	214,643,000.00
6	Lupeta	Bumila	Borehole	2847	203,566,849.00
7	Matomondo	Mbori	Shallow wells	2554	244,790,000.00
8	Mbuga	Iguluwi	Shallow wells	1430	293,050,000.00
9	Mbuga	Mbuga	Shallow wells	3530	376,550,000.00
10	Lumuma	Lufusi	Gravity	1053	244,790,000.00

11	Ng'hambi	Ng'hambi	Borehole	5852	209,210,000.00
12	Mpwapwa Mjini	Mbuyuni	Borehole	2500	238,275,000.00
13	Mlunduzi	Chinyika	Gravity	4737	338,706,839.50
14	Lumuma	Mafene	Gravity	1922	237,423,000.00
15	Pwaga	Munguwi	Borehole	3056	218,504,000.00
16	Kimagai	Inzomvu	Borehole	3707	265,050,500.00
17	Godegode	Kisisi	Borehole	1325	235,135,000.00
18	Mbuga	Iguluwi	Gravity	1430	202,278,073.00
19	Mbuga	Mbuga	Gravity	3530	252,346,793.00
20	Galigali	Galigali	Gravity	3433	261,250,464.00
21	Malolo	Malolo	Gravity	2,019	215,858,500.00
22	Matomondo	Tambi	Gravity	5099	265,705,850.00
23	Malolo	Nzugilo	Gravity	2042	217,503,000.00
24	Mlembule	Mlembule	Gravity	4518	248,216,307.00
25	Lufu	Lufu	Gravity	31183	242,225,525.00
26	Masa	Njia panda	Borehole	1916	236,979,562.00
27	Malolo	Idodoma	Borehole	1597	214,149,635.00
28	Lumuma	Kitati	Gravity	1520	202,600,000.00
29	Ipera	Lutalawe	Gravity	2316	265,593,070.00
30	Mlembule	Mwenzele	Borehole	4265	211,128,970.00
Sub-total Financial year 2017/2018				92,036	8,111,559,155.00

A.2: Plan for Financial year 2018/2019					
1	Luhundwa	Mpwanila	Borehole	1482	249,193,000.00
2	Mazae	Idilo	Gravity	1792	228,151,990.00
3	Gulwe	Gulwe	Borehole	2740	391,820,000.00
4	Godegode	Godegode	Borehole	3437	491,491,000.00
5	Mlembule	Ngalamilo	Borehole	2825	372,950,000.00
6	Chipogoro	Muungano	Borehole	2438	348,634,000.00
7	Mlunduzi	Mlunduzi	Borehole	2592	342,144,000.00
8	Matomondo	Mbori	Borehole	2554	365,278,832.00
9	Iwondo	Chamanda	Borehole	2658	380,042,185.00
10	Wotta	Mwanawotta	Spring	4379	478,072,000.00
11	Galigali	Matonya	Gravity	2923	444,879,177.00
12	Wangi	Kidabaga	Spring	1430	288,769,920.00
13	Mang'aliza	Mangáliza	Gravity	3162	481,254,861.00
14	Lufu	Gomhungile	Gravity	2641	401,958,915.00
Sub-total Financial year 2018/2019				37,053	4,975,869,960.00
A.3: Plan for Financial year 2019/2020					
1	Wangi	Wangi	Spring	3178	419,568,398.00
2	Pwaga	Idaho	Borehole	1755	250,976,997.00
3	Mbuga	Kizi	Gravity	2293	327,837,752.00
4	Godegode	Mgoma	Borehole	3437	491,452,228.00
5	Mlembule	Simai	Borehole	2064	272,540,156.00
6	Godegode	Mzogole	Borehole	1644	235,148,248.00
7	Mlunduzi	Mlunduzi	Gravity/Borehole	2592	370,605,815.00
8	Nghámbi	Kiegea	Borehole	2852	407,894,695.00
9	Mtera	Chibwegele	Borehole	1721	246,106,613.00
10	Nghámbi	Kazania	Borehole	2341	334,686,730.00
Sub-total Financial year 2019/2020				23,877	3,356,817,632.00

A.4: Plan for Financial year 2020/2021					
1	Chitemo	Mkanana	Borehole	2489	355,994,662.00
2	Mlembule	Majami	Borehole	1449	207,295,737.00
3	Chitemo	Chibwegele	Borehole	2192	289,466,334.00
4	Mlembule	Nana	Borehole	1345	207,904,535.00
5	Ving'hawe	Insinghu	Borehole	3971	567,856,384.00
6	Wotta	Mlunga	Spring	2774	274,655,928.00
7	Wangi	Lwihomelo	Spring	3178	314,676,298.00
8	Mlembule	Makawila	Borehole	1847	243,851,720.00
9	Mangáliza	Kilambo	Gravity	2176	331,186,141.00
10	Lufu	Mlimo	Gravity	2114	321,749,771.00
Sub-total Financial year 2020/2021				23,535	3,114,637,510.00
Grand total New projects 2017/2018-2020/2021				176,501	19,558,884,257.00
B: Rehabilitation Projects					
B.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Kingiti	Lukole	Gravity	4915	286,591,760.00
2	Kingiti	Kingiti	Gravity	2718	270,129,920.00
3	Kibakwe	Kibakwe	Gravity	7479	203,288,000.00
4	Masa	Chogola	Gravity	4042	296,011,500.00
5	Chipogoro	Seluka	Borehole	3128	252,310,500.00
6	Pwaga	Pwaga	Gravity	7278	220,474,247.00
7	Mazae	Kisokwe	Gravity	3525	229,776,031.00
8	Wangi	Wangi	Shallow weells and springs	3101	195,087,500.00
9	Mima	Sazima	Borehole	4021	198,159,652.00
Sub-total Financial year 2017/2018				40270	2,151,829,110.00
B.2: Plan for financial year 2018/2019					
1	Lupeta	Lupeta/Makutupa	Gravity/Borehole	6150	208,850,000.00
2	Rudi	Igunga	Gravity	3278	224,148,575.00
3	Masa	Winza	Gravity	4762	201,066,000.00
4	Ipera	Kinusi	Gravity	5132	293,991,000.00

5	Ving'hawe	Manghangu	Borehole	2169	297,379,885.00
6	Kibakwe	Iyenge	Gravity	6562	261,051,000.00
7	Kibakwe	Chamtumile	Gravity	3272	263,938,500.00
8	Mlunduzi	Chinyanghuku	Gravity	2997	141,708,500.00
9	Chunyu	Msagali	Borehole	8142	156,725,500.00
10	Wotta	Mwanawotta	Shallow weells and springs	4272	194,565,000.00
Sub-total Financial year 2018/2019				46735	2,243,423,960.00
B.3: Plan for financial year 2019/2020					
1	Luhundwa	Ikuyu	Gravity	5093	210,827,500.00
2	Luhundwa	Luhundwa	Gravity	3597	290,101,500.00
3	Gulwe	Chiseyu	Borehole	3044	145,556,000.00
4	Chitemo	Chitemo	Borehole	6110	192,822,000.00
5	Iwondo	Iwondo	Borehole	4361	151,747,000.00
6	Mima	Igoji I	Borehole	3715	167,391,302.00
7	Berege	Berege	Borehole	6075	130,000,500.00
8	Wotta	Mlunga	Shallow weells and springs	2706	191,281,500.00
Sub-total Financial year 2019/2020				34701	1,479,727,302.00
B.4: Plan for financial year 2020/2021					
1	Chipogoro	Chipogoro	Borehole	5764	164,949,000.00
2	Rudi	Chilendu	Gravity	4815	288,341,000.00
3	Chitemo	Chitemo	Borehole	6263	220,100,576.00
4	Rudi	Mtamba	Gravity	2759	122,556,500.00
5	Mlunduzi	Chaludewa	Borehole	2431	116,051,500.00
6	Ipera	Kikuyu	Gravity	3023	253,846,000.00
7	Wangi	Lwihomelo	Shallow weells and springs	2667	195,118,000.00
8	Mtera	Mtera	Borehole	5129	107,785,345.00
9	Wangi	Kidabaga	Shallow weells and springs	1395	192,518,000.00

Sub-total Financial year 2020/2021				34246	1,661,265,921.00
Grand-Total Rehabilitation Projects 2017/2018-2020/2021				155890	6,067,498,372.00
C. Extension Projects					
C.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Rudi	Singonhali	Borehole	1997	261,082,000.00
2	Berege	Chimaza	Borehole	3516	183,603,500.00
3	Mlundunduzi	Chinyanghuku	Gravity	2997	196,243,500.00
4	Kimagai	Kimagai	Borehole	3692	197,796,500.00
8	Rudi	Iramba	Borehole	1603	217,394,000.00
Sub-Total Extension Projects 2017/2018					1,056,119,500.00
TOTAL PLANNED FOR WSDP II 2017/2018-2020-2021					26,682,502,129.00

Table 3.3: WSDP II projects O&m Costs

S/n.	Ward Name	Village Name	Source of Water	Population	Planned Fund
A: New Projects					
A.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Gulwe	Iyoma	Borehole	5257	150,350,200.00
2	Luhundwa	Kidenge	Stream	4218	120,634,800.00
3	Masa	Makose	Borehole	3678	105,190,800.00
4	Mima	Mima	Borehole	5132	146,775,200.00
5	Berege	Mzase	Borehole	3002	85,857,200.00
6	Lupeta	Bumila	Borehole	2847	81,426,739.60
7	Matomondo	Mbori	Shallow wells	2554	5,000,000.00
8	Mbuga	Iguluwi	Shallow wells	1430	10,000,000.00
9	Mbuga	Mbuga	Shallow wells	3530	15,000,000.00
10	Rudi	Iramba	Borehole	1603	17,000,000.00
11	Mlunduzi	Mlunduzi	Borehole	2592	18,248,150.00
12	Luhundwa	Mpwanila	Borehole	1482	59,677,200.00
13	Lumuma	Lufusi	Gravity	1053	41,698,800.00
14	Ng'hambi	Ng'hambi	Borehole	5852	167,367,200.00

15	Mazae	Idilo	Gravity	1792	51,260,796.00
Sub-total Financial year 2017/2018					1,075,487,085.60
A.2: Plan for Financial year 2018/2019					
1	Gulwe	Gulwe	Borehole	2740	78,364,000.00
2	Mpwapwa Mjini	Mbuyuni	Borehole	2500	53,790,820.00
3	Mlunduzi	Chinyika	Gravity	4737	135,482,735.80
4	Lumuma	Mafene	Gravity	1922	54,969,200.00
5	Pwaga	Munguwi	Borehole	3056	87,401,600.00
6	Kimagai	Inzomvu	Borehole	3707	106,020,200.00
7	Godegode	Godegode	Borehole	3437	98,298,200.00
8	Mlembule	Ngalamilo	Borehole	2825	74,590,000.00
9	Godegode	Kisisi	Borehole	1325	54,054,000.00
10	Chipogoro	Muungano	Borehole	2438	69,726,800.00
11	Mbuga	Iguluwi	Gravity	1430	40,911,229.20
12	Mbuga	Mbuga	Gravity	3530	100,938,717.20
13	Mlunduzi	Mlunduzi	Borehole	2592	68,428,800.00
14	Matomondo	Mbori	Borehole	2554	73,055,766.40
15	Iwondo	Chamanda	Borehole	2658	76,008,437.00
Sub-total Financial year 2018/2019					1,172,040,505.60
A.3: Plan for Financial year 2019/2020					
1	Malolo	Idodoma	Borehole	1597	45,659,854.00
2	Wotta	Mwanawotta	Spring	4379	95,614,400.00
3	Malolo	Nzugilo	Gravity	2042	87,001,200.00
4	Mlembule	Makawila	Borehole	1847	48,770,344.00
5	Malolo	Malolo	Gravity	2,019	86,343,400.00
6	Galigali	Matonya	Gravity	2923	88,975,835.40
7	Wangi	Kidabaga	Spring	1430	57,753,984.00
8	Galigali	Galigali	Gravity	3433	104,500,185.80
9	Mang'aliza	Mang'aliza	Gravity	3162	96,250,972.20
10	Mlembule	Mlembule	Gravity	4518	99,286,523.00
11	Matomondo	Tambi	Gravity	5099	106,282,340.00

12	Mangáliza	Kilambo	Gravity	2176	66,237,228.20
13	Lufu	Lufu	Gravity	31183	96,890,210.20
14	Lufu	Gomhungile	Gravity	2641	80,391,783.00
15	Lufu	Mlimo	Gravity	2114	64,349,954.20
Sub-total Financial year 2019/2020					1,166,554,230.00
A.4: Plan for Financial year 2020/2021					
1	Iwondo	Igoji II	Borehole	3586	109,157,491.00
2	Masa	Njia panda	Borehole	1916	54,791,824.80
3	Lumuma	Kitati	Gravity	1616	46,238,212.20
4	Wangi	Wangi	Spring	3178	83,913,679.60
5	Lumuma	Mafene	Gravity	1922	58,505,493.00
6	Pwaga	Idaho	Borehole	1755	50,195,399.40
7	Mbuga	Kizi	Gravity	2293	65,567,550.40
8	Godegode	Mgoma	Borehole	3437	98,290,445.60
9	Mlembule	Simai	Borehole	2064	54,508,031.20
10	Godegode	Mzogole	Borehole	1644	47,029,649.60
11	Ipera	Lutalawe	Gravity	2316	66,237,228.20
12	Mlunduzi	Mlunduzi	Gravity/Borehole	2592	74,121,163.00
13	Nghámbe	Kiegea	Borehole	2852	81,578,939.00
14	Mtera	Chibwegele	Borehole	1721	49,221,322.60
15	Nghámbe	Kazania	Borehole	2341	66,937,346.00
16	Chitemo	Mkanana	Borehole	2489	71,198,932.40
17	Mlembule	Majami	Borehole	1449	41,459,147.40
18	Chitemo	Chibwegele	Borehole	2192	57,893,266.80
19	Mlembule	Nana	Borehole	1345	41,580,907.00
20	Ving'hawe	Insinghu	Borehole	3971	113,571,276.80
21	Wotta	Mlunga	Spring	2774	54,931,185.60
22	Wangi	Lwihomelo	Spring	3178	62,935,259.60
23	Mlembule	Mwenzele	Borehole	4265	84,451,588.00
Sub-total Financial year 2020/2021					1,534,315,339.20

Grand total O&M for New projects 2017/2018-2020/2021					4,948,397,160.40
B: Rehabilitation Projects					
B.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Kingiti	Lukole	Gravity	4915	57,318,352.00
2	Kingiti	Kingiti	Gravity	2718	54,025,984.00
3	Kibakwe	Kibakwe	Gravity	7479	40,657,600.00
4	Masa	Chogola	Gravity	4042	59,202,300.00
5	Chipogoro	Seluka	Borehole	3128	50,462,100.00
6	Pwaga	Pwaga	Gravity	7278	64,094,849.40
7	Mazae	Kisokwe	Gravity	3525	25,955,206.20
Sub-total Financial year 2017/2018					351,716,391.60
B.2: Plan for financial year 2018/2019					
1	Lupeta	Lupeta/Makutupa	Gravity/Borehole	6150	121,770,000.00
2	Rudi	Igunga	Gravity	3278	44,829,715.00
3	Masa	Winza	Gravity	4762	40,213,200.00
4	Ipera	Kinusi	Gravity	5132	58,798,200.00
5	Ving'hawe	Manghangu	Borehole	2169	59,475,977.00
6	Kibakwe	Iyenge	Gravity	6562	32,210,200.00
7	Kibakwe	Chamtumile	Gravity	3272	52,787,700.00
8	Mlunduzi	Chinyanghuku	Gravity	2997	28,341,700.00
Sub-total Financial year 2018/2019					438,426,692.00
B.3: Plan for financial year 2019/2020					
1	Luhundwa	Ikuyu	Gravity	5093	42,165,500.00
2	Luhundwa	Luhundwa	Gravity	3597	58,020,300.00
3	Gulwe	Chiseyu	Borehole	3044	29,111,200.00
4	Chitemo	Chitemo	Borehole	6110	38,564,400.00
5	Iwondo	Iwondo	Borehole	4361	30,349,400.00
6	Mima	Igoji I	Borehole	3715	33,478,260.40
7	Berege	Berege	Borehole	6075	26,000,100.00
Sub-total Financial year 2019/2020					257,689,160.40

B.4: Plan for financial year 2020/2021					
1	Chunyu	Msagali	Borehole	8142	31,345,100.00
2	Chipogoro	Chipogoro	Borehole	5764	32,989,800.00
3	Rudi	Chilendu	Gravity	4815	57,668,200.00
4	Chitemo	Chitemo	Borehole	6263	44,020,115.20
5	Rudi	Mtamba	Gravity	2759	24,511,300.00
6	Mlunduzi	Chaludewa	Borehole	2431	23,210,300.00
7	Ipera	Kikuyu	Gravity	3023	50,769,200.00
8	Wotta	Mwanawotta	Shallow weells and springs	4272	38,913,000.00
9	Wotta	Mlunga	Shallow weells and springs	2706	38,256,300.00
10	Wangi	Lwihomelo	Shallow weells and springs	2667	39,023,600.00
11	Wangi	Wangi	Shallow weells and springs	3101	39,017,500.00
12	Mima	Sazima	Borehole	4021	39,631,930.40
13	Wangi	Kidabaga	Shallow weells and springs	1395	38,503,600.00
14	Mtera	Mtera	Borehole	5129	41,557,069.00
Sub-total Financial year 2020/2021					539,417,014.60
Grand-Total O&M for Rehabilitation Projects 2017/2018-2020/2021					1,587,249,258.60
C. Extension Projects					
C.1: Plan for financial year 2017/2018					
1	Rudi	Singonhali	Borehole	1997	52,216,400.00
2	Berege	Chimaza	Borehole	3516	36,720,700.00
3	Mlundunduzi	Chinyanghuku	Gravity	2997	39,248,700.00
4	Kimagai	Kimagai	Borehole	3692	39,559,300.00
8	Rudi	Iramba	Borehole	1603	43,478,800.00
Sub-Total O&M for Extension Projects 2017/2018					211,223,900.00
TOTAL PLANNED O&M FOR WSDP II 2017/2018-2020-2021					6,746,870,319.00

3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Education

For realization of the anticipated health benefits of improved water supply, improved health and hygiene education is a prerequisite. It is for this reason this plan places due emphasis on promotion of construction of household latrines and better hygiene behaviour, through construction of demonstration sanitation facilities at public places like schools, dispensaries/clinics, markets etc and hygiene promotion. It is anticipated that these interventions plus promotion of good hygiene behaviour will stimulate the villagers and act as a catalysts in creating a market for household latrines where members of the community will, on their own, construct household latrines in their respective homesteads.

Under WSDP II, it is planned to construct demonstration Water and Sanitation facilities in 25 villages during the period from 2017/2018 to 2020/2021. In each village, it is planned to construct 5 demonstration Water and Sanitation facilities as follows:

- Two institutional latrines in each school (one for boys, one for girls and one for teachers)
- One institutional latrine at the dispensary or clinic with two holes for men and two holes for women.
- One institutional latrine at the market built of local materials (Trapezoidal blocks or burnt bricks, Logs, thatched grass, etc) with concrete floor slab to make washing easier with two holes for women and two for men.
- One hand washing facilities at each latrine.

On average. it is assumed that each school has a total of 460 pupils. For the planning purposes, it is assumed that 230 are boys and 230 are girls. On average, every 50 boys uses one hole and every 30 girls uses one hole (NSC criteria). Therefore the boys will need a latrine with 5 holes while the girls will need latrines with 8 holes.

The cost of construction of one latrine with four holes built from local available materials with concrete slab floor slab is estimated at TZS 4,400,000 (to be built at the Market). While the cost of constructing an institutional latrine with four holes from factory based materials is estimated TZS.8,000,000 (to be built at the Clinic/ Dispensary or village government office).

Three rainwater harvesting demonstration facilities will cost TZS 15,000,000 (5m³, Ferro cement tank, One 3m³ plastic tank, One water Jar 1m³ and 120m long gutters). Therefore demonstration sanitation facilities in each village will cost as follows:

- a) School latrine at Primary School with 8 holes for girls and 5 holes for boys –TZS. 26,000,000
- b) Rainwater harvesting facility at School – TZS. 15,000,000
- c) Institutional latrine at Clinic/ Dispensary with four holes- TZS. 8,000,000
- d) Institutional latrines at market built from locally available materials separate blocks for female and males with concrete slabs with four holes – TZS. 4,400,000

Total per village = TZS. 53,400,000

Therefore the Estimated Investments for Demonstration Sanitation Facilities under WSDP II in 25 villages is planned to be **TZS. 1,335,000,000**

3.2.3 Other Costs.

In addition to the investment in water supply and sanitation facilities, other related costs include the following:-

- Incremental Operational costs such as DWST vehicle operation and repair costs, office management and field supervision costs.
- Training of DWST in procurement, contract management, financial management, project management and facilitation skills.
- Technical Services Providers (Consultants for designing and construction supervision)
- Facilitation Service Providers (NGOs)
- Supervision cost

Table 3.4: Other Cost

Activity	Costs in (TZS) per year				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	TOTAL
Provision of Technical Services (Consultants) and facilitation services	600,184,735	600,184,735	600,184,735	600,184,735	2,400,738,943
Training of DWSTs	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000
DWST vehicle operation costs, office management and field supervision costs.	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	100,000,000
Supervision cost	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000
Total	683,184,735	683,184,735	683,184,735	683,184,735	2,740,738,940

3.2.4 Cost Sharing Arrangements.

The District water and Sanitation Plan envisage the following activities:-

- i) Construction, rehabilitation and extension of water Supply and sanitation facilities
- ii) Training, advocacy, hygiene education and HIV/AIDS prevention for communities.

In order to foster ownership and sustainability of the constructed facilities, the following cost sharing arrangements among key partners are assumed.

Table 3.5: Cost sharing arrangements among key partners

S/n	Item	Sharing of Costs (%)			
		Communities	District Council	Rwssp	
				Basket	Earmarked DPs
1	Construction of water supply and sanitation facilities	2%	2%	90	6
2	Technical and Facilitation (Training, Advocacy, Hygiene Education/ and HIV/AIDS Prevention for CWST councillors, District Authorities etc) service Providers (Consultancy services)	0 %	2 %	95 %	3
4	DWST Operation Costs (equipment, transport, office management and supervision etc)	0%	2%	95 %	3

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND EXPECTED IMPACT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RWSSP

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Implementation of the DWSSP will involve a network of players including:

- Communities, who will plan their facilities and manage them, assist in supervision of construction, and carry out operation and maintenance of completed facilities.
- Facilitation services Providers – Software specialist (e.g. NGOs) who will carry out community mobilization and training of communities and WASTSAN committees and communities to prepare their Facilities and Management Plans.
- Ministry of water and Regional Secretariat will assist DWST prepare District Plans, Participatory, Design, Bidding Documents supervise construction of WSS facilities.
- Drillers, Civil works Contractors and Suppliers of goods who will carry out construction of the planned water supply and sanitation facilities and supply goods and spare parts.
- District Water Supply and Sanitation Team which will be responsible for the overall promotion, investment planning, management of the contracting process, providing quality assurance and technical support, and coordinating players in WSS sector in the district
- Regional Secretariat for supervision and advice on implementation of Projects
- Directorate of Community Water Supply in the Ministry of Water which will be responsible for overall policy facilitation, coordinating, training and monitoring and evaluation.
- PO – RALG for coordination and facilitation

Flow chart of the various activities in the project cycle showing roles and relationship between the various key players is shown in the diagram below.

Table 4.1: Players and Roles of Different Players

Organization	Function and responsibilities
District Council (DWST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="600 378 1421 577">✚ It shall promote, co-ordinate and provide all the support services including mobilization, planning, design, letting, construction procurement and training to the ownership and management concept. <li data-bbox="600 598 1421 693">✚ Monitor and provide back-up support to the communities <li data-bbox="600 714 1421 808">✚ Plan for rural water supply and sanitation based on community demand <li data-bbox="600 829 1421 976">✚ Provide technical and financial support for the construction of new schemes, expansion and rehabilitation of existing water supply schemes. <li data-bbox="600 997 1421 1092">✚ Support capacity building at community level and in the private sector. <li data-bbox="600 1113 1421 1260">✚ Assist communities in contracting private sector services for design, construction and management of the water supply and sanitation facilities. <li data-bbox="600 1281 1421 1417">✚ Provide technical and management support for communities to maintain their water supply facilities. <li data-bbox="600 1438 1421 1648">✚ Provide legal framework for safeguarding ownership of water supply schemes by water user entities and private sector investments using provisions of the Local Government Authority Acts. <li data-bbox="600 1669 1421 1816">✚ Monitor and facilitate protection and conservation of catchments areas for enhanced water quality and quantity. <li data-bbox="600 1837 1421 1879">✚ Co-ordinate sector development and District level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Facilitate participatory monitoring and evaluation at District and community levels. ✦ Select communities qualifying for rural water supply and sanitation support ✦ Prepare ToR and tender documents ✦ Manage financing of sub projects implementation ✦ Contract, supervise and coordinate service providers ✦ Provide support for training of communities ✦ Supervise and monitor implementation ✦ Administration e.g. contracts, progress report etc ✦ Monitor and evaluate W&S projects ✦ Provide backup support to communities ✦ Supervise procurement function ✦ Review all procurement reports and complaints received from service providers ✦ Approve and issue tender documents ✦ Award of tenders ✦ Publish invitations for tender ✦ Prepare consolidated budget based on FMPs ✦ Prepare and effect payments to all service providers ✦ Keep records of all financial transactions ✦ Prepare statements of Expenditure and request for replenishment of fund ✦ Prepare quarterly financial reports for DWST ✦ Formulate by-laws concerning water supply and sanitation.
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<p>Village ernment</p> <p>Gov-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Foster community participation and mobilization + Inform user communities about NRWSSP and how to participate + Endorse and forward application for Water and Sanitation facilities to District + Assist community to form WATSAN committee + Sign programme agreements with the District on behalf of the village + Help mobilize communal labour for water and sanitation activities + Enact and enforce by-laws related to water and sanitation + Monitor progress at the community level and help to solve conflicts
<p>Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The communities will participate fully in the planning, design, construction and O&M of their schemes. They will be expected to play the following roles:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish WCA and open bank accounts • Submit application for financial assistance after having identified their problems • Contribute in cash and kind towards financing of the investments and to meet fully the operation and maintenance cost • Make informed choice on level of service and type of technology that best meet their demand • Own, operate and manage their water schemes • Set tariff, collect revenue and maintain records of accounts • Contract out some of the responsibilities to private

	<p>sector or private operators if they so deem fit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct sanitation facilities and improve hygiene practices • Enter in to agreement with District and service providers • Form and monitor the work of COWSO • Choose type of water technology and site for the new facility • Monitor the works of service providers (consulting firms, contractors, suppliers etc) • Select and support caretakers and or pump attendants
<p>Technical and Facilitation Service Provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ With the relevant skills and experience the Private sector will be contracted by the communities, District Council, to provide works, goods and services required by the sub-projects. ✚ The technical service provider will design and supervise the construction of community sub-project ✚ The facilitation service provider will design and implement sanitation hygiene and gender participation ✚ Operating community schemes under contract with communities ✚ The Private Organization (POs) will be contracted to assist the communities in planning, design, construction and operation of the scheme. ✚ Promotion of the rural water supply and sanitation strategies to the communities. ✚ Mobilization and sensitization of the communities ✚ Capacity building and training of communities

Ministry of water and Regional Secretariat	✚ Will assist DWST to prepare District plans, Designs, Bidding documents and supervision of WSS facilities
Drillers, Civil works contractors and suppliers	✚ Will carry out construction of WSS facilities and supply of goods and spare parts
Regional Secretariat	✚ Will supervise and advice LGA (DWST) on implementation of projects
Directorate of Community Water Supply (MOWI)	✚ Will be responsible for overall policy facilitation, coordination, training, monitoring and evaluation
PO-RALG	✚ For coordination and facilitation

4.2 EXPECTED IMPACT.

4.2.1 SOCIAL IMPACT

The increased water supply and sanitation coverage, improved sanitation and hygiene will result in Improved health.

Improved access to clean and safe water supply within easy reach is expected to bring about the following positive impact:

- Savings in time spent in search for water, which will release woman to engage in other productive activities. This will increase food production and household income.
- Releasing children (especially girls) to attend school more regularly instead of being held up by their parents to fetch water.
- Reduction in incidences of water-borne, water-washed and water-related diseases resulting into healthier, strong and productive communities.
- A combination of above factors will contribute towards reducing poverty and having a better educated community especially women.

4.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES.

The activities to be undertaken under this plan are categorized as class “B” in term of the Environmental impacts. Environmental risks are considered modest. Nevertheless, the potential negative environmental impacts are:

- Increase in breeding sites for disease- causing mosquitoes particularly bear well sites and water point due to accummulation of wastewater.
- Some of the pipelines, water points and other water structures occupying agricultural land, human settlements and other properties.
- Soil erosion due to vegetation clearing during constuction as well as from wastewater at water point
- Health, safety and environmental problem associated with construction activities.

In order to mitigate the above-mentioned adverse impacts, effort will be made as follows:

- Provision of proper drainage facilities at water point
- Avoid use of valuable land to avoid conflict over ownership rights.
- Providing hygiene and health education.
- Conducting regular Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 MONITORING

Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at the District and Community levels with support from MoWI.

Essentially, the following performance indicators will be used to measure the success or failure of the implementation of the plan.

- Number and quality of schemes constructed.
- Number of people served by these schemes.
- Duration of implementation from project approval to completion as an indicator of responsiveness of disbursement, timeliness of raising District and Community contributions performance of local Private Sector and the DWST.
- Number of water committees, or water user associations formed, functioning and in satisfactory financial positions.
- Number of private operators, artisans, NGOs, consulting firms for planning and management support, contractors for construction of water and sanitation facilities, hand pump maintenance, suppliers of equipment and spare parts operating at the District.
- Extent and type of technical assistance and training undertaken for public and private agencies, communities, NGOs, etc
- Users' satisfaction with the quality of services received (quality and quantity of water, reliability or its availability, transparency in the use of water funds, etc).

The following methods will be used in monitoring:

- Management Information System (MIS) that provides regular information on all aspects of project activities and costs as well as expected changes
- Periodic sample surveys that check on project parameters/elements that are critical to the achievement of objectives (water quality, frequency of breakdown)
- Occasional in-depth studies.
- Implementation reports.

5.2 EVALUATION

There shall be periodic assessment (evaluation) of the DWSSP to identify lessons that may contribute to improving the sector performance in the District. The aim will be to detect constraints hindering the achievement of the objectives, improved efficiency, positive impact and sustainability.

The evaluation will be undertaken on the following key areas:

- Information in actual events/practices
- Decision-making on best alternatives
- Accountability for achieving results and best use of resources
- Sustainability for achieving benefits of the investments.

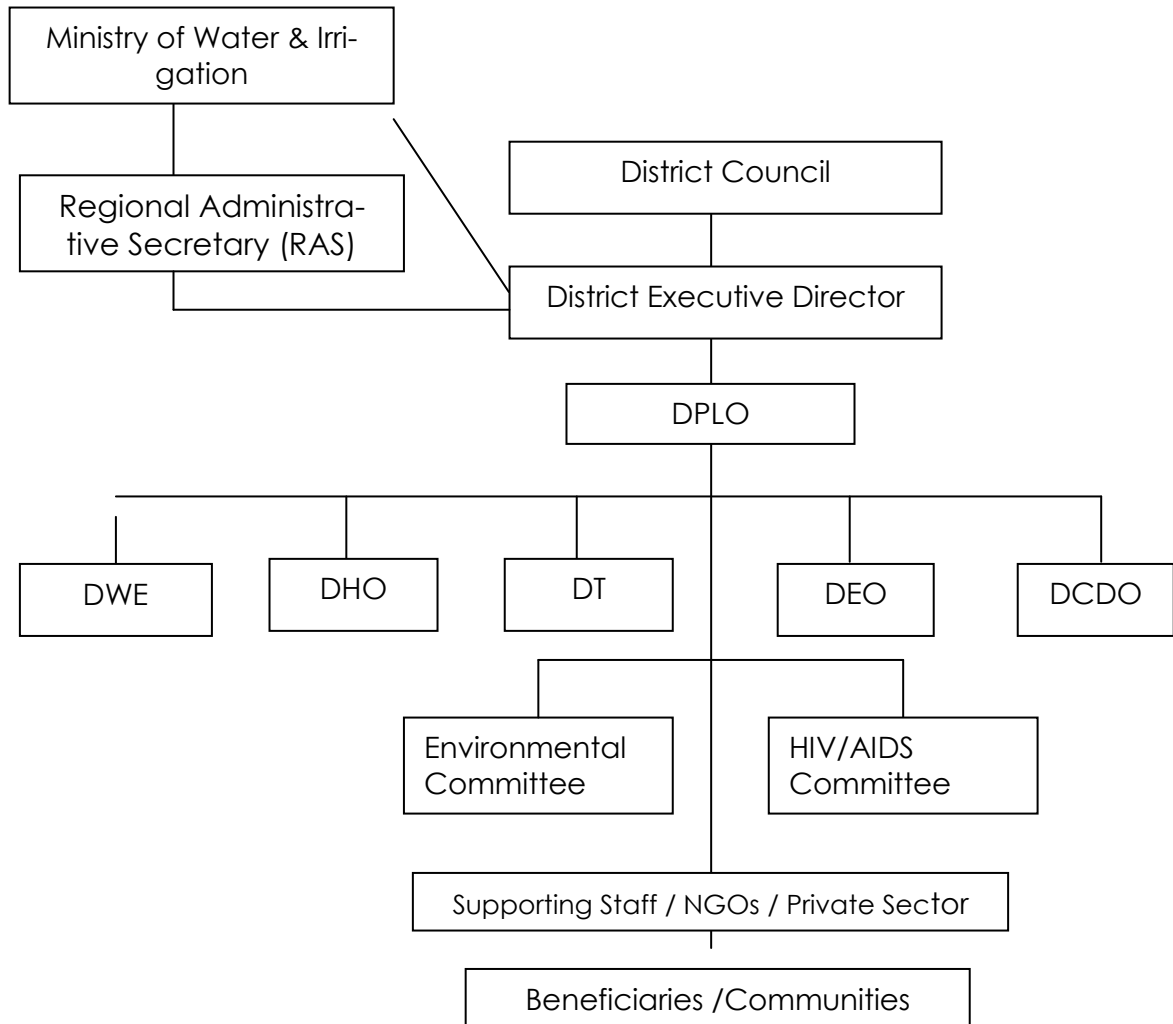
The following evaluation methods will be used:

- Comparison of project beneficiaries before and after the project. This approach requires the collection of baseline information, especially on parameters on which the project is expected to impact. For the comparison to be meaningful, it is essential that the timing of the "after" measurements is carefully considered.
- Frequent visits to sampled households during project implementation and beyond

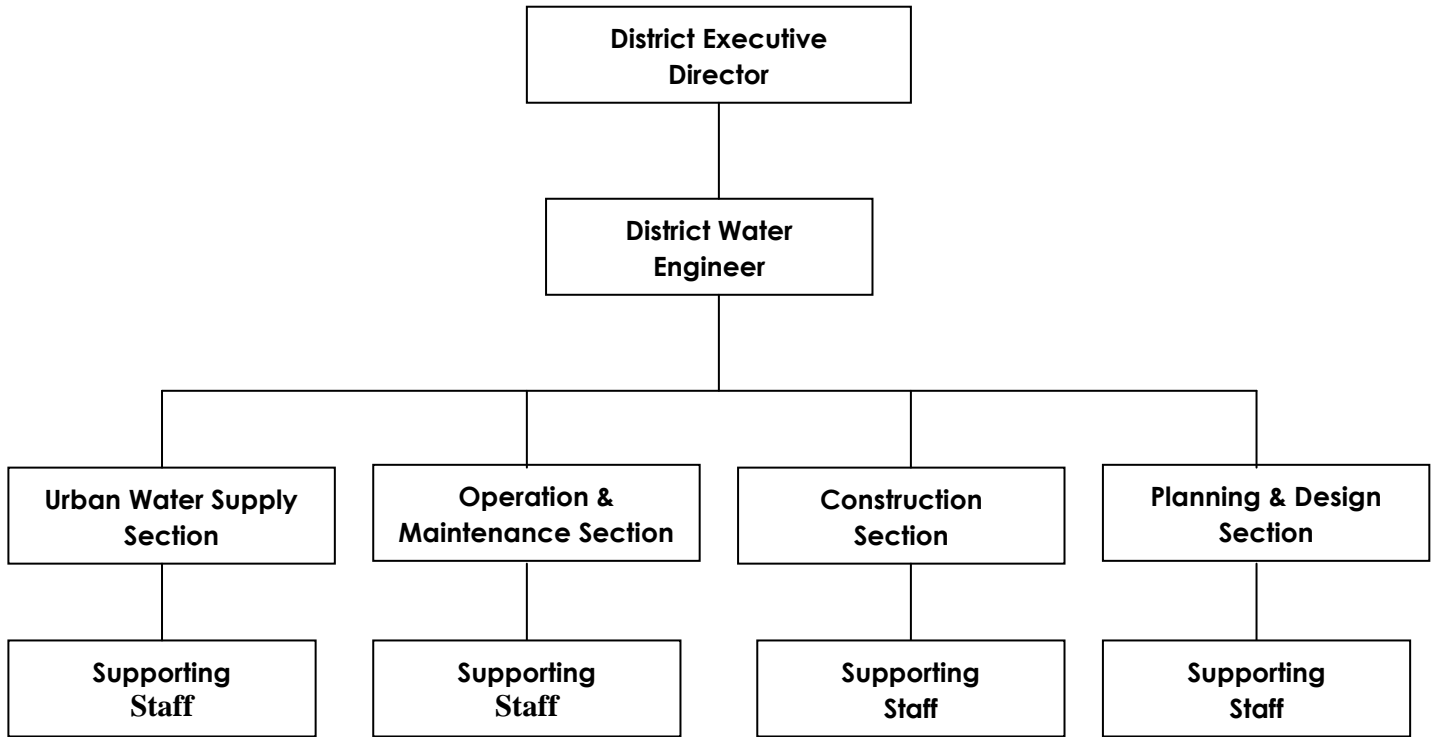
- Comparison of project beneficiaries to “control: entities/communities (those that have characteristics similar to the beneficiaries that did not participate in the project).

Even though monitoring and evaluation have different roles, they are closely linked and mutually supportive. The two processes are expected to provide feedback and lessons that will enable the RWSSP improve its approach and strategies.

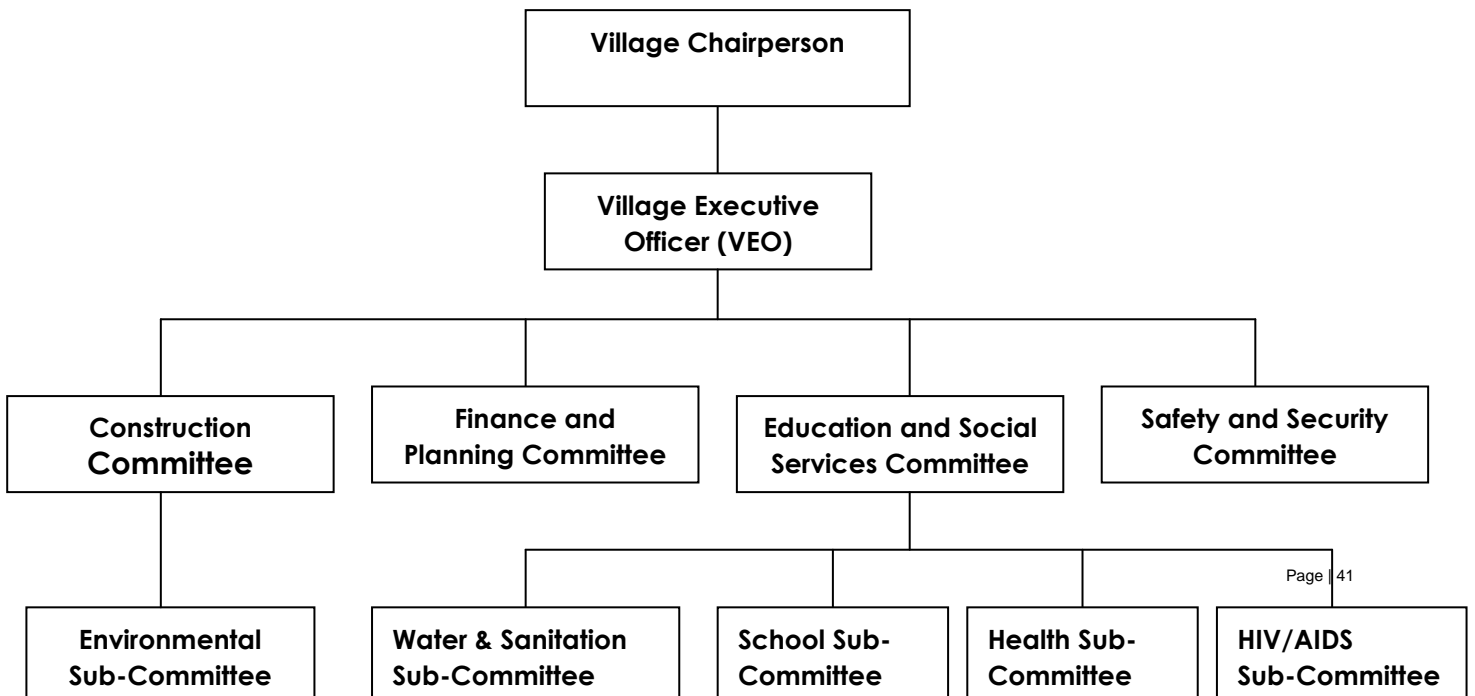
ANNEX: 1: Institutional set-up at National Level



ANNEX; 2; District institutional set-up overview



ANNEX:3: Institutional set-up at Community/Village Level



ANNEX: 4: Logical Framework for Annual Work Plan for FY 2017/18

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
<p>Goal: Clean and safe water is made available to all citizens of Mpwapwa District Council.</p>	<p>District Water Coverage increased from the present status to 65% by the year 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Water reports • Regional and District Water Status report 	<p>People's willingness to contribute to the upkeep of Water projects enhanced.</p>
<p>Project purpose: To increase coverage of clean and safe water.</p>	<p>Additional input (Material and financial) to supplement the current available capacity.</p>	<p>District reports</p>	<p>People's contribution in cash and kind.</p>
<p>Output: Newly constructed water supply schemes, Rehabilitated old water supply schemes and extension of existing water supply schemes.</p>	<p>People getting clean and safe water. Reduced water borne diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports. • Physical visits to project areas. 	<p>Resources availed to the District. Funds disbursed in time.</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new water supply infrastructures, Rehabilitation of old water supply infrastructures and extension of existing water infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of constructed, rehabilitated and extended water supply schemes 	<p>District reports</p>	<p>Government and donor support in place.</p>

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To train both workers and villagers on proper handling of water projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Technicians, Artisans and attendants trained. Water users associated Groups formed People sensitised on proper environmental control and water utilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Site visiting Interviewing villagers 	People's willingness to participate and collective control on environmental hazards and proper water utilization.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct Geophysical and Auger Survey to new proposed water projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site located and mapped. Water quality analysis results available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Map available Site visits 	People's support and cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and rehabilitation of both shallow and deep boreholes and water dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes and dams in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Site visits 	People's support and cooperation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and construction of Public Water Stands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New structures installed All Public water stands in good working condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Site visits Interviewing 	People's support and cooperation in the upkeep of the structures.

