

**Rural Water and Sanitation Programmes
Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions**

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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
SHINYANGA REGION
OCTOBER 1991 -- DECEMBER 1991

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CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
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P.O. Box 13000, 2500 AD The Hague
Tel. (070) 014211 ext. 141/142
13N 10416
LD: 024 T2SHg2

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (National Party)
CDA	Community Development Assistant
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
DFA	District Field Assistant
DWP	Domestic Water Point
HA	Health Assistant
HASHI	Hifadhi ya Ardhi Shinyanga (Soil conservation)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
RC	Regional Commissioner
RDD	Regional Development Director
RHO	Regional Health Officer
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
RWSSC	Regional Water and Sanitation Steering Committee
RWSP M/S	Rural Water and Sanitation Programmes Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions
TCRS	Tanzania christian Refugees services
SA	Scheme Attendant
TShs	Tanzanian Shillings
VHW	Village Health Worker
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (latrine)
VL0M	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
VM	Village Mechanic
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
VCT	Village Care Taker

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 GENERAL

Community participation

Mobilization activities have taken place now in most of the programme villages. This is, village meetings have reportedly been held in all but one programme village. This "step" is near completion in all the districts of Shinyanga.

Community participation, however, is inadequate in those districts which planned for financial contributions from the villages both for well rehabilitation and -construction.

In some of the districts of Shinyanga, programme villages are required to contribute to the rehabilitation and the construction of the new water supplies. In the case of the construction of a 10-meter deep well, for instance, this means that a village presently will have to contribute 60,000/= TShs. in order to buy the cement for the construction of the rings.

During the past three months of programme implementation it has become clear that the districts meet with problems in mobilizing the villages to forward the required contributions.

In some villages, funds which originally had been collected for the installation of a water supply are re-allocated for other needs in the villages. For instance, the funds were used to build classrooms or offices for the CCM. Sometimes the money had been stolen. In many villages the collection of funds is a very slow process and can take up to one year.

Surveying for well sites

Survey activities with the aim of locating sites for the construction of the planned new wells is now nearly completed. Only in one village a suitable site is not yet found.

Shallow wells

The progress in well rehabilitation and well construction during the reported period has been that 4 villages have finalized rehabilitation and 4 villages have accomplished the construction of the wells they planned.

Progress in well rehabilitation and well construction as measured for the complete programme period -1.7.1988 until 31.12.1991- can be summarized as follows:

A total of 65 villages have planned to rehabilitate 282 wells. As per end of December 1991 forty-seven (47) villages have finished the rehabilitation of 245 wells. According to the planning for the remaining 6 months of the Interim Period, another 18 villages plan to rehabilitate 37 wells.

Out of the above mentioned 65 villages, 48 have also planned to construct a total of 82 wells.

As per end of December 1991, 17 villages completed the construction of 41 wells. For the remaining 6 months of the Interim Period, 31 villages still plan to construct 41 wells.

As can be concluded from the above, the majority of the Shinyanga programme villages aim to rehabilitate and construct wells. Villages which have completed both construction and rehabilitation activities amount to 16 which is 24.5% of the total of programme villages (65).

Both rehabilitation and construction activities have accelerated during the Interim Phase. During the period 1.7.1988 until 1.7.1991, one hundred and seventy-seven (177) wells have been rehabilitated and 30 wells have been constructed. This is respectively 59 and 10 per year.

During the first half year of the Interim Phase -which is from 1.7.1991 until 31.12.1991- 67 wells have been rehabilitated and 12 have been constructed.

On-the-job trainings of VM's and VCT's have been given in all villages where wells have been rehabilitated and/or constructed.

The majority of the rehabilitation and construction work observed is of good quality. In some cases the rehabilitation of the concrete slabs need to be given more attention in order to improve the quality.

Piped schemes

In the villages of Ibanza (Shinyanga Rural), Malampaka (Maswa), Isaka (Kahama) and Luguru (Bariadi) a piped scheme is being rehabilitated.

The Luguru scheme is operational for a few hours per week only due to the cost of fuel. The technical installation of the deep well pump and the control panel still need to be completed.

The Ibanza scheme awaits installation of the overhead electrical high tension line.

The borehole of the Malampaka scheme needs to be cleaned and tested before rehabilitation of the scheme can be effected. The piped scheme for Isaka is still under study.

During the reported period 4 DWP's have been constructed in Ibanza village.

By-laws

Progress in the formulation of by-laws is minimal and is far behind schedule.

Planning

The districts of Shinyanga are quite in line with planning when it comes to surveying and well rehabilitation. Delays are found in the areas of construction of wells and the formulation of by-laws. The problems encountered can be summarized as follows:

- Lack of coordination between the implementing departments
- Lack of proper transport in some districts
- Requests for reimbursement on operational funds with the donor, are usually delayed
- The planned contributions from the villages are not forwarded in time

The relative weight of each of these, and possibly other factors, is not known.

Financial management

At regional level, outstanding donor funds which partly date from disbursements in 1990, still have not been accounted for. The region has been advised to account for outstanding programme funds as soon as possible and to open a separate programme-account to avoid repetition of the problem.

Funds for the operation of the cars, for payment of allowances and stationeries are disbursed to the districts and the region on a one- or two-monthly basis.

Each new disbursement is effected only after satisfactory financial reports and payment-vouchers have been received by the programme advisers.

In general, the districts and the region take too much time to account for donor funds which means that reimbursements can be done once per three months only.

This leads to under-utilization of the budget and delays in the implementation of the programme.

This last constraint has been brought to the attention of the RDD and the DED's. As far as the districts are concerned, the District Advisers usually also are committed to other duties of the Planning Office and can not occupy themselves full time with the management of the RWSP M/S.

Logistics

The new programme car for the Shinyanga Rural district is expected to arrive soon. One new car has been made available to the advisers' office. A new programme car has been ordered for the Maswa district.

Sanitation

The design for a low-cost VIP - latrine has been completed. The total costs will not exceed TShs. 7,000/= for one VIP-latrine. A demonstration model of this VIP - latrine has been built at the advisers' office in Shinyanga.

The budget allows for the construction of one low-cost demonstration latrine in each programme village. The construction of these latrines is planned to start in February/ March 1992. Delays can occur considering the expected rains.

Training

A subject content for the training of VHW'S, field- and district staff has been prepared.

It is envisaged that the Regional Health Department will prepare the training materials in cooperation with the programme advisers during the months of February and March 1992.

1.2 MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION

During the past three months of programme implementation, problems with community participation have come to the fore. This is partly due to the fact that the planning for programme implementation is given more follow-up during the Interim Phase than during previous years of programme implementation. Also, more than before, the construction of wells forms a substantial part of the programme activities of all districts. Construction requires substantial inputs from the villages in terms of funds and labour, indeed more than is required for the rehabilitation of wells.

It is important to realize that the basis for implementation is the "step-by-step" approach. This approach aims at the promotion of the participation of the villages in all aspects of programme implementation to enhance the feasibility of village level operation and maintenance (VLOM).

Programme implementation, therefore, should not be measured in terms of physical output alone but the level of village participation is equally important. In fact, in Shinyanga both factors are very much interlinked.

From a viewpoint of planning and its implementation the following should be forwarded. Planning with clear physical targets and time limits as to the completion of these targets, might not be the most appropriate type of planning when community participation along the step-by-step approach is required.

The mobilization of community participation takes time, the duration of which cannot easily be assessed. The more so since community participation is in the process of being developed. Both villages and the community development department are in the process of learning through the experiences gained in the present programme. This is not to say that planning for community participation cannot be done. It seems to be most important that ways are developed to improve understanding of the participatory process itself in order to attain a more efficient and effective integration of community participation in the planning for programme implementation.

Therefore, because of the importance of community participation for VLOM and the importance of enhancing the understanding of the participatory process, the problems which are encountered in this area need to be given special attention. The following issues need consideration.

1. The question is to be raised whether indeed water has been the first felt need of the villages concerned, i.e. of the women, the men and the village leaders? If water is less a problem to the village leaders than it is to the women, the village leaders might be less motivated to actually participate when the need is there.

Related to this question is, that, when villages have to wait too long for action from the district they might lose motivation and give priority to other needs.

2. Village participation is not only important from a point of view of rehabilitation and construction, but possibly more so when the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated and constructed water-supplies are concerned. Besides the day-to-day management, the village should be responsible to finance the operation and maintenance of the improved water supplies.

From a point of view of O&M, the reallocation of funds - originally meant for improvement of the water supplies to other village projects seems to be a very critical issue. When it is so easy for the village leadership to change the destiny of these funds and when the villagers accept this, it should raise questions as to the feasibility of the future operation and maintenance, i.e. to the objective of the programme to create sustainable water supplies.

For instance, in all programme villages the VWSCs have been appointed. Mobilization of the villagers and advising the Village Government on the allocation of funds for water supplies are two of the tasks of these committees.

Despite the presence of the VWSC's and the availability of a village water account financial contributions to rehabilitation and construction give problems and once allocated funds for water activities are used for other purposes.

The question which should be given due attention is, whether the present structure for VLOM indeed is suitable to guarantee future O&M, i.e. that funds collected for O&M indeed will be used for this purpose?

3. In Shinyanga, 245 wells have been rehabilitated and 41 wells have been constructed since 1.7.88. What has been the contribution of the villages and what has been the contribution of the district to these activities? If the villages have contributed, what have been the conditions for their successful participation?
4. The activities of the Community Development Department under the programme largely concern the mobilization of the villagers to participate in the implementation of the programme and to take responsibility for O&M. It should be considered how the department can develop ways on how to improve the level of community participation.

1.3 VISITORS

The Regional Water Engineer of Singida, Mr. M. Mtunzi accompanied by Mr. N. Lombardi of TCRS Singida, were welcomed by the Regional Water Engineer of Shinyanga and the Programme Advisers. They exchanged views on the water programmes in Shinyanga and Singida. The reporting and monitoring system as used by the programme implementors in Shinyanga was discussed.

2 INTRODUCTION

General

This report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Rural Water and Sanitation Programme in Shinyanga Region as executed during the last quarter of 1991.

Information concerning the operation and maintenance of those water supplies which have been built during the first three years of programme implementation can not be presented. The data for the months of October, November and December were not yet complete by the time this report was being prepared.

Interim Phase

This is the second report on the so-called Interim Phase (July 1991-June 1992).

The main objectives of the Interim Phase are:

- the completion of the rehabilitation of water-supplies in all programme villages, including handing over and
- the training of programme implementors and villagers.

Step-by-step approach

The guideline for completion of the outstanding rehabilitation activities is the step-by-step approach which has been the basis for programme implementation throughout.

The report presented here gives details on the progress in the completion of the rehabilitation and/or construction of wells in 65 villages and of piped schemes in 3 villages. For most of the programme villages the main "steps" which were to be taken during the reported period were: surveying, village meetings, rehabilitation and construction, training and formulation of by-laws. In this report, progress is presented as percentages of villages which have completed one of these "steps". Also, the activities of the Region, which are in support of the RWSP M/S in the districts, are mentioned here.

Sources of information

The information presented in this report is based on monthly planning - and implementation reports from all five districts and on the information collected during the monthly visits of the regional team members and the programme advisors to the districts.

Any inconsistencies between the information presented in this report, the previous one and the Workplan Interim Phase are due to the fact that more accurate data have become available. This necessitated adaptations in the original calculations as to the number of villages which had completed a certain step or the number of wells already rehabilitated and/or constructed. These inconsistencies are minor, however.

3 REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1 GENERAL

Planning, reporting and monitoring

The Regional Team has visited the districts for purposes of monitoring programme implementation and to follow up the reporting and monitoring system. They visited the districts in October and in December during the reported period.

Their findings are discussed at the advisers' office together with the workplan for the next visit.

The main problems as identified by the Regional Teams' visits can be summarized as follows:

- Transport: In the district of Maswa the programme car has severe mechanical problems; the programme vehicle in Shinyanga Rural is completely grounded unless considerable costs are made to repair it. In all districts helmets, which are now compulsory, are urgently required (programme motorbikes).
- District Teams: The district teams are said not to work as a team. The coordination is lacking and the teams hardly meet.
- Dry wells: In three villages in the district of Shinyanga Rural wells have dried up.
- Rehabilitation of wells: In Kahama district the cracks in the covers of the wells should be repaired.
- Community participation: In some villages there are problems with the planned contribution to well rehabilitation and -construction.

Meeting RWSSC

The RWSSC is scheduled to meet 4 times per year to discuss the progress of the programme and to forward opinions and solutions on problems in programme implementation.

During this last quarter of the year 1991 the meeting of the RWSSC had been planned but did not take place. The last meeting was held in June 1991.

Financial management

In November 1991 payment vouchers were presented to account for nearly all the funds issued to the region in September. The reimbursement in September was enough to execute the programme for one month. Still it took more than two months to account for the money.

No progress has been made on the issue of the unaccounted funds in the region. After processing of the vouchers presented in November, TShs. 566,943 have not yet been accounted for. These unaccounted funds seriously limit the reimbursement of funds. This again influences programme implementation since the Regional Team cannot regularly visit the districts.

Construction of advisers' office

At the end of October the Ministry of Works finalized the Tender Documents for the new advisers' office. During the first two weeks of November interested companies could reply on the tender. Six contractors tendered.

During a meeting of the Regional Tender Board, in which Mr. A. Wassink from the advisers' office was invited, Azimio Construction Company based in Shinyanga was chosen to construct the new office. On December 6 the contract between the Regional Development Director and Azimio Construction Company was signed.

The contractor started work on the 16th of December and by the end of December the foundation was ready.

By the 16th of March the office should be ready.

3.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Rehabilitation of wells in Mwanhuzi

Mwanhuzi is the District Headquarters of Meatu District and situated in the most dry part of the region.

Mwanhuzi has a population of about 8000 persons and is a fast growing settlement. The inhabitants come from all parts of Tanzania pursuing their task as government officers or businessmen. Mwanhuzi officially still has the status of a village but its characteristics are quite different due to the composition of the population and the function as district centre.

In the past a number of wells (5) have been constructed as well as a piped water scheme with a total of 9 DWP's. During the reported period only 2 wells were functioning of which one is not accessible to the public. Its main function is to water the nearby nursery of trees of the HASHI project. The other well is said to have salty water and is not very much used. The other 3 wells were dry and/or the pump is not available or not functioning. The piped water scheme was not functioning.

From the above it can be concluded that clean water is not available in Mwanhuzi during at least the dry spell of the season. During the rainy season the situation is a bit better, but by far not sufficient to provide 8000 people with clean water. Many people in Mwanhuzi get their water by digging a hole in the riverbed. They do this either themselves or they buy it from water sellers (TShs 40 per 20 litres). The water is not clean.

The programme advisors recommended the district not to start rehabilitation of the existing supplies, unless the operation and maintenance of these supplies would be better organized. It is obvious from the present situation that maintenance of the well/hand pump had hardly been done. This seems the more serious since in theory some 8000 people were depending on 5 wells. Some of the hand pumps in Mwanhuzi have been installed in 1989, but show more wear and tear than some pumps which have been functioning for 8 years, which can be seen in villages in other districts.

During the month of December the Regional Community Development Department, in cooperation with the programme advisors, started talks with the District Authorities how to optimize future operation and maintenance of the water supplies in Mwanhuzi. These talks were held with the DC, the DED, the Planning Office and the three departments concerned (Community Development, Water and Health).

The following has been agreed upon to propose to the Village Assembly.

- For each of the rehabilitated and/or new constructed water points (well) a water committee will be appointed. These committees should represent the consumers and preferably men and women should participate.
- Each of these water committees will open its own bank account.
- The consumers will pay for the water at the water point. The rate has been established at TShs. 2/= for 20 litres.
- Each water committee will appoint a pump care taker. His/her task will be to cash the payments and to book it. He/she will furthermore take care of the cleanliness of the surroundings and the proper operation of the pump by the consumers.
- The Pump Care-taker will be paid out of the revenues from the water sales.
- All concerned will be trained on aspects of management (financial, technical, monitoring).
- One local mechanic will be appointed and trained in maintenance and repair of pumps.
- The Health Department will investigate existing sanitation facilities and prepare strategy and plan for improvement of sanitation facilities and education on health and sanitation among the villagers.
- To begin with, a number of 5 wells will be rehabilitated and new sites for wells will be surveyed.

The above proposal will have to be discussed at length with the Village Government and the Village Assembly. These also should ratify the final agreement made. The meetings with both the Village Government and Village Assembly are planned for January 1992.

3.3 WATER

The piped water scheme in Malampaka village is under study for rehabilitation. Before any further actions can be taken, a proper source test should be executed in order to establish the yield of the borehole. In October the Water Department tried to clean and test the bore hole. The high fuel consumption of the equipment used made this exercise very costly. Actual well testing was not carried out because the available funds were consumed for transportation, allowances and cleaning of the well.

In co-operation with the advisers it was planned to continue first with well cleaning and then to do the source test. For the purpose of well cleaning the light survey/construction set of the Meatu district will be used which is operated manually. This activity is planned for the month of January.

3.4 HEALTH / SANITATION

Construction of demonstration VIP-latrines

During the previous phase of the programme one demonstration VIP-latrine had been constructed in Usanga (Shinyanga Rural District) by the Region and the District. Since a lot of cement was used for lining of the pit wall and making the cement blocks for the walls, the total construction costs rose to TShs. 55.000/.

Discussions were held with the regional programme team on how to reduce construction costs of VIP latrines. Though reliable figures about the expected life-time of a pit-latrine could not be given yet, it was realized that the sanitary facility needs to be replaced after a couple of years. Therefore the investment costs should be kept as low as possible.

The programme advisers made a design for a demonstration VIP-latrine, which does not exceed TShs. 7.000, as was agreed upon with the RHO.

In this design the cement needed to construct the slab (half a bag) and the vent-pipe will be the only investment costs. As long as the stability of the soil allows, pit lining will not be applied. To construct the house, mud bricks will be used for the walls and poles and grasses for the roof. All these materials are locally available and no costs are involved.

An instruction manual how to construct this VIP latrine will be made by regional health team members and the advisory team for all districts.

Training on health and sanitation

With respect to training, the need for specific courses for VHW's has been expressed. Not merely for construction of pit latrines, but preferably the scope of training should be broadened towards primary health care, so that the villagers can be adequately informed about the need to improve sanitation.

It was suggested by the district team, that parts of the existing curriculum for the training of village health workers be selected for the specific purpose of the RWSP M/S activities. The advisers will establish a draft programme to strengthen the sanitation component in the project. Emphasis is to be put on:

- (i) the provision of health and sanitation information to the community,
- (ii) the organization of the entire scope of sanitation activities,
- (iii) training of implementors and guidance to users.

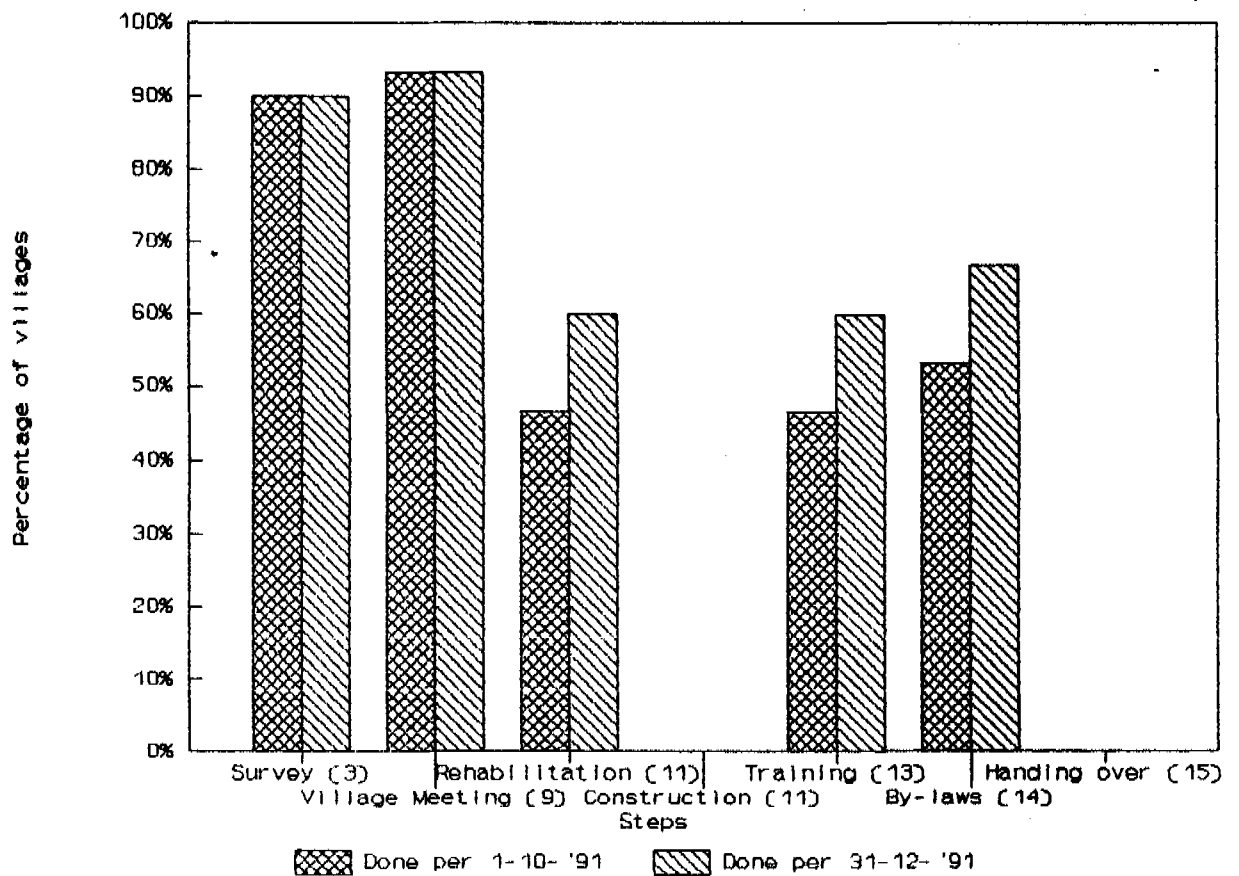
As a preparation on the training of VHW's as proposed in the "Workplan Interim Phase", a subject content for training of these VHW's, the field- and district staff has been prepared. The subject content will be discussed with the Regional Team members who will also prepare the training materials with assistance from the advisory office.

4 DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

4.1 SHINYANGA RURAL

Progress in implementation is shown in histogram 1 below. It presents progress in a total of 15 villages. In each of these villages wells are being rehabilitated and in 10 of these villages wells are also being constructed.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain "step", e.g. rehabilitation of wells, during the period 1.10.1991 - 31.12.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all programme villages. The planning is that all steps will be completed as per 30.06.1992.



Histogram 1: Progress in programme implementation between 1-10-1991 and 31-12-1991

In Shinyanga Rural District some progress has been achieved in the rehabilitation of wells and on-the-job training of the local mechanics. Nine (9) villages have completed rehabilitation which is an increase of 2 villages (total of 4 wells) as compared to the end of September 1991.

It is also reported that some achievement has been made in the formalization of by-laws. In two villages, the preparations for the construction of two new wells were continued.

In one additional village (Ibanza) the rehabilitation of a piped scheme is going on. During the reported period 4 Domestic Water Points have been constructed.

In annex 1 details can be found concerning the status quo in the programme villages with shallow well activities.

4.1.1 Management of programme implementation

During the reported period the district has been confronted with quite some managerial problems, which most probably have had a negative impact on programme implementation.

The following occurred:

The programme car has been stranded for nearly one month, without action being taken to get it on the road again.

The payment vouchers to account for previous disbursements on programme funds were delayed, which actually meant that no funds were available for programme implementation.

The District Adviser has been absent for quite some time.

Considering the above, it seems to be necessary that the District Executive Director formally authorizes a third party to take over the responsibilities and tasks in the programme when the District Adviser is absent. This should preferably be a person from one of the implementing departments.

Reporting and monitoring

The district asked for training of the villagers of Idodoma and Tindhulu on matters of reporting and monitoring. The materials for these trainings have been prepared by the advisers.

Community participation

Villages in the Shinyanga Rural District are required to contribute to the implementation of the programme. This means -among other things- that villages participate in the construction- and rehabilitation works. Also, villages are requested to pay for cement for construction and rehabilitation of the wells.

Community participation, and mainly the collection of funds for rehabilitation and construction activities, seem to give a number of difficulties.

The following was reported:

- In the villages of Singita and Igalamya so far funds for rehabilitation and/or construction are not yet available.

- In the villages of Manyada and Mishepo fund-raising is under way.
- In the villages of Tindhulu, Ishinabulandi, Mwamkanga and Ngaganulwa money collected for the rehabilitation and/or construction of wells has been re-allocated to other village projects, e.g. class-rooms and CCM-offices.
- In the village of Isela the cement for construction of 1 well is available but equipment is not in the village.

In the village of Idodoma, construction has started after contributions from the village.

Health/Sanitation

The district of Shinyanga Rural prepared a proposal and budget for the construction of a demonstration VIP latrine. After discussion with the advisers and the Regional Health Department this was revised to a low budget VIP latrine (maximum TShs. 6,500) with a low cost dome slab in order to enable villagers to copy the latrine near their own houses. With this price the budget allows for the construction of one demonstration latrine in each programme village.

The District is eager to start construction but unfortunately the programme failed so far to provide the steel mould for casting of the slab. The mould would first be made in Shinyanga by SIDO, but the organization returned the order to the programme because technical problems were encountered. Presently efforts are being raised by the advisers to provide this mould as soon as possible.

Financial management

During the first half of November payment vouchers were presented to account for all the funds issued in September. Although these funds were for one month of programme implementation it took the district two months to account for the money.

The district refunded the unaccounted funds for local personnel, stationeries and the district adviser, in total some TShs. 185.000. Payment vouchers for this amount were also presented to the advisers' office. On the 15th of November a reimbursement of funds was made of TShs. 515.313 to run the programme for one month. By the end of December the District had not yet accounted for this money.

Due to the delay in processing and presenting the payment vouchers to the advisers' office, funds can not be reimbursed in time. The programme advisers discussed with the District Adviser that this situation can have a negative effect on implementation of the programme.

Logistics

In November the Toyota Hilux available for programme implementation broke down. Repair would be costly so the District left the car as it was and did not report the issue to the advisers' office. Only in December the advisers learned that the car was grounded. After a discussion during the first week of December the District was to supply the consultant with a quotation for the repair of the car, in order to make an extra disbursement to the District. By the end of December no quotation had yet been received by the advisers.

4.1.2 Survey

In four villages (Idodoma, Isela, Manyada and Mwamkanga) surveys have been carried out. Satisfactory results could be obtained for in total six sites. In one village (Manyada) not a single site could be selected out of more than 10 survey drillings made. According to the records of the Final Report - Part I of Shinyanga Shallow Wells Project in 1976 in Manyada three ring wells have been made, of which only one yielded sufficient ground water. Another three existing boreholes have been constructed in the past by using drilling machines. The area might be considered rather difficult with regard to surveying by hand and construction of shallow wells.

The villages where surveys were carried out with the light survey set up to the end of December 1991 are as indicated below.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed
Idodoma	2	1
Igalamya	2	1
Isela	2	1
Manyada	nil	1
Mwamkanga	2	1
Tindenhulu	1	1
	-----	-----
	9	6

Each of the nine approved sites is actually earmarked for one new well to be constructed, either under the current programme or future extensions. In nearly every village, except in Tindenhulu, there is one spare site.

4.1.3 Physical implementation

During the months of October, November and December, Idodoma village finalized all rehabilitation works: two wells. In October Mwamkanga finalized the rehabilitation of the last two wells. Now all five wells have been rehabilitated.

The villages Manyada, Mishepo, and Ngaganulwa did not manage to finalize all rehabilitation works although it was planned to be finished by the end of 1991.

The deepening of three wells in Ishinabulandi has not started by the end of 1991. It was planned to be done in August 1991.

By the end of 1991 nine (9) out of the 15 programme villages finalized all rehabilitation works (60 %). Since July 1991 fifteen wells were rehabilitated. The target for the interim period is 31 wells.

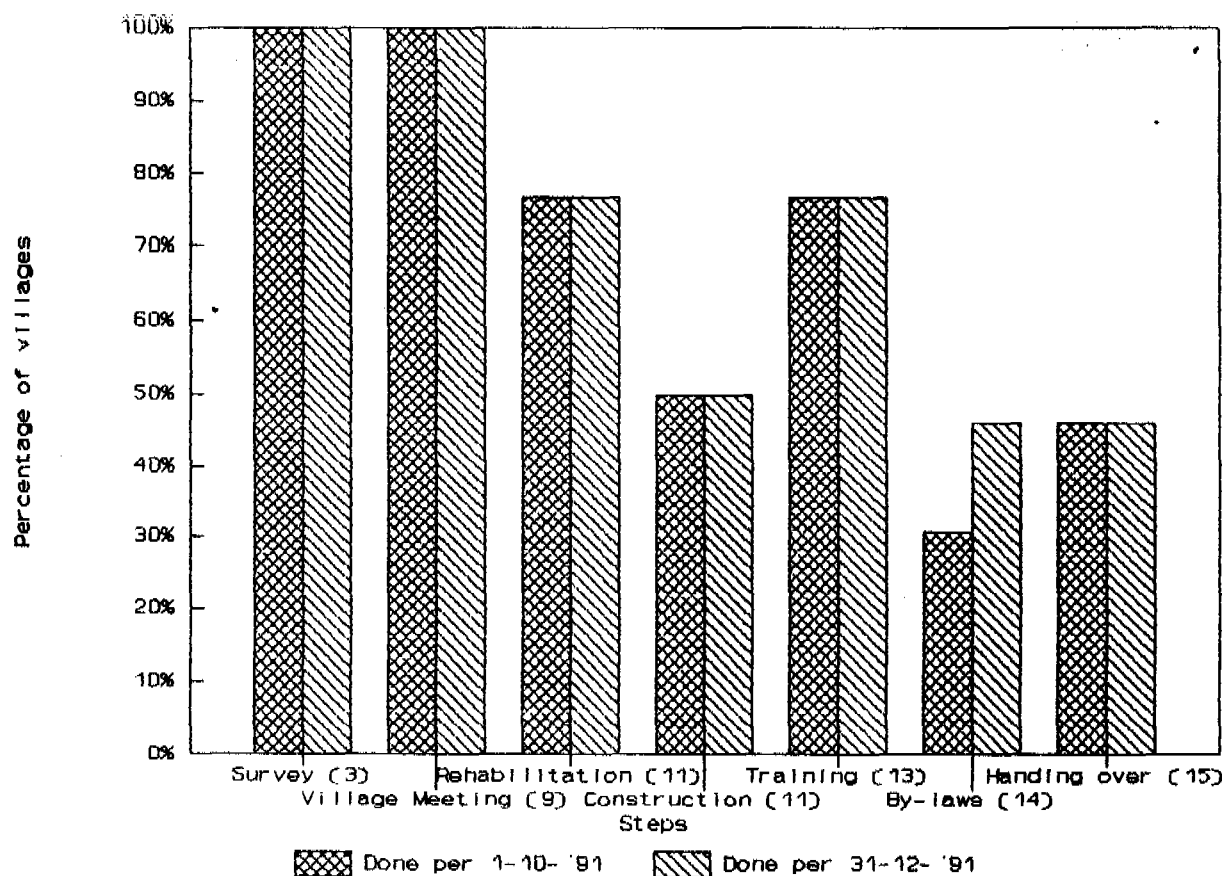
No wells have been constructed in the programme villages of Shinyanga Rural district since the programme started in 1988. It was planned that Igalamya, Ngaganulwa, Isela, Manyada, Mishepo, Ishinabulandi and Mwamkanga had finalized the construction of one well each by the end of 1991. In total 10 wells are planned during the Interim Period. By the end of December 1991, only the villages of Idodoma and Isela had started to dig and to purchase cement.

In Masekelo, Jomu and Ishinabulandi, preparations have started for the construction of washing slabs. The Regional Health Department contributed two bags of cement per village to this activity.

4.2 BARIADI

Progress in implementation is visualized in histogram 2 below. It presents progress in a total of 13 villages. In each of these villages wells are being rehabilitated. Construction of wells is now planned in 12 of these villages, which is one more (Nyakabindi) than planned at the start of the Interim Phase.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain "step", e.g. rehabilitation of wells, during the period 1.10.1991 - 31.12.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all programme villages. The planning is that all steps will be completed as per 30.06.1992.



Histogram 2: Progress in programme implementation between 1-10-1991 and 31-12-1991

Progress in programme implementation in Bariadi District can be summarized as follows:

In Bariadi District the reported period of programme implementation shows very little progress : in terms of villages which have completed planned rehabilitation or construction no progress has been made and the situation is unchanged as compared to the status as per end of September 1991. At that time, 10 out of the 13

villages had finalized their rehabilitation activities and 6 out of the 12 had accomplished construction.

This does not mean that nothing has happened during the past three months. In terms of rehabilitated and/or constructed wells the District managed to finalize the rehabilitation of 8 wells and rehabilitation and construction of a few other wells are going on.

It is reported that also some progress has been made in the formulation of by-laws.

In annex 2 details can be found concerning the status quo in the programme villages with shallow well activities.

4.2.1 Management of programme implementation

Planning, reporting and monitoring

Additional training is required for newly appointed staff in the field of reporting and monitoring. The VWSC's and the VCT's of the villages of Mwakibuga (VWSC, VCT), Igaganulwa (VWSC), Ikungulya-bashashi (2 VCT's), Bupandagila (VCT). At field level the following implementors need training: CDA and HA in Nyakabindi Intervention Area and HA in Luguru Intervention Area. They will be trained by field and District staff.

When comparing planning and implementation in Bariadi District, three points can be observed:

- 1) In general the District is behind schedule as far as the construction of wells is concerned. It was envisaged to have completed construction in some 70% of the villages, whereas 50% has been finalized as per end of December 1991. Rehabilitation progresses as planned.
- 2) Originally, it was planned that construction should come before rehabilitation. The argument was that construction can only be done in a limited time-span, i.e. the dry period of 5 months (July till November), whereas rehabilitation can always be done.

In practice, priority is now given to rehabilitation.

For the total physical output this might not be so important, but from a viewpoint of planning rehabilitation or construction are quite different things. Construction takes more time and requires more input from the villagers in terms both of labour and money.

As already stated construction should preferably be done during the dry season. This is true from a pure technical point of view, but also when participation is concerned. The villagers have more labour available during the dry season (no agricultural activities) and more money (cashing of crops like cotton and maize).

When then the planning is changed, it can happen that a village, which had already collected funds, will now use its money for

the building of a class-room e.g. The construction of the new well will have to wait until the next dry season.

- 3) Rehabilitation and/or construction works are sometimes started in villages which never planned for these activities. This could be understandable if those villages have requested to be given priority and are be prepared for the job, such as money has been collected and all other arrangements such as provision of moulds etc., have been made.

This is not always the case. In the village of Ikungulyabashashi for instance the cement had been bought by the villagers however the equipment (moulds) and the craftsman to make the well have been shifted -for unknown reasons- to Nyakabindi village, which never planned to construct a well. No efforts have been made to bring other equipment to Ikungulyabashashi.

Community participation

When looking for explanations for the rather little progress shown in the construction of new wells in Bariadi villages, not only the planning aspect can be considered. Other important aspects are the mobilization of the villagers, the availability of their contribution and control over the funds collected.

For instance, in the village of Mwantani up to TShs. 45,000 had been collected by the villagers and cement had been bought for the rehabilitation of their wells. However, problems between villagers and their leaders occurred. The cement has been sold by the village leaders and priority has been given to the construction of class rooms.

Villagers and District leaders condemned this action. It will be difficult to get money for the rehabilitation activities again because the village gives now priority to the building of staff quarters for primary school teachers.

In Bupandigila the village secretary stole all the money collected in the village (TShs. 30,000)!

In Gasuma the digging of two wells is ready and the cement to make the rings has been purchased.

In Ikungulyabashashi only Tshs. 10,000 has been collected for the construction up to now. Digging has not yet started.

In Mbiti TShs. 68,000 is collected to buy cement, but at the moment no cement is available in Bariadi. For the construction of a fourth well, to substitute a well in which dog bones were found, the owner of the dog contributed forty bags of cement.

In Mwakibuka the digging work has been completed. Up to now money has been collected to buy cement. The village is now giving preference to the construction of a new C.C.M. office.

Financial management

During the second week of October Bariadi District accounted for all the funds issued in September, after which a reimbursement of TShs. 477,769 was made. These funds were accounted for in December. Bariadi District has on the average a proper financial management. Vouchers are processed in time and adequate financial reports are presented to the advisers' office. The problem with the unaccounted funds for stationeries has not been solved yet.

4.2.2 Survey

In three villages (Bupandagila, Ikungulyabashashi and Mwakibuga) surveys have been carried out during the reporting period. Satisfactory results have been obtained for in total five sites.

In the undermentioned villages drillings were made with the light survey set up to the end of December 1991.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed
Bupandagila	2	1
Gasuma	2	1
Ikungulyabashashi	4	2
Mbiti	3	3
Mwakibuga	2	2
	-----	-----
	13	9

Each of the 13 approved sites is basically earmarked for one well to be constructed, either under the current programme or future extensions. In three villages, i.e. Bupandagila, Gasuma and Ikungulyabashashi, spare sites have been surveyed.

4.2.3 Physical implementation

During the months of October, November and December hardly any progress was made in the field of physical implementation. The District is seriously behind schedule regarding the construction works.

In Ikungulyabashashi 7 out of the 8 wells have been rehabilitated and in Nyakabindi one out of two wells have been rehabilitated.

By the end of 1991 10 out of the 13 villages were ready with the rehabilitation of wells in their village (77%). Since July 1991 22 wells have been rehabilitated. The target for the interim period is to rehabilitate 26 wells.

In Nyakabindi the construction of one well started. Digging has finalized and the rings have been made.

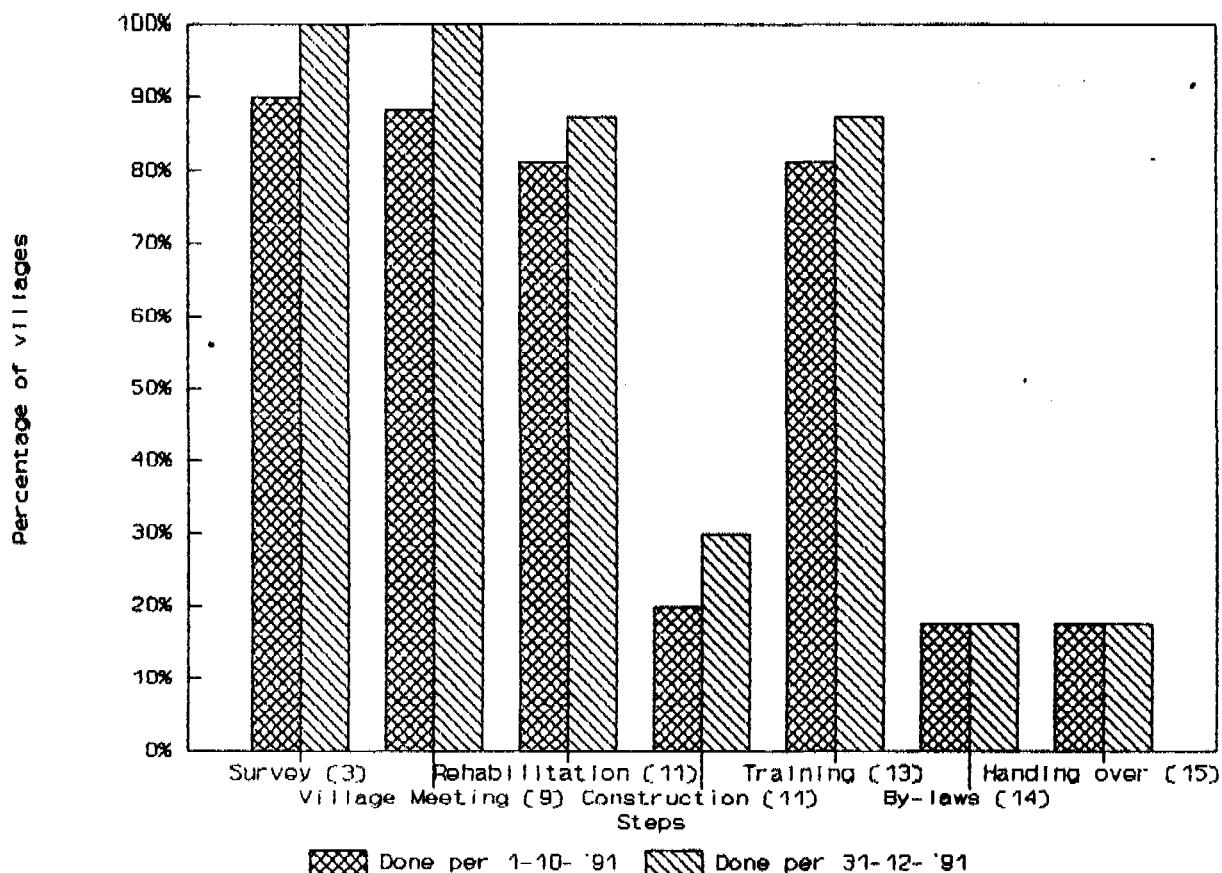
Since July 1991 no wells have been constructed. The target is to construct 12 wells during the interim period.

In Luguru village, one domestic water point and the storage tank still have to be rehabilitated. Besides, the electrical system of the deepwell pump needs to be completed. The motor starter was not install, whereas the running dry protection still needs to be connected in the switch panel. The electrodes have been fixed to the rising main in the well. However the installation is actually not protected against over loading and running dry. Training of the operator needs to be given as well.

4.3 MASWA

Progress in implementation is shown in histogram 3 below. It presents progress in a total of 17 villages. In 16 of these villages wells are being rehabilitated and in 10 of the 17 villages wells are also being constructed.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain "step", e.g. rehabilitation of wells, during the period 1.10.1991 - 31.12.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all programme villages. The planning is that all steps will be completed as per 30.06.1992.



Histogram 3: Progress in programme implementation between 1-10-1991 and 31-12-1991

Progress in programme implementation in Maswa District can be summarized as follows:

- All planned survey activities have been completed
- In one village the rehabilitation of wells and on-the-job training have been completed, which brings the total to 14 of the 16 villages
- The construction of new wells has been finalized in 1 village which brings the total to 3 out of the ten villages.
- There is no progress in the formulation of by-laws.

In annex 3 details can be found concerning the status quo in the programme villages with shallow well activities.

4.3.1 Management of programme implementation

Planning

The construction activities of Maswa District are quite behind the planning, as much as is the formulation of by-laws. Construction activities were planned to have been accomplished in 8 villages by now and the formulation of by-laws in 12 villages.

In Mwashegeshi village the District originally planned two new wells on request of the village. The village however refuses to contribute anything to the construction of the wells. Their argument is that, since neighbouring Nguliguli -which was a pilot village under the previous phase of the programme- never contributed anything, they also should not be charged. The District decided to construct 2 wells in Shishiyu village which has already collected TShs. 114.000/= for the construction of the wells.

Already for some months the District has run out of its stock of pumps, both for rehabilitation and construction purposes. It is expected that new supplies arrive soon from the Netherlands.

Community participation

From the above it becomes clear that progress in implementation is mainly -among other factors- determined by the level of participation of the villagers.

Most of the villages in Maswa District, which have planned to construct wells, are on their way of collecting the necessary money or have already started digging and/or constructing.

In Kadoto, twelve bags of cement were bought for the construction of one new well. Still more cement is needed.

In Kulimi village, the rings for one well have already been constructed.

In Shishiyu, the villagers contributed some TShs. 114,000/= and 20 bags of cement are in store. The digging has already started, but due to the heavy rains the three meter deep pits collapsed.

In Seng'wa village construction activities came to a stand still, because the Village Chairwoman and the Village Secretary both were absent for a long period of time.

Financial management

Vouchers to account for the funds issued on September 17th, were received at the consultant's office during the second week of November only. These funds were enough to execute the programme for one month. On November 17 TShs. 419,477 was reimbursed, again to

operate the programme for one month. Vouchers to account for this money were not yet received by the end of December.

Due to the slow processing of the vouchers, reimbursement of funds is hampered, which can have a negative impact on programme implementation.

The problem of the unaccounted funds to buy stationeries has not yet been solved. For that reason, funds to buy stationeries have not been reimbursed to Maswa District.

Logistics

A new Toyota LandCruiser has been ordered to replace the six year old Toyota Hilux presently used by the District.

4.3.2 Survey

In one village (Kulimi) survey drillings for shallow wells have been carried out during the reporting period. More than 15 sites had to be drilled in this village, due to the scattered settlement pattern of the village. People live at relatively large distances from the river. Eventually three sites could be approved.

Survey drillings have been made with the light survey set in the following villages, as per end of December 1991.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed
Bugalama	1	1
Kadoto	2	1
Kulimi	3	1
Mwang'anda	1	1
Seng'wa	3	2
Shishiyu	2	-
	-----	-----
	12	6

The surveys in Shishiyu have been made during the previous reporting period, because the District planned at a later stage to construct two dug wells there. Under the current programme, though, new well were not planned for this village.

4.3.3 Physical implementation

During the reporting period Njiapanda finalized the rehabilitation of the 5th and last well. A total of four wells are not yet rehabilitated in the programme villages in Maswa District; Isulilu one and Malampaka three. On the three wells in Malampaka old Shinyanga pumps have been installed in the past. These pumps are still functioning.

From July 1991 on the District rehabilitated 18 wells. The target for the interim period is to rehabilitate 22 wells. Nevertheless the Regional Team reported one well in Ipililo and one well in Bukangiliya without a proper functioning pump. By November the District finished their stock of pumps.

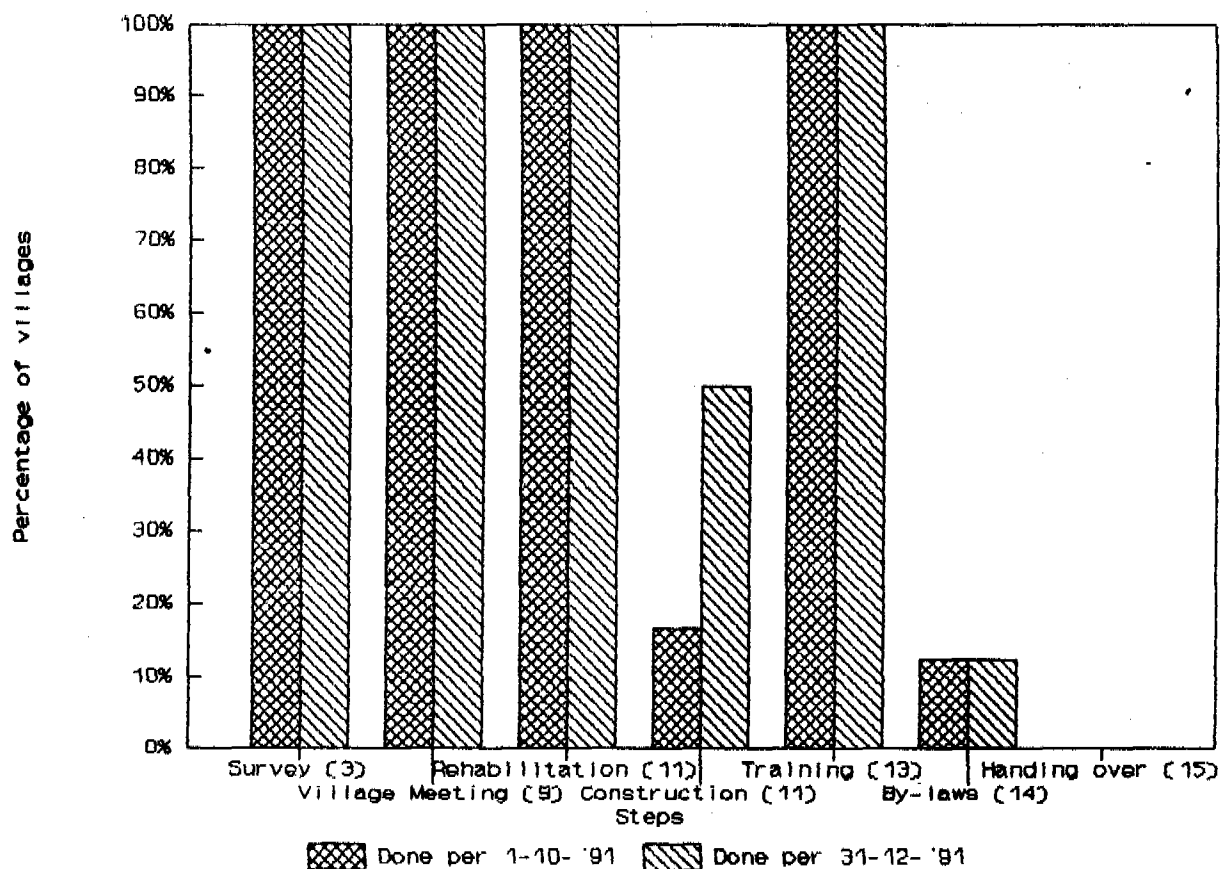
The construction of one well was finalized in Bugalama village. In Bupandigila two tube wells will be made. The District Water Engineer of Maswa will borrow the necessary equipment from his colleague in Meatu.

Since July 1991 two wells have been constructed out of the 10, which had been planned for the interim period.

4.4 MEATU

Progress in implementation is shown in histogram 4 below. It presents progress in a total of 8 villages. In each of these villages wells are being rehabilitated and in 6 of the 8 villages wells are also being constructed.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain "step", e.g. rehabilitation of wells, during the period 1.10.1991 - 31.12.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all programme villages. The planning is that all steps will be completed as per 30.06.1992.



Histogram 4: Progress in programme implementation between 1-10-1991 and 31-12-1991

Progress in programme implementation in Meatu District can be summarized as follows:

The District finalized construction of wells in 3 villages which is an increase of 2 villages. The planning was to accomplish this activity in 6 villages (100%). There has been no progress in the formulation of by-laws. The rehabilitation of wells and on-the-job

trainings in all 8 villages had already been accomplished as per end of September 1991.

In annex 4 details can be found concerning the status quo in the programme villages with shallow well activities.

4.4.1 Management of programme implementation

Planning, reporting and monitoring

Like all other Districts, Meatu is behind schedule as far as the construction of wells and the formulation of by-laws are concerned.

Since the rehabilitation of the four wells in Mwambegwa the people were advised not to use the water since it needed to be disinfected. The necessary chemicals for disinfection of the wells should be supplied by the District. During this whole period the villagers, on advice of the District, refrained from using the just rehabilitated 4 wells.

It was reported that quite some newly installed direct action pumps (SWN 85) broke down because the PVC riser/rod broke. In these cases the PVC riser/rods have been replaced by iron risers by District staff.

Financial management

Meatu District usually presents proper financial reports and payment vouchers to account for donor funds come in time and regularly.

Logistics

In November the Toyota Hilux, available for programme implementation in Meatu District, was brought to the advisers' office for extensive repairs e.g. all breaks were out of order. It took three weeks to get the car on the road again since most of the necessary spares were not available in Shinyanga. Still, the electrical system is not functioning properly and all propeller shafts have to be replaced. Total costs for repairs amount to approximately TShs 750,000/=.

The advisers have been informed by the District that the car was used by the police to go after cattle thieves. The issue has been reported to the Regional Development Director.

During December the regional lorry made several trips to collect aggregates, from Shinyanga District, and sand to make rings.

4.4.2 Survey

Survey drillings have been executed in four villages (Lubiga, Mwambegwa, Mwamishali and Mwandoya) during the reporting period. Appropriate well sites have been approved in six areas. The survey hole in Lubiga village was prosperous enough to complete the well subsequently into a tube well.

The villages where surveys were carried out up to the end of December 1991 are as indicated below.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed	
Kisesa	2	1	
Lubiga	1	1	Mwagwila
	2	1	
Mwambegwa	1	1	
Mwamishali	2	1	
Mwandoya	2	1	
	-----	-----	
	10	7	

The surveys were executed by the District surveyors. Assistance was given by the programme surveyor in Lubiga and Mwamishali village.

In Meatu, new light survey equipment was used. Some problems were encountered when during bailing layers of very fine sand were reached. While bailing the sand from the drilling casing the latter is slowly turned down. As soon as the bailer is filled with sand it must be lifted completely from the casing to dispose the sand. Since during this action the drilling rods need to be disconnected, relatively much time is being lost. Similarly, time is needed to re-install the bailer down to the bottom of the drilled hole. During this exercise fine sand comes, as a kind of quick sand, into the casing from beneath the casing shoe. This of course is causing difficulties in lowering the casing further, due to the fact that what is being removed is replenished with almost the same speed.

In cases like this it would be better to use the bailer as a cable tool, rather than with drilling rods. By doing so much less time is needed to lift the bailer from the casing and lower it subsequently after the sand has been disposed.

Another problem was faced by connecting the PVC casing pipes. Some of the male threaded ends did not fit the female ends. More serious, however, is the overloading of the augers in heavy soils. Sometimes 8-10 persons are involved to turn the auger down and therefore severe damages are caused to both the augers and drilling rods. When drilling at a few metres deep it is very difficult to control the power of so many people, who are easily able to twist steel rods almost 360 degrees. This in turn weakens the material and will finally result in broken rods and bits. The drillers need to get a refreshment training on how and when particular augers and bits should be used.

4.4.3 Physical implementation

In the "Quarterly progress report Shinyanga Region July 1991 - September 1991" it was mentioned that 90 % of the programme villages in Meatu District had finalized rehabilitation by the end of September 1991. More accurate information obtained later showed that by the end of September all programme villages in Meatu District had finalized rehabilitation. Four wells in Mwambegwa were already rehabilitated in July.

By the end of 1991 all 6 wells which were planned to be rehabilitated during the interim period were rehabilitated.

During the reporting period one new well was constructed in Lubiga as well as in Mwagwila, all tube wells.

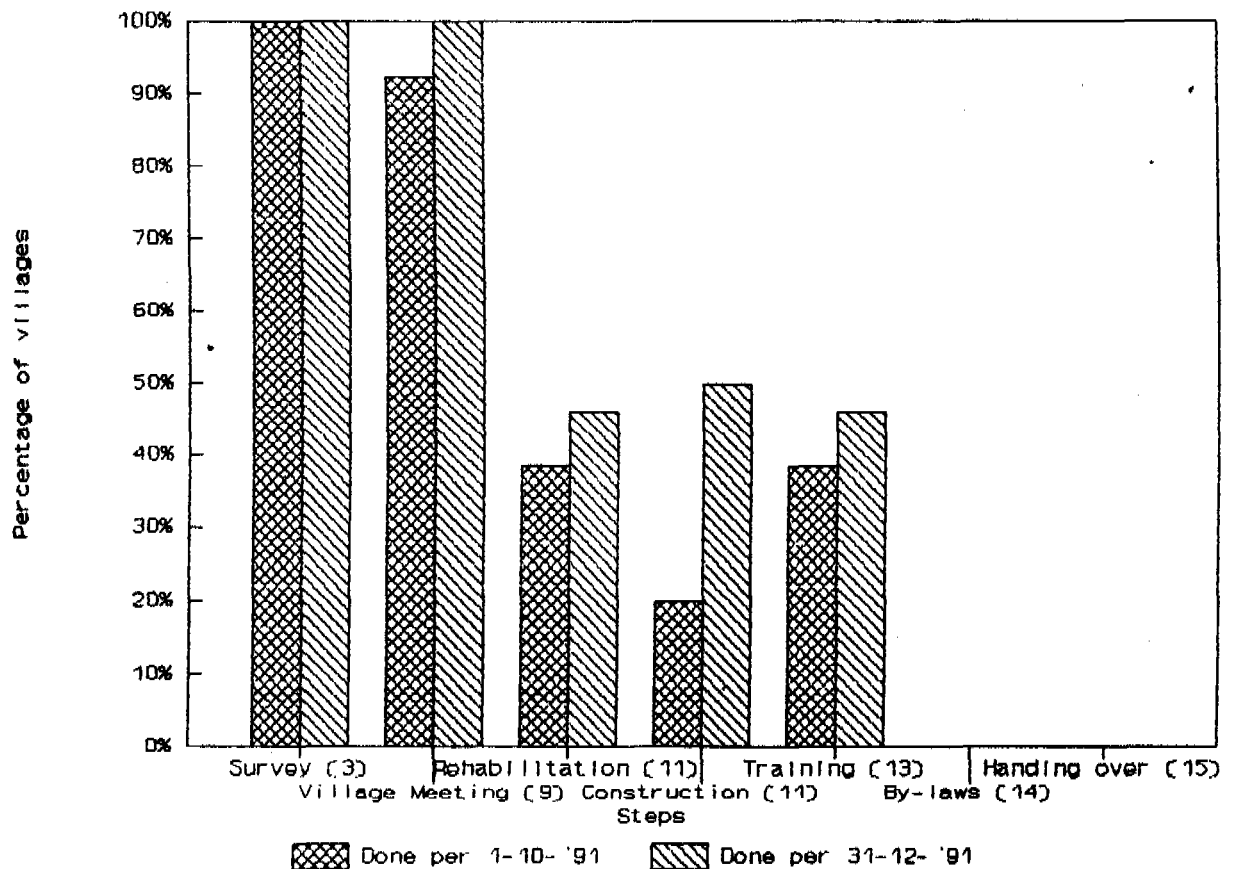
At the end of December construction of one well in Mwamishali was in full swing.

By the end of 1991 3 out of the 6 planned constructions were finalized. All construction works were planned for the interim period.

4.5 KAHAMA

Progress in implementation is shown in histogram 5 below. It presents progress in a total of 13 villages. In each of these villages wells are being rehabilitated and in 10 of these 13 villages wells are also being constructed.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain "step", e.g. rehabilitation of wells, during the period 1.10.1991 - 31.12.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all programme villages. The planning is that all steps will be completed as per 30.06.1992.



Histogram 5: Progress in programme implementation between 1-10-1991 and 31-12-1991

Progress in programme implementation in Kahama District can be summarized as follows:

- The rehabilitation of wells and on-the-job training have now been finalized in 6 villages out of the 13 which is an increase of 1 village during a period of three months
- The construction of wells has been finalized in 5 villages which is an increase of 3 villages during the period October, November and December 1991.

In annex 5 details can be found concerning the status quo in the programme villages with shallow well activities.

4.5.1 Management of programme implementation

Planning

The Kahama District planned to have finalized as per 31.12.1991 construction activities in 10 villages (16 wells in total), but finished these activities in 5 villages with a total of 8 wells. The rehabilitation of wells was planned to be finalized in 12 villages (60 wells); 6 villages with a total of 48 wells have been rehabilitated now.

Wells in Malunga, Ihashi, and Kitwana villages (3 in total) will not be rehabilitated because of technically adverse conditions (2 wells) and abandonment of one well by the villagers. New constructions will have to be considered.

Community development

The village of Malunga was advised by the Regional Team to sell water from one of their wells to nearby Kahama Township which is in severe shortage of clean water. The water is sold for TShs. 100/= per drum of 200 litres. Since Malunga is in need of another well a source for funding has been found. The Community Development Department is required to advise the village on the management of these funds to make sure that these will be used for water activities.

Financial management

Vouchers to account for the funds issued on September 13 -enough to execute the programme for one month- had already been received during the third week of October. On October 28, Tshs. 419,477/= has been reimbursed. Again for a period of one month. Vouchers to account for this money were not yet received by the end of December.

On some cost codes, considerable more money has been spent, than provided by the programme. For instance on running costs for transport, allowances District Adviser and allowances for officers of the Water and Community Development Departments. These "over expenditures" are covered by the District Council budget.

The problem of the unaccounted funds for buying stationeries for the Water and Community Development departments has not yet been solved. For that reason no funds for stationeries have been reimbursed to Kahama District.

4.5.2 Survey

In Kahama District survey drillings were executed in three villages (Igunda, Nyamigege and Sungamile). In total nine approved sites have been achieved so far. In Sungamile surveys were made inside two existing dug wells. These wells fall almost dry at the end of the dry season. Results revealed that both wells can be deepened by 2-3 metres. Therefore a telescoping system needs to be applied, i.e. concrete rings with a smaller diameter than the existing well rings will be lowered into the well.

Till the end of December 1991 all nine surveys have been completed with the light survey set in the following villages.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed
Igunda	1	1
Kitwana	2	1
Ngaya	2	-
Nyamigege	2	-
Sungamile	2	2
	-----	-----
	9	4

The surveys were jointly carried out by the District surveyors and the programme surveyor.

4.5.3 Physical implementation

During the reported period the last two wells in Ifunde have been rehabilitated. In Lowa rehabilitation of all 5 wells was finalized. The villages of Iboja, Ngaya and Sungamile completed rehabilitation of one well each.

In Kitwana one well to be rehabilitated collapsed completely. It was advised not to rehabilitate this well. Construction of a new well was nearby started. After 3 meters digging rocks were encountered. Appropriate surveys have apparently not been carried out. A survey at greater distance will be necessary.

Seven wells were rehabilitated after July 1991. The target for the interim period is 19 wells.

Per December 31, 1991 six (6) out of the thirteen programme villages in Kahama District had finalized all rehabilitation works (46 %).

During the months October - December 1991 in Igunda one well was constructed, in Ihashi two and in Kinamapula one.

Seven wells have been constructed since July 1991. The target for the interim period is the construction of 15 wells.

Per end of December 1991, 5 out of the 10 programme villages in which construction activities were planned had finalized these activities (50 %).

5 PROGRAMME ADVISERS' ACTIVITIES

Rehabilitation/construction of wells

With respect to the rehabilitation and construction of new wells visits were paid to each of the Districts. The work observed is in general progressing rather well. Due attention, however, needs to be given to the organization of the activities, the quality of the work and proper utilization of equipment.

In Meatu District, for instance, gravel for the construction of concrete well rings was reportedly locally not available and it was therefore collected from Shinyanga District. One truck, to be provided by the Region, can only make one return trip per day. To transport 4-5 m³ of gravel approximately TShs 30,000 is to be spent. By adequate planning of the activities and subsequent meetings with the village implementors, in which the feasibility of working methods are discussed, improvements can be achieved. So, by providing the village with correct sieves, some 2-3 weeks before well construction is due to start, both gravel and sand with a suitable gradation can often easily be obtained from river beds. For transportation of the materials to the well site donkey or ox carts can be used. By doing so transport costs can be tremendously reduced, whereas the tipper can be used for activities, which are really necessary to be done by a tipper.

The majority of the work observed in the Districts is of good quality. The rehabilitation of a concrete well slab in Kahama District, however, is far below standard and both village and District have been requested to satisfactorily follow-up.

Upon request of the District Water Engineer of Meatu a joint team of regional officials and advisers visited a well site in Mwami-shali village, because problems were encountered with the production of concrete well rings. For all participants it has been a useful exercise, as a refreshment, to go through the entire production process of concrete well rings.

The eventual quality of concrete usually largely depends on the cleanness of the raw materials, the proper mixture of cement, sand gravel and water, the compaction of the concrete during casting and the ultimate curing of the concrete during a few days after the moulds have been removed. Both in Meatu and Bariadi was seen, that the techniques need to be improved. Refreshment courses on well construction for District level and field teams are necessary.

The equipment supplied, such as moulds, hoisting devices and survey sets are not always applied as it should be. Also the storage of the materials should get more attention, so that a more controllable system is set up. Worn and/or broken parts should be reported immediately to the District Water Engineer and be kept separated from usable parts, in order to enable the management to take timely action. The completeness of supplied equipment and materials will soon be checked and where necessary supplements will be consequently ordered, if budgets allow to do so.

A general remark must be made to the disposal of spill water at the well sites. Most of the wells visited have been completed with vegetable gardens. In some cases banana and citrus trees were found. Nurseries for village greening or small scale reforestation purposes have not been seen so far. A few well sites showed drainage gutters which were built at a too low level, resulting in stagnant water and improper irrigation. It is deemed important, that appropriate guidance and support be directed to the agricultural and environmental opportunities of a shallow well.

Rehabilitation/construction of piped schemes

All four piped schemes, where rehabilitation works have been considered by the programme, were visited. The Luguru system in Bariadi District is still the only scheme which is being operated to a certain extent. It is regrettable, though, that water is merely pumped for three hours per day on Mondays and Fridays. As main reason was mentioned the excessive cost of fuel. It might be well true, that this is the opinion of the Village Primary Society (the body controlling the funds received after cotton have been sold to the cooperation) rather than that of a broader representation of the village community. It is obvious that more emphasis needs to be put on the community development aspects in this programme part.

The technical installation of the deep well pump and the control panel need to be completed soon, in order to ensure the operation free of failures. All materials have been delivered by the programme. Rudimentary instructions for the operator should be prepared in Kiswahili, whereas on-the-job training needs to be performed. For improvement of the efficiency of a system, which is only being operated for 6 hours per week, extension of the piped scheme into Inalo village can be considered.

The sensitive point, that a well is located in Inalo village, whereas water is provided to an adjacent community in Luguru, was already once raised by a Member of Parliament in a meeting with the Minister. The design of the present system and the safe yield of the well are to be reviewed prior to decide on extension. Additionally, the organizational set up must be discussed with both villages to guarantee the viability of this pumped scheme in future.

In Malampaka (Maswa District) no piped water is supplied. The system, which originates from 1956, became a couple of years following inauguration out of order, after the diesel driven pumps and engines were stolen. Due to the fact that the river bed intake wells deteriorated, it was decided to drill a borehole more downstream into the direction of the existing reservoir. The 6" deep well was finished in 1988. A well test need to be carried out in order to be sure that the safe yield of the well will be sufficient to cover the expected future water demands.

Since the well has been unused and unprotected for rather a long period the well was partly polluted with soil and probably stones. Prior to well testing the well casing needs to be cleaned. Instead of using a drilling (rotary) rig for that purpose the Regional Water Department was recommended to first attempt to remove the debris with ordinary hand auger equipment. The rotary rig is in principle a suitable machine to use, but requires many preparations, whereas the costs involved (mainly fuel) are considerable. It has been agreed with the District Water Engineer of Meatu, that the auger set will be lent to Maswa District. Some of the augers will first be repaired at the yard off the Regional Water Department in Shinyanga through the programme.

The piped scheme in Ibanza (Shinyanga Rural District) is not yet operational, because of the absence of the overhead electrical high tension line. The electrical materials for approximately 6 km. of power line have been delivered by the programme in the past. Some crucial parts, i.e. porcelain insulators, are not (yet) traceable at the regional stores. In addition to this wooden poles still have to be purchased. Advisers started first investigation of the available means and funds before any physical work can be re-activated. Based on the results a programme will be prepared for the completion of the work. In this programme due attention is to be given to the O&M aspects and ultimate organization of the scheme, for which the village should become responsible.

With regard to the fourth scheme the advisers have been requested by the RWE to scrutinize the proposal prepared by Regional authorities. From the field visit it was learned that the District requirements went beyond the design which was made. Relevant data on water information, water demand and topographical survey was not complete yet. So the District and the Region were requested to arrange for the completion of the data.

Reporting and monitoring

During this period the advisers prepared instruction manuals to assist field level implementors (CDA, HA, DFA) and village level implementors (VHW, VWSC, VM/SA) to fill in their reporting formats correctly. The manuals have been translated in Kiswahili and will be forwarded for printing.

All Districts received a letter in which they were being asked to make a list of newly appointed or replaced programme implementors at village and field level who did not receive training on reporting and monitoring yet. The field- and District staff will perform the training.

All Districts received a letter concerning computerization of village data for reporting and monitoring purposes. The Districts were asked to provide base-line data for all programme villages. Computerization of all programme villages will start as from January 1992.

During the reported period training materials for reporting and monitoring purposes were prepared for Idodoma and Tindhulu villages in Shinyanga Rural District which were not yet trained in how to work with the reporting and monitoring system. The actual training is to take place in March 1992.

All Districts received additional pages for the logbooks of the VCT's and the VM's.

Construction of VIP latrine.

To promote the use of VIP latrines in the villages, the advisers decided to design and construct a VIP demonstration latrine, made from local materials which can be afforded by the villagers. This VIP latrine was constructed at the advisers premises in Shinyanga and will be used for demonstration purposes to instruct the Districts how to build this latrine.

Staffing

The programme adviser Mr. R.P. Floor arrived on October 10th in Tanzania. As from October 14th he is assisting the Shinyanga advisory team. Emphasis will be put on the assistance to both the region and the Districts for matters pertaining to primarily technical and organizational issues regarding:

- (i) rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells,
- (ii) re-activation of the completion of piped water supply schemes,
- (iii) the options for a distribution system for provision of pump spare parts,
- (iv) the investigation towards the possibilities for local production of spare parts and
- (v) sanitation, such as the construction of (VIP)-latrines and washing slabs.

The programme adviser will work in close cooperation with the authorities at regional and District level, as well with the implementors at village level in particular.

In October, the assistant of the Programme Adviser, Mr. Olengailuva left the Shinyanga programme in order to continue his activities in Morogoro. His duties will be followed-up by the Regional Team, coordinated by Ms. I. van Sonsbeek.

Exemption certificates (work permits) for the advisors had to be renewed again in December 1991. Ms. I. van Sonsbeek, Mr. A. Wassink and Ms. M. Maas have now been exempted until 31.7.1992. The exemption certificate for Mr. R. Floor has not yet been issued.

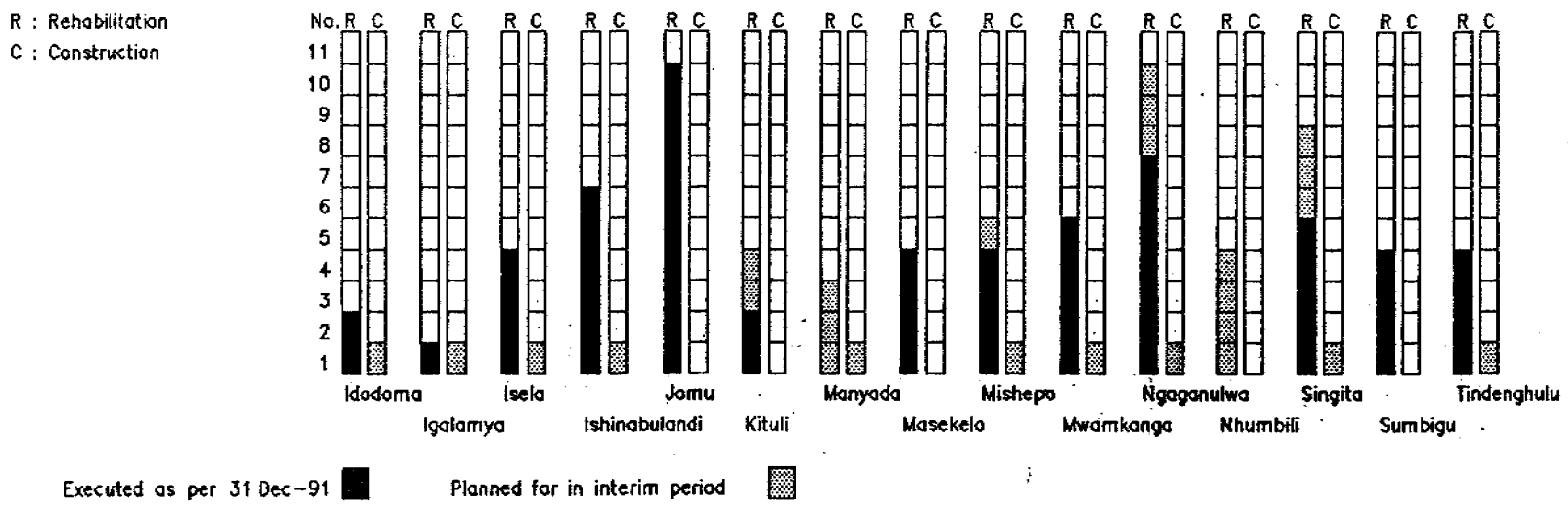
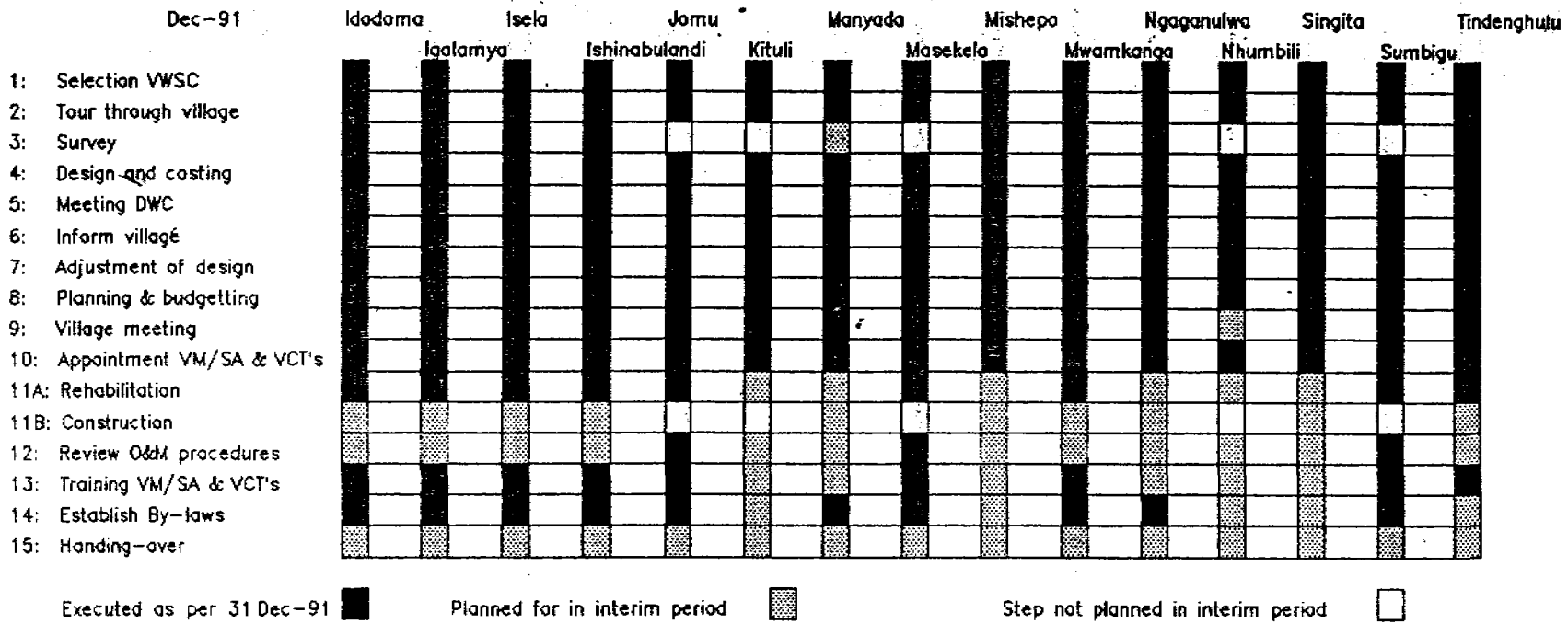
Transport problems at the consultant's office have been reduced with the arrival of one new car.

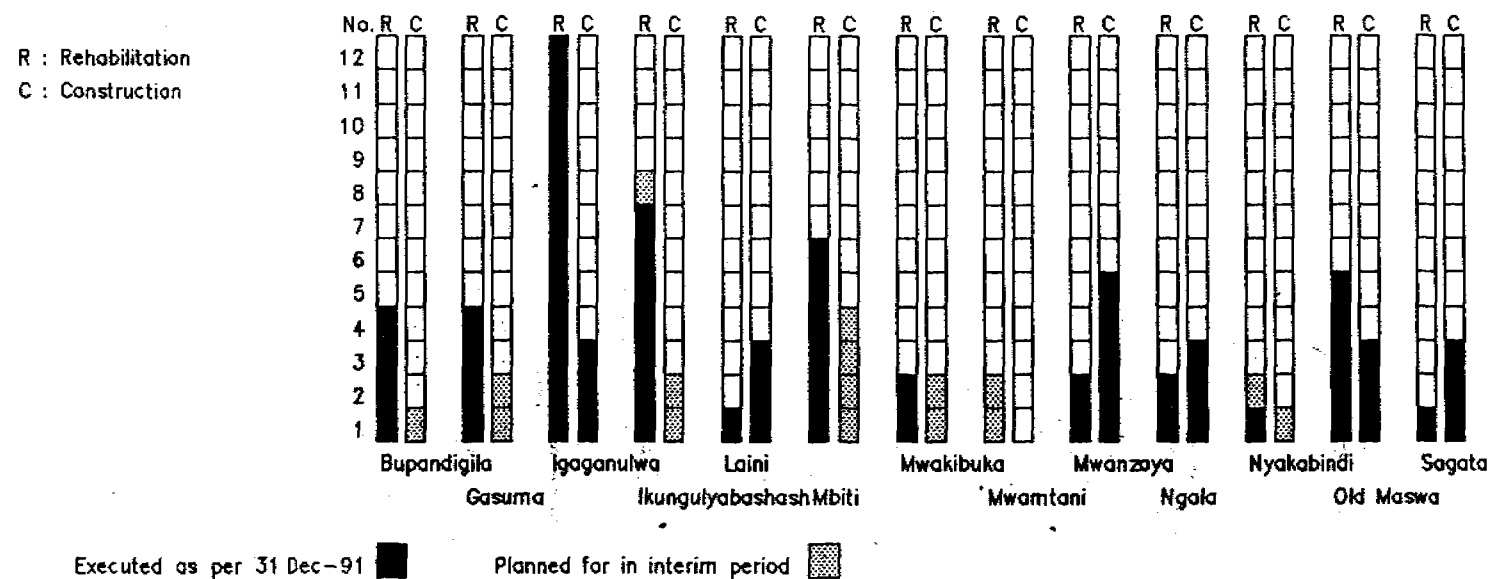
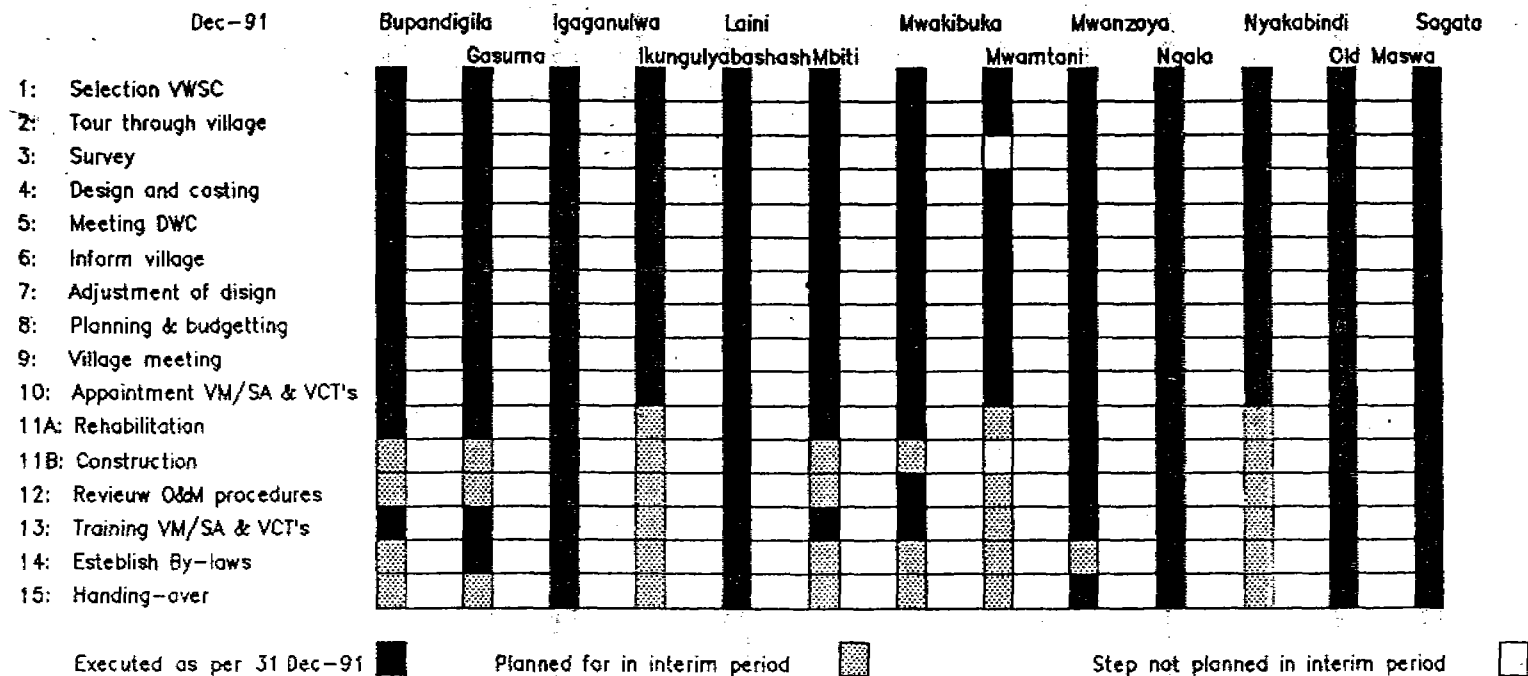
Extra activities

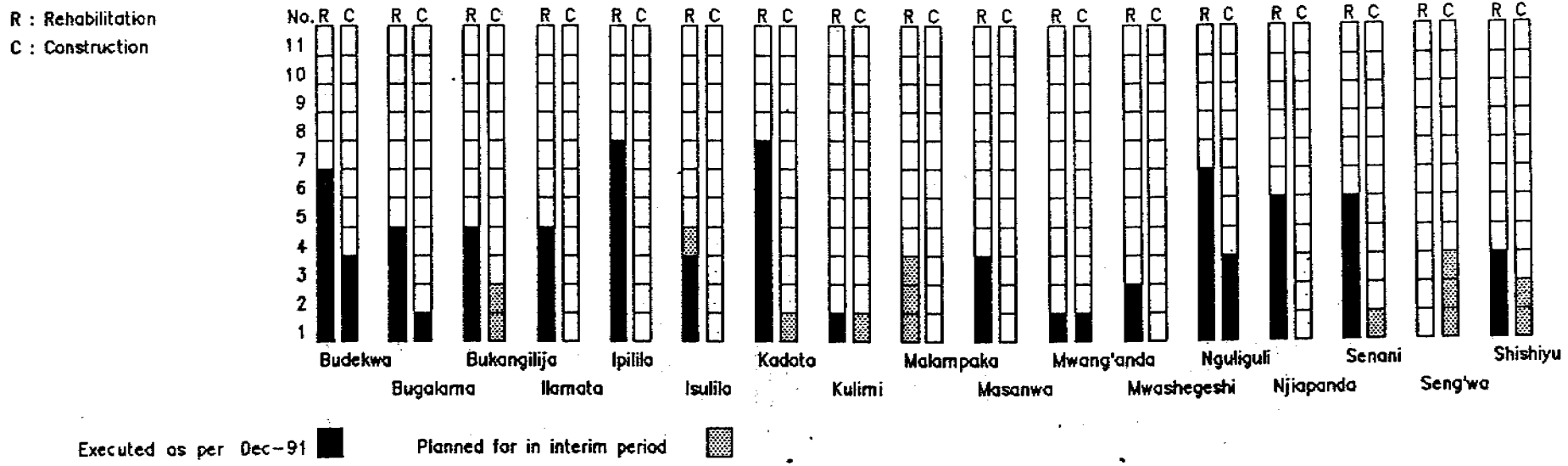
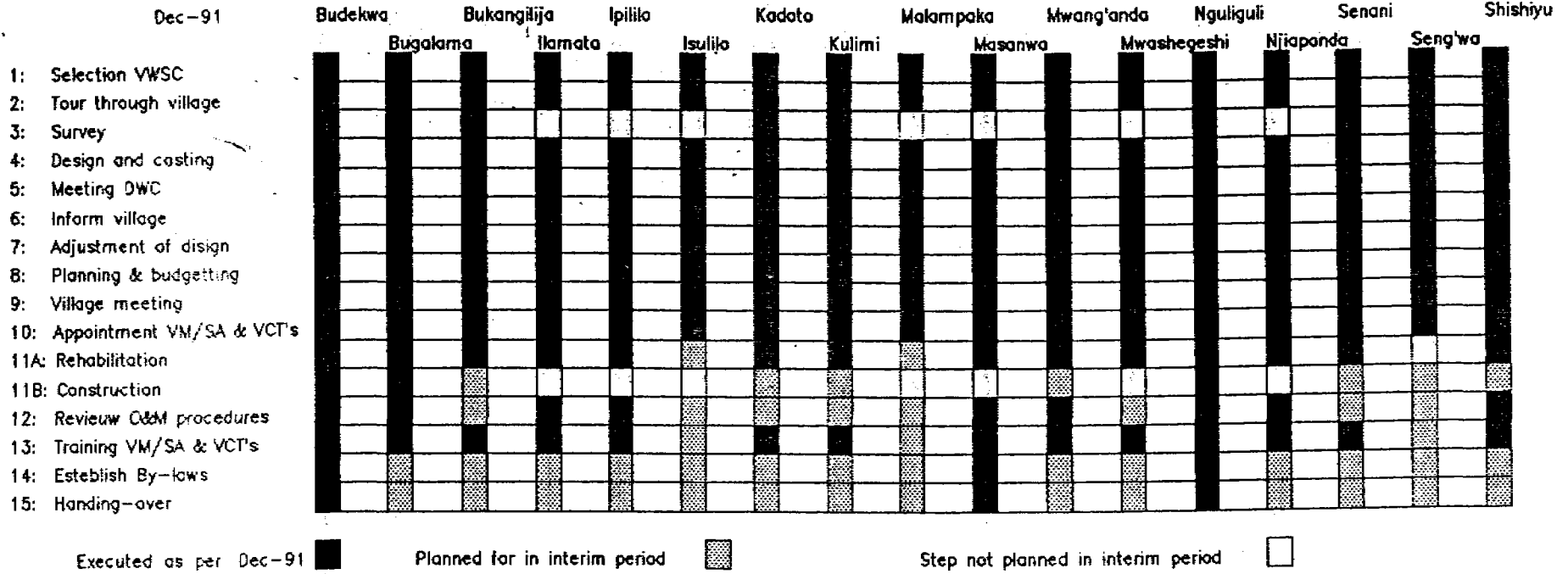
During a trip to programme villages in Maswa District the Regional Commissioner of Shinyanga was accompanied by Mr. R. Floor and Ms. M. Maas. The villages of Ipililo, Senani and Ngulinguli have been visited. In Ipililo and Ngulinguli the villagers expressed the need for an additional two wells.

Ms. M. Maas accompanied Mr. C. Balk of the RNE to Kahama District on a pre-identification mission for the District programme. They met with the RC of Shinyanga and visited several villages. Ms. van Sonsbeek, Mr. Wassink and Ms. Maas made field trips to the Districts of Bariadi, Meatu and Maswa.

The advisers for Shinyanga and Morogoro region and the programme coordinator met for three days in Dar es Salaam to discuss programme implementation in both regions, spare part supply, reporting and monitoring, training and the improvement of reporting on programme implementation.

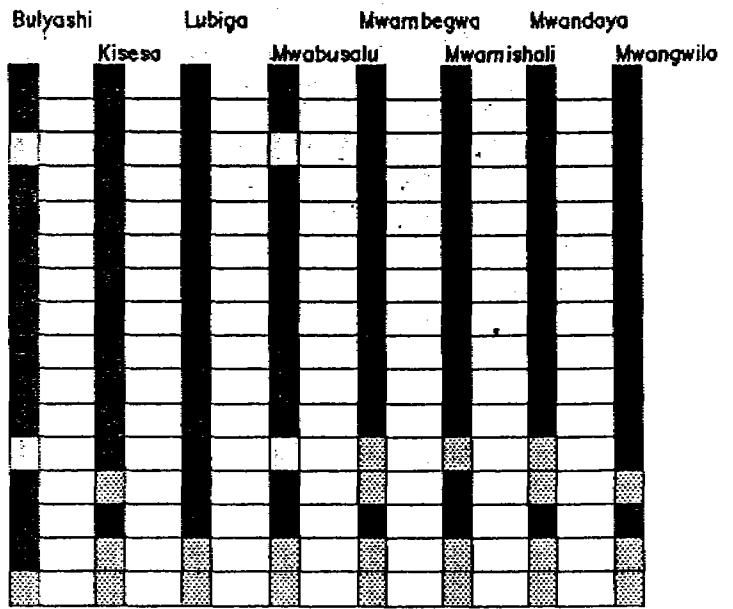






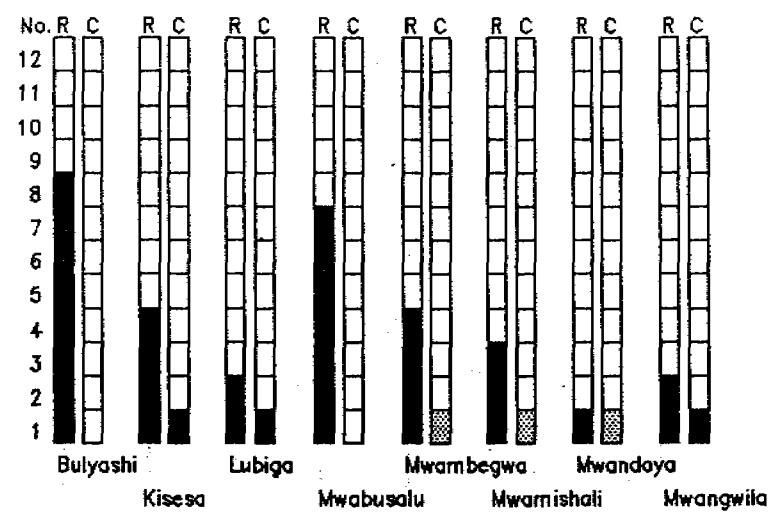
MEATU Dec-91

- 1: Selection VWSC
- 2: Tour through village
- 3: Survey
- 4: Design and costing
- 5: Meeting DWC
- 6: Inform village
- 7: Adjustment of design
- 8: Planning & budgetting
- 9: Village meeting
- 10: Appointment VM/SA & VCT's
- 11A: Rehabilitation
- 11B: Construction
- 12: Review O&M procedures
- 13: Training VM/SA & VCT's
- 14: Establish By-laws
- 15: Handing-over



Executed as per 31 Dec-91
 Planned for in interim period
 Step not planned in interim period

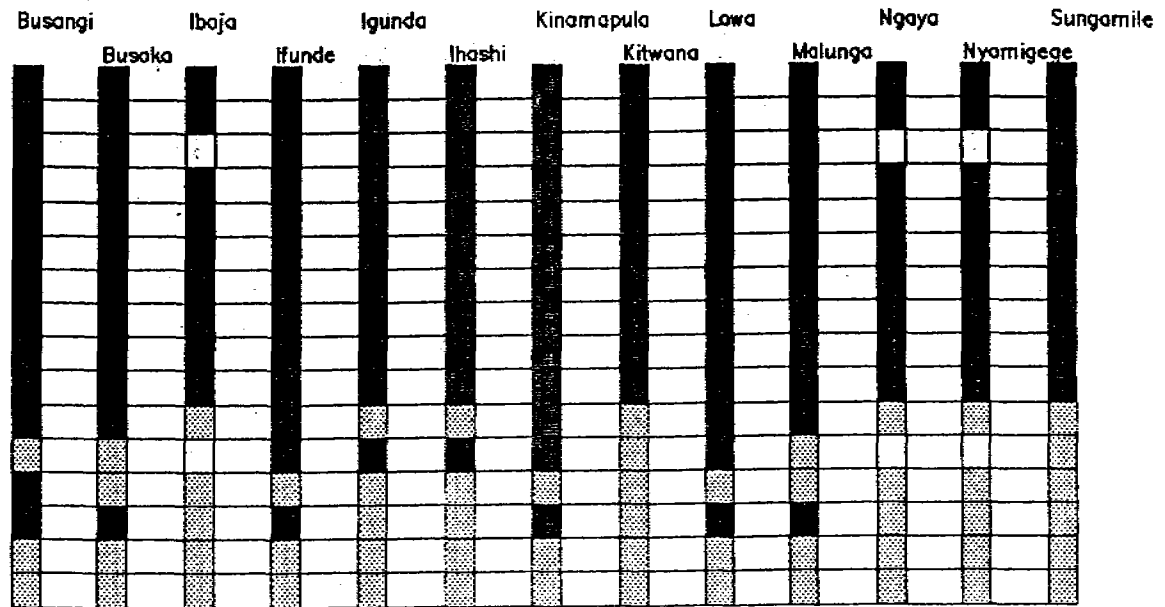
R : Rehabilitation
C : Construction



Executed as per 31 Dec-91
 Planned for in interim period

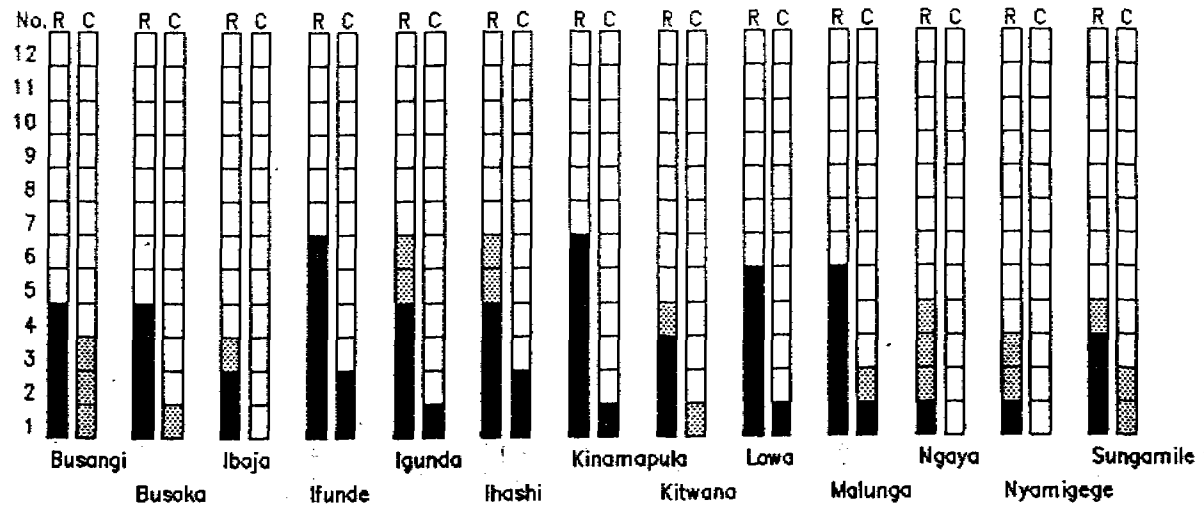
KAHAMA Dec-91

- 1: Selection VWSC
- 2: Tour through village
- 3: Survey
- 4: Design and costing
- 5: Meeting DWC
- 6: Inform village
- 7: Adjustment of design
- 8: Planning & budgetting
- 9: Village meeting
- 10: Appointment VM/SA & VCT's
- 11A: Rehabilitation
- 11B: Construction
- 12: Review O&M procedures
- 13: Training VM/SA & VCT's
- 14: Establish By-laws
- 15: Handing-over



Executed as per 31 Dec-91
 Planned for in interim period
 Step not planned in interim period

R : Rehabilitation
 C : Construction



Executed as per 31 Dec-91
 Planned for in interim period

ANNEX 5: Status quo on shallow well activities as per 31-12-1991
Kahama District