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**Progress Report
October - December 1995**

Domestic Water Supply Programme
Shinyanga Region



DHV Consultants BV

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Abbreviations and acronyms

BAR	Bariadi District
CD	Community Development
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDP	Community Development Promotor
DRDP	District Rural Development Programme
DWE	District Water Engineer
DWSP	Domestic Water Supply Programme
HID	Human resources and Institutional Development
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KAH	Kahama District
MAS	Maswa District
MEA	Meatu District
NGO	Non-Government Organization
O+M	Operation and Maintenance
PA	Programme Assistant
PAM / PUM	Donor's Programme administration and expenditure programme
PoO	Plan of Operation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RCDO	Regional Community Development Officer
RHO	Regional Health Officer
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
RTDC	Regional Training and Development Centre
RWE	Regional Water Engineer
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWSE	Rural Water Supply Engineer
SHSP	School Hygiene and Sanitation Package
SRU	Shinyanga Rural District
SM	Shinyanga Municipality Social Mobilizer
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (latrine)
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WFA	Water Field Assistant
WID	Women in Development
WUG	Water User Group

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Domestic Water Supply Programme in Shinyanga Region as executed during the period October - December 1995.

The main achievements are briefly described in the Executive Summary (chapter 1) where also a summary is given of the various guests who have visited the programme area.

The General Framework for the programme is described in Chapter 2, whereas overall programme target is elaborated in Chapter 3. The progress achieved during the reporting period is presented in Chapter 4.

It is gratifying to note that the fourth quarter of 1995 has been one of impressive improvements. So have all districts been able to come up with status quo sheets for shallow wells. Though many data still have to be verified, it is good to have a sound starting point.

Construction of wells picked up considerably in the pilot districts. In the DRDP districts it was in particular Kahama who scored high in rehabilitations. The work at hand for new constructions, however, is very low in these districts. This matter requires due attention, as one day there will be an end to rehabilitation and thus will be construction the focal point to increase the coverage.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overall programme target

In the Annual Meeting of February it was agreed to take the expected output, as it is shown in the Plan of Operation (page 24), as reference for future assessment of programme's performance.

DISTRICT	SRU	BAR	MAS	MEA	KAH	SM	TOTAL
WATER-SUPPLY :							
Rehabilitation shallow wells	129	53	62	150	104	52	550
Construction shallow wells	114	197	200	100	146	73	830
Rehabilitation piped supply	9	4	-	4	7	1	25
Construction piped supply	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Rain water harvesting	-	9	8	-	5	-	22
Spring protection	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Improving traditional sources	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Boreholes	-	-	4	8	5	-	17
Solar energy	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Small dams	-	-	4	-	5	-	9
Windmills	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Estimated number of people to be served :	87,000	81,000	89,000	85,000	95,000	43,250	480,250
SANITATION :							
VIP-latrines	126	50	80	150	100	-	506
Washing slabs	243	128	322	-	100	-	793
Communal/individual latrines	-	-	200	-	-	-	200

Table 1.1: Overview of expected output for 1993 - 1998

At the time the above table was established, Shinyanga Municipality, by then known as Shinyanga Town Council, was not yet considered to be included in DWSP. It was only during the Inception phase that the rural area (22 villages) around Shinyanga town formed part of the programme area. Additional funds to cover the extension of the programme activities could not be granted and thus each of the five other districts had to give a minor share to Shinyanga Municipality.

1.2 Progress

The long term objective remained during implementation in the fourth quarter untouched. Bariadi district continued the explosive construction of new wells as is shown in the graph on page 7. Shinyanga Municipality and Rural district were able to progressively increase the output of new wells. With regard to rehabilitation Bariadi nearly reached its 1995 target. Shinyanga Municipality did match its target already in the third quarter of the year. The target for Shinyanga Rural was set too high. A logic consequence of working in demarcated concentration areas, as it appeared, is that the market for rehabilitations is smaller.

Most striking in the DRDP districts is the continued increase of the number of well rehabilitations in Kahama, see graph on page 8. Both in Maswa and Meatu progression decreased compared to the third quarter. For each of the three DRDPs applies that construction figures are low. And not only that, also work at hand (under construction) is reportedly very meagre, see graph on page 23.

All in all 1995 progress has been satisfactory with 138 rehabilitations and 130 constructions. Compared to 1994 rehabilitations rose by a factor 5.3, whereas construction increased with 176 percent.

Based on the achieved results in the third and fourth quarter districts have revised the expected outputs for 1996 and 1997, see graphs on page 9 and 10. In Maswa up-dated figures were not yet available. Meatu and Shinyanga Rural reduced expected programme output for rehabilitation considerably. Bariadi remains practically unchanged and Shinyanga Municipality foresees a slight increase. Kahama district expects to surpass the PoO target in 1997 while by the end of 1998 the original target could be doubled. However, the consultant deems this too optimistic.

With respect to construction: (see page 10) no real up and downs are shown. Only Kahama forecasts that by the end of 1997 some 50 percent of the PoO target will be reached. The regional total of new constructions will remain with 809 wells slightly behind the original target of 830 wells. One comment refers to Maswa where a realistic expectation needs to be defined.

From the graph on page 23 can be read that work under construction is obviously highest in the pilot districts. Apparently, there the user group concept gets more attention from district and field level implementors.

The follow-up of on-going and completed activities for rendering promotion and advisory services so as to strengthen team work to District and Ward level staff as well as WUG members were among the major activities done during the quarter. Some conclusions from the visits and discussions are:

- Generally, pilot districts pay more attention to data on wells than the DRDP districts, however verification and analyses need improvement in all cases.
- In the DRDP districts, DWSP policy is not yet sufficiently clear to some of the staff at district and ward levels. Clarity is still missing at WUG level.
- Efforts have been made during the 4th quarter to work more closely with DRDP districts in order to build capacity and hence accelerate implementation. Main constraint is the lack of a suitable management structure. For 1996 districts are recommended to establish an effective organization structure with short command lines.

The second support mission by consultant's hydro-geologist to the strengthening process of the regional geo-physical team was carried out. During the short term mission special emphasis was put on:

- Mwanhuzi Town Water Supply, in particular regarding:
 - planning and supervision of geo-physical fieldwork,
 - evaluation of the results of geo-physical fieldwork,
 - recommendations for the (test) drilling of 6 boreholes;
- Improvement of geo-physical database;
- Evaluation of geo-physical investigations carried out during 1995;
- Evaluation of borehole drilling;
- Recommendation on the need for and preparation of District Maps.

During the reporting period six medium deep boreholes were drilled in Kahama District, Mwanhuzi, Shinyanga Rural district and Shinyanga Municipality. A summary of drillings made for the programme so far is presented in Table 4.1.

Compared to the third quarter of 1995 the number of contracts awarded has increased by a factor 1.75, whereas the total number of rings rose from 1,367 pieces to 2,407. Assuming an average well depth of 6 metres then around 200 wells can be lined. The total contract value nearly doubled in three months! Though the volumes are still limited it is good to see that Maswa and Meatu have also awarded ring casting to local contractors.

Incorporation of DWSP activities in the (DRDP) Council operations faces more difficulties than foreseen. None of the districts really managed to fully integrate the water activities. Financial books could not be closed by the end of December 1995.

The Regional Training and Development Centre was further established. The range of a wide variety of different well linings, hand pumps and equipment was expanded. The facility was in December used for the first training, as a try-out, on construction of Thai jars of various capacities (300, 500, 1000 and 1.500 litres).

1.3 Visitors

During the reporting period the following guests have visited the programme office and/or paid visits to programme field activities. During the field visits representatives of the Regional and District Government, as well as ward and village level representatives and programme advisers accompanied the guests.

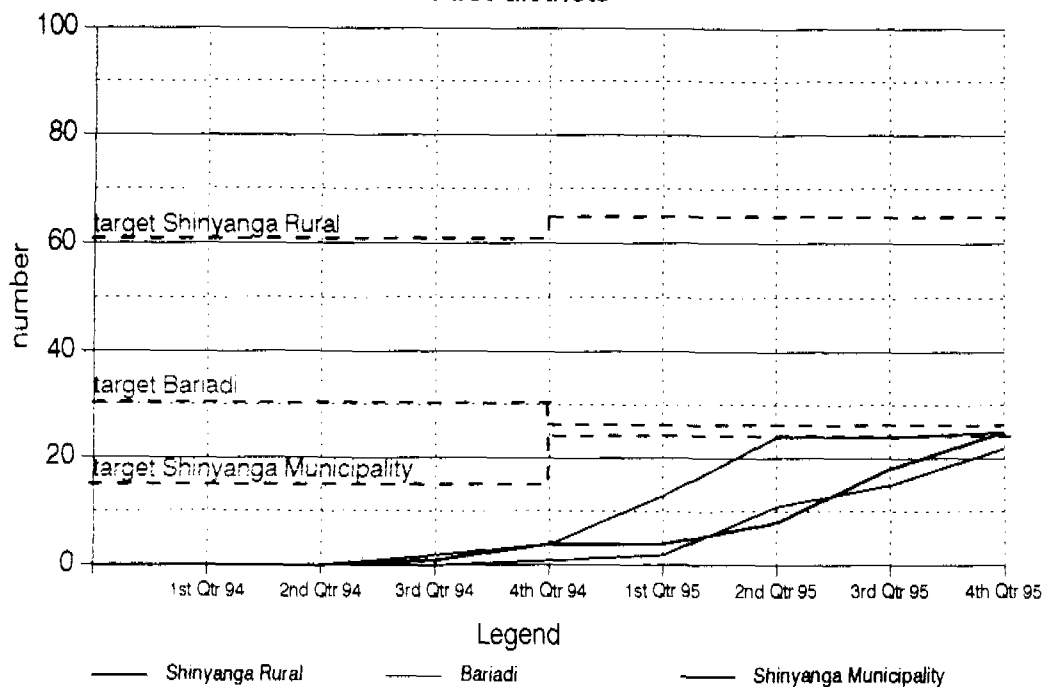
Date	Visitors	Purpose of visit
13/10	Mr. Lawrence Limbe , Zonal HESAWA Coordinator, Mwanza.	To investigate possibilities of spare parts supply for SWN 80 hand pumps through DWSP or Matanda VTC.
17/11	Prof. C.K. Omari , University of Dar es Salaam.	To obtain data on agriculture and

sociology from Shinyanga Water Master Plan.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28/11-08/12 | Mr. F.E. Mbonde , Prime Minister's Office, Dodoma. | To familiarize with people in Programme and to get a full picture of performance. To follow-up on recommendations made by 1994 review mission and to learn about progress and constraints. |
| 01/12-08/12 | Mr. Rukiko , Ministry of Water, Dar es Salaam. | Dito |
| 03-05/12 | Messrs. E. Manus and R. Schoonbeek (auditors Moret, Ernst and Young), Mr. J. vd Essenburg (DHV Consultants). | Auditing on behalf of the Netherlands Government of programme accounts and administration. |

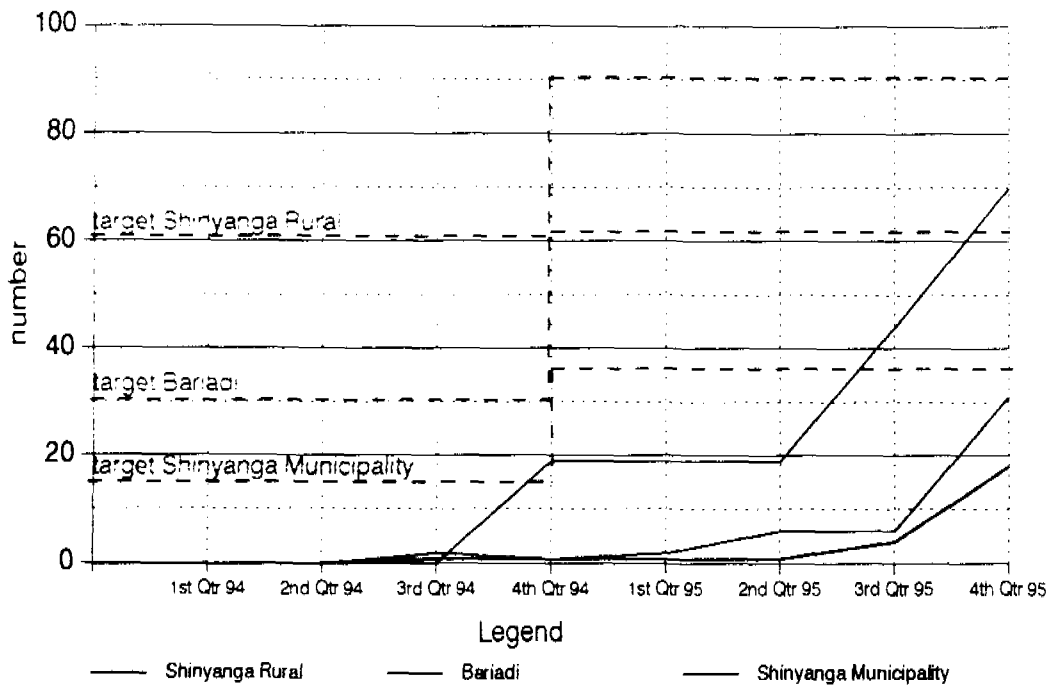
REHABILITATED WELLS

Pilot districts



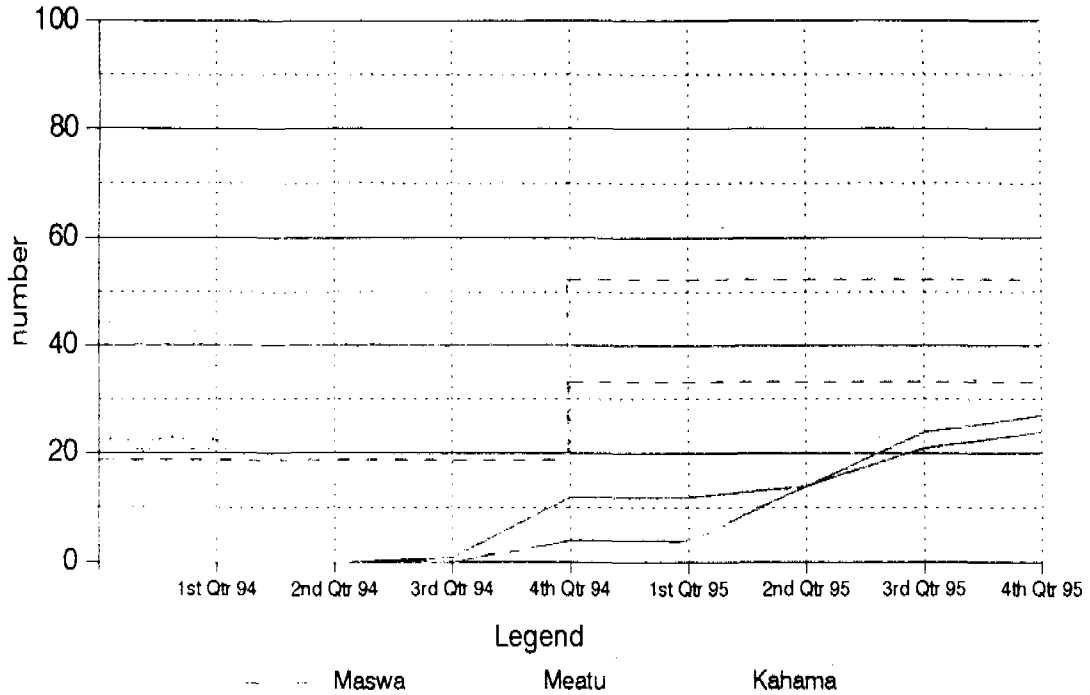
CONSTRUCTED WELLS

Pilot districts



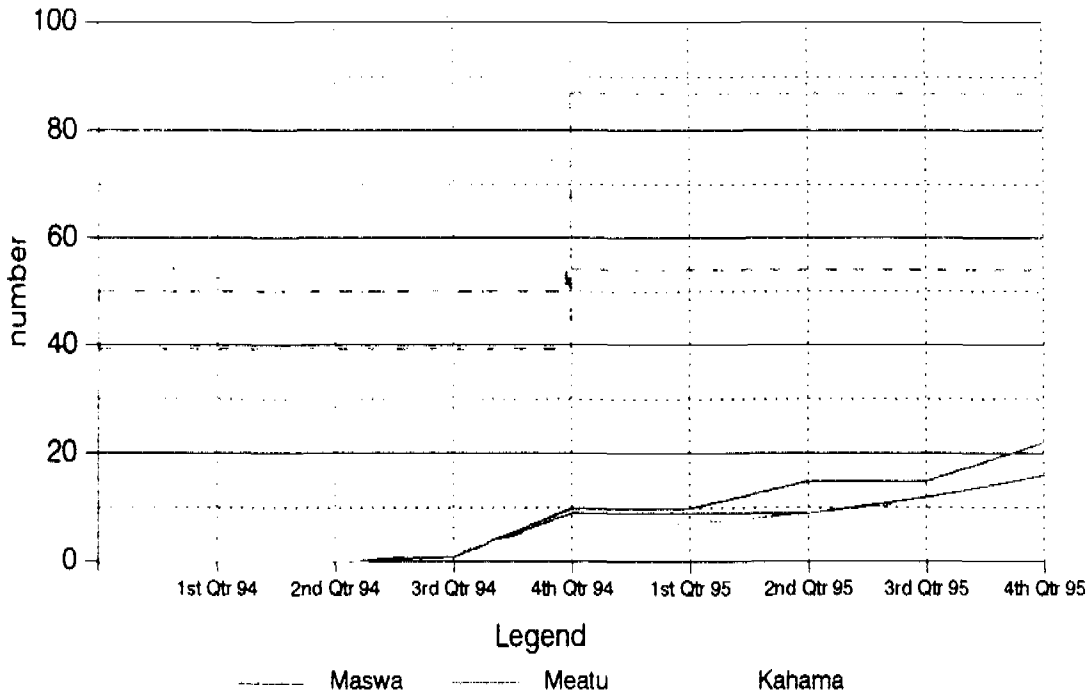
REHABILITATED WELLS

DRDP districts



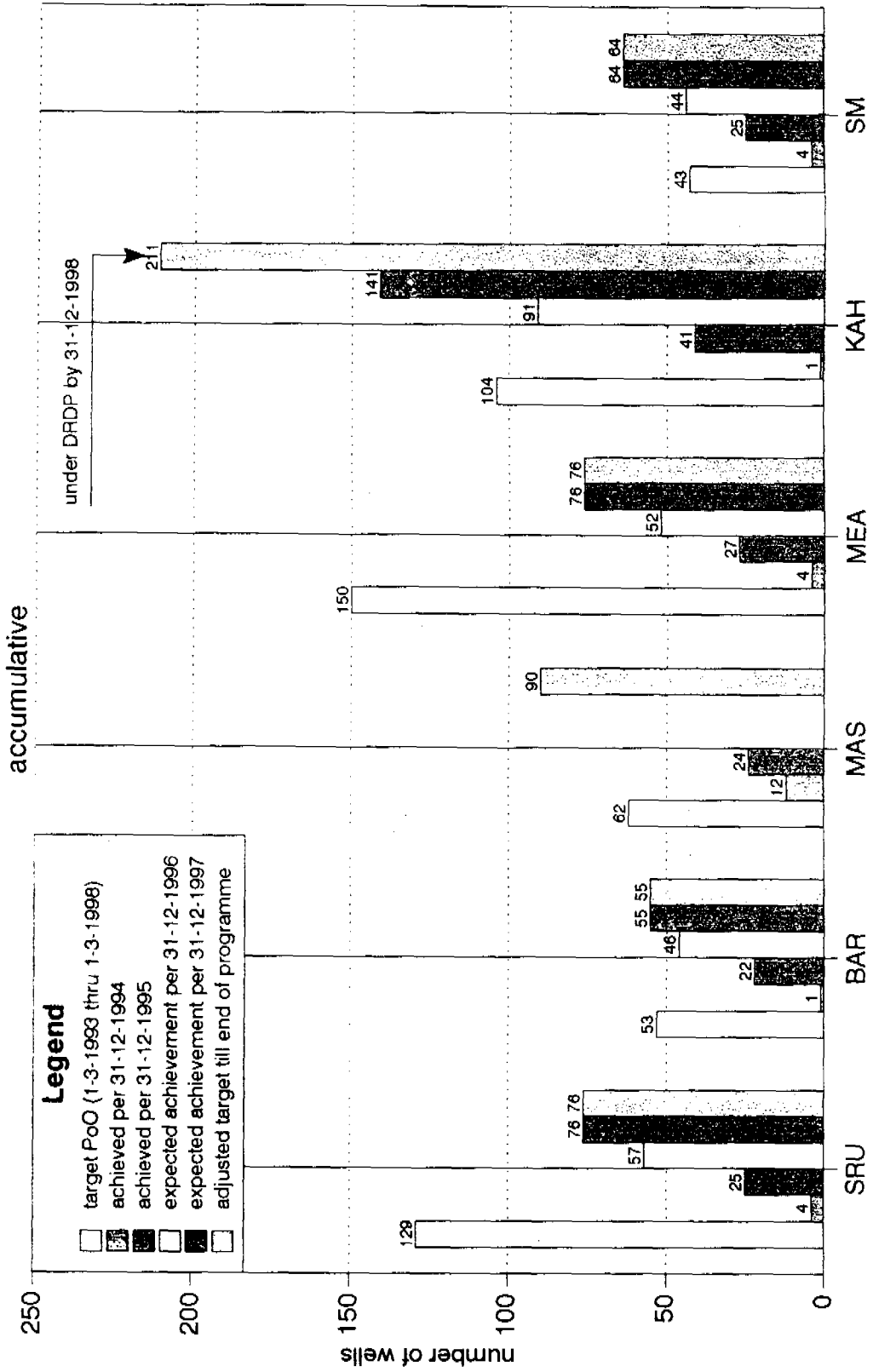
CONSTRUCTED WELLS

DRDP districts

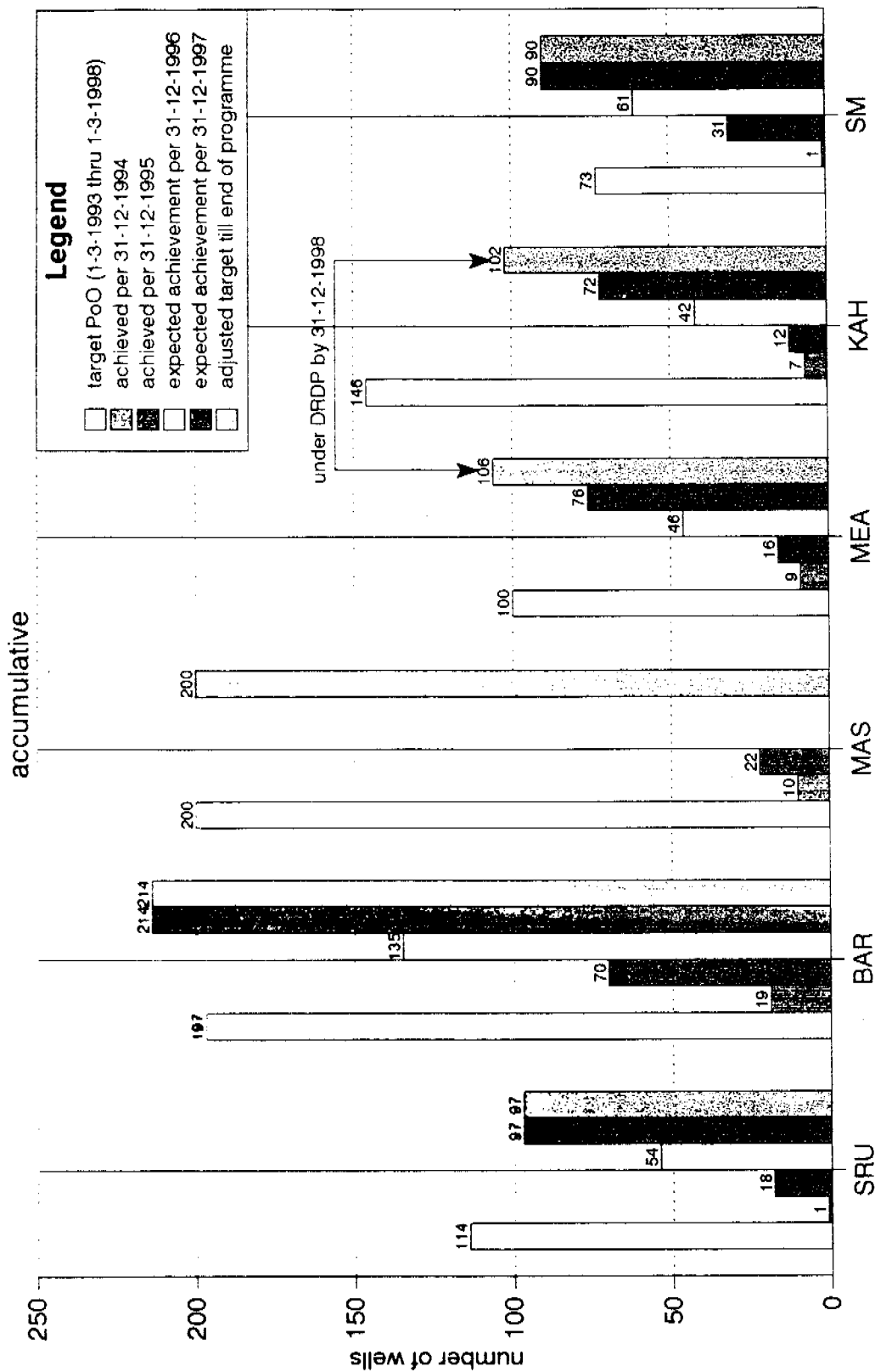


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rehabilitation of hand dug shallow wells



construction of hand dug shallow wells



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2 GENERAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Long term objective

The long term objective of the programme is to improve the living conditions and the health situation of people by providing access to an adequate -i.e. sufficient in quantity and safe in quality- water supply or sanitary facilities within a reasonable ¹ distance of the homesteads in a sustainable and environmentally viable way.

Initiatives to improve or construct a water supply system or sanitary facility must come from the users. The implementation of these field activities will be carried out along the lines of the step-by-step approach. The planning of the programme will follow a process oriented approach.

2.2 Medium term objectives

In order to reach the above mentioned long term objective the following medium term Programme objectives shall be achieved:

- 1) increased number of people making continuous use of raised service levels of water supply and/or sanitary facilities, as a basis for improved public health and living conditions;
- 2) reduced effort spent on water collection substantially ², by providing water closer to the homesteads;
- 3) improved gender balanced participation of the users in decision-making;
- 4) improved sustainability of the Operation and Maintenance of water supply and sanitary facilities, by e.g. strengthening the relevant skills of user groups;
- 5) strengthened capacity of the institutional framework for the provision of water supply, sanitary facilities and hygiene education, in order to ensure continued efficient, effective and environmentally viable development, when donor assistance is reduced.

2.3 Strategies

To meet the above mentioned medium term objectives, the programme will put emphasis on the following gender-specific strategies:

- 1) constructing **improved water points** in the proximity of the homesteads, in gradually increasing numbers, in order of relative urgency and receptivity, taking environmental effects into account.

¹ What is reasonable or substantial will be determined by the beneficiaries, the technical possibilities and the costs involved.

- 2) stimulating **community participation** in order to support user group management, that is taking full responsibility for planning, implementation, operation & maintenance and ownership of their water supply system or sanitary facilities.
- 3) focusing on **institutional development** in order to establish a functional system of services to rehabilitate or construct and to maintain the water supply and sanitary facilities, to manufacture and distribute pumps and spares, slabs, tools and equipment. Therefore it will be necessary to develop:
 - specific capabilities of user groups;
 - the implementation capacity of the departments;
 - the organisational set-up of the programme;
 - the services rendered by the private sector;
 - the services rendered by supporting agencies;
 - the cooperation with other programmes and NGOs.
- 4) focusing on **human resources development** in order to strengthen the performance of the parties involved in the programme. A Personnel Development System is to be established, which will include a training programme to assist departmental staff at various levels to execute their tasks satisfactorily.

strengthening the performance of certain groups within the community and of the VWSCs by identifying and organising training activities. Strengthening the performance of people in the private sector will get specific attention (see 5).
- 5) supporting the **private sector** to render their services for construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitary facilities (e.g. wells, tanks for rainwater harvesting, piped water supply schemes, as well as VIP latrines and other sanitary facilities); supporting workshops at the regional level that can produce hand pumps and spare parts; supporting small scale enterprises and shops at the district and the ward level to take up the role of distributor.
- 6) promoting **sanitation and hygiene education** at village level, by providing training and through the execution of pilot activities and a mobilization campaign.
- 7) developing **appropriate technology and methodology** in order to eliminate constraints and to improve the implementation of the programme.

2.4 Indicators

The achievements during the reporting period have been included in the summaries on the next pages. In order to have a common understanding on the indicators to be used for the remaining programme period, the consultant recommends to convene a meeting for representatives from national, regional and district level in February 1996. The aim is to have an up dated package available by the time the 1996 Review mission arrives.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS (structural improvements, functioning)				
indicator	Programme target		achievement per 31 December 1995	
			number	percent
1. Number of improved water supply / sanitary facilities.	WATER SUPPLY:			
	rehabilitation shallow wells	498	164	33
	construction shallow wells	757	163	27
	rehabilitation piped schemes	24	1	4
	construction piped schemes	1	0	0
	rain water harvesting	22	4	18
	spring protection	5	0	0
	improving traditional sources	15	0	0
	boreholes	1	11	
	solar energy	1	0	0
	small dams	9	0	0
	windmills	1	0	0
	SANITATION:			
	VIP latrines	506	> data to be up	
washing slabs	793	dated		
communal/individual latrines	200	8	4	
2. Quality, quantity and continuity of water supply.	No quantifiable units mentioned.			
3. Ownership of the facilities (community, institution, private).	In principle all domestic facilities should be owned by either of the indicated parties.		During RNE's last monitoring mission in September 1995 nine wells have been handed over to the users in Bariadi district.	

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS (structural improvements, functioning)		
indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995
4. Water storage practices.		The first training on construction of storage tanks was given. Ferro-cement tanks (30,000 L), segmental tanks (5,000 L) and Thai jars (300, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 L) were made. Each type of tank will serve a specific users' group. Subsequent field test have to show what volume and technique is most applicable for users.
5. Availability of spare parts.		The first operational distribution centre was established in Bariadi. The centre is managed by the mission. Requests for spares have not yet been received so far.

EFFECTIVE USE (effective improvements / utilization)

indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995				
6. Number of people making use of the facilities.	<p>The overall aim of the programme (Morogoro and Shinyanga) is to enable an extra 500,000 people to get access to clean and safe water by the end of the programme period.</p> <p>PoO estimates for Shinyanga that 480,250 people should be supplied with water.</p>	<p>The status quo data sheets on shallow wells report the following data on families in programme villages and Water User Groups. The average coverage was reached in the DWSP villages.</p>				
		District	village	WUG served	average family size	coverage (%)
		SRU	7,533	3,699	5.9	49.1
		BAR	9,567	3,746	7.3	39.1
		MAS	7,954	2,765	5.9	34.7
		MEA	4,675	2,047	6.9	43.8
		KAH	2,241	1,035	6.3	46.2
		SM	<u>8,716</u>	<u>4,018</u>	5.0	46.1
		Total:	40,686	17,310		
		Avg:				42.5
		<p>Based on the respective average family size (census 1988) in each of the districts the total number of people living in the DWSP villages amounts to approx. 251,200. By the end of December 107,500 people had access to improved water supply. Or an achievement of 22.4 percent of the PoO expectation. This is including 1,250 people supplied by Ibanza piped scheme.</p>				

EFFECTIVE USE (effective improvements/ utilization)		
indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995
7. Well- and / or latrine site and home cleanliness.		<p>In order of priority the programme focuses first on the site cleanliness around wells and latrines and then, in particular through primary school hygiene and sanitation programmes, on home cleanliness.</p> <p>Assessment of programme's impact is a continual duty for field and district teams. It is too early to have quantifiable data by the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>Some of the ten primary schools where pilot activities started responded somehow satisfactorily, but others need due attention.</p>
8. Personal hygiene practices.	No quantifiable units mentioned.	<p>Here too the point of entry will be the youth at primary schools. Experiences learn that more efforts have to be spent on guiding the schools. In particular Kolandoto primary school shows a very poor progress. This is likely caused by lack of commitment from the side of village leadership.</p>
9. Total time spent on water collection (improved access).		

EFFECTIVE USE (effective improvements/ utilization)

indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995						
10. Completion time of a well.	No ultimate time span has been fixed.	From the status quo data sheets, which were further developed, following information on completion time was determined.						
		District	A	B	C	D	E	F
		SRU	40	55	36	34	54	127
		BAR	9	58	21	16	10	200
		MAS	173	198	129	108	35	306
		MEA	166	204	47	302	5	18
		KAIH	219	261	139	90	23	168
		SM	9	127	185	97	36	153
		<p>Legend various time spans (from - to) in days:</p> <p>A = election WUG - submission application</p> <p>B = submission application - financial contribution</p> <p>C = submission application - start rehabilitation</p> <p>D = submission application - start construction</p> <p>E = implementation time for rehabilitation</p> <p>F = implementation time for construction</p>						
		<p>The mutual spreading within a time span is reportedly considerable. Possible reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inaccurateness of data and inconsistent registrations, - extent of eagerness communities, - efficiency of the follow-up by field staff, - work planning not optimal, - delays in digging when done by villagers, - re-digging due to geological formation. 						

IMPACT		
indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995
11. Incidence of diseases in general, and waterborne.	No reference level indicated.	
12. Child (under 5) and infant mortality.		
13. Benefits perceived by water collectors (satisfaction rate ?).		
14. Gender specific satisfaction rate (benefits perceived ?).		

SUSTAINABILITY / REPLICABILITY																													
indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995																											
15. Gender balanced attendance in group-committee meetings, training, etc.																													
16. Gender balance of village workers.		<p>Due to changes in programme implementation it is more appropriate to consider balance among field and other staff (M/F).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>facilitators</th> <th>district</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SRU</td> <td></td> <td>3/0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BAR</td> <td></td> <td>2/1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAS</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEA</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAH</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SM</td> <td></td> <td>2/1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DHV</td> <td>-</td> <td>3/1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RWSEs</td> <td>-</td> <td>4/2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		facilitators	district	SRU		3/0	BAR		2/1	MAS			MEA			KAH			SM		2/1	DHV	-	3/1	RWSEs	-	4/2
	facilitators	district																											
SRU		3/0																											
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DHV	-	3/1																											
RWSEs	-	4/2																											
17. Gender balance of village leadership (village government, VWSC). In addition, it would be more appropriate to monitor composition of Water User Group Committees.																													
18. Time of non/ill-functioning of water points (breakdown and repairs).		In the 3rd quarter monitoring of various types of pumps, including one SWN 80 with wooden bearings, was started. Two weekly inspections are made. The breakdowns were very minor. Only two direct action pumps showed some failing, which was rectified.																											

SUSTAINABILITY / REPLICABILITY																										
indicator	Programme target	achievement per 31 December 1995																								
19. Relevant skills of user groups: - management skills of VWSC - technical skills of village workers																										
20. Autonomy of VWSC (village?), village water and sanitation development plan.																										
21. Ability and willingness to pay for water supply / sanitary facilities.		See details under 22.																								
22. Level of cost sharing and community contributions, i.e. investment and O + M.		<p>The following contributions were reported up to the end of December:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>pump</th> <th>O+M</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SRU</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>1,083,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BAR</td> <td>3,009,000</td> <td>1,334,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAS</td> <td>1,110,500</td> <td>76,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MEA</td> <td>550,000</td> <td>1,066,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAH</td> <td>1,125,000</td> <td>173,325</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SM</td> <td>2,049,400</td> <td>180,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>8,843,900</td> <td>3,913,225</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		pump	O+M	SRU	1,000,000	1,083,700	BAR	3,009,000	1,334,200	MAS	1,110,500	76,000	MEA	550,000	1,066,000	KAH	1,125,000	173,325	SM	2,049,400	180,000	TOTAL	8,843,900	3,913,225
	pump	O+M																								
SRU	1,000,000	1,083,700																								
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SM	2,049,400	180,000																								
TOTAL	8,843,900	3,913,225																								
23. Programme coordination, level of cooperation (with NGOs ?).		Cooperation is often discussed by nearly all donors and NGOs in Shinyanga Region. Real cooperation is mainly working with World Vision Tanzania (Kahama), Maryknoll Fathers (Bariadi) and some missionaries in Maswa.																								

3 OVERALL PROGRAMME TARGETS

3.1 Implementation annual plans

The 1995 districts' and regional work plans and budgets were presented to the RNE on 14 December 1994. Immediately after informal agreement, which was reached in the Annual Meeting of February, activities were carried out. They were formally approved by RNE on May 4th. In a discussion in Shinyanga between RNE and consultant it was concluded that the targets, as they are indicated in the Plan of Operation (see table 1.1), will be used for further assessment of the programme performance. On the next two pages progress in 1995 on rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells is shown. The data management of shallow wells has improved in almost all districts.

Due to the donor's monitoring mission, which was held from September 19 thru 23, districts and region were not able to finalize 1996 plans before October 15th. In consultation with RNE it was decided to submit the plans and budgets not later than November 1st. The pilot districts met on October 10th with consultants to discuss experiences and exchange views with regard to the new management structure. In general districts were satisfied with the chosen set up. Control of staff, transport and funds obviously led to increased output. Involvement of the private sector was given momentum. The work plans and budgets for the pilot districts, the Region and the operational part for the consultant in Tanzania were submitted to the RNE on November 7th. Approval of all these plans and budget was given on December 29th.

3.2 General conclusions

Bariadi district continued the explosive construction of new wells as is shown in the graph on page 7 Shinyanga Municipality and Rural district were able to progressively increase the output of new wells. With regard to rehabilitation Bariadi nearly reached its 1995 target. Shinyanga Municipality did match its target already in the third quarter of the year. The target for Shinyanga Rural was set too high. A logic consequence of working in demarcated concentration areas, as it appeared, is that the market for rehabilitations is smaller.

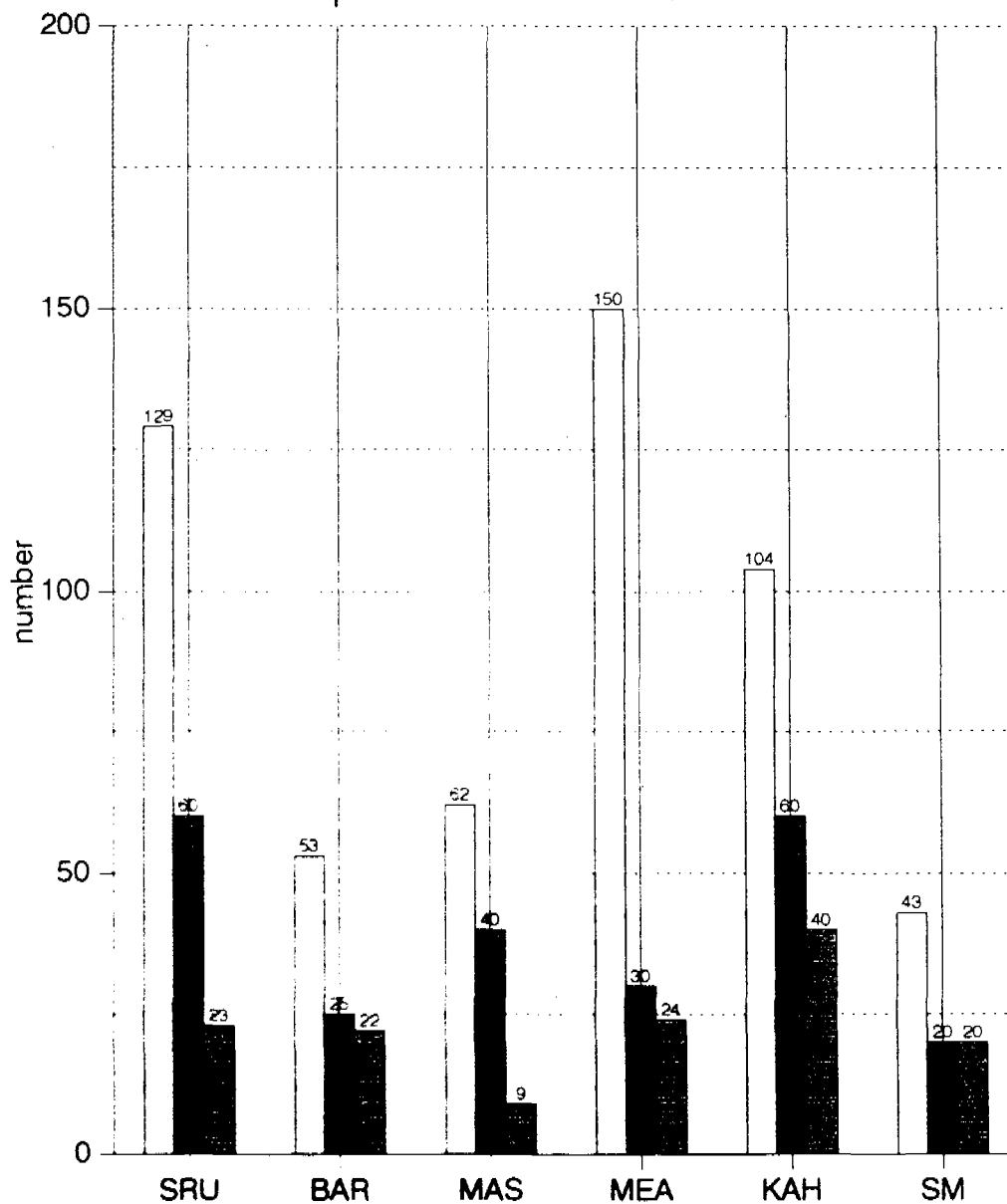
Most striking in the DRDP districts is the continued increase of the number of well reahabilitations in Kahama. Both in Maswa and Meatu progression decreased compared to the third quarter. For each of the three DRDPs applies that construction figures are low. And not only that, also work at hand (under construction) is reportedly very meagre, see graph on page 23.

All in all 1995 progress has been satisfactory with 138 rehabilitations and 130 constructions. Compared to 1994 rehabilitations rose by a factor 5.3, whereas construction increased with 176 percent.

Data on progress monitoring of rehabilitation and construction work for shallow wells has improved. The management of all districts has been able to fill in the standard formats and to send them to regional level. An adequate insight in number of user groups, those who have applied for assistance, their contributions and work started / completed, and which is obtained from these so-called status quo sheets for shallow wells, was established for the entire region. Yet, the consultant

REHABILITATION OF SHALLOW WELLS

as per 31 December 1995



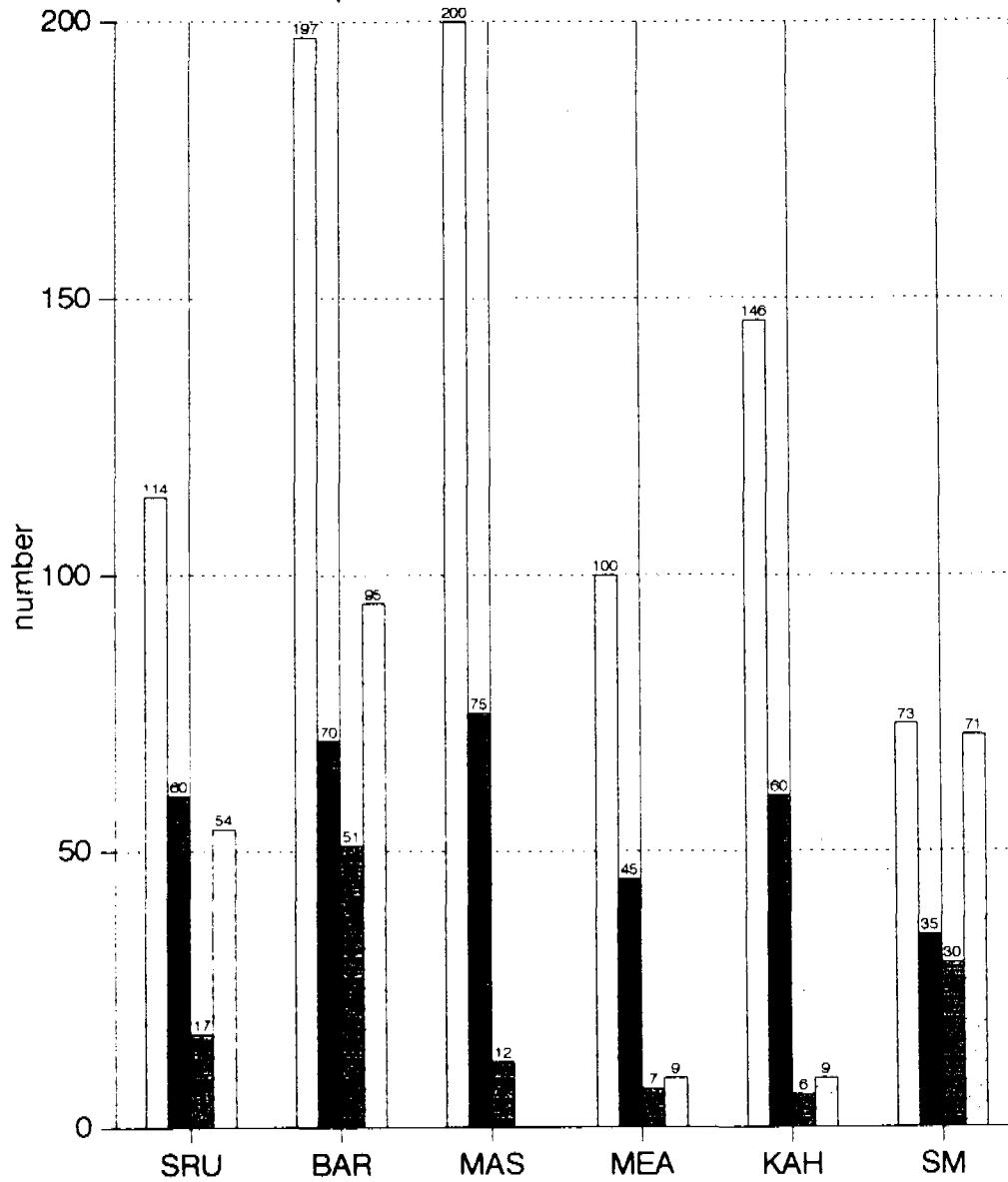
Legend

- Plan of Operation (1993 - 1998)
- Expected output 1995
- Achievement as per 31-12-95

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CONSTRUCTION OF SHALLOW WELLS

as per 31 December 1995



Legend

- Plan of Operation (1993 - 1998)
- Expected output 1995
- Achievement as per 31-12-1995
- Achievement 1995 plus wells under construction

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has to put more emphasis on the follow up, so that each district can maintain a reliable data bank and analyze progress and constraints.

3.3 Obstacles encountered

With the increase of implementation activities, whereby in general good results were booked, some hinderances were encountered as well. The presidential elections in October caused also in this reporting period a certain fever and in particular Kahama and Maswa district staff frequently experienced transport problems whereby some of the staff could not be available for support activities in the field. Other main constraints, of which some were mentioned in the previous progress report, were the following.

1. Demand for construction of wells was in the pilot districts very high. Seemingly due to both clearer programme policy and a better understanding of the new approach with regard to user-ownership concept. However, implementation capacity to cover the demand was not yet in place.
2. Preparation of workable two-monthly plans, based on available implementation capacity, was not yet given due attention by all districts. The forecast of work load was rarely made. It could be better done by using the status quo sheets. These sheets need continual up-dating.
3. Though transport means and funds were amply available in the districts it was observed that activities for the water programme were frequently disturbed in namely Maswa and Kahama districts. The DWE and RWSE often could not go in time to the field. Appointments were made with communities who got frustrated when district staff failed to come.
4. The DRDP districts still focused insufficiently on the user group approach. Instead, a more village oriented approach was followed. Besides, it happened many times that field staff lived outside their area of operation. Hence, a clear link between field staff and users was missing. Therefore, the flow of information was obstructed as well.
5. The sudden work load that rapidly developed after the management restructuring had an impact on the quality of reporting by district staff. In some DRDP districts quality continued to be poor. The quality and verification of collected village baseline data was not yet given the attention it should receive.
6. It was likely because of the organizational set up in the DRDP districts that progress was lagging behind. Besides, in Maswa district departmental management was not committed to reach the targets set by the district.

3.4 Recommended adjustments

To remedy the obstacles mentioned in the previous paragraph the following adjustments are recommended.

1. As from 1996 all intervention areas shall be clearly demarcated. All resources shall be better assigned to an area (ward) and the workload planned. Efficiency and effectiveness will improve when planning is followed up correctly.
2. For each activity, whether it is for community mobilization or for construction of a rain water tank, proper planning is a must. However, to set up a planning it is necessary to have a clear insight in the needs and the availability of means. Hence, one should have access to inputs which are reliable. The status quo sheets will assist the district management team to document important information and to keep control on progress. In 1996 each district will have the opportunity to send district staff to Shinyanga for computerized planning courses. This development will ease and uniform progress reporting.
3. For the DRDP districts in particular holds true that with the high demand and pressure on the water sector, at least one car (preferably a pick-up) should be permanently made available to the water department from April to December. The use of the car must be efficiently planned in a coordinated manner. Programme managers are preferably responsible for transport, staff, logistics and finance. There should be one captain on the ship.
4. The DRDP districts are strongly recommended to adopt the user group approach. Moreover, it is of essential importance that field staff is assigned to wards where activities take place. Like in the pilot district they must reside at ward level. In order to reach higher coverage per village more commitment will be required and that one works with concerted efforts. Only then better communication with the communities is possible and can output be increased. Starting in 1996 performance of trained staff will be frequently assessed.
5. One of the first activities DRDP districts should pay attention to is the institutional organization of the water activities. Administration, data collection, the processing of data and proper follow-up need to get high priority.
6. Starting early 1996 the organizational structure for the water activities in the DRDP districts shall be thoroughly reviewed. If the conclusion is that restructuring is needed the district authorities should not hesitate to do so. In particular Maswa district is recommended to start the review early. The PRAs have reportedly shown that water is felt as urgency one if not two by the villagers. Compilation of the results should be done urgently.

4 PROGRESS

In general terms the progress during the fourth quarter may be considered to have reached an acceptable level. Looking at the number of well constructions which have been started in the pilot district one could conclude that community mobilization was done by dedicated staff.

In many fields remarkable work was done. Be it that differentiation among the districts exists. It should be noted, however, that the magnitude of constraints differ from one district to the other. At regional level it was predominantly the geo-physical field team and the drilling unit which did a competent job. The analyses of the field measurements need serious attention and might become a matter of concern from an institutional and sustenance point of view.

4.1 Compliance with programme objectives

The long term objective remained unchanged during fourth quarter implementation. It is eminently clear that in the DRDP districts most emphasis was put on rehabilitation. On the contrary, the pilot districts paid much more attention to construction work. Sanitary facilities still do not get high priority from the users. The region, districts and consultant worked closely together with the implementation of a school hygiene and sanitation package.

With regard to programme's second strategy, i.e. stimulation of community participation to support user group management, the breakthrough which commenced in Bariadi district found also slowly its way in Shinyanga Municipality and Rural. Field observations have learned that the awareness of user ownership concept was gradually accepted in many villages. In Shinyanga Rural relations with the community in Ibanza (rehabilitation of a piped scheme) temporarily cooled down a little, after a period of enthusiasm, because of some unclarities in village management set up. The operation of the scheme, which is basically with the users, experienced therefore some hinderance.

The support to the private sector with regard to ring casting is somehow well under way. However, the possibilities for development are not identical in each of the districts. The best results were still seen in Bariadi and the two Shinyanga districts. Maswa and Meatu district still face difficulties to encourage contractors to make concrete rings. In Kahama contractors met difficulties to receive their payments in time from the District Council.

4.2 Community development

Back-up support was rendered to programme implementors, so as to assess communication impact to facilitate capacity and capability building of district teams and follow-up of activities were done in all the DRDP and pilot districts successfully. To this effect, in collaboration with district teams, the following were achieved.

In Kahama district, ten villages were visited whereby in total twelve meetings were conducted. In Maswa similar meetings, six in total, were convened. In Meatu, Shinyanga Rural and Shinyanga Municipality six meetings, two in each, were conducted. Village leaders and water user groups in respective villages were promoted on the DWSP policy and philosophy and the relevance of operation and maintenance as a cornerstone for sustainability of the water activities. The

importance of environmental sanitation and gender awareness were given due attention during all discussions.

4.2.1 Facilitators monthly meetings

The consultant participated in two meetings in Maswa and Shinyanga Municipality to assess performance. Again community participatory methodologies and the step-by-step approach were imparted.

4.2.2 Curriculum development

The finance and administration module, which was revised in cooperation with Kizumbi Cooperative College Branch, was tested in the field during five days. The draft module is now ready for printing and will be used for training at ward level. The training is set up for WUG treasurers.

4.2.2.a Step-by-step Facilitators Field Manual

With the assistance of an external adviser from Biharamulo Local Government final touches were made to the English version of the field manual. Translation will be carried out by regional staff. Identification and development of participatory methodologies are at an encouraging progress. The draft document has already been compiled. It is anticipated to be ready for use by the end of January 1996.

4.2.2.b Baseline data

Based on the field experience, the baseline data forms have been reviewed and up-dated. The forms are to be used in the second step of the step-by-step approach.

4.2.2.c School Hygiene and Sanitation Package

Together with district teams, frequent follow-up of community participation in Institution latrine construction was done. At Shilabela and Masagala primary schools in Shinyanga Rural construction work is encouraging as they have reached at the roofing stage. Construction at Ihapa and Kolandoto (SM) was going on at a slow discouraging pace. However, these problems have been discussed with relevant and responsible leaders who promised to find solution.

4.2.3 Gender sensitization

In all the meetings conducted, gender awareness was among the major topics discussed. Village leaders were encouraged to involve women and men actively in the entire planning cycle for sustainable development.

4.2.4 Women in development

The RCDO has been advised to identify strong and active women groups within the programme area who are running viable economic activities so that they can be strengthened and assisted to get support from the Small Embassy Projects fund.

4.2.5 Achievements

- Operation has been promising in both soft and hardware activities in all the districts.
- Restructuring of the old system, i.e. the village level oriented approach, to the WUG approach, whereby user groups have to open accounts for O + M is now coming up increasingly.
- The district teams with whom the CD adviser has closely worked with at field level have to some extent grasped and acquired some community participatory techniques, hence improved upon their promotion skills and capabilities.

4.2.6 Observations and recommendations

Regardless of satisfactory performance by district teams, there is still quite a lot to be done especially with DRDP districts which calls for more joint efforts.

The DRDP districts have to adopt the advise which from time to time has been given to them for improvement upon programme implementation. These include:

- reduction of the number of areas of operation,
- adoption of the water user group concept,
- recruitment of skilled private facilitators,
- allocation of transport for water sector on a full time basis,
- increase and improvement of inter-sectoral collaboration (CARITAS, UNICEF, World Vision etc).

4.3 Water supply

4.3.1 Geophysical ground water investigations

The second support mission by the consultant's hydro-geologist to the strengthening process of the regional geo-physical team was carried out from October 28th to December 1st. During the short term mission special emphasis was put on:

- Mwanhuji Town Water Supply, in particular regarding:
 - planning and supervision of geo-physical fieldwork,
 - evaluation of the results of geo-physical fieldwork,
 - recommendations for the (test) drilling of 6 boreholes;
- Improvement of geo-physical database;
- Evaluation of geo-physical investigations carried out during 1995;
- Evaluation of borehole drilling;
- Recommendation on the need for and preparation of District Maps.

During the November geophysical planning meeting, convened with the DWEs, RWSEs and regional staff of the RWE, the consultant's hydro-geologist and the regional staff of RWE evaluated with the District staff how they have experienced the improved ground water surveys by means of geo-physical investigations, i.e.:

- whether the received recommendations were clear,
- resulting in the construction of more successful wells,

- the importance of correct preparation and explanation at field level of the geo-physical site investigation method,
- approaches of planning the geo-physical investigations by different hydro-geological situations and water demand etc.

For more information on the geophysical site investigations, approaches, institutional setting of the survey team, works executed, reference is made to the reports on "Geophysical Site Investigations"; Reconnaissance Mission Report of April 1995, First Support Mission Report of August 1995 and Second Support Mission Report of December 1995.

4.3.2 Borehole construction and testing

During 1995 a total of 11 boreholes were drilled under the DWSP. Ten out of the eleven boreholes drilled have water, out of which two yield saline water (SHY/120/95 and SHY/158/95).

The drilling locations were identified through geophysical site investigations.

The drilling works were contracted out on a lumpsum agreement with the Regional Water Engineer's Drilling Section and drilled with a percussion rig.

site / beneficiary	borehole number	depth	water level	date completion
Don Bosco Secondary School, Didia (Shinyanga Rural District)	SHY/67/95	30.00	3.00	17/05/95
Kahama District Rural Development Programme questhouse/coordinator's house	SHY/67/95	20.60	5.70	01/06/95
	SHY/94/95	15.60	4.55	18/07/95
Kahama Town Water Supply	SHY/95/95	38.00	19.60	17/08/95
	SHY/102/95	30.00	6.50	13/09/95
	SHY/103/95	34.00	0.80	03/10/95
Mwanhuzi Town Water Supply	SHY/120/95	27.80	7.70	24/10/95
Shinyanga Technical School, Shinyanga Rural District	SHY/158/95	35.00	3.00	11/11/95
	SHY/216/95	10.30	dry	08/12/95
Kolandoto Hospital, Shinyanga Municipality	SHY/188/95	36.80	4.80	29/11/95
R T D C, Shinyanga Municipality	SHY/217/95	35.00	3.20	22/12/95

Table 4.1: Machine drilled boreholes

During the Christmas break the Domestic Water Supply Programme assisted the Regional Water Engineer's Drilling Section with the annual maintenance of the percussion rig nr. 15 and related

tools and drilling equipment: e.g. re-threading of the drilling bits and drilling stems, servicing of the engine and supporting lorry etc.

From the 1995 experience it is expected that the RWE's Drilling Section has a capacity of drilling 15 medium deep boreholes on an annual basis with one percussion rig. Since the programme planned for 1996 to drill an estimated 30 medium deep boreholes, the RWE's Drilling Section has requested the Director Drilling Unit of the Ministry of Water to release one more percussion rig. The engagement of a private contractor has been considered. However the annual volume of drilling work is too small for hiring a professional contractor. Furthermore, other Non Governmental Organisations working in Shinyanga Region have had so far disappointing experiences with private drilling firms.

Only the boreholes drilled for Don Bosco Secondary School and Kahama District Rural Development Programme have been tested with equipment which was borrowed from DWSP Morogoro.

In the mean time the DWSP Shinyanga has purchased suitable test pump equipment which is expected to be operational at the end of February 1996. Priority will be given for the boreholes drilled during 1995 for the Kahama Town Water Supply.

4.3.3 Water quality analysis and disinfection of completed wells

During the last quarter of 1995, chemicals have been purchased to analyze a few key parameters of the physical, chemical and bacteriological conditions of water sampled from completed wells. The water analyses have been carried out by the water quality technician of the Shinyanga Municipality Water Supply at the laboratory of the Ning'hwá water treatment plant.

During the beginning of 1996 the water quality technician will perform a number of training at the RTDC for district water staff in techniques for the proper taking of water samples, disinfection of completed or rehabilitated wells and important water analysis at field level like measurement of electric conductivity and fluoride contents.

4.3.4 Contracting out of prefab concrete works

Till the end of December in total 56 contracts for ring casting were awarded to local contractors. The value of all contracts amounted to TShs. 43,003,000. For this amount 2,407 rings and 75 well covers had to be made. To boost output DRDP districts in particular have to involve the private sector more aggressively. It is understood that in Meatu the environment for private sector participation is not so conducive. An overview of contracts awarded is shown in table 4.3 on page 34.

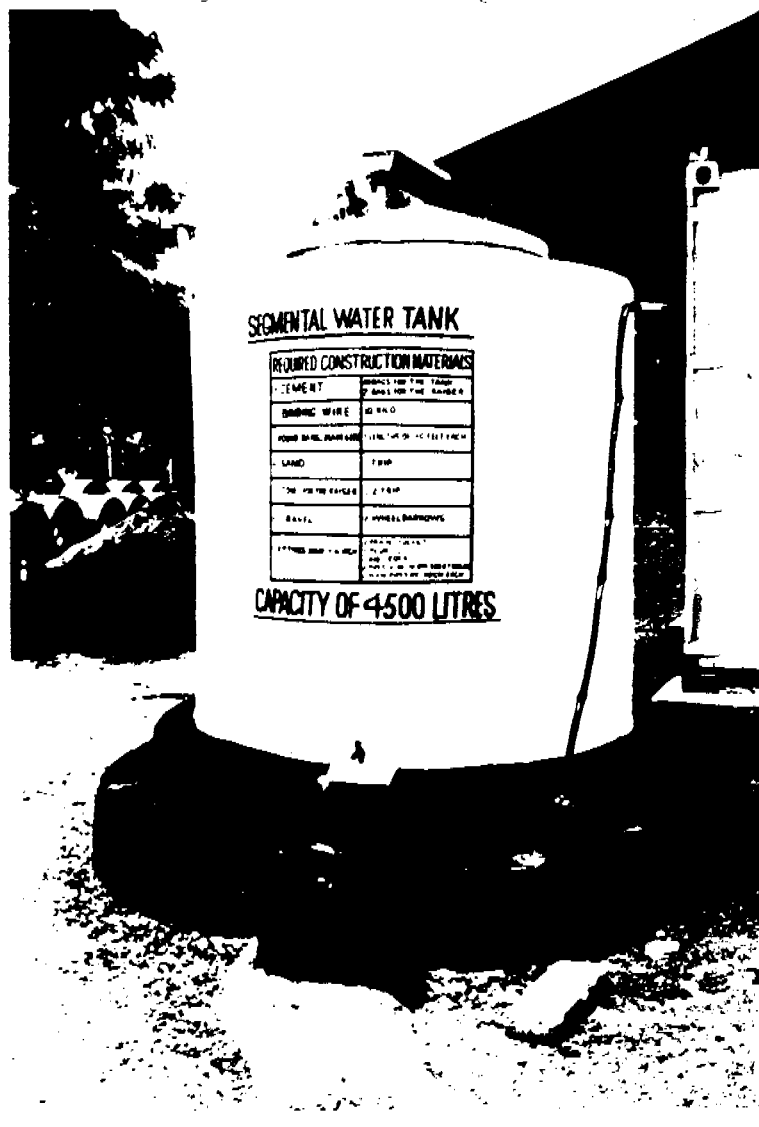
4.3.5 Rain water harvesting (rwh) technology

One 30,000 ltr. ferro-cement tank was constructed at the Jomu Primary School in the Shinyanga Municipality. One segmental tank with a capacity of 4,500 ltr. was constructed at the RTDC.

During the month of December a 10-days training took place in the manufacturing of Thai water jars with respective capacities of 300, 500, 1000 and 1500 ltr. Trainees were recruited from several districts.

type of RWH reservoir	capacity in litres	applications due from	cost in TShs.
ferro-cement tank	30,000	schools, health centres, hospitals,	1,200,000/=
segmental tank	5,000	dispensaries	250,000/=
thai jars	1,500		
	1,000	individuals, as the jars are primarily for water storage at home	
	500		
	300		

Table 4.2: Size and cost of Rain Water Harvesting reservoirs



All three activities were meant to have more accurate knowledge on the required construction skills, application of the different type of constructions and the required building materials and related cost of the various types of construction in order to be well prepared for execution and promotion of more RWH projects during 1996.

4.4 Institutional Development

4.4.1 Strengthening community organization and management

4.4.1.a Development of management structure for Ibanza Piped Scheme

This scheme in Shinyanga Rural District started operating in July 1995 after its rehabilitation. The scheme, which is still managed by the Village Government through the VWSC, is yet to be handed over to the villagers as there are legal and administrative implications to that effect especially regarding ownership, management and O + M.

Since the villagers have clearly indicated their willingness and commitment to own and manage the scheme, the district team and the consultant have started to initiate discussion with the community regarding possible management structures. Legal consultations are also going on so that a more practical and sustainable management structure is institutionalized in line with the newly-amended National Water Policy on O + M of large schemes in rural areas.

4.4.1.b Review of Water User Group functions

A Water User Group organigram for users of hand-pump wells have been developed as shown on Annex I of this report. In addition, functions of WUG members, committees, Village Government and VWSCs have been reviewed to correspond with the new approach of water user group ownership. As reference for facilitators and users, a module on Formation and Organization of WUGs has been finalised and distributed to all six districts.

4.4.2 Strengthening Public Sector

4.4.2.a Finalisation of Monitoring System

As a follow-up of the Malampaka Workshop in December 1994, the consultant in collaboration with the district programme teams from the pilot districts and the region (RCDO and RHO) have finalised the formats to be used by the Programme as monitoring devices. The forms which were being field-tested since January 1995 are: Application Forms, User Group Information, Village Baseline Data Forms, Technical Specifications, Pump Request Forms, Action Plan Forms for WUGs and Facilitators, and Progress Report Forms (technical and social aspects). Much of this information is intended to be transferred to a Status Quo Report Sheet for each district at every month end. The purpose is to track what exactly is taking place, and what all this means in terms of costs, time, impact, future planning etc.

4.4.2.b Team building / inter-sectoral collaboration

The consultant has continued to instill the spirit of team-work among the implementors by regularly participating in their work briefings, monthly feedback meetings and accompanying them to the field with the view of identifying work constraints and opportunities. For implementors in the pilot

districts there is an obvious enthusiasm and cooperation among the individuals from different work-disciplines and departments. To reinforce this spirit the consultant organized a two-day meeting during this quarter for the teams from pilot districts to exchange experiences and chart out the plan of action for 1996.

As for the DRDP areas the teamwork among implementors is yet to be realised fully. Except for Meatu district where line departments are satisfactorily working on a team, the situation in Maswa and Kahama leaves a lot to be desired. Despite the consultant's several attempts to discuss the institutional constraints with respective district authorities the inter-sectoral coordination is still a slow process.

4.4.2.c Programme Management Manual

Work on the protocol is in progress. An outline has been discussed by the consultant team and the Regional Programme Manager. Drafts of some chapters e.g. Programme Overview, Technological Basket, Monitoring and Reporting formats are being improved on. The draft final version is expected to be out in the first quarter of 1996.

4.4.3 Strengthening Private Sector

The number of private contractors interested in working for the Programme especially in ring casting is growing steadily. Contracts have also been finalised in the areas of rainwater harvesting construction, technical training in Thai Jars casting, and development of training manuals. At the field level, pilot districts in particular, have recruited private facilitators (fundis and social mobilizers) to fill gaps in areas where either government personnel (WFAs or CDAs) have been retrenched or are non-existent. The Programme continues to train the private sector on the job. Also letter modalities of recruiting private fundis and social mobilizers are being discussed by the consultant and the Programme Managers of Shinyanga Municipality and Shinyanga Rural in order to ensure their maximum utilization.

District	Contracts awarded	rings to be cast	volume of contract	
			amount in TShs.	
SRU	11	463	8,323,400	incl. 34 covers
BAR	18	1106	18,712,600	
MAS	3	84	1,557,000	incl. 7 covers
MEA	2	77	2,051,000	incl. 6 covers
KAH	8	194	3,454,000	incl. 1 cover
SM	14	483	8,905,000	incl. 27 covers
TOTAL:	56	2,407	43,003,000	incl 75 covers

Table 4.3: Contracts awarded

4.4.4 Cooperation with other agencies

DWSP has continued to update the inventory of other agencies operating in the region in order to explore possible areas of cooperation. Such cooperation has so far been visible with HASHI, IPM and World Vision and include aspects on environment, hygiene and sanitation, training, gender sensitization and community mobilization.

4.5 Sanitation and health

The School Hygiene and Sanitation Package has been incorporated into the revised version of the Step-by-Step approach. Organizationally, some implementing functionaries in particular the school committees, lack initiative. They therefore require close back-up support from the CDPs/PAs and at times from the consultant.

Nevertheless, the strategy has systematically gained some ground even in DRDP districts. Already in Meatu two schools have carried out PRA exercises and Parents' meetings have been held to chart out measures of improving the hygiene and sanitation at their schools.

In the meaning, the consultant is working on the teaching aids for school children. A number of illustrations depicting various hygienic and environmental sanitation messages have been developed in collaboration with a local artist from Mwanza. The picture kits will be distributed to schools to supplement the existing textbooks and also for display.

Regarding environmental issues, DWSP is closely working with HASHI, an environmental development agency in the region, to use schools as prime mobilizers of the communities. HASHI will distribute tree seedlings to those schools the programme has already introduced the SHSP. Water User Groups whose water points have been improved are encouraged through facilitators to plant trees around their water points. A pictorial guide depicting a well-kept water point is to be distributed to every WUG.

4.6 Training

4.6.1 Identification of training needs

In the course of implementation the consultant has, from time to time, been assessing the job performance and capacities of both the Programme staff and the users. This has been done through direct observation of the implementors at work or the assessment of the completed works. Discussions with the implementors and the users have also generated a number of gaps which require to be filled through training. The outcome of this assessment has been the basis for the Training Programmes earmarked for 1996.

4.6.2 Development of Training Modules and Job Guides

4.6.2.a Financial Administration for WUG Treasurers

Kizumbi Cooperative College, supervised by the HID/Training and CD/WID advisers, conducted a pretesting workshop of the revised manual and made necessary adjustments. The final Kiswahili version is ready for printing and will be used for training WUG treasurers in 1996.

4.6.2.b Pump Attendants Job Guide

The consultants (Water Engineer, CD/WID and HID/Training) have developed a simple job guide for pump attendants. It is a simple, illustrative and practical guide to enable WUGs to take care of their installed pump and its surroundings

4.6.2.c Module on Formation and Organisation of WUGs

In reference to the action plan developed during the Lubaga workshop in May, functions at the user level were to be reviewed to correspond with the new user group ownership approach. A module stipulating roles and responsibilities of various functionaries at that level has been developed and is in use in all districts.

4.6.2.d Facilitator's Field Manual

Updating of 'Tupate Maji Pamoja' Handbook as recommended in the Plan of Operation, has started and a local consultant has already submitted the first draft. The manual which incorporates the reviewed Step-by-Step approach, is presently being edited by the consultant team. A Participatory Methodology Kit is also being developed to accompany the manual.

4.6.3 Short Courses

A one-week course in Thai Jar casting was conducted by a local consultant from Mwanza. Participants were technicians from SRU (3), Meatu (1), Bariadi (1), RTDC (2), Shinyanga Municipality (1) and Matanda Vocational Training Centre (1). The purpose of the training was twofold.

First to introduce the technology in the Programme and secondly, to enable the trainees transfer the skills to others. Similar trainings will be carried out in 1996 at district levels. Two other workshops were carried out in Kahama and Maswa. The objective of these workshops were to further orientate the Programme staff on the new approach and to give clarity on the community mobilization procedures.

4.6.4 Regional Training and Development Centre

The centre is now in use and various technological options and other facilities are being erected for training and demonstration purposes. During the Thai Jar casting training several jars of various volumes were casted.

4.6.5 On-job-Training

A considerable time has been spent in the field to give back-up support and guidance on how to effectively carry out the Programme activities. This is in line with the consultant's role of transferring knowledge and skills to the implementors for sustainable development. Facilitators and members of the district teams have had the opportunity of being very close in the field with the Water Supply Engineer, CD/WID and HID/Training advisers.

4.7 Financial aspects

4.7.1 Advanced funds and retirement

The following table sets out an overview of funds advanced versus retirement per district and for the region during October - December 1995.

	<u>Advances</u>	<u>Retirement</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
Region	9,622,460	6,599,945	3,022,515
Shinyanga Rural	7,415,993	5,501,622	1,914,371
Bariadi	8,884,070	6,049,553	2,834,517
Maswa	7,663,060	6,013,210	1,649,850
Meatu	11,432,253	3,243,774	8,188,479
Kahama	14,736,694	11,832,014	2,904,680
Shinyanga Munic.	6,424,130	4,691,800	1,732,330
Total:	66,178,660	43,931,918	22,246,742

The column outstanding should be read as un-accounted-for funds. Districts may have received advance towards the end of the quarter. Retirement of these funds can only be made in the next quarter. Therefore, the table merely shows the extent of funds required in the districts and the region.

4.7.1.a Region and pilot districts

Since the DHV cash-bank programme for accounting of funds has been introduced in the three pilot districts and the region, transparency of the financial transactions has been greatly enhanced. Each month the responsible persons in these districts and the region have to present a financial report which automatically emanates from the computer software after having entered all financial transactions. This report has been received in the beginning of every month. In general, expenditures were in line with the approved action plans. Refunding of unaccounted funds have taken place.

4.7.1.b Maswa

Financial transactions have not yet been entered in the PAM/PUM system. Very meagre financial reports have been received by the consultant. Since DWSP is to be integrated into DRDP, all outstanding issues arisen during the implementation of the DWSP Programme which had not been settled before January 1st, 1996 have been listed. Finance is handed over by that date to DRDP / District Council.

4.7.1.c Meatu

The financial transactions have also not been entered in the PAM/PUM system. Retirements of advances have been delayed because of large payments which still need to be clarified. Financial reporting has been meagre but accounting of the funds during the last quarter of 1995 has been done properly.

4.7.1.d Kahama

Financial reporting has taken place on the basis of the outprints of the PAM/PUM system. Many expenditures still need proper proof of payment (60 % overall). The last quarter of 1995 has shown major improvement in the way of accounting compared to the previous quarters.

The need of new advances for implementation of programme activities has decreased during the last quarter since user group contributions for the pump have been received. These contributions have been spent for programme activities based on approved action plans.

4.7.2 Pump contributions

Based on the actual deposited WUG-contributions in 1995, the following overview can be shown:

District	Total amount of WUG-contribution	
SRU	TShs	1,025,000/=
BAR	TShs	3,125,000/=
MAS	TShs	500,000/=
MEA	TShs	300,000/=
KAH	TShs	750,000/=
SM	TShs	1,816,900/=
<hr/>		
Total	TShs	7,516,900/=

User group contributions have been deposited on the district water account. In principle, the whole amount must be banked. Exception in this respect is Shinyanga Municipality where most user group contributions have been received in small batches.


OPERATIONAL BUDGET SHINYANGA REGION - H4031.12.001
t/m december

	Budget 1995	Bestedingen 1995 t/m vor. fact.	Factuur no. 11 456025	Saldo
H 4031.12.001				
302.4 Local Auditing	33,000.00	718.46	910.64	31,370.90
303.6.3 Rent Houses Experts				
303.6.3 Maintenance Houses	20,000.00	3,617.93	443.12	15,938.95
304.1 Local Consultants				
305.0 District/Regional Advisors				
305.0 Local Personnel	176,000.00	51,632.33	50,391.47	73,976.20
306.5 Printing	5,000.00	1,483.10	5,483.25	(1,966.35)
410.0 Invest Office/Building				
420.0 Invest. Impl. Equipment				
420.0 Invest. Office Equipment	20,000.00	16,453.76	2,786.08	760.16
420.0 Inv. Radioset office/cars	20,000.00		6,437.62	13,562.38
430.0 Invest Transport	50,000.00			50,000.00
480.0 Frict on Supplies	132,000.00	32,193.56	16,687.11	83,119.33
510.0 Rent Offices				
510.0 Running costs offices	13,000.00	7,077.39	6,910.92	(988.31)
530.0 Running costs Veh./Motorc.	185,000.00	63,725.91	28,982.81	92,291.28
540.0 Documentation	20,000.00	1,494.27	7,692.13	10,813.60
540.0 Stationaries	22,100.00	9,842.37	1,570.88	10,686.75
540.0 Communication	30,000.00	19,358.66	6,453.86	4,187.48
590.0 Bank Charges	33,000.00	1,169.24	2,480.75	29,350.01
590.0 Exchange Programme Exp.	20,000.00	1,459.89	1,314.15	17,225.96
590.0 Procurement	82,700.00	13,287.20	13,497.06	55,915.74
640.0 Training	55,100.00	3,383.20	3,282.16	48,434.64
	916,900.00	226,897.27	155,324.01	534,678.72



SHINYANGA REGION - H 4031.50.001

t/m december

	Budget 1995	Bestedingen 1995 t/m vor. fact.	Factuur no. 11 456025	Saldo
H 4031.50.001				
304.1 Local Consultants	480.00			480.00
305.0 District/Regional Advisors				
305.0 Local Personnel	34,570.00	3,808.93	21,826.94	8,934.13
306.5 Documentation				
410.0 Invest Office/Building				
420.0 Materials				
420.0 Invest. Impl. Equipment				
420.0 Invest Office Equipment	1,000.00		10.16	989.84
430.0 Invest Transport				
510.0 Rent offices				
530.0 Running costs veh./motorc	61,850.00	2,559.42	12,099.77	47,190.81
540.0 Running costs offices/adm				
540.0 Stationeries	4,500.00	2,584.81	472.43	1,442.76
540.0 Communication				
550.0 Materials				
590.0 Bank charges				
640.0 Training	35,100.00	272.95	974.39	33,852.66
	<u>137,500.00</u>	<u>9,226.11</u>	<u>35,383.69</u>	<u>92,890.20</u>



SHINYANGA DISTRICTS - H 4031.60.001

t/m december

	Budget 1995	Bestedingen 1995 <i>t/m vor. fact.</i>	Factuur no. 11 456025	Saldo
H 4031.60.001				
304 1 Local Consultants				
305 0 District/Regional Advisors				
305 0 Local Personnel	286,200.00	13,995.02	53,194.09	219,010.89
305 5 Documentation				
402 4 Contracting	441,900.00	43,441.26	85,234.91	313,223.83
410 0 Invest Office/Building	21,500.00	8,323.03	1,618.78	11,558.19
420 0 Pump Factory				
420 0 Development fund				
420 0 Invest Impl Equipment	296,200.00	52,286.40	97,527.96	146,385.64
420 0 Invest Office Equipment				
430 0 Invest Transport	48,400.00			48,400.00
510 0 Rent offices				
530 0 Running costs veh /motorc	450,300.00	13,893.52	61,651.90	374,754.58
540 0 Stationaries	24,000.00	149.85	20,977.10	2,873.05
540 0 Communication				
550 0 Materials	746,600.00	268,815.99	31,951.83	445,832.18
590 0 Bank charges	3,000.00	111.63	40.82	2,847.55
640 0 Training	149,500.00	8,039.53	9,349.27	132,111.20
	2,467,600.00	409,056.23	361,546.66	1,696,997.11

DHV CONSULTANTS BV

OVERIGE FONDSEN

	Budget 1995	Bestedingen 1995 t/m vor. fact.	Factuur no. 11 456025	Saldo
SUMMARY				
H 4031.11.001	1,036,900.00	426,099.91	188,221.68	422,578.41
H 4031.12.001	916,900.00	226,897.27	155,324.01	534,678.72
H 4031.13.001	68,500.00	26,286.02	8,936.75	33,277.23
H 4031.20.001	48,175.00	3,107.04	3,839.69	41,228.27
H 4031.30.001	249,200.00	43,750.23	78,301.72	127,148.05
H 4031.40.001	1,900,500.00	433,807.41	490,304.76	976,387.83
H 4031.50.001	137,500.00	9,226.11	35,383.69	92,890.20
H 4031.60.001	2,467,600.00	409,056.23	361,546.66	1,696,997.11
Onvoorzien	342,039.00			342,039.00
	7,167,314.00	1,578,230.22	1,321,858.96	4,267,224.82

TOTAAL FACTUUR 1,321,858.96

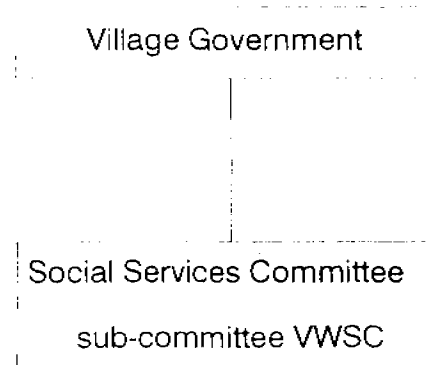
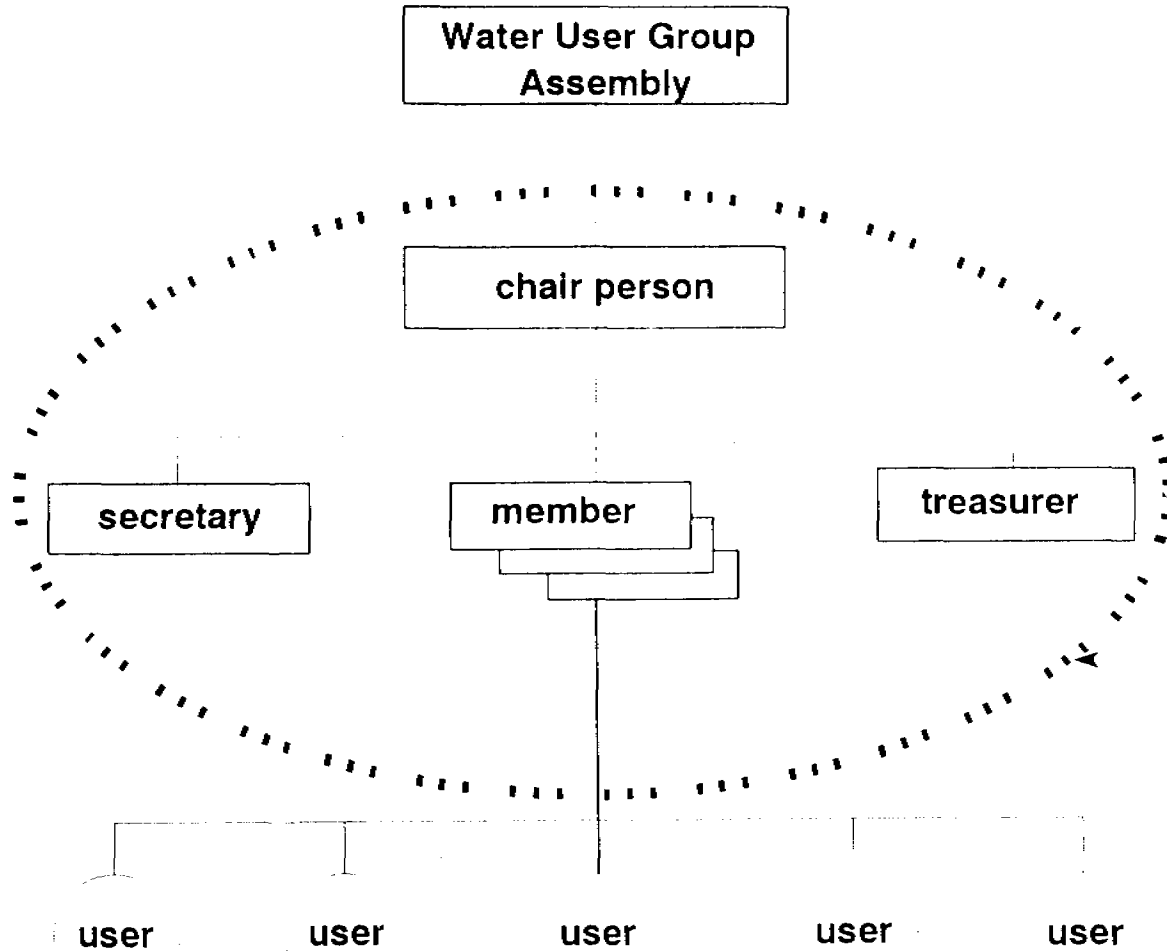
Annexes

- I Water User Group organigram
- II Mailing list
- III List of publications

Water User Group organigram

Annex I

WATER USERS' GROUP ORGANIGRAM



sub-committee

Mailing list

Annex II

Mailing list

1. **Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken**
(2 copies through RNE)
DAF / MF
Postbus 20061
2500 EB Den Haag
The Netherlands
2. **Royal Netherlands Embassy** (2 copies)
Att. Mrs. F. Struys
P.O. Box 9534
Dar es Salaam
3. **Office of the Prime Minister & First Vice President**
Att. Mr. Mbonde
P.O. Box 3021
Dar es Salaam
4. **Ministry of Finance**
P.O. Box 9111
Dar es Salaam
5. **Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals**
Att. Mr. Ishengoma
P.O. Box 2000
Dar es Salaam
6. **Ministry of Health**
Att. Mr. R. Kukula
P.O. Box 9083
Dar es Salaam
7. **Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children**
P.O. Box 3448
Dar es Salaam
8. **Planning Commission**
P.O. Box 9242
Dar es Salaam
9. **Regional Commissioner**
P.O. Box 320
Shinyanga
10. **Regional Development Director**
P.O. Box 320
Shinyanga
11. **Regional Programme Manager**
Att. Mr. E. Chamu
P.O. Box 320
Shinyanga
12. **District Executive Director**
P.O. Box 113
Shinyanga
13. **District Project Management Team**
Att. Mr. I.M. Lyimo
P.O. Box 113
Shinyanga
14. **District Executive Director**
P.O. Box 109
Bariadi
15. **District Project Management Team**
Att. Mr. L.J. Bippa
P.O. Box 109
Bariadi
16. **District Executive Director**
P.O. Box 170
Maswa
17. **District Programme Management Team**
Att. Mr. Mukila
P.O. Box 170
Maswa
18. **District Executive Director**
P.O. Box 44
Mwanhuzi
19. **District Programme Management Team**
Att. Mr. Bilakwata
P.O. Box 44
Mwanhuzi
20. **District Executive Director**
P.O. Box 50
Kahama
21. **District Programme Management Team**
Att. Mr. J.K.N. Mulazi
P.O. Box 50
Kahama
22. **Town Director**
P.O. Box 28
Shinyanga

23. **Town Project Management Team**
Att. Mr. R.P. Seda
P.O. Box 28
Shinyanga
24. **DHV Consultants BV - Morogoro**
P.O. Box 261
Morogoro
25. **DHV Consultants BV**
Sector W&E
Postbus 1399
3800 BJ Amersfoort
THE NETHERLANDS
26. **PANAFCON Ltd.**
P.O. Box 53147
Nairobi
KENYA
27. **Coordinator DRDP Kahama**
P.O. Box 50
Kahama
28. **Coordinator DRDP Maswa**
P.O. Box 286
Maswa
29. **Coordinator DRDP Meatu**
P.O. Box 125
Mwanhuzi
30. **JCGP**
P.O. Box 320
Shinyanga
31. **OXFAM**
P.O. Box 563
Shinyanga
32. **WVT Kahama**
c/o WVT Shinyanga
P.O. Box 78
Shinyanga
33. **HASHI**
P.O. Box 797
Shinyanga
34. **Diocese of Shinyanga**
P.O. Box 47
Shinyanga
35. **Deputy Director HESAWA**
Att. Mr. Mtui
P.O. Box 604
Mwanza
36. **Water Resources Institute**
MajiDoc Project
Att. Mr. B.P. Michael
P.O. Box 35059
Dar es Salaam
37. **PROWESS**
Att. Mrs. R. Budimu
P.O. Box 2000
Dar es Salaam
38. **WVT Shinyanga**
Att. Mr. Kassano
P.O. Box 78
Shinyanga

List of publications

Annex III

List of publications

SHY/93/01	Terms of Reference TOT for DPMT	September 1993
SHY/93/02	Workshop manual ToT DPMT	October 1993
SHY/93/03	Compiled report on workshop proceedings 25 oct-17 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/04	SRU field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/05	Bariadi field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/06	Maswa field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/07	Meatu field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/08	Kahama field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/09	Town field practical report 28 oct-7 nov 1993	November 1993
SHY/93/10	Mwongozo kwa waraghbishi mkoa wa Shinyanga (<i>Handbook for animators</i>)	November 1993
SHY/93/11	Evaluation report ToT for DPMT 25 oct- 17 nov 1993	December 1993
SHY/93/12	Manual for seminar on finance and administration	December 1993
SHY/93/13	Case studies prepared for seminar on finance and administration	December 1993
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SHY/94/01	ToR Follow-up financial management and administration for VWSC	March 1994
SHY/94/02	Facilitator Guide For The Training of Animators	April 1994
SHY/94/03	ToR for Training of trainers in financial administration and management at village level	April 1994
SHY/94/04	Report on follow up of financial administration and management training executed in 10 pilot villages in Shinyanga Region	May 1994
SHY/94/05	Mafunzo ya utawala wa mabo ya fedha kwa ajili ya uendeshaji na uimarishaji (A) (<i>Financial administration and management (A)</i>)	May 1994
SHY/94/06	Mafunzo ya utawala wa mabo ya fedha kwa ajili ya uendeshaji na uimarishaji (B) (<i>Financial administration and management (B)</i>)	May 1994
SHY/94/07	Jarida la kufundishia Taratibu za usimamizi na utawala wa fedha katika serikali za vijiji na vikundi binafsi jarida la I (<i>Trainers' handbook for financial administration and management at village level (I)</i>)	May 1994

SHY/94/08	Jarida la kufundishia Taratibu za usimamizi na utawala wa fedha katika serikali za vijiji na vikundi binafsi jarida la II (Trainers' handbook for financial administration and management at village level (II))	May 1994
SHY/94/09	Evaluation report Training of trainers in financial administration and management at village level	June 1994
SHY/94/10	Upimaji na uchunguzi wa maji ardhini kwa ajili ya ujenzi wa visima vifupi (Technical manual for shallow well surveyors)	June 1994
SHY/94/11	Technical manual for Water Field Assistants	June 1994
SHY/94/12	Jarida la mafunzo ya afya Kwa maafisa afya wasaidizi vijijini	September 1994
SHY/94/13	Terms of Reference Management course	September 1994
SHY/94/14	Management workshop for programme managers from DWSP Shinyanga Region 24th-28th October 1994	October 9 1994
SHY/94/15	Concise manual "Setting up small library/documentation centre"	November 1994
SHY/94/16	Management workshop for District Executive Directors DWSP, Shinyanga Region	November 1994
SHY/94/17	Manual preparation reporting and monitoring workshop	November 1994
SHY/94/18	Terms of Reference: Development plan involvement private sector in domestic water supply sector	November 1994
SHY/94/19	Monitoring workshop Development of MIS and Monitoring System 5-8 December 1994	November 1994
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SHY/95/01	Workshop report on improvement of district project organization and management	April 1995
SHY/95/02	Progress Report July - December 1994	June 1995
SHY/95/03	School Hygiene and Sanitation Package	September 1995
SHY/95/04	Step-by-step approach (draft revised version)	September 1995
SHY/95/05	Formation and organization of Water User Groups	October 1995
SHY/95/06	Progress Report January - June 1995	November 1995
SHY/95/07	Progress Report July - September 1995	December 1995