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**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**Phase III  
of  
the Rural Water Supply Programme  
in  
Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma Regions.**

**Final Report of the First Annual Joint  
Tanzanian-Danish Review Mission, which took place in  
Tanzania from 26th August to 12th September 1991.**

**Volume 2:  
Appendices**

**This report contains  
restricted information  
and is for official use only.**

**Danida Ref.No. 104.Tanz.86**

**February 1992  
Danida  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Asiatisk Plads 2  
DK-1448 Copenhagen K  
Denmark.**

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## TERMS OF REFERENCE

for the first annual joint review of Phase III of the DANIDA-supported rural water supply programme in the regions of Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma of Tanzania

### 1. Introduction

Since 1979 the Danish Government (DANIDA) has supported a rural water supply programme in the three regions of Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania (in the following referred to as "the Project"). As of 31 December 1990 water supply schemes have been handed over to the village governments in 238 villages in the regions.

In July 1990 the Governments of Denmark and Tanzania have concluded a new agreement concerning a third phase of the Project which will run from July 1990 until June 1995. During this phase particular emphasis will be placed on developing the village-based operation and maintenance system for water supply schemes, the foundations of which have been laid during the previous phases of the Project.

The Project is implemented by the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (in the following referred to as "MAJI") and the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children (in the following referred to as "MAENDELEO").

In the Plans of Operation for phase III of the project it is stipulated that annual joint reviews of project implementation will be undertaken by DANIDA and the Government of Tanzania. Emphasis is to be given to specific issues for each review.

The first joint review is scheduled to take place from 25 August to 12 September 1991 for which the organisational and institutional issues and the potential need for introduction of a medium-deep borehole programme have been set on the agenda.

### 2. Objectives

The objectives of the Review Mission are:

- assessment of project performance against stated project objectives as regards implementation of plans and achievements of targets and goals;
- assessment of appropriateness and functioning of the organisational and institutional arrangements for the Project stipulated in the Plans of Operations and recommendations for possible improvements and changes;
- consideration of the need for introducing a medium-deep borehole programme in the Project and recommendations on this subject; and

- review of the Tanzanian contributions to the Project and an assessment of the adequacy for achieving the tasks set out in the Plans of Operation.

### 3. Output

The results/output expected from the Review Mission shall be a report containing among other things:

- status of project progress and of fulfilment of obligations;
- operational recommendations and proposals for enhanced project performance in the remaining period of phase III; and
- recommendations and proposals for further improvement in project design and on modifications to targets, objectives and plans for further implementation.

### 4. Activities

Based on a study of available documents (particularly the Government Agreement, the Plans of Operation for phase III, the newly adopted Water Policy of the Government of Tanzania, project reports and other documents related to the project) and meetings with relevant persons the review shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following aspects:

#### 4.1 **Community involvement**

- \* cooperation between MAJI and MAENDELEO at all levels
- \* status on transfer of village participation advisers to regional community development offices
- \* training of village participation assistants as community development assistants and other training issues
- \* training and communication
- \* development of appropriate communications materials
- \* latrine and sanitation component
- \* role of village participation cells in regional water departments
- \* introduction of quality control (e.g. during final inspections) of village participation work

## **4.2 Operation and maintenance**

- \* agreements between regional water departments and district councils on operation and maintenance of water supply schemes
- \* establishment of workshops and mobile maintenance units (MMUs) in district water departments
- \* funding by district councils of recurrent expenditure on workshops and MMUs
- \* other concepts for operation and maintenance than those set out in the Plans of Operation
- \* availability of spares for water supply schemes in the open market
- \* monitoring systems, in particular for functionality of handed-over water supply schemes

## **4.3 Water intake protection and environmental issues**

- \* number of water supply schemes affected by pollution or disturbance of intake
- \* cooperation between the Project and the regional forestry and natural resources departments
- \* cooperation with district councils
- \* cooperation with villages on protection plans
- \* water quality and its monitoring

## **4.4 Construction of new water supply schemes**

- \* status of project implementation at the start of phase III and at the present time
- \* design criteria set out in the Water Policy in relation to the design criteria used by the Project
- \* the Water Master Plans as basis for implementation of phase III
- \* inclusion of low-priority villages in implementation plans
- \* medium-deep borehole programme (need also to be seen in relation to partly covered villages under phase II; potential; timing)

- \* technologies presently used for water supply schemes
- \* other possible technologies, and improvement of hand pumps and shallow well construction
- \* planning, design and construction capacity of regional water departments
- \* quality control/final inspection of schemes before handover

#### **4.5 Project organization**

- \* project management systems in MAJI
- \* sharing responsibilities between the Project Implementation Coordination Unit (PICU) and the regional water departments
- \* role of steering committees and inter-regional project meetings
- \* reporting procedures and quality and use of reports
- \* training and human resources development plan
- \* plan for development support communication
- \* project communication and coordination
- \* expatriate staffing level (including vacancies since start of phase III)
- \* local staffing (including vacancies, if any)
- \* local and regional procurement
- \* stores and stock control
- \* financial management and accounting systems
- \* staff incentive system

#### **4.6 Financial aspects**

- \* update of budget for phase III, including assessment of its adequacy for achieving the tasks set out in the Plans of Operation

### **5. Method of Work**

The review team shall have discussions with relevant staff of all concerned organizations, including MAJI and MAENDELEO at national, regional and district level, the DANIDA



Mission, PICU and COWIconsult (Tanzania). The team shall visit the three project regions, including as appropriate selected villages.

#### 6. Composition of Review Mission

The composition of the review mission shall be as follows:

##### Nominated by DANIDA:

- \* Mr. Erik Sjørslev Jensen, Senior Technical Adviser, DANIDA Headquarters, team leader (water engineer)
- \* Ms. Birgit Madsen, external consultant to DANIDA (socio-economist)
- \* Mr. Fredie Hofman Andersen, external consultant to DANIDA (organisational issues, budget, financial planning)

##### Nominated by the Government of Tanzania

- \* Mr. Balthazar Njau, Head of Design Section, MAJI
- \* Mr. J.V. Nchinbu, Assistant Executive Engineer, Technical and Self-Help Activities Department, MAENDELEO

##### Resource person

- \* Mr. Hans Egerrup, COWIconsult, Copenhagen

#### 7. Timing

The review shall take place from 25 August to 12 September 1991.

The team shall present a draft report on findings, conclusions and recommendations before its departure from Tanzania. A final draft report in 20 copies shall be presented for comments within 30 days after the team's return to Denmark. After receiving any comments, the final version of the report shall be completed in 30 copies.

#### 8. Documents available

Please refer to Annex 1/2.

Copenhagen, TSA5, 5 August 1991



**Documents available.**

- Agreement between the Government of Denmark and the Government of Tanzania on Phase III of the Rural Water Supply Projects in the regions of Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma according to exchange of letters on 22nd March 1990 and 4th July 1990.
- Finansudvalgsaktstykke nr. 113 tiltrådt 17.1.1990.
- Danida Draft Appraisal Report for Phase III of a Rural Water Supply Programme in Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma Regions (2 volumes) dated July 1988.
- Plan of Operation: Rural Water Supply Programme for Iringa Region January 1990 - December 1994 prepared in August 1989 (similar POO for Mbeya and Ruvuma Regions).
- Annual Report 1990 for Danida Water Project prepared by Project Implementation Coordination Unit (PICU) and dated 15th May, 1991.
- Report following a short term assistance as Senior Technical Adviser, March and April 1991.
- Development Support Communication, Draft report by Cowiconsult, dated June 1991.
- The Water Policy by Ministry of Water of the United Republic of Tanzania (draft 1988).
- Danida financed Rural Water Supply Programme in Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma Regions: A Drilling Programme for Medium Deep Boreholes - Danida Steering Unit, May 1988.



**PROGRAMME FOR  
THE FIRST ANNUAL JOINT REVIEW  
OF THE DANIDA-ASSISTED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS  
IN IRINGA, MBEYA AND RUVUMA REGIONS OF TANZANIA**

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<b>Sat 24 Aug</b>	<b>0600</b>	Hans Egerrup and Pernille Haubroe arrive in Dar es Salaam on British Airways
		Overnight stay at the COWIconult guest house
<b>Sun 25 Aug</b>	<b>0920</b>	DANIDA members of review team arrive in Dar es Salaam on KLM
	<b>Morn.</b>	Hans Egerrup, Pernille Haubroe, Everest Ithumbili and Mark Mujwahuzi leave for Songea by car, with an overnight stay in Iringa
		Overnight stay in Dar es Salaam (Kilimanjaro Hotel)
<b>Mon 26 Aug</b>	<b>0800</b>	Introductory meeting at the DANIDA Mission
	<b>0930</b>	Introductory meeting at the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (MAJI)
	<b>1030</b>	Introductory meeting at the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children (MAENDELEO)
	<b>1200</b>	Visit and lunch at the Project Implementation Coordination Unit (PICU) at the Maji yard in Ubungu
	<b>1400</b>	The team (except for Freddie Hofman Andersen) leaves by chartered aircraft to Songea, arriving at 1610 hours
		Overnight stay in Songea (guest house in DANIDA compound, and Yapender Holiday Lodge)

**Tue 27 Aug****A. Songea**

- 0800 Introductory meeting with Mr. C.N. Keenja, Regional Development Director (RDD)
- 0900 Introductory meetings with Regional Water Engineer (RWE) and Regional Community Development Officer (RCDO)
- 1100 Meetings with district authorities (District Executive Director, District Planning Officer, and others)
- 1245 Lunch at Angoni Arms
- 1400 Visit to the District Water Engineer's yard
- 1500 Presentation on experiences with implementation of handpump and ringwell schemes in Ruvuma region
- 1530 Discussions with project staff until 1730
- 1930 Drinks at the Songea Club with the Regional Development Director
- Overnight stay in Songea (guest house in DANIDA compound, and Yapender Holiday Lodge)

**B. Dar es Salaam**

Fredie Hofman Andersen has a number of meetings with MAJI and MAENDELEO staff and with PICU in Dar es Salaam

**Wed 28 Aug**

- 0800 Departure for Mlete handpump scheme
- 0815 Arrival at Mlete village
- 0930 Departure for Lumecha handpump scheme
- 1000 Arrival at Lumecha village
- 1200 Departure for Ngwinde gravity scheme
- 1315 Inspection of intake for Ngwinde village gravity scheme

1415 Arrival at Ngwinde village, meeting with village leaders, inspection of scheme

1515 Lunch at Ngwinde hosted by the village government

1600 Departure for Songea (approx. 75 minutes' drive)

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Aftn. Freddie Hofman Andersen arrives by Air Tanzania at 1200 hours and has discussions with the RWE and project accounts staff at the Maji yard in Songea

1930 Reception at the Songea Club hosted by the Regional Water Engineer

Overnight stay in Songea (guest house in DANIDA compound, and Yapender Holiday Lodge)

**Thu 29 Aug**

0800 Internal meeting in Review Mission

1000 Wind-up meeting with the acting Regional Development Director

1100 Wind-up meeting with the RWE, the RCDO and project staff

1215 Lunch at Angoni Arms

1330 Departure from Songea

1400 Short visit to Mtyomgimbole village (handpump scheme under construction)

1430 Visit to Ngadinda village (handpump/ringwell scheme under construction)

1600 Departure for Njombe, Iringa region

1815 Arrival at Njombe, overnight stay at Milimani Motel. The team is joined by the Regional Water Engineer, the Regional Project Adviser and the Village Participation Adviser from Iringa region for the visit to Njombe

<b>Fri 30 Aug</b>	0830	Introductory meeting with Mr. M.B. Kabaja, District Executive Director of Njombe district, and members of the district management team
	0900	Field visits concerning water catchment protection as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ng'anda intake for the Imalinyi group scheme (DANIDA water project)</li> <li>- multipurpose tree/fruit tree nursery at Utelewe (implemented by the Irish NGO CONCERN and funded by ODA and EEC)</li> <li>- Mbukwa intake and water treatment plant for the Wang'ingombe group scheme (UNICEF, 50 villages)</li> <li>- Fukulwa intake at Mtwango village newly constructed by the District Water Engineer's team for a UNICEF-assisted group scheme for the Makambako complex serving 11 villages in Njombe and Mufindi districts</li> </ul>
	1600	Fredie Hofman Andersen, Birgit Madsen and Hans Egerrup leave for Mbeya
	1600	Visit to DWE yard in Njombe
	1700	Concluding meeting with the District Executive Director and his team, including a briefing on the identification mission for the DANIDA project under preparation concerning water catchment protection in Njombe and Makete districts by Mr. I.W. Mwasha of the Directorate of Forestry/identification team
	1930	Dinner at the Milimani Motel hosted by the District Executive Director
		Overnight stay in Njombe (Milimani Motel) or Mbeya (Mount Livingstone Hotel)
<b>Sat 31 Aug</b>	0900	Departure from Njombe by car
	0930	Visit to Ikwete village (approx. 7 kms south-west of Makambako) to see examples of gulley erosion and badlands formation



1300 Arrival in Mbeya

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All day Freddie Hofman Andersen, Birgit Madsen and Hans Egerrup have individual discussions with project staff in Mbeya

Overnight stay in Mbeya (Mount Livingstone Hotel)

### **Sun 1 Sep**

Source protection field visits:

Morn. Mbalizi District Nursery and Ilolo Central Nursery (in Mbeya town)

Lunch at Mount Livingstone Hotel

Aftn. Inyala District Nursery, and tree plantings and terracing in Uyole catchment area  
Also visit to Songwe slow sand filter plant (approx. 20 km South of Mbeya)

Overnight stay in Mbeya (Mount Livingstone Hotel)

### **Mon 2 Sep**

0900 Courtesy calls on

- Mr. F.B. Mashuda, Regional Planning Officer and acting Regional Development Director
- Mrs. C.H. Ngoye, District Commissioner, Mbeya (Rural) District

1000 Introductory meeting with RWE and RCDO

1030 Presentations and discussions on experience with operations and maintenance activities in Mbeya region

1130 Lunch break

1330 Presentations and discussions on the following topics:  
to

- 1600
- medium-deep borehole programme and equipment needs
  - revision of design criteria; private connections

1900 Get-together at Mount Livingstone Hotel  
  
Overnight stay in Mbeya (Mount Livingstone Hotel)

**Tue 3 Sep**

Field visits in Mbeya (Rural) District

0900 Departure for Nsonyanga village (Ilongo group scheme, 6 villages, handed over in 1989)

1000 Meeting in Nsonyanga with village leaders and members of village water committees and the group scheme committee of Ilongo group scheme

1200 Departure for Mbuyuni group scheme (under construction, 8 villages)

1330 Inspection of intake (in Makete District, Iringa Region) for the Mbuyuni group scheme

1530 Lunch at construction camp for Mbuyuni group scheme

1615 Departure for Mbeya (approx. 90 minutes' drive)

1900 Internal meeting of Review Mission  
  
Overnight stay in Mbeya (Mount Livingstone Hotel)

**Wed 4 Sep**

0900 Presentation and discussion on the project management system and sharing of responsibilities between PICU and the regions

1200 Lunch break

1300 By car to Iringa (4 hours' drive)  
  
Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)

<b>Thu 5 Sep</b>	0845	Introductory meeting with Mr. J.M.M. Matiko, the Regional Development Director
	0930	Introductory meeting with the RCDO
	1030	Introductory meeting at the Maji yard
	1130	Briefing on HIMA project activities by Mrs. Rose Matovu, Project Manager, and Mr. Nils Kjølsten, Ag. Chief Technical Adviser
	1400	Presentation of experience of Iringa project with implementing village participation strategy of phase III
	1900	Buffet dinner at the Hellenic Club hosted by the Regional Development Director
		Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)
<b>Fri 6 Sep</b>	0900	Departure for construction camp in Usolanga village (Ismani III group scheme, 2 villages, under construction)
	1030	Arrival at Usolanga, visit to scheme (meeting with village leaders, dispensary, seasonal river area, construction of VIP latrine at school)
	1330	Visit to construction site at Iguluba village (Ismani III)
	1345	Departure for construction camp at Kiborogata village (Ismani II group scheme, 8 villages, partly handed over)
	1400	Lunch at Kiborogata camp
	1530	Departure for Ismani Tarafani village
	1545	Visit to Ismani Tarafani village (presentation of Ismani II scheme, meeting with village leaders, presentation on health impact of water supplies (medical assistant), presentation on operation and maintenance (O&M technician), water tank, private connection, distribution point, dispensary)
	1645	Departure for Iringa
		Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)

<b>Sat 7 Sep</b>		Preparation of Draft Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations by Review Mission
		Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)
<b>Sun 8 Sep</b>		Preparation of Draft Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations by Review Mission
	1530	Visit to Mbigiri Intake for Ismani Group Scheme
		Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)
<b>Mon 9 Sep</b>	All day	Presentation of preliminary findings and recommendations of Review Mission at workshop at the Baptist Centre, with participation of staff from all three regions, involved line ministries, DANIDA Mission etc. Venue: Baptist Centre
	1900	Buffet dinner at Hellenic Club
		Overnight stay in Iringa (Baptist Centre)
<b>Tue 10 Sep</b>	0800	Editing of "Summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations" by Review Mission
	1300	By chartered aircraft to Dar es Salaam (approx. 75 minutes)
		Hans Egerrup, J.V. Nchimbu, B. Njau and Birgit Madsen go to Dar es Salaam by car
		Overnight stay in Dar es Salaam (Kilimanjaro Hotel)
<b>Wed 11 Sep</b>	0700	Pernille Haubroe leaves on British Airways
	0930	Meeting with Sector Advisory Team of MAJI
	1145	Meeting with UNICEF
	1330	Debriefing meeting at Danida Mission by Team Leader
	1600	Report writing
		Overnight stay in Dar es Salaam (Kilimanjaro Hotel)

<b>Thu 12 Sep</b>	0800	Debriefing meeting at Danida Mission by Team Leader
	1100	Meeting at the Ministry of Community Development, Woman Affairs and Children to present draft findings and recommendations
	1300	Meeting at the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals to present draft findings and recommendations with the Minister-Counsellor of the Danish Embassy present
	1830	Dinner at AGIP Hotel hosted by the Ag. PS of MAJI
	2145	Erik Sjørslev Jensen and Fredie Hofman Andersen leave on KLM
<b>Fri 13 Sept</b>	1525	Birgit Madsen leaves on Air Tanzania for Zimbabwe

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The review team was accompanied throughout by Mr. Gulam Quraishi, Chief Technical Adviser (PICU), Dr. Mark Mujwahuzi, Senior Socio-Economic Adviser (PICU), Mr. Everest Ithumbili, Senior Project Engineer (PICU), Mr. Hans Egerrup, COWIconsult, Ms. Pernille Haubroe, Desk Officer, DANIDA Copenhagen, and Mr. Jakob Vinding Madsen, Programme Officer, Royal Danish Embassy, Dar es Salaam. Mr. M.A. Muhungutwa, Senior Community Development Officer (PICU), joined the review team in Mbeya on 31 August 1991.

Mr. Flemming Bjørk Pedersen, Minister-Counsellor, Royal Danish Embassy, Dar es Salaam, participated in the meeting with the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals in Dar es Salaam on 12 September 1991.

Dar es Salaam, October 8, 1991

Updated in Copenhagen October 18, 1991



Selected list of Persons met by the Review Mission

Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (MAJI)

Mr. C.K. Tupa,	Director of Personnel and Administration, Ag. Principal Secretary
Dr. R.O. Lucas,	Director of Design, Construction and Materials Testing
Mr. P. Kusare	National Training Coordinator
Mr. Gulam Quraishi	Chief Technical Adviser, PICU
Professor Mark Mujwahuza	Senior Socio-Economic Adviser, PICU
Mr. M.A. Muhongutwa	Senior Community Development Officer seconded by Maendeleo to PICU
Mr. E. Itumbili	Ag. Senior Technical Adviser, PICU
Mr. Leif Kristensen	Stores and Procurements Adviser, PICU
Ms. Dorothy Masawe	Project Accountant, PICU

Sector Advisory Team in MAJI

Mr. F. Njau	National Project Coordinator, MAJI
Mr. Michael Seager	Investment Planning Adviser
Mr. Harry Piirainen	Finance and Management Information Adviser
Mr. A.G.T. Nyenza	Senior Planning Officer, MAJI

**Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children (MAENDELEO)**

Mr. M. Mwanda	Director of Personnel and Administration, Acting Principal Secretary
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**Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment**

Mr. Israel V. Mwasha	Catchment Forester, Forest and Beekeeping Division (met in Njombe)
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**Danida Mission, Dar es Salaam**

Mr. F. Bjørk Pedersen	Head of Danida Mission (Minister-Counsellor Royal Danish Embassy)
Mr. Jakob Vinding Madsen	Counsellor (development)
Mrs. Nagy L. Kaboyaka	WID Coordinator

**Cowiconsult (Tanzania)**

Mr. Tony Bæk	Managing Director
Mr. Torben Bang	Water Supply Engineer

**Ruvuma Region**

Mr. C.N. Keenja	Regional Development Director (RDD)
Mr. Luiwa	Regional Planning Officer (RPLO)
Mr. J. Kababi	Regional Water Engineer (RWE)
Mr. S. J. Mwingira	Regional Community Development Officer (RCDO)
Mr. O. Karumba	Regional Hydrogeologist
Mr. W. Kasanga	Regional Hydrologist
Mr. Olav Haldorsen	Regional Project Adviser (RPA)
Mr. Gard Roland	Regional O&M Adviser



Mr. B.S. Kapinga	Village Participation Adviser (VIPA)
Mr. I. M. Swai	Head of O&M (Mechanical Engineer)
Ms. M. O. Mbogoro	Community Development Officer (CDO)
Ms. Bodil Nørngaard	Assistant Village Participation Adviser (AVIPA)
Mr. W. Nkondola	Geologist
Mr. Z. N. Chipile	Maji Health Officer
Mr. J. Mayellah	Project Engineer (Myangaya-ga)
Mr. H. G. Mohamed	Project Engineer (Miyao)

#### Songea District Office

Mr. F. S. D. Kapinga	District Executive Director (DED)
Mr. E. F. Mwamafupa	District Planning Officer (DPLO)
Mr. Wilson Mandia	District Water Engineer (DWE)
Mr. Stephen R. Chambo	District Community Development Officer (DCDO)

Members of Village Governments, Village Water Committees and Wananchi of the villages of Mlete, Lumecha, Ngwinde, Mtyomgimbole and Ngadinda in Songea District (Rural).

#### Mbeya Region

Mr. F. B. Mashuda	Regional Planning Officer (RPLO)
Mr. M. B. Mfugale	Ag. Regional Water Engineer (RWE)
Mr. A. N. Luvanda	Regional Community Development Officer (RCDO)
Mr. C. S. Ngowi	Regional Forestry Officer (RFO)

Mr. D. Maro	Head of O&M, Transport and Workshop
Mr. A. W. Anyandwile	Head of Village Participation Section
Mr. J. P. Gwimile	Head of Design and Construction
Mr. Y. Nzowa	Ag. Regional Hydrogeologist
Mr. L. W. Mbuya	Regional Hydrologist
Mr. R. A. Matteru	Chief Chemist, Zonal Laboratory
Mr. Svend S. Madsen	Regional Project Adviser (RPA)
Mr. Frits Sørensen	Regional O&M Adviser
Mr. P. Basike	Head of Stores
Mr. S. K. Babala	Project Engineer
Mrs. E. Mwasongole	Senior Village Participation Assistant (VPA)
Mr. M. O. Ngalisoni	Former Regional Water Engineer

**Mbeya District (Rural)**

Mrs. C. H. Ngoye	District Commissioner (DC)
Mr. G. S. Kaduri	District Water Engineer (DWE)
Mr. A. M. Magoma	District Forest Officer
Mr. E. Mrema	Assistant Forest Officer
Mr. J. Wayanga	I/C of Ilolo Central Nursery

Members of Village Governments, Village Water Committees and Scheme Attendants of the six villages under the Ilongo Group Scheme and project staff at the Mbuyuni Group Scheme, both in Mbeya District Rural.

Iringa Region

Mr. J. M. M. Matiko	Regional Development Director (RDD)
Mr. J. Kinyunyu	Regional Planning Officer (RPLO)
Mr. Mwaikambo	Principal Planning Officer (PPLO)
Mr. B.M. Magimba	Regional Water Engineer (RWE)
Mr. K. Ngu'ngu	Regional Community Development Officer (RCDO)
Mr. Leo Jensen	Regional Project Adviser
Ms. Birte Engelsen	Village Participation Adviser
Mr. Roger Andersen	Regional O&M Adviser
Mr. Per Hansen	Mechanical Engineer
Mr. Ally A. Mnzava	VP Head Iringa
Mr. Z. Mihayo	Executive Engineer
Mr. Wilcharles Lyimo	Project Engineer
Mr. Henry Tesha	Project Engineer, Geologist (Handpump programme)
Mr. Barnabas Jachi	Project Engineer
Mr. Mohamed Kumbakumba	Project Engineer (O&M), Mechanical Engineer
Mr. Miraji Msami	Water Quality Laboratory Technician
Mr. William Mwarvanda	Project Engineer
Mr. Nahashon Manyama	Project Engineer

Iringa District

Mr. H. E. Haule	District Water Engineer (DWE)
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Njombe District

Mr. M. B. Kabeja	District Executive Director (DED)
Mr. S. A. Mwajeka	District Planning Officer (DPLO)
Mr. M. G. Mwangamila	District Water Engineer (DWE)
Mr. Msovella Ismahel	District Forest Officer (DFO)
Mr. N. W. S. Kanabo	Land Use Planning Officer
Miss Christine Mahindi	Community Development Officer (CDO)
Mrs. H. Mengele	Planning Officer
Mrs. Kissa K. Kinabo	District Agricultural Nutritionist
Mr. F. P. Mkwawa	Assistant District Livestock Officer
Mr. Manyama	Project Officer (Imalinyi Group Scheme)

HIMA (Soil and Water Conservation Project)

Mrs. Rose Matovu	Project Manager
Mr. Nils Kjølsten	Ag. Chief Technical Adviser

Members of Village Governments, the Chairman of the Ismani Group Scheme Committee, Members of Village Water Committees and Scheme Attendants of the Villages of Usolanga, Iguluba and Ismani Tarafani under the Ismani Group Scheme.

Others

Ms. T. V. Luong	Project Coordinator, Water & Env. Sanitation Section UNICEF, Dar es Salaam
Mr. Dauda Wurie	Project Officer, Water and Sanitation, UNICEF, Dar es Salaam
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(and former Resident Representative for the Consultants under phase II for five years)

Summary of

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by the Review Team for the first annual joint review of Phase III of the DANIDA-supported rural water supply programme in Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma regions of Tanzania as presented at a seminar in Iringa on 9 September 1991 and thereafter amended taking into account comments received as considered relevant by the Review Team

To be handed over at the debriefing session with MAJI, MAENDELEO and DANIDA in Dar es Salaam on 12 September 1991

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Explanatory Note

The summary of programme aspects closely follows the listing of activities in para. 4 of the Terms of Reference for the Review Mission.

Community involvement

1. Cooperation between MAJI and MAENDELEO at all levels

National level:

No institutionalized cooperation between MAJI and MAENDELEO has been established at national level, neither has an informal system been developed. The cooperation between the MAENDELEO representative at PICU, the Senior Community Development Officer and the representative of MAJI, the National Training Coordinator is hampered by the fact that the latter due to other important responsibilities has only very limited time left for the DANIDA-supported Project.

Both at MAJI and MAENDELEO there is an interest and will to establish a more formalized cooperation and communication system.

The Review Mission proposes that PICU works out a proposal on formalized cooperation between the two ministries at national level to be discussed and approved by the parties as soon as possible. Besides, a training coordinator shall be appointed from MAJI who will be able to be on the Project on a full-time basis with reference to the National Training Coordinator.

Regional level:

A senior CDO has been seconded to MAJI as head of the VP cell in all three regions.

Within the RCDO's office in Ruvuma and Iringa regions a senior CDO has been assigned to work full-time on village participation activities in O & M of water supplies.

The RCDOs in all regions have been provided with one vehicle each. The RCDO in Ruvuma region has also been provided with funds for construction of additional office space.

Communication procedures between the two departments concerning coordination of O & M activities still need to be formalized and established within all three regions by PICU in cooperation with regional project staff.

RWEs and RCDOs are members of the RSCs.

### District level:

District level activities are administered under the DED who is responsible to the District Council.

The DWES and DCDOs are in technical matters responsible to respectively RWEs and RCDOs.

Construction of new office facilities for the DCDO in Songea (Rural) district is ongoing.

The Review Mission recommends clarification of communication procedures and lines of authority between the two departments.

## 2. Status on transfer of village participation advisers to regional community development office

The status is as follows:

RUVUMA - Planned for July 1992. Allocation of a site for extension of the RCDO's office has been provided by the RDD, and the drawings for construction has been approved.

MBEYA - Planned for July 1992, and action has been taken. The RWE suggests that the VIPA should remain within his department.

IRINGA - Planned for July 1991. Transfer has been delayed due to lack of office facilities. The VP cell suggests further clarification of its TORs (including the whole concept of the community development component) and postponement of the transfer.

The Review Mission recognizes the need for further clarification of TORs and recommends a thorough reassessment by PICU in collaboration with the regional project staff of both the appropriateness and extent of the transfer before any further action is taken. The experiences should be with a view to integrating the experiences of the Project into the RCDOs' offices.

## 3. Training of village participation assistants as community development assistants and other training issues

A draft training programme has been prepared by the training consultant (August 1991), included a structured training programme for VPAs at CD colleges (certificate courses), qualifying them for subsequent employment as CDAs under district councils.

During 1991 the training schedule is as follows:

	<u>Ruvuma</u>	<u>Mbeya</u>	<u>Iringa</u>
VPAs	14 (f/m)	14 (f/m)	12 (f/m)
VPAs at colleges	4 (2f/2m)	1	1
VPAs planned for training	3 (2f/1m)	2 (2f)	3 (3f)
Already trained VPAs	2 (f/m)	2 (f/m)	4 (f/m)

PICU shall take an active role in facilitating smooth implementation of the programme.

MAENDELEO should if needed ensure replacement of VPAs through facilitating assignment of CDAs to the Project. Likewise MAENDELEO should facilitate employment of trained VPAs as CDAs.



The VP cell in each region should be fully involved in planning (including budgeting and budget monitoring) and implementation of the training programme directed towards beneficiaries, i.e. VWCs and users.

#### 4. Training

Long course training was stopped awaiting the interim training plan. Short courses and seminars are being conducted by the regions on requesting funds from PICU. Iringa has done so two times.

The three regional VP cells are involved in the training of the following groups:

- (1) VWCs and village council leaders
- (2) user groups such as women's groups and school children
- (3) scheme attendants and technicians

The Review Mission supports the efforts to reach women as a specific target group and emphasizes the development potential in reaching through sensitization and training and using the existing structures such as the ten-cell leaders.

Likewise community development aspects and technical aspects should be included in all training activities in order to facilitate the understanding and link between the software and hardware project personnel.

A participatory training methodology (dialogue) should be applied for training in village participation at all levels.

The revision of the village participation handbook shall be finalized as soon as possible. Technical manuals shall include essential aspects of village participation.

Visual aids shall be developed and applied at all appropriate levels.

#### 5. Development of appropriate communications materials

Dealt with under para 34.

#### 6. Latrine and sanitation component

Construction of institutional VIP latrines in primary schools and dispensaries has started in Ruvuma and Iringa regions. They are using design and quality criteria given by their respective APYA regional offices. During training of VWCs health authorities are involved. In Mbeya region the exercise of construction of demonstration VIP latrines is pending on PICU's reassessment of the technical quality and follow-up issue of standard criteria and standard drawings. The consequence in Mbeya has been that a few phase III water supply schemes cannot be handed over because the demonstration latrines have not been built. PICU to clarify the situation urgently.

It is therefore recommended that all regions should start/continue construction of demonstration VIP latrines at primary schools and dispensaries following design criteria and drawings which will be supplied by their respective regional health authorities.

A demonstration washing slab has been built in a few villages with the villagers providing bricks and the Project providing cement.

## 7. Role of village participation cells in regional water departments

The VP cells in each of the three regions function as a separate section of MAJI, i.e. participating in meetings of heads of sections, and following the budgetary procedures for RWEs.

The main objective of the VP cell is to ensure village participation in project implementation, i.e. construction activities. These tasks are performed by VPAs employed by the Project and CDAs assigned by DCDs/RCDs. The VPAs/CDAs are responsible for implementation of the participatory approach.

The VP cell is supporting the villages in establishing village level management system, i.e. formation of VWCs and village water funds. It is encouraging to note that almost all villages provided with water schemes have started to contribute for their water funds, and that villagers have realized the importance of water.

Furthermore, despite the fact that people are ready to implement the Project, the Community Participation section in MAJI is not well equipped with transport facilities. This slows down the speed of implementation. It is recommended that this section should be strengthened by giving it more transport facilities.

The following is an illustration of the staff situation within the three regional VP cells (excluding expatriate staff):

### RUVUMA: Total VP cell staff members

	Office admin.	Construction	O & M	Under training	Total
CDO	1				1
VPAs	1	6	1	7	15
CDAs		6	3		9
Health staff		1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>

The 17 staff members involved with construction and O & M activities cover a total number of 22 villages with schemes under construction and 61 villages with handed-over schemes.

According to figures provided by the RCDO in Ruvuma region the following additional staff members (CDAs) provide assistance to the Project:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of CDAs</u>
Songea (R)	4
Mbinga	5
Tunduru	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

The VP cell in Ruvuma region has not indicated constraints with respect to staff capacity.

MBEYA: Total VP cell staff members

	Office admin.	Construction	O & M	Total
CDO	1		1	2
VPAs	2	13	1	16
CDAs		4		4
Health staff	1			1
<hr/>				
<b>Total</b>	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>23</u>

The 19 staff members involved with construction and O & M activities cover a total number of 42 villages with schemes under construction (including several group schemes) and 118 villages with handed-over schemes.

According to figures provided by the RCDO in Mbeya region the total number of CDAs in the region (Sept. 1991) is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of CDAs</u>
Chunya	10
Mbozi	10
Ileje	5
Mbeya (R)	17
Mbeya (U)	10
Kyela	8
Rungwe	16
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<b>Total</b>	<u>76</u>

The VP cell indicated constraints with respect to staff capacity in such a way that it may have a negative impact on releasing VPAs for further training at community development colleges.

IRINGA: Total VP cell staff members

	Office admin.	Construction	O & M	Under training	Total
CDO	1				1
VPAs	1	3	2	4	10
CDAs		10	1		11
Health staff		2			2
<hr/>					
Total	2	15	3	4	24

The 18 staff members involved with construction and O & M activities cover a total number of 31 villages with schemes under construction, of which many are group schemes, and 74 villages with handed-over schemes.

According to figures provided by the RCDO in Iringa region the total number of CDAs in the region (Sept. 1991) is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of CDAs</u>
Iringa	26
Mufindi	17
Makete	9
Njombe	24
Ludewa	8
<hr/>	
Total	84

The VIPA in Iringa region estimates the need for CDAs at district level (O & M) as follows:

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1994</u>
Iringa	9	14
Mufindi	10	12
Makete	2	5
Njombe	2	4
Ludewa	1	5
<hr/>		
Total	24	40

Comparing the figures of CDAs available with the number of CDAs requested in order to carry out project activities, the Review Mission supports the concern expressed by the VIPA in Iringa region that the Project is geared towards physical targets using participation as a means rather than a goal in itself in order to establish sustainable village water supply schemes which ensures that "...the beneficiaries are willing and capable to operate and maintain their water system with a minimum assistance from outside..."

Thus, implementation of a genuine participatory approach is both time- and labour-consuming and as such difficult to measure in physical targets alone.

The Review Mission recommends a thorough reassessment of the role of the VP cells as indicated in para 2 above.

#### 8. Introduction of quality control (e.g. during final inspections) of village participation work

The Senior Socio-Economic Adviser and the VIPAs are in favour of introducing quality assurance control of the software component and are accordingly in the process of developing mechanisms, tools and indicators for this purpose.

The Review Mission recommends that procedures are established for exercising quality control at all three stages of project implementation such as:

- (1) Before construction activities. A willingness and capability assessment of the village councils should be included in the VP survey.
- (2) During construction activities. A concurrent (?) assessment of the sensitization and training activities should be carried out.
- (3) Before handing-over. An assessment should be made of the technical and organizational skills and capacity of the VWCs/village councils and of the scheme attendants for ensuring operation and maintenance of the water supply.
- (4) A village-based monitoring system is established.

#### Operation and maintenance

#### 9. Agreements between regional water departments and district councils on operation and maintenance of water supply schemes

and

#### 10. Establishment of workshops and mobile maintenance units (MMUs) in district water departments

and

#### 11. Funding by district councils of recurrent expenditure on workshops and MMUs

During phase III the major objective is to secure village-based operation and maintenance of both new and existing water supply schemes with support from district level. Village councils must include sufficient allocations for O & M purposes of water supplies in their budgets, which are approved by the DED. Considerable efforts have been made to open water fund accounts for the village to be able to pay for spare parts and salaries to SA/HA.

Furthermore it is envisaged that a number of districts will be provided with a mobile maintenance unit (MMU) for the purpose of providing technical, organization and training support to the VWCs and scheme attendants with regard to maintenance. This was under the assumption/precondition that the District Council in its budget would include the recurrent costs for operation of the MMU, e.g. salaries for three full-time staff members, fuel, repairs, depreciation etc., and that the transfer of responsibility for support to the village-based O & M system from RWE to DWE would take place in a phased manner taking into account number of schemes completed, technical skills and capacities, logistics etc. Both Mbeya (Rural) district and Iringa (Rural) district have prepared draft letters of understanding for such transfer of responsibilities from RWE to DWE. It was, however, found that the annual recurrent cost for such a support arrangement (inclusive of logistical support to DWE and District MAENDELEO staff) would amount to TAS 12.5 million, which is far beyond the ability of a district council to meet, which would mean that the arrangement would not be sustainable.

Consequently PICU in March 1991 suspended the transfer of MMUs to district level in order to evaluate different set-ups less costly for the district councils as regards the recurrent expenditure.

The Review Mission strongly supports this decision by PICU and recommends that the suspension is extended until the time of the next annual joint Review Mission scheduled for September 1992 in order to evaluate alternative solutions from the point of view of what do the VWCs and SA/HAs see as their felt need for support from district level. It means that no purchase or transfer of MMUs or vehicles to DWE and District MAENDELEO staff will take place during 1991 and 1992, while the alternative solutions are being studied. Meanwhile regional MMUs will continue their monitoring and training activities during the guarantee year. The regional MMUs may also have to assist with repairs which are beyond the capability of SA/HAs to undertake.

The assistance to improve office, workshop and store facilities for DWE as well as to upgrading of existing MAENDELEO office facilities at district level will continue in accordance with agreed time schedules and budgets in the PlanOp.

Bicycles for use by scheme attendants (in principle one per gravity village where relevant) should be issued to the village government at the time of handing over as is the case with toolboxes and spares. Handed-over schemes from phase I and II should also receive bicycles for use by scheme attendants.

#### 12. Other concepts for operation and maintenance than those set out in the Plans of Operation

Reference is made to the proposals worked out by the Mbeya region in connection with the visit of the Review Mission and the remarks on the issue presented under point 11.

#### 13. Availability of spares for water supply schemes in the open market

As a result of the trade liberalization policy more spare parts of acceptable quality especially for gravity water schemes are now available in the open market. However, the quality of bibcocks is usually low, large diameter pipes and fittings of various materials and hand pump spare parts are not usually available in the open market. Therefore, notwithstanding the existence of a hand pump manufacturing factory and a second one coming up, villages still require assistance from the district water offices to procure hand pump spare parts and specialized gravity scheme materials.

#### 14. Monitoring systems, in particular for functionality of handed-over water supply schemes

A formalized monitoring system for functionality of handed-over water supply systems has been established, and a comprehensive data base has been developed from which all relevant information can be drawn on request.

When regional MMUs do not continue to visit the handed-over schemes on a regular basis, the monitoring system must be redesigned.

### Water intake protection and environmental issues

#### 15. Number of water supply schemes affected by pollution or disturbance of intake

Almost all the water schemes particularly in Iringa and Mbeya regions where surface source schemes are dominant have various degrees of pollution or disturbance of the intakes. Source and catchment protection activities, particularly afforestation have impressively started in Mbeya and Iringa regions with high degree of community awareness and participation. However, it is too early to see the advantages, as most of the trees are not mature, and other activities such as proper farming practices are yet to be adopted by all the farmers in the catchment areas. Nonetheless, comparative observations by the Project in Mbeya region have indicated that rivers with protected (government gazetted) forest catchments have stable flow and better quality water than those which have none. Therefore these activities should continue to be given priority by involving more villages at this early stage of the project.

#### 16. Cooperation between the Project and the regional forestry and natural resources departments

Although cooperation exists between the Project and the regional forestry and natural resources departments, regions have adopted different approaches.

In Iringa all the activities related to source and catchment protection have since May this year been transferred to the Regional Natural Resources Officer (RNRO) with financial and logistical support from the Project as stipulated in the PlanOp.

In Ruvuma region a forest officer has been attached to the Project in the RWE's office (on secondment) and is responsible for water intake protection activities in the Project. He is provided with transport facilities and has a budget for his activities. He cooperates with the CDO in MAJI and with the project engineers in his day-to day activities. He is a member of the monthly project progress meetings and weekly work planning meetings in the RWE's office.

In Mbeya region the activities are directly organized and coordinated by the Project through a project engineer and the Regional Forestry Officer. As a result a sustainable logistical support within the existing institutional set-up has been difficult to achieve. Therefore there is a need for all the regions to adhere to the PlanOp.

#### 17. Cooperation with district councils

Districts seem to be fully involved in the source and catchment protection programme. District Executive Directors are fully aware of the programme and District Natural Resources Officers and District Forestry Officers (DFOs) have been involved in the planning of the programme. At the moment the DFOs are supervising the implementation of the activities including establishment of village/catchment area nurseries and tree planting. A sustainable logistical support system within the existing institutional set-up is yet to be established in all the districts.

#### 18. Cooperation with villages on protection plans

Villages seem to cooperate in the protection of sources and catchments as long as they are aware of the benefits to their water supplies. In some villages this awareness has already been established by the Community Development Assistants, as a result of which various village-based activities are impressively taking place. These include establishment of village/catchment nurseries, tree planting and making of by-laws. However, solutions are yet to be found for villages which are near water sources and for various reasons do not get direct benefits/water from such sources; and also how best to control/limit human activities in the relatively large catchments which are the source of water for the existing large schemes serving several villages downstream particularly in Iringa and Mbeya regions.

It is reported that removal of people from the catchment area for the Ismani group scheme in Iringa has been proposed. Awareness and dialogues with the villagers are the best way to solve the problem.

#### 19. Water quality and its monitoring

According to the studies carried out so far most of the schemes with surface source, physical and chemical qualities of the water may be assessed as usually good except for big rivers where turbidities are high especially during the rainy season. Bacteriological quality may be assessed as generally not in accordance with WHO standards. Further, there are cases where the trend during the water source investigation period have shown promising results, but during construction and operation of the schemes a deteriorating trend has been observed. However, the sources selected are the best ones available within a reasonable distance, and treatment of rural water supplies is not advocated in the WMPs. Source protection may gradually improve the surface water quality.

On the other hand, schemes with ground water sources (shallow wells and boreholes) have been observed to have good and stable physical, chemical and bacteriological quality. Monitoring activities seem to be affected by the limitation on night-out allowances (refer para 41).

#### Construction of new water supply schemes

#### 20. Status of project implementation at the start of phase III and at the present time

By 30 June 1990 when phase II officially ended, altogether schemes covering 208 villages in the three regions had been handed over to the village authorities. Since then more schemes covering another 49 villages, which were substantially completed during phase II, have either been handed over or will be handed over before the end of the year 1991. Therefore the combined efforts of phase I and phase II are that 257 villages have received water supplies through gravity piped schemes, or shallow wells equipped with hand pumps, or through hydrams. Of the 257 villages there are 74 villages covered in Iringa region, 122 villages in Mbeya region and 61 villages in Ruvuma region. Altogether 574,971 persons are served (1988 census figures), but the schemes are designed and constructed to serve some 800,000 persons in 20 years' time from the start of the design of gravity schemes and in 10 years for hand pump schemes. Although the programme as such has not reached its physical target for phase II of supplying water to about 300 high priority villages, the achievements are still very significant through a good collaboration between the professional personnel of MAJI and MAENDELEO on the one side and the community participation of the villagers on the other. That the physical targets for phase II have not been fully met, are partly due to budgetary constraints (extending the project period from 5 to 6½ years within the original budget indexed for inflation etc.) and maybe a too optimistic assumption about the implementation capacity available under a participatory approach.

Since the start of phase III selection of village schemes for implementation under the three years rolling implementation programme in each region has commenced. Visits to selected villages by the Village Participation Cell have followed. Technical surveys, designs and construction activities have also been embarked upon. All more or less in accordance with the approved implementation plans for the three regions.



## 21. Design criteria set out in the Water Policy in relation to the design criteria used by the Project

During phase II a design criteria of 25 litres per capita per day was used.

At the appraisal of phase III in May 1988 the Appraisal Mission stated (para 8.6, page 64):

"The design criteria will be reviewed taking the findings of the recent water consumption study ("Water Consumption in Six Villages in 1987", by CCKK) into consideration leading to the following design criteria for phase III schemes:

- daily per capita demand (incl. of losses and waste etc.) 33 litres (similar to present MAJI design criteria),
- institutions to be included as in MAJI design criteria,
- design period: year 2010 estimated population,
- peak factor for villages with more than 2,000 inhabitants: 2.5,
- peak factor for villages with less than 2,000 inhabitants: 3.0,
- storage demand in percent of daily design capacity: 50% (but standard size tanks),
- maximum number of users per tap: 200, and
- maximum walking distance to DP: 400 metres.

The cost implications of revising the design criteria as described above is an increase in costs of about 11% from the present level of expenditures.

The Appraisal Mission considers that inclusion of individual house connections in the design criteria cannot be justified. The consequences would be increased cost due to larger diameter pipes and above all the necessity to use sources further away for gravity schemes in those cases where minimum yield of the proposed sources is close to present calculated demand.

The principle followed in the decision about house connections is that the limited available funds should be utilized to supply as many people as possible with basic services rather than to supply a few people with elaborate services."

It appears that this very important change in design criteria between phase II and phase III, for which the cost implications have been included in the phase III budget, have not been understood and communicated to project staff.

It is found that there is no conflict between the recently approved Water Policy of the GOT and the above-mentioned revised design criteria for phase III. Consequently these revised design criteria should be used for the remaining schemes under phase III.

As for livestock water demand this should only be included in very special situations (i.e. where cattle troughs already exist on schemes to be rehabilitated as part of the phase III programme). Otherwise cattle should be taken to traditional sources, but adhere to catchment protection measures.

## 22. The Water Master Plans as basis for implementation of phase III

The Water Master Plans for the three regions of Iringa, Mbeya and Ruvuma (altogether 38 volumes) were prepared during the period 1980-1983 including physical visits to all 1509 villages registered at that time in the three regions as well as extensive socio-economic studies. All with the purpose to establish an objective need-based criteria for selection of villages with high priority for implementation and at the same time to identify future water sources and technologies for implementation with a view that the constructed facilities can be operated and maintained in principle by the villagers themselves.

It was found during an independent evaluation in 1987 that the WMPs have provided a very useful and indispensable basis for implementation of phase II especially in relation to priority and technology criteria.

As only part of the 633 identified high priority villages in the three regions will have received improved water supply facilities at the end of phase III, it is not found relevant at this stage to revise or update the WMPs as such an exercise would involve considerable resources and could delay the implementation programme.

The Appraisal Mission in May 1988 stated (para 7.4.1, page 42): "... The need-based priority criteria of the WMPs applied for village selection to qualify for implementation is still valid. However, in a few cases conditions have drastically changed, and the assessment of need in such cases will be reconsidered by AFYA and RWE for approval by RSC and DANIDA..."

The present Review Mission supports the above statement.

## 23. Inclusion of low-priority villages in implementation plans

During the preparation of the WMPs it was realized that for a group gravity piped scheme it would not be possible to avoid including one or a few low-priority villages in such a group scheme, when the transmission main would pass through a low priority village. Partly because who would otherwise dig the pipe trenches in the low-priority village area, and partly because a left-out village might be tempted to vandalize the installations passing through the village area without providing benefits to its inhabitants. It has, however, always been stressed that the number of low-priority villages to be included in a group scheme should be extremely low.

Special cases are a small number of schemes started during the pilot implementation programme from 1981 (phase I) before the priority criteria had been developed, and villages given a priority status.

It appears that a limited number of low-priority villages have been included for hand pump installations under phase II for reasons unknown to the present Review Mission. Some low-priority villages have also been included in the implementation plans for phase III as a completion of partly covered villages started under phase I and II.

A special case, which may be acceptable for hand pump activities, would be a low-priority village which provides the source for a group gravity scheme, but where the village cannot be served, as it is located at a higher level than the source.

Otherwise the need criteria should be strictly adhered to.

24. Medium-deep borehole programme (need also to be seen in relation to partly covered villages under phase II; potential; timing)

During the appraisal for phase III it was agreed that the first joint annual Review Mission would consider the need for and the feasibility of a medium-deep borehole programme.

So far shallow well drilling with hand-auger equipment from a local manufacturer in Morogoro has been performed for ground water extraction. Tube wells are drilled with depths from a few metres down to 30 metres depending on the geological formations, and water is generally found in weathered overburden and in sedimentary formations. Recently some hand-dug ring wells have been introduced to increase the storage capacity of low-yielding aquifers. The wells are equipped with either SWN80 hand pumps (refitted with Grundfos stainless steel pump cylinders) or with NIRA hand pumps. Altogether about 600 hand pumps had been installed by 31 December 1990.

Some attempts have been made to utilize mechanized drilling rigs capable of drilling in formations down to 60 metres or more both during the WMP and later as pilot programmes in 1985/86. But in general the results were disappointing due to technical problems with the equipment and/or the contractor. However, both in Iringa and Mbeya regions some few villages have been covered by medium-deep boreholes drilled by a mechanical drilling rig from GOT or a small drilling rig operated by project personnel.

In general it can today be concluded that the WMPs underestimated the shallow ground water potential in the three regions and especially so in Ruvuma region. The problem with the use of the hand-auger equipment is however that a number of villages have either only been partly covered, or the wells have located too far away from where the villagers live because the drilling teams failed to find positive well sites at the locations preferred by the villagers due to the limitations of the used equipment. The number of only partly covered villages or villages which proved negative for drilling of shallow wells seems especially to be a problem in Mbeya region, where it is estimated that about 170 additional medium-deep boreholes will be required in the 27 villages so far partly covered by shallow wells. About four villages in Iringa would require a mechanical rig, while the need for such a rig seems to be very limited in Ruvuma region.

It is recommended that a proper feasibility study is carried out by COMIconsult (within the provision of the existing contract for consultancy services) before the next annual Review Mission stipulated for September 1992. TORs for the feasibility study will include at least: number of medium boreholes to be drilled; potential for success at high priority sites; choice of drilling equipment and of a well-tested hand pump to operate at depths exceeding 25 metres; choice of drilling by contractors based on unit rates or drilling by project staff; scope of community involvement etc.

Before a decision is made about undertaking such a feasibility study it will be necessary for the relevant RSCs to confirm that they support such a study, as the consequence will be that for every high priority village to be included in a medium-deep borehole programme another village will have to be omitted, as the total number of villages to be supplied during phase III due to budgetary constraints cannot be increased. A special problem will be to sacrifice a number of proposed phase III villages in order to serve only partly served villages with shallow wells already handed over during phase II.

RWEs to prepare lists of potential villages for medium-deep borehole programme before the next RSC meeting.

It is proposed that the RSCs have this issue on the agenda for their next meeting in order that a decision whether to embark on the feasibility study or not can be made before the end of 1991.

## 25. Technologies presently used for water supply schemes

The technology choices presently selected for phase III are:

- gravity piped schemes from streams or springs distributing water through DPs
- auger drilled shallow wells or hand-dug ring wells equipped with hand pumps
- hydrants

The experiences with the above-mentioned technologies from the start of the pilot programme under phase I and until today have in general been encouraging with good potential for community involvement right from the decision-making over physical construction and on to operation and maintenance of the completed water supply facilities.

## 26. Other possible technologies, and improvement of hand pumps and shallow well construction

Of other possible technologies the Review Mission can only recommend the following:

- use of solar powered pumps especially for remote areas where such a solution is relevant and feasible
- use of electrically driven pumps in those (few) cases where the national grid has been extended to be close to project villages, and transformers are already provided for low voltage distribution, and it is assured that the villagers will be ready to pay electricity costs for the water pumps
- a medium-deep borehole programme (as already explained under para 24)

There is an urgent need to introduce better dewatering equipment and well developing equipment for the ongoing hand-auger and ring well programme within the budgets for such activities in phase III. Also safety precautions at ring well sites shall be intensified.

## 27. Planning, design and construction capacity of regional water departments

It is the impression of the Review Mission that the regional water departments in Iringa and Mbeya regions are sufficiently staffed to undertake the planned implementation programme under phase III, as the magnitude of work over the five-year period is more or less similar to the assignments undertaken under phase II. Ruvuma region may, however, be a bit different. Whether MAENDELEO and the village participation cells in MAJI can cope with the proposed construction programme and also assist in securing a village-based operation and maintenance system for completed facilities is a different matter and is dealt with in para 7. If a conflict for available resources between "hardware" and "software" activities, however, should develop during phase III, it is categorically stated in the PlanOp as well as the 1988 Appraisal Report that emphasis shall be on securing O & M activities and institutional development in preference to implementation of new schemes (i.e. a scaling down of implementation of physical targets).

The Review Mission has unfortunately not been able to study the capacity and capability of the district water departments in relation to design and construction of new schemes. Where these departments are headed by qualified engineers, there is no reason why design of smaller and uncomplicated gravity schemes should not be gradually transferred from RWE to DWE in line with the GOT Water Policy. This must, however, not happen at the expense of the important role that the district water departments has been assigned in providing back-up facilities, where required, to the villages in their operation and maintenance of handed over water supply facilities.

## 28. Quality control/final inspection of schemes before handover

With the new role of the Regional Project Adviser (RPA) as an adviser and not as an implementation engineer a process has already been started whereby the RPA now inspects the completed schemes and prepares lists of outstanding items to be completed before the official handing over.

The role of the Senior Technical Adviser in PICU in the final scheme inspections before handing over will consequently largely be of a formal character with an element of securing inter-regional standardization of procedures and as a mediator if conflicts should arise in the interpretation of agreements between the regional water department, the district administration and the village authority.

### Project organization

## 29. Project management systems in MAJI

Apart from the role of the Director of Design, Construction and Materials Testing no project management system has been developed in MAJI. Internal MAJI communication and coordination on the Project is very weak. Even project progress reports are not distributed to the relevant personnel. With the workload put on the DDCM and the limited staff resources the Director is unfortunately not able to devote much of his time to project issues.

In MAENDELEO the Department of Technical and Selfhelp Projects supervises the MAENDELEO activities in the Project. It receives progress reports from the Senior CDO in PICU and gives advice if requested. It does not undertake any active project monitoring.

The Review Mission proposes that a senior executive full-time project coordinator be appointed by MAJI supported by the Chief Technical Adviser on overall project issues. Sufficient executive authority shall be delegated to the coordinator leaving only questions on strategies and general approaches to be decided by the DDCM.

A project monitoring group shall be established within MAJI to ensure efficient communication and cooperation within the Ministry on project issues.

The Review Mission proposes that it be considered to give the Department of Technical and Selfhelp Projects in MAENDELEO an active project monitoring role on the Project software programme.

## 30. Sharing responsibilities between the Project Implementation Coordination Unit (PICU) and the regional water departments

There seems not to be a common perception in PICU and in the regions about the roles and responsibilities of each party in the Project.

The Review Mission finds that PICU was created to allow MAJI headquarters to perform its proper advisory and monitoring role towards the regions. The principal duties of PICU are listed under 4.2 in the National PlanOp. The duties are still relevant maybe with the exception of project designs which should follow the normal MAJI regulations. These mentioned duties contain decisions on issues which have to be decided at national level.

On the other hand PICU should not involve itself in routine day-to-day issues which are best performed at the regional level with its detailed knowledge of local conditions and in line with GOT decentralization efforts.

The Review Mission finds that some advisers both at PICU and in the regions have a tendency to go beyond their designed roles as advisers and more act as implementors. This tendency should be corrected in line with increased responsibilities given to RWEs and their staff within the structure of the Government Agreement on phase III and the PlanOps attached to it, the Appraisal Report for phase III and the WMPs. However, it should also be realized that some advisers are accountable to DANIDA for budgets and stores under the DPO according to DANIDA rules.

### 31. Role of steering committees and inter-regional project meetings

Regional Steering Committee meetings and inter-regional meetings have proved to be important project management and coordination tools. RSCs are convened twice a year and inter-regional meetings are held quarterly. The one for the 4th quarter is the so-called Joint Committee meeting which gathers all relevant persons from all ministries and agencies involved in the Project.

The RSC meetings have a standard agenda concentrating on project progress. The inter-regional meetings raise main themes decided upon from meeting to meeting.

The Review Mission supports the established framework of meetings and their agendas and thereby agrees that the quarterly schedule of RSC meetings stipulated in the PlanOp has been changed to half a year.

### 32. Reporting procedures and quality and use of reports

This will be included in the draft report after scrutiny of available documents.

### 33. Training and human resources development plan

A draft training plan has been worked out by an external consultant and submitted in August 1991. In order not to carry out training which would not be in accordance with the training plan, the Project in May 1991 stopped long-term training and issued temporary guidelines for continuation of other training activities.

Obviously the regions have been rather confused about the training policy of the Project since then. All regions have stopped training of village water committees, and Ruvuma and Mbeya have also stopped training of user groups at domestic water points. Training of scheme attendants have continued.

The confusion and discontinuation of training activities have created serious dissatisfaction in all regions, and it is in all places clearly spelled out that further postponement will have an adverse effect on project performance and sustainability.

The draft training plan is very comprehensive and represents in its present form a too ambitious approach. However, conceptually and managerially it integrates well in the national training policy for the water sector.

The national training management framework has lately been established in the Project regions. It consists of the regional training coordinator allocated to PICU at the top level, one part-time regional training manager (professional), one full-time regional training coordinator (technician) for each region, and one full-time district training coordinator (technician) for each district. The appointed persons all belong to present MAJI staff. They have no formal education within training, but through the training of trainers programme proposed in the draft training plan their knowledge will be continuously upgraded.

The Review Mission recommends that all basic training activities be restarted as soon as possible. It regards first and foremost all training at village and district level as far as O&M is concerned. The existing training approach shall be continued, but relevant changes proposed in the draft training plan shall be incorporated.

For training at all other levels and for training of trainers the draft training plan shall in principle be adhered to. However, a realistic level of training activities for phase III shall be defined in terms of number of courses, timing and participants. For this purpose the draft training plan will constitute a very useful "shopping list". The task will be carried out by the proposed full-time training coordinator for the Project and the Senior Community Development Officer in PICU in close cooperation with relevant personnel at regional and district level.

#### 34. Plan for development support communication

A draft consultancy report on "Development Support Communication" has been prepared in June 1991. This report has unfortunately not been forwarded to GOT, but this will happen shortly.

After scrutiny of the report the Review Mission will present some comments for discussion with relevant GOT officers.

Furthermore, the Review Mission recommends the production of two films on operation and maintenance, and sanitation, respectively.

#### 35. Project communication and coordination

There seems not to be a common perception in PICU and in the regions about each other's role and responsibilities in the Project. Communication and coordination are carried out as activities, but appear not to reach their intended aims.

Weekly scheme meetings and monthly progress meetings at regional level are held to ensure the communication and coordination between software and hardware components of the project.

However, even if this is the case the Review Mission is left with the impression that some software personnel are dissatisfied about the structural imbalance between community development and scheme construction activities, which they claim is due to lack of understanding of the project strategy.

The Review Mission finds that there is a theoretical confrontation expressed in these views. The issues are dealt with in the Village Participation Handbook, and if there are unsolved definitions or demarcation problems, they should be referred to PICU for clarification and decision, if necessary in consultation with the DANIDA office.

It is acknowledged that there is presently a shortage of community development personnel in relation to the ongoing construction programme.

The Review Mission proposes that interregional coordinators be appointed amongst the advisers for the following fields:

- construction
- operation and maintenance
- community development
- workshops
- stores
- accounts

The coordinators shall function as intermediaries between PICU and the regions. Their main tasks will be to establish a common project perception about strategies, approaches and roles of different project levels, and for the construction, O / M and community development coordinators to ensure the necessary balance between software and hardware implementation.

#### 36. Expatriate staffing level (including vacancies since start of phase III)

At the time of the Review Mission's visit to Tanzania the two posts of O & M advisers in Iringa and Ruvuma had just been filled after a vacancy of about one year. The following expatriate positions were still vacant:

- senior technical adviser (since August 1990 except for a two-month assignment in March and April 1991)
- accounts adviser (since June 1991)
- VIPA in Mbeya (since March 1990). The VIPA for Mbeya has been approved after considerable delay, and the person selected is expected to arrive shortly.

Interviews with suitable candidates for the posts of senior technical adviser, accounts adviser and other posts which will fall vacant in the coming year have been carried out in Copenhagen in August 1991 and if approved by the relevant authorities contracts can be signed with the selected persons in the near future. However one should not expect that they can arrive before the first quarter of 1992.

Obviously the vacancies have adversely affected the smooth implementation of the Project.

The Review Mission finds that employment of a full-time accounts adviser is no longer justified. The Tanzanian project accountant at PICU has acquired sufficient knowledge in accounting to be able to take over the full responsibilities of the accounts section if ad hoc assistance can be provided in connection with half-yearly and yearly statements of accounts.

The Review Mission proposes that the accounts adviser, who left in June 1991, be retained for short-term assignments two times a year for the coming two years, and that the auditors of the Project be asked to supervise and assist the project accountant when called for in connection with consolidation of the projects accounts and in solution of any problem arising within her field of responsibility.

The present procurement and stores adviser shall be given a Tanzanian counterpart as soon as possible. This will enable the Project to phase out this expatriate position after three years of phase III instead of the four years stated in the PlanOp.



### 37. Local staffing (including vacancies, if any)

Generally speaking in all the three regions the local staff on the hardware side maybe with the exception of Ruvuma region satisfy the project staff requirements, but on the software side there is a considerable shortage of staff, CDOs and CDAs in particular. For example, in Ruvuma region there are 36 wards with water schemes, but only 26 wards have CDAs working in the Project. In some of the districts there are few CDAs compared to the number required by the Project, because basically the CDAs are employees of the District Councils, and shortage of CDAs in the districts may be caused by low capacity of the districts to absorb the CDAs. It is recommended that more VPAs should be trained to increase the number of CDAs. (Refer to para 7 for further information on this question).

According to the PlanOp, the O & M activities have to be shifted to the districts. It is important that a thorough study be made to ensure that a satisfactory number of local project staff, both hardware and software, are available before shifting the O & M activities for the sustainability of the Project.

### 38. Local and regional procurement

Local and regional procurement has not really been an issue during the later years of the Project. Pipes and fittings, which constitute about 70% of the total scheme costs, are purchased in Denmark, vehicles in Japan, and cement, timber, reinforcement bars, GI sheets, hand pump heads and rising mains etc. in Tanzania.

Production of pipes and fittings relevant for the Project takes place in the SADCC region and in East Africa.

The Review Mission proposes that a desk study followed up by visits to relevant manufacturers in the above countries be carried out by the procurement adviser. If quality, price and terms and reliability of delivery are competitive to Danish deliveries it shall be considered to change suppliers.

### 39. Stores and stock control

Stores exist at central level (PICU) and at regional level. The administration is based on the Cardex system. Stock control consists of a yearly stock taking and a quarterly spot check on 10% of the stored items. The Review Mission finds the store in very good order and the management and control of stock efficient. There is practically no loss on stock.

There is a plan for computerization of stores management.

Decentralization of the PICU store to the regions will commence at the beginning of 1992. General stores will be decentralized during 1992, and the PICU stock of Landrover 109 spares will be sold.

The Review Mission recommends that computerization of stores management be further considered before implementation taking into account the GOT views in connection with the future role of Kurasini stores, and that dismantling and decentralization of the PICU store be advanced compared to the PlanOp to terminate by mid-1993.

### 40. Financial management and accounting systems

An accounts handbook has been worked out. The routines and procedures stated in it are followed, and both accounting, monthly consolidation of accounts and yearly financial statements are carried out satisfactorily.

Financial management is hampered by the fact that the financial statements do not reflect the activity budget summary presented in the PlanOp, but relates merely to DANIDA's general requirements. However, the accounts system includes the needed information, but no routine has been established for this important budget monitoring.

It is realised that there are two channels for funding: one channel through RWE's offices according to GOT regulations, and one channel through DPO according to DANIDA rules.

The Review Mission recommends that budget monitoring based on the PlanOp distribution of activities be established as soon as possible, and that accounts in this connection also be consolidated for main activities like e.g. training, development communication, allowances and water source protection.

#### 41. Staff incentive system

There is a general concern in all the three regions regarding the big differences in the per diem and other incentives between the temporary local staff employed by the Project and government employees working in the Project, whereby those for the latter are limited and low. While it is generally agreed that this may have a negative effect on the implementation of the Project, any attempt to review the existing system should therefore aim at increased productivity as well as sustainability taking into account the gradual phasing out of the project employees as stipulated in the PlanOp, project budgetary constraints and general government policy on incentives.

Due to the precedents and consequences both in GOT and for other DANIDA-supported projects the Review Mission recommends that the whole issue of incentives policy is referred for discussions between the Head of DANIDA Mission and senior GOT representatives.

#### Financial aspects

#### 42. Update of budget for phase III, including assessment of its adequacy for achieving the tasks set out in the Plans of Operation

The PlanOp presents the following budget in 1989 prices (figures in DKK 000) distributed between the regions and PICU for the period 1990-1994:

Act. No.	Particulars	Ruvuma	Mbeya	Iringa	PICU	Total
1.1	O&M establishment at RCDO office	1188	1205	1242	-	3625
1.2	O&M establishment at DWE offic	4543	9546	8896	-	22985
1.2.8	RMU costs	451	353	491	-	1295
1.3	O&M establishment at village level	780	1055	1215	-	3050
1.4	O&M establishment for institutional latrines	50	50	50	-	150
1.5	Catchment area pro- tection	497	2841	2088	-	5426
2.1.2	Training of MAJI and MAENDELEO staff	1000	1250	1305	-	3555

2.1.3	VP cell investment and operating costs	1730	1031	1960	-	4721
2.1.4	Water quality and quantity monitoring	1040	1040	1040	-	3120
2.1.5	Regional workshop strengthening	758	1078	828	-	2664
2.1.6	Regional stores strengthening	120	210	210	-	540
2.1.7	Improve transport management	34	54	54	-	142
2.1.8	Strengthening RWE design office	3199	3414	3470	-	10083
2.2.	Construction of schemes	26000	44000	38000	-	108000
2.3	Sanitation programme	190	190	190	-	570
3.1	PICU investment and operation	-	-	-	7316	7316
3.2	PICU training and communication	-	-	-	1935	1935
<u>Subtotal</u>		41803	67591	60333	9251	179000
Consultancies		-	-	-	-	10000
Contingencies		-	-	-	-	10000
<b>Total</b>						<u>199000</u>

In connection with preparation of the 1991 budget PICU and the regions foresaw a major budget shortfall for phase III. The considerations and assumptions behind this have been discussed thoroughly between the Review Mission and the project staff responsible for the budget.

The main reasons for the expected shortfall were:

- (1) considerable increases in allowances and transport costs, including investment costs of vehicles
- (2) a 75% increase of average scheme construction costs (including (1))

The Review Mission finds that the number of vehicles under the Project is too high, and that the re-investment policy which phases out vehicles after 3 to 4 years is not financially optimal.

Government allowances have increased by 100% in real terms (DKK value) from phase II to phase III.

The estimated increase of average scheme construction costs can mainly be explained by the chosen calculation method based on a per capita cost consideration. Recalculations during the visit of the Review Team have shown that the assumed per capita costs were too high, and that average village cost is a more reliable budget parameter than per capita cost, since a larger part of the scheme costs is not related to population size.

However, the average design population of phase III villages is higher than assumed in the PlanOp budget, the distribution between gravity and hand pump schemes have changed in favour of gravity schemes, and the number of hand pumps per village has almost doubled due to the need of applying the distance criteria in almost all hand pump villages. Altogether this is very roughly estimated to increase the total construction costs in 1990 prices to DKK 129 million, distributed as follows among the regions and compared to the original PlanOp budget and the budget inflated up to 1990 (figures in million DKK):

<u>Region</u>	<u>PlanOp 1989</u>	<u>PlanOp 1990</u>	<u>Revised budget 1990 (tentative)</u>
Ruvuma	26	27.3	30
Mbeya	44	46.2	53
Iringa	38	39.9	46
<b>Total</b>	<u>108</u>	<u>113.4</u>	<u>129</u>

Guarantee work on phase II schemes is estimated to amount to about DKK 5 million (0.5 million in Ruvuma, 3.5 million in Mbeya, and 1 million in Iringa). It is anticipated that this may be covered by remaining phase II funds.

All other costs are anticipated to be kept at PlanOp budget level (although inflated), assuming that the O&M solution at district level be changed to the proposed less expensive set-up, and a thorough savings campaign be carried out on all cost items, staff as well as equipment, vehicles, building construction and materials. Savings shall be carried out with due consideration to fulfilment of project objectives.

Approx. DKK 5 million of the shortfall of around DKK 15 million on scheme construction can be covered from the unused contingency provision of DKK 5 million (DKK 5 million have already been used for the consultancy allocation.) If savings on other cost items to cover the remaining balance of DKK 10 million are not possible, the number of schemes must either be reduced, or gravity schemes converted to hand pump schemes which are considerably cheaper.

In anticipation of the worst scenario the Review Mission recommends that the RSCs in their meetings in October 1991 for preparation of the three-year rolling implementation programme for 1992-94 at the moment reduce their physical implementation targets for phase III from 155 villages to 140, i.e. a reduction of 5 villages in each region.

The Review Mission recommends that PICU and the regions work out a detailed savings plan and a revised phase III budget for presentation to DANIDA and GOT before 1 February 1992.

#### 43. Updating of PlanOps

After the draft report of the Review Mission has been commented on by GOT and DANIDA, and a final version of the Review Report consequently has been produced, the PlanOps shall be updated/revised according to the recommendations of the yearly reviews (refer Article 8 (b) in the Government Agreement on phase III).

Iringa, 10 September 1991

(spelling mistakes etc. corrected October 1991)

CUMMULATIVE HANDED OVER AND SUBSTANTIALLY  
COMPLETED SCHEMES BY 30TH JUNE 1990  
REGION : IRINGA  
(Phase I + Phase II)

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POP 1988	DESIGN POP
<u>IRINGA</u>						
1.	Image	019	2-A-1-0	Gravity	2480	6100
2.	Lyasa	217	2-A-1-0	Gravity	2360	3700
3.	Kilala-Kidewa	220	2-A-1-0	Gravity	2430	4400
4.	Uhominyi	216	2-A-1-0	Gravity	2230	4300
5.	Ibumu	215	1-B-1-0	Gravity	2450	3500
6.	Tanangozi	251	0-L-0-0	Gravity	5360	7700
7.	Sadani	*		Gravity	*	*
8.	Wenda	516	1-A-1-0	Gravity	1780	2100
9.	Ugwachanya	025	1-A-1-0	Gravity	3770	3800
10.	Tosamaganga	464	1-A-1-0	Gravity	2800	3270
11.	Lupalama	237	0-L-0-0	Gravity	870	1000
12.	Ibangamoyo	171	1-A-1-0	Gravity	1890	2700
13.	Isakalilo	232	1-C-1-D	Gravity	900	1400
14.	Kalenga	234	0-L-0-0	Gravity	3250	4300
15.	Mkoga	*		Gravity	*	*
16.	Malangali	236	3-A-1-0	Gravity	2780	3000
17.	Kitumbuka	485	3-A-2-0	Gravity	2420	4700
18.	Mbigiri	208	1-C-1-0	Gravity	3350	5700
19.	Irole	206	2-A-1-0	Gravity	1800	3800
20.	Mawala	205	3-A-1-0	Gravity	650	2900
21.	Ilambilole	041	0-L-0-0	Gravity	2050	4500
22.	Matembo	*		Gravity	*	*
23.	Mikongwi	039	1-C-1-0	Gravity	920	1300
24.	Kisinga	006	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1250	1800
25.	Igingilanyi	040	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1900	2400
26.	Mkungugu	007	0-L-0-0	Gravity	2100	2380
27.	Ndolela	038	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1630	3900
28.	Ismani-Tarafani	009	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1430	1700
29.	Kipera	169	1-B-1-0	Gravity	2000	2400
30.	Kihorogota	010	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1900	1900
31.	Ngano	012	0-L-0-0	Gravity	860	1200
32.	Magubike	047	2-A-1-0	Gravity	2850	3000
33.	Ilalasimba	*		Gravity	*	*

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POF 1988	DESIGN POF
34.	Nzihi	046	2-A-1-0	Gravity	4440	5300
35.	Kidamali	*		Gravity	*	*
36.	Nyamihuhu	235	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1820	2200
37.	Kiponzelo	162	0-L-0-0	Gravity	2600	3200
38.	Nyangoro	011	1-A-1-0	Gravity	2360	3100
39.	Mangawe	008	1-C-1-0	Gravity	1640	2000
40.	Igula	037	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1180	1700
<u>MUFINDI</u>						
41.	Mbalamaziwa	137	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1370	2200
42.	Ukemele	455	1-B-1-0	Gravity	1720	2500
43.	Idetero	405	1-B-1-0	Gravity	1230	2000
44.	Kitelewasi	805	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1100	1800
45.	Nyanyembe	385	1-A-1-0	Gravity	1640	4500
46.	Kinegembasi	113	1-C-1-D	Gravity	1620	2800
47.	Mkangwe	147	1-C-1-0	Gravity	1250	3200
48.	Iramba	125	1-C-1-D	Gravity	1090	2500
49.	Maguvani	133	2-A-1-0	Gravity	600	1200
<u>MAKETE</u>						
50.	Bulongwa	495	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1860	2000
51.	Unyangogo	568	0-L-0-0	Gravity	870	1400
52.	Iniho	202	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1020	1100
53.	Kidope	343	0-L-0-0	Gravity	880	1700
54.	Mwakauta	344	0-L-0-0	Gravity	830	1000
55.	Nkunga	574	0-L-0-0	Gravity	720	1700
<u>LUDEWA</u>						
56.	Itundu	083	1-A-1-0	Gravity	3340	6400
<u>NJOMBE</u>						
57.	Boimanda	286	2-B-1-0	Hydram	1020	1300
Sub total					98660	151650

\* New villages formed by splitting former registered villages into two villages or subvillages being registered into independent villages.

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	NO. HP INSTALLED	POP 1988	DESIGN POP.
<u>IRINGA</u>							
1.	Ifunda	246	1-A-1-D	Handpump	26	5720	7000
2.	Isupilo	023	1-C-1-0	-do-	14	1098	3500
3.	Magunga	488	1-A-1-0	-do-	11	1480	2750
4.	Lundamatwe	204	2-A-1-D	-do-	20	4360	7300
<u>MUFINDI</u>							
5.	Nzivi	422	1-A-1-D	-do-	16	2140	4000
6.	Nundwe	444	0-L-0-0	-do-	16	2060	4200
7.	Ihalimba	429	0-L-0-0	-do-	8	1590	2500
8.	Kikombo	130	0-L-0-D	-do-	13	2030	4600
9.	Isalavanu	462	1-A-1-D	-do-	10	2000	3300
10.	Igombavanu	407	2-A-1-D	-do-	11	1350	3100
11.	Itimbo	437	1-B-1-0	-do-	12	1980	3900
12.	Ihegela	412	1-C-1-0	-do-	7	1700	2600
13.	Mtambula	454	1-C-1-0	-do-	20	3640	5000
14.	Ihanzutwa	120	1-C-1-0	-do-	10	2090	3300
15.	Kibada	413	1-L-0-0	-do-	10	1220	2600
16.	Kihanga	503	1-C-1-D	-do-	17	2020	5400
17.	Mapogoro	119	0-L-0-0	-do-	11	2470	3500
Sub total						38248	68550





CUMMULATIVE HANDED OVER AND SUBSTANTIALLY  
COMPLETED SCHEMES BY 30TH JUNE 1990  
REGION : MBEYA  
(Phase I + Phase II)

DISTRICT	VILL NAME	VILL REG	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POP 1988	DESIGN POP
CHUNYA						
1.	Makongolosi	02	2-A-1-D	Borehole pumped	14872	3500
2.	Kiwanja	03	2-B-1-D	Borehole pumped	2921	4000
3.	Ngwala	519	1-C-1-U	Gravity	1536	2900
ILEJE						
4.	Ndola	029	1-C-1-U	-do-	3291	4088
5.	Igumila	XX2	*	-do-	2116	1022
6	Mlale	030	2-A-1-U	-do-	3561	4200
KYEIA						
7.	Ngana	211	1-A-1-D	-do-	2072	2530
8.	Mwalisi	XX3	*	-do-	1096	1380
9.	Kasumulu	218	2-A-2-D	-do-	2013	2890
10.	Ushirika	xx4	*	-do-	835	900
11.	Ibungu	212	2-A-2-U	-do-	1501	1840
12.	Iupembe	xx5	*	-do-	675	1030
13.	Isaki	210	2-A-2-D	-do-	662	4085
14.	Njisi	XX6	*	-do-	1381	*
15.	Ndwanga	517	2-A-2-U	-do-	1351	1872
16.	Mpunguti	512	2-A-2-U	-do-	1573	2366
17.	Kilasilo	220	2-A-2-D	-do-	1867	2390
18.	Muungano	xx7	1-A-1-U	-do-	1683	2800
19.	Ikoio	219	2-a-2-U	-do-	2301	2387
20.	Itenya	176	2-A-2-U	-do-	1244	2288
21.	Nsasa	188	1-A-1-U	-do-	1245	1293
22.	Ngonga	179	2-A-2-D	-do-	2685	2342
23.	Lugombo	187	2-A-2-U	-do-	1746	2242
24	Katumba					
	Songwe	209	1-A-1-U	-do-	2266	2321
25.	Itope	184	2-A-2-U	-do-	1865	2950
26.	Isanga	185	1-A-1-U	-do-	1246	1980
27.	Lubaga	186	1-A-1-U	-do-	3328	5270
28.	Mabunga	230	1-A-1-D	-do-	1222	1672
29.	Kisale	231	0-L-0-U	-do-	1533	2558
30.	Ngamanga	226	2-A-2-U	-do-	1471	2289
31.	Sinyanga	207	1-A-1-U	-do-	2169	6400
32.	Njugilo	208	0-L-0-U	-do-	2110	3000
33.	Mbula	206	0-L-0-U	-do-	1735	3700

DISTRICT	VILL NAME	VILL REG	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POP 1988	DESIGN POP
MBOZI						
34.	Lusungu	379	0-L-0-0	-do-	1190	2490
35.	Mlangali	051	0-L-0-0	-do-	2832	4770
36.	Nanyala	565	3-A-2-0	-do-	2167	3025
MBEYA						
37.	Nyalwela	119	0-L-0-0	-do-	2028	2300
38.	Irambo	528	1-A-1-0	-do-	1028	1300
39.	Itala	529	1-C-1-0	-do-	749	1200
40.	Mapogoro	77	0-L-0-0	-do-	4912	6020
41.	Ikoga	544	1-A-1-0	-do-	1842	4500
42.	Iwala	107	1-A-1-0	-do-	2273	2400
43.	Ihombe	103	1-A-1-0	-do-	2067	3800
44.	Utengule	81	0-L-0-0	-do-	2565	3150
45.	Nsalala	93	2-A-1-D	-do-	1247	1500
46.	Mbalizi	116	3-A-2-0	-do-	13310	7180
47.	Iwindi	86	3-A-2-0	-do-	5433	6470
48.	Ikumbi	84	2-A-1-0	-do-	4468	5820
49.	Chimala	123	1-A-1-0	-do-	1995	2750
50.	Isitu	124	2-A-1-0	-do-	2092	3925
51.	Muwale	137	0-L-0-0	-do-	2900	2585
52.	Mwaluma	153	3-A-2-0	-do-	953	2290
53.	Ihahi	138	2-A-1-0	-do-	2374	2530
54.	Igumbilo	125	0-L-0-0	-do-	1836	1500
55.	Ifiga	172	0-L-0-0	-do-	1369	2390
56.	Iduda	126	1-B-1-0	-do-	1867	3690
57.	Uyole	550	1-B-1-0	-do-	4569	5890
58.	Igawilo	127	1-B-1-0	-do-	7199	9030
59.	Nsalaga	900	1-A-1-0	-do-	1553	3690
60.	Itezi	173	1-C-1-0	-do-	2786	3600
61.	Mambi	X10	*	-do-	2664	1880
62.	Mahongole	121	0-L-0-0	-do-	2272	5635
63.	Mswiswi	114	2-A-2-0	-do-	1127	3000
64.	Manango	570	2-A-2-0	-do-	2124	2820
65.	Nsonyanga	531	1-A-1-0	-do-	3053	5635
66.	Ilongo	530	0-L-0-0	-do-	2390	7570
67.	Igomelo	136	1-A-1-0	-do-	2542	3420
68.	Lugelete	117	3-A-2-0	-do-	2409	2530
69.	Ihanga	66	2-A-2-0	-do-	1342	2590
70.	Ibara	62	1-A-1-0	-do-	3766	6200
71.	Isunura	149	1-A-2-0	-do-	3979	3480
72.	Muungano	150	2-a-2-0	-do-	4033	6920
73.	Kanioga	541	3-A-2-0	-do-	808	1030
74.	Rujewa	75	1-A-1-0	-do-	4808	7440
75.	Mabanda	64	4-A-2-0	-do-	1008	3130
76.	Mwakaganga	65	3-A-2-0	-do-	1459	2830
77.	Ubaruku	132	3-A-2-0	-do-	3789	4010
78.	Mkombwe	68	3-A-2-0	-do-	3436	4510

DISTRICT	VILL NAME	VILL REG	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POP 1988	DESIGN POP
79.	Ibohora	161	3-A-2-0	-do-	1003	2000
80.	Mahota	164	3-A-2-0	-do-	619	1000
81.	Urunda	61	2-A-2-0	-do-	1534	2190
82.	Songwe	542	3-A-2-0	-do-	3110	4500
83.	Magereza	812	2-A-1-0	-do-	2000	3800
84.	Idiga	85	2-A-1-0	-do-	4240	4470
85.	Iwiji	104	1-B-1-0	-do-	3728	6120
86.	Ijumbi	534	1-A-1-0	-do-	2461	4500
87.	Motomoto	558	1-A-1-0	-do-	1498	6200
88.	Mahango	12	0-2-0-0	-do-	1851	3300
89.	Ruiwa	X11	*	-do-	863	3950
RUNGWE						
90.	Kibole	256	0-L-0-0	Gravity	1528	2383
91.	Kisegese	253	2-A-2-0	-do-	1504	2774
92.	Nditu	321	1-C-1-0	-do-	2336	3387
93.	Lukasi	250	1-C-1-0	-do-	1428	1652
94.	Kitali	251	2-A-1-0	-do-	1952	2240
95.	Kikole	342	0-L-0-D	-do-	627	1155
Sub Total					232177	316531

\* New villages formed by splitting of bigger villages into two.

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL. REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	NO HP INSTALLED	POP. 1988	DESIGN POP.
CHUNYA							
1.	Mariyeko	015	3-A-1-0	H/P	2	1193	500
2.	Biti-manyanga	XXI	*	-do-	2	1664	500
3.	Mamba	016	1-A-1-0	-do-	8	3282	2000
4.	Lupatungatanga	017	1-A-1-0	-do-	15	4576	3750
5.	Mkungungu	513	1-A-1-0	-do-	5	1406	1250
ILEJE							
6.	Shangi	031	1-A-1-0	-do-	5	2197	1250
MBOZI							
7.	Shitungulu	396	4-A-2-A	-do-	5	1704	1250
8.	Nkanga	403	2-A-2-0	-do-	3	2829	2750
9.	Ntungwa	414	1-A-1-0	-do-	4	1670	1500
10.	Ipunga	398	1-B-1-0	-do-	5	1914	1250
11.	Chindi	487	2-A-1-0	-do-	4	1522	1000
12.	Ntinga	383	1-A-1-0	-do-	10	2028	2500
13.	Hamwelo	420	1-A-1-0	-do-	7	2601	1700
14.	Halambo	453	1-A-1-0	-do-	4	2707	1000
15.	Nkomba	400	3-A-2-0	-do-	2	3787	500
16.	Nambinzo	461	1-A-1-0	-do-	2	2934	3000
17.	Igamba	444	1-C-1-0	-do-	18	2790	4500
18.	Shasya	476	2-A-1-0	-do-	9	2625	2250
19.	Msangano	472	2-A-1-0	-do-	8	3649	2000
20.	Lwati	401	1-A-1-0	-do-	17	2404	4250
MBEYA							
21.	Azimio	533	1-A-1-0	-do-	3	2124	750
22.	Muhwela	120	0-L-0-0	-do-	8	2217	2000
23.	Luwango	543	1-A-1-0	-do-	3	1293	750
24.	Mkandami	069	1-A-1-0	-do-	4	1174	1000
25.	Nveregete	067	4-A-2-0	-do-	6	3478	1500
26.	Warumba	063	3-A-2-0	-do-	4	938	1000
27.	Matabete	572	*	-do-	2	853	500
Sub Total						61559	46250

\* New villages formed by splitting bigger villages into two.

CUMMULATIVE HANDED OVER AND SUBSTANTIALLY  
COMPLETED SCHEMES BY 30TH JUNE 1990  
REGION ; RUVUMA  
(Phase I + Phase II)

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	POP 1988	DESIGN POP
<u>SONGEA</u>						
1.	Mkongo	094	0-L-0-0	Gravity	3802	6100
2.	Nakawale	095	0-L-0-0	-do-	2977	5770
3.	Njalamata	097	0-L-0-0	-do-	2250	4380
4.	Mwangaza	298	0-L-0-0	-do-	1592	2470
5.	Libango	801	0-L-0-0	-do-	1200	1950
6.	Suluti	111	2-A-1-0	-do-	4582	8903
7.	Nahoro	295	0-L-0-0	-do-	2300	6709
8.	Luegu	102	1-A-1-0	-do-	2663	4925
9.	Rwinga	108	0-L-0-0	-do-	4062	10525
10.	Namtumbo	106	0-L-0-0	-do-	4670	10918
11.	Minazini	109	0-L-0-0	-do-	3653	9270
12.	Namatuhi	141	1-A-1-0	-do-	1774	3610
13.	Mpitimbi A	142	2-A-1-0	-do-	2536	7000
14.	Mpitimbi B	270	2-A-1-0	-do-	1790	3430
15.	Magagura	133	3-A-1-0	-do-	4627	6190
16.	Namabengo	074	1-A-1-0	-do-	4105	7690
17.	Ngahokora	134	1-A-1-0	-do-	1945	3990
18.	Nakahegwa	137	2-A-1-0	-do-	1611	3000
<u>TUNDURU</u>						
19.	Amani	018	0-L-0-0	Gravity	2919	5080
20.	Chiungu	023	2-A-1-0	-do-	1354	2500
21.	Meya/Mtwaro	279	0-L-0-0	-do-	884	1800
22.	Matemanga	043	2-C-2-0	-do-	2725	4000
23.	Changarawe	044	2-C-2-0	-do-	1469	2700
24.	Jaribuni	267	1-C-1-0	-do-	782	1578
25.	Nandembo	043	1-A-1-0	-do-	4712	6790
<u>MBINGA</u>						
26.	Mango	172	0-L-0-D	Gravity	2633	3442
27.	Tumbi	173	0-L-0-D	-do-	2529	1800
28.	Kihagara	174	0-L-0-0	-do-	2815	3053
29.	Puulu	171	1-A-1-D	-do-	2893	3496
30.	Liuli	170	1-A-1-0	-do-	3593	2868
31.	Mkali	169	1-B-1-0	-do-	2632	6490
32.	Lundo	166	0-L-0-0	-do-	1571	2708
33.	Lipingo	168	1-A-1-0	-do-	2113	2742
34.	Litembo	193	1-A-1-0	-do-	2032	5200
35.	Mahenge	303	1-B-1-0	-do-	1652	3770
36.	Wukiro	197	1-A-1-0	-do-	2750	6490
37.	Ngindo	167	1-A-1-0	-do-	1232	2080
Sub Total					95429	175417

DISTR.	VILL. NAME	VILL REG.	WMP PRIORITY	SCHEME TYPE	NO. HP INSTALLED	POF 1988	DESIGN POP
<u>SONGEA</u>							
1.	Lipaya	139	0-L-0-0	H/Pump	12	2101	3000
2.	Msindo	076	1-A-1-D	-do-	13	1749	3000
3.	Lilambo	122	0-L-0-D	-do-	10	3563	2500
4.	Lilahi	144	1-A-1-0	-do-	23	3622	8860
5.	Barabarani	145	2-A-1-0	-do-	18	8065	6000
6.	Nakawale	146	2-A-1-D	-do-	6	1265	1500
7.	Lumecha	080	1-A-1-D	-do-	14	2336	3500
8.	Mtakanini	*	1-A-1-D	-do-	6	1109	1500
9.	Mlilayoyo	079	1-A-1-0	-do-	22	1976	2520
<u>TUNDURU</u>							
10.	Misechela	022	1-A-1-0	H/Pump	6	1830	1500
11.	Mwongozo	265	0-L-0-0	-do-	4	1599	1000
12.	Ngapa	260	1-A-1-D	-do-	6	1517	1500
13.	Machemba	038	2-A-1-0	-do-	7	1301	1750
14.	Majala	256	1-A-1-0	-do-	4	738	1000
15.	Chikomo	002	2-B-1-D	-do-	6	2136	1500
16.	Mwenge	269	1-B-1-D	-do-	6	1111	1500
17.	Mchuluka	026	1-A-1-0	-do-	5	956	1250
18.	Lukala	276	1-B-1-D	-do-	6	1079	1500
19.	Mindu	259	1-B-1-0	-do-	5	936	1250
20.	Mchesi	051	2-A-1-0	-do-	10	2626	3650
21.	Lukumbule	050	1-A-1-0	-do-	10	2782	5086
22.	Majimaji	032	1-A-1-1	-do-	10	3483	2500
23.	Nakapanya						
	East	307	3-A-1-0	-do-	11	2674	2750
<u>MBINGA</u>							
24.	Mitomoni	250	2-A-1-0	H/Pump	7	1409	1677

Sub Total

51963 61793

\* New village formed by splitting former registered villages into two

SUMMARY STATUS OF VILLAGE SCHEMES  
 HANDED OVER AND SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED  
 BY 30TH JUNE 1990,  
 PHASE I + II

REGIONS	VILLAGES		POP. 1988	POP DESIGN
IRINGA	GR	57	98,660	151,650
	HP	17	38,248	68,550
MBEYA	GR	95	232,177	316,531
	HP	27	61,559	46,250
RUVUMA	GR	37	95,429	175,417
	HP	24	51,963	61,793
TOTAL		257	578,035	820,190





DANIDA WATER PROJECT

PLAN OF OPERATION

NATIONAL PLANOP/PICU - IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS ON 15TH AUGUST 1991

Activities	Indicators	Implementation Status	Remarks
3.1.1	Office Facilities for PICU before mid 1991	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preliminary design and cost estimate made for new office building for Maji/PICU at Ubungo and preliminary discussions held with Architect.</li> <li>2. Minor additions and modifications made to existing PICU offices in Ubungo end of 1990/1991.</li> </ol>	Funds not available at present.
3.1.2	Recruitment of advisers. To be position by July 1990.	CTA - March 1990 STA - under recruitment (expected early 1992). AA - -do- SPA - in post SSEA- July 1990 RPA (Mbeya) - in post RPA (Iringa)- Sept. 1990 RPA (Ruvuma)- August 1990 VIPA (Mbeya)- under recruitment (expected October 1991) VIPA (Iringa)- in post VIPA (Ruvuma)- in post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recruitment delayed considerably, partly due to delays in approval of candidates by responsible ministries in Tanzania.</li> <li>- The fact that at any one time about 6-7 senior Adviser posts have been vacant since 1 July 1990 to date has adversely affected and considerably depayed many activities in the PlanOp.</li> </ul>

Activities	Indicators	Implementation Status	Remarks
3.1.3	Decentralize accounts to regions in Mbeya Dec. 1990, Ruvuma Sept. 1991, Iringa Dec. 1991.	OMA (Mbeya) under recruitment (expected early 1992) OMA (Iringa) - August 1991 OMA (Ruvuma) - August 1991 IWA (Iringa) - under recruitment (expected early 1992) Decentralized accounts in Mbeya in June 1990 Ruvuma in October 1990 Iringa in February 1991.	
3.1.4	- Stock control and transfer active stock to regions (Dec. 1991-1993) - Computerization by end 1991, fully functional by 1994	- ongoing  - procurement of computers in progress.	
3.1.5	Transfer DSU workshop to regions (1991)	Pending	Door-to-door delivery of containers through private hauliers established in 1990.
3.1.6	Finalize organisation charts and job descriptions mid 1991.	Organisation charts prepared in 1990, some job descriptions already prepared in 1990, others being finalized.	Also part of "Training Consultants" scope of work. Report expected late 1991.
3.1.7	Prepare financial and office management procedures for routing funds to sector institutions - third quarter '90	- In place for Maji - Temporary arrangement in place for other sectors thru' DPO - Permanent arrangement being looked into.	Involves government financial procedures.

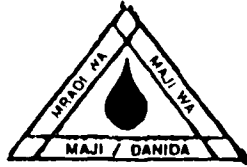
Activities	Indicators	Implementation Status	Remarks
3.1.8	Approved scheme designs, construction standards, plans, participate in hand-over inspections (continuous).	Continuously in progress.	Training is ongoing continuously in accordance with previous plans, both through project funds and Danida local funds.
3.1.9	Monitor project activities and budget controls (continuous).	New monitoring and budgeting procedures and standard forms introduced in 1990-91.	
3.1.10	Co-ordinated inter-sectoral meetings. (involve sector related institutions by 1994)	Ongoing. All relevant institutions such as Maendeleo, Health, Natural Resources etc. are actively involved. Contact made with other donors etc.	
3.2.1	Identify and implement training plan (continuous)	Ongoing. Interim Training Plan presented by Consultant in August 1991. Final training Plan for Phase 3 will be submitted later this year.	
3.2.2	Develop appropriate communication materials (continuous)	Report received from short-term Consultant in July 1991.	
3.2.3	Revise guidelines on Community participation (mid 1993)	Revisions of Village Participation Handbook by PICU, ready in October 1991. Hand-over certificate approved. Printing ready November 1991.	

Activities	Indicators	Implementation Status	Remarks
3.2.4	Interdonor support to Kurasini stores and possible private sector support (proposal by 1991)	Preliminary discussion held.	
3.2.5	Initiate measures for local production of sector related equipment and materials (1991).	Pending	
3.2.6	Develop improved hand-pump technologies, shallow well design and construction methods (1991).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several measures introduced by the project such as improved construction, improved dewatering, developing wells, test-pumping equipment, etc.</li> <li>- One short-term Consultant appointed in March 1991. Report ready May 1991.</li> </ul>	
3.2.7	Assess and revise WMP criteria, incl. design (1991)	In progress.	Danida Review Mission to be involved (August/September 1991)
3.2.8	Assess staff incentive system for project staff (mid 1992)	Preliminary agreement reached in May 1991 further discussions may be required.	To be subject for discussion by Danida Review Mission August/September 1991.

GQ/CTA 15.8.91.

(but updated by Review Mission in October 1991)

PICU  
Box 9171  
Dar es Salaam.  
Attn: CTA.



DANIDA WATER PROJECT  
OFFICE: MAJI MBEYA  
P. O. BOX 205  
MBEYA  
TANZANIA  
PHONE: 3556

Your Ref.

Our Ref. 28/A.1/SM/hm.

Date 14.08.1991.

Re: Revised Status of Project Activities, Mbeya, Compared to PLANOP.

Reference is made to the scheduled report on: status of Project activities compared to the corresponding intended stage of activities in PLANOP, which was sent to PICU in April 1991.

In connection to the arrival of the Joint Annual Review Mission the report has been revised per 15.08.1991 (enclosed).

The comparison is based on:

- 1) A going through "Activity" by "Activity in the PLANOP.
- 2) Extension in time of all PLANOP activities by half a year corresponding to the delayed commencement of Phase 3 (per 1.7.91).

Kind regards

Svend Madsen  
Regional Project Advisor  
MBEYA.

- cc: - Danida Mission, Attn: Mr. J. V. Madsen  
- Master File  
- RWE  
- File A.1 (circulation to OMA, AWA, JPG, DM, SKB, RHG).  
- RPA's File.



MAJI/DANIDA MBEYA  
PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

Pg.1

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
1.1	1.1.1	Should have been under process. Completion planned middle of 1992.	1) Sketch of new office made. 2) No construction commenced.	The new VIPA should have influence on this activity. Further activities have to await the arrival of the new VIPA (ultimo Sept. 1991).
	1.1.2	Completion 1.7.1990.	CDO was in position February 1991, but has retired at the end of June. A successor has not been appointed.	The appointed CDO has retired because of age end of June 91. The CDO originally appointed by the Ministry, Mr. Msumi, was expected to take over the position. It seems now, that a junior CDO, who has just finished training, will be appointed. NOT in accordance with PLANOP("a CDO holding not less than a BA"), and not satisfactory for the project.
	1.1.3	Commencement of transfer planned 1.7.1992.	VIPA is not yet in position.	Activity has to await the arrival of the new VIPA. After arrival to stay with VIP section for some time before transfer to RCDO's Office.

PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
1.2	1.1.4	Commencement planned 1.7.1990. Completion planned 1.7.1992	Activity completed.	
	1.2.1	Completion planned: 1) Mbeya : 1.7.1990 2) Kyela : 31.12.1991.	Activity done and approved by the Districts in concern - but questioned at Dar meeting 26th-27th of March 1991. Not yet clarified (agreed deadline for PICU to clarify was 31.5.91).	PICU: "Needs further investigations with regard to the Districts' capability to meet the running cost of the Mobile Units".
	1.2.2.	Completion planned: 1) Mbeya: 1.7.1991 2) Kyela: 1.7.1991	Not done. Has to await the completion of activity 1.2.1.	Drawings have been prepared by the two Districts, and are at present under revision.
	1.2.3	Commencement planned 1.7.1990.	Not done.	Reference to comments to activity 1.2.1.
	1.2.4	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Not done. Awaits approval of the Interim Training Plan.	Interim training Plan was expected ready for implementation in July, 1991.
	1.2.5.	Completion planned: 1) Mbeya (2 units): 31.12.91 2) Kyela : 1. 7.93	Not done.	Reference to comments to activity 1.2.1.



MAJI/DANIDA MBEYA  
PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

Pg.3

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	C O M M E N T S
	1.2.6.	Completion planned: 1) Mbeya : 31.12.1991 2) Kyela : 1. 7.1993	Not done.	Awaits completion of activity 1.2.2.
	1.2.7.	-do-	Not done.	1) Reference to comments to activity 1.2.1. 2) The DED, Mbeya, has agreed to establish separate bank-account.
	1.2.8.	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Done, and continued.	
	1.2.9.	-do-	Done.	The reports are sent to the DWEs in concern with call for action as necessary.
	1.3.1	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Commenced and ongoing.	1) Job descriptions exist. 2) Most villages have bank accounts for O&M. 3) Both the Ministry and the Districts have confirmed, VWCs should be kept as subcommittees.

PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
1.4	1.3.2.	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	1) Training, incl. on the job training, ongoing. 2) Bicycles not issued.	Issuing of bicycles planned during 1991.
	1.3.3	-do-	Reporting system is developed and under implementation.	
	1.3.4	-do-	Not done.	1) A consultant visited the Region 20th-23rd February. 2) Report has not been received.
	1.4.1	-do-	Not done.	Communication consultant's report not received.
	1.4.2	-do-	Not done. Awaits PICU's reassessment of technical quality and follow up with issue of design criterias and standard drawings to the Regions (original deadline: 31.5.91).	Clarification is urgent, because Phase 3 schemes near completion can not be finished without the demo latrines.

MAJI/DANIDA MBEYA  
PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

Pg.5

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
1.5	1.5.1	Completion planned 1.7.1990.	Done	Vehicles received February (lorry) and June 1991 (Pick Up) respectively.
	1.5.2	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Ongoing.	1) By-laws exist. 2) Follow up of By-laws takes place during plantation of catchment areas.
	1.5.3	-do-	Ongoing	
	1.5.4	-do-	Ongoing	Materials from "National Level" not received.
2.1	2.1.1.	Completion planned 1.7.1991.	In process.	Completion was expected during June 1991 in connection to the approval of Training Plan.
	2.1.2	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Not done.	Awaits approval of Interim training Plan. Was expected to be implemented July 1991.
	2.1.3.	-do-	1) Done (CDO appointed Sept.90) 2) Ongoing (VPAs trained to become CDAs).	

MAJI/DANIDA MBEYA  
PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

Pg.6

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	COMMENTS
	2.1.4	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Done and ongoing.	Commenced combined measurements of quantity and quality.
	2.1.5	-do-	Done.	Follow up activities will be carried out during Phase 3.
	2.1.6	Completion planned 1.7.1992.	In process and ongoing.	Extension of store space planned.
	2.1.7.	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	1) Plan developed and currently adjusted. 2) Office upgrading done.	
	2.1.8.	-do-	1) Ongoing in general 2) A proposal for up grade of offices, incl. a meeting room, has been prepared. Drawing and cost estimates were sent to PICU in July. Start of construction awaits PICU's approval.	
2.2.	2.2.1	Beginning of each year throughout Phase 3.	First 3-Year Rolling Plan for Phase 3 was prepared and approved in January 1991.	

MAJI/DANIDA MBEYA  
PLANOP STATUS PER 15.08.91

Pg.7

OUTPUT No.	ACTIVITY No.	PLANNED PLANOP STAGE	STATUS OF ACTIVITIES	C O M M E N T S
2.3	2.2.2	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Ongoing.	1) Three year rolling plan, 1991-93 completed in January 1991. 2) Preparation of next plan, 1992-94, is postponed due to postponement of RSCM (planned Aug.), until further notice is received from PICU.
	2.2.3	Commencement 1.7.1990 and continue throughout Phase 3.	Ongoing	
	2.2.4	-do-	Ongoing.	
	2.3.1	Completion planned 31.12.1990.	Not done.	Reference to comments to activity 1.4.2.
	2.3.2	Completion planned 1.7.1991.	Not done	-do-
	2.3.3	Commencement 1.7.1990 and conti- nue throughout Phase 3.	Not done	-do-
	2.3.4	-do-	Not done.	-do-
	2.3.5	Commencement 1.7.1991 and completion planned 1.7.1993.	Not commenced.	-do-



PLAN OF OPERATION

IRINGA REGION

- \* Status Summary Report
- \* Status Report, VIPA
- \* Status Report, RPA

Activity	Status
1.1.1	Laying at Danida Mission, DSM
1.1.2	Carried out
1.1.3	Not yet
1.1.4	Established
1.2.1	Outstanding. Pending reassessment
1.2.2	- " "
1.2.3	- " "
1.2.4	Interim training plan just received
1.2.5	Outstanding. Pending reassessment
1.2.6	- " "
1.2.7	- " "
1.2.8	In action but not fully developed
1.2.9	- " "
1.3.1	In action
1.3.2	"
1.3.3	In process. Not fully developed
1.3.4	Initiated. Not fully developed
1.4.1	Outstanding. Pending proposals from short term consultant
1.4.2	Not yet applicable



Activity	Status
1.5.1	A meeting was held 91.03.03 where the RNRO and the Regional Forester were informed of the programme. They are working on the protection plan.
1.5.2	Awaiting the above plan.
1.5.3	- "
1.5.4	Pending proposals from short term consultant.
2.1.1	Pending PICU.
2.1.2	Interim training plan received.
2.1.3	Established
2.1.4	Ongoing. Water quality monitoring is declining as the lab technicians are refusing field work on village based per diems.
2.1.5	Ongoing.
2.1.6	In process. Store under rehabilitation.
2.1.7	Ongoing, but need further development.
2.1.8	Has been provided, but need some further improvement.
2.2.1	Ongoing
2.2.2	-
2.2.3	-
2.2.4	-
2.3.1	Completed
2.3.2	Pending short term consultant
2.3.3	Under preparation
2.3.4	Have started
2.4.5	Outstanding

PLAN OF OPERREATION - IRINGA REGION. STATUS AUGUST 1991.

RESPONSIBILITY AND ACTIVITY INVOLVEMENT FOR THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ADVISER.

-----  
Result / Output no.1.1  
Community Development Support Office established in regional CD office.  
-----

Activities;	responsible	remarks
1.1.1 Provide adequate office facilities and logistical support.	RCDO/ PICU/ CPA	action taken by Danida
1.1.3 Tranfer CPA to support office	CPA	not yet, still premature

-----  
Result / Output no.1.2  
Effective District O&M Support to Village Water Supplies Established.  
-----

Activities	responsible	remarks
1.2.1 Sign agreement between District councils and Maji for tranfer of O&M facilities to DWE	Dan.ADVS/RWE DED	outstanding
1.2.3. Provide logistical support to Maendeleo staff at district level and below as appropriate for O&M activities.	RCDO/ CPA	outstanding
1.2.9. Findings from monitoring activities communicated through RSCM to DED for subsequent action.	RWE/ O&M Adv. CPA	in action

-----  
Result / Output no. 1.3  
Effective Village O&M System Established  
-----

Activities	responsible	remarks
1.3.1 Support VWC and GSC to undertake O&M respon. incl. development of peocedures for recovery of maintenance costs.	RCDO/DCDO/CDA DWE/O&M ADV./CPA	in action
1.3.2 Train and equip SA/HPA to become competent caretakers.	DED/DWE/DCDO O&M ADV/CPA	initiated, PE & O&M responsible
1.3.3 Develop an adequate reporting system between the village level and district level.	DED/DWE/DCDO O&M ADV./CPA	In process, not fully develop.

-----  
Result / Output no. 1.4  
Effective Maintenance Procedures for Institutional Latrines  
Established.  
-----

Activities	responsible	remarks
1.4.1 Provide communication materials on use and maintenance of la- trines.	DCDO/CDA/CPA	Still out- standing.
1.4.2 Assist villagers to plan maintenance ac- tivities of institu- tional latrines.	CDA/(CPA)	not yet applicable

-----  
Result / output no. 1.5  
Project Relevant Catchment Areas Protected.  
-----

activities	responsible	remarks
1.5.1 Support the Regio- nal Natural Resource Dep.prepare a plan for protection of intake catc- ment areas.	RNRO/RWE/ RCDO/RPA/ CPA	Has been ini- tiated.Need support.

activities	responsible	remarks
1.5.3 Support RNRO and vill. to implement the plan for protection of intake/catchment areas.	RNRO/RWE/DWE DCDO/DNRO/ RPA/CPA	awaiting plan from RNRO.
1.5.4 Implement a comm. support programme for awareness building.	DCDO/DNRO/ CDA/CPA	Initiated on small scale awaiting funds

-----  
Result / Output no. 2.1.

Efficiency of Maji and Maendeleo regional staff to plan, implement and manage water supplies/ sanitation facilities improved.

activities	responsible	remarks
2.1.2 Implement training programme according to ann.plan and carry out orientation seminars for implementation staff.	RWE/RCDO/CDO RPA/CPA	interrim training plan received.
2.1.3 Establish vill. Part. cell within RWE office.	RWE/RCDO/RPA PICU/CPA	Has been established.
2.1.4 Continue regional water quality and quantity monitoring.	RWE/RCDO/PICU CPA	Ongoing.

-----  
Result / Output no.2.2

50 villages provided with water supplies in accordance with WMP criteria.

activities	responsible	remarks
2.2.1 prepare three year rolling impl. plan and budget for RSCM approval.	RWE/RCDO/DED PE/PICU/REG.ADVS.	more involvement of CD needed.
2.2.2. Undertake preliminary, detailed survey and final design in accordance with 3 year rolling plan.	do	-

activities	responsible	remarks
2.2.3 Implement project construction in accordance with quarterly work plans and budgets based on 3 year rolling plan. activities	RWE/RCDO/PE PICU/REG. ADVS.	-
2.2.4 Undertake comm. activities for vill. part., incl. formation of VWC and selection of sch./HP attendants.	RCDO/DCDO/CDA CPA	Ongoing.
-----		
Result / Output no.2.3 Institutional sanitation facilities constructed in 50 villages.		
-----		
activities	responsible	remarks
2.3.1 Standardize latrine design for prim. schools and vill. dispensaries.	RCDO/PICU CPA	carried out
2.3.2. Provide promotion comm. materials to projects.	RCDO/CPA	not yet
2.3.3. Train and motivate vill. for involvement in latrine con. at schools and dispensaries.	do	under preparation.
2.3.4 Provide materials (slabs ventilation pipes) and assist vill. to con. latrines	RWE/RCDO/CDA CDO/PE/RPA/CPA	In preparation.
2.3.5 Prepare manual on "how to make your own improved latrine".	RCDF/PICU/CPA	outstanding.
ADDITIONAL CD- ACTIVITIES WHERE THE VPA IS NOT RESPONSIBLE:		
1.1.2 CD deploy graduate CDO to support office	MOLG	carried out.

activities	responsible	remarks
1.1.4 Establish comm. between MAJI and MAENDELEO for O&M activities.	RWE/RCDO	established
1.2.8 Strengthen lines of comm. between concerned reg. and district inst. for effective monitoring	RWE/RCDO/RPA	-
2.1.1. Determine job descrip. respons. and lines of comm. for all pr.staff and prepare job guides for major pr. invol. personnel.	RWE/RCDO/PICU	not yet

RPA Duties According to PlanOps			Status 1 Sept. 1991	Specified RPA Job Description
<hr/>				
1.2.1	Agreement of transfer of O&M to DWE	All advisers in Region	Workshop was held in Mafinga 7-9 March 1991 with DEDs, DWEs and DCDOs from the three districts. Report sent to PICU who is presently re-evaluating the DWE's capability of running the DMU.	Awaiting outcome of PICU evaluation.
1.2.2	Establish adequate yard facilities for DWE	RPA	As above. Same workshop.	Same as above.
1.2.8	Strengthen lines of communication between Regions and Districts (RMU)	RPA	The RMU has been established, but is mainly working as maintenance unit until the DMUs will be established.	Together with O&M adviser make uniform approach to the districts. Establish RMU.
1.5.1	Support the Regional Resources Dept. to prepare plan for Source Protection	RPA VPA	An introduction meeting has been held with the RNRO and the Regional Forester. A new meeting was proposed 29/6/91 where a tentative implementation schedule will be presented. Still not presented.	Together with the VPA arrange meetings with the RNRO and HIMA project. Together with the VPA help the RNRO to prepare implementation schedule.
1.5.3	Support Natural Resources Dept. and villagers to implement the above plan	RPA VPA	Pilot schemes have commenced. Full scale implementation will start after the above has been finished.	Logistical support. Supervision of Nursery. Supervision of planting.

RPA Duties According to PlanOps		Status 1 Sept. 1991	Specified RPA Job Description
2.1.2	Implement training programme according to training consultants proposal	RPA VPA	Interim report from training consultant just received.  Depends on mentioned report.
2.1.4	Continue regional water quality and quantity monitoring	RPA	Ongoing.  Follow-up on Zonal Chemists report. Supervision of laboratory. Support to laboratory.
2.1.5	Strengthen regional workshop capacity	RPA Workshop Adv.	
2.1.7	Improve transport management in RWE office	RPA	Monthly Transport meeting.  Ensure project transport used in rational and economic manner.
2.1.8	Provide facilities for planning, design and construction section within TWE's office	RPA	Ongoing.  Self explanatory.



RPA Duties According to PlanOps		Status 1 Sept. 1991	Specified RPA Job Description
<hr/>			
2.2.1	Prepare 3-years rolling plan and budget	Regional Adv. + PICU	Made for 1991.
			Together with VPA and RWE make letters to Districts. Discuss responses from Districts with the same people. Help RWE to make the 3-years rolling plan. Assist RWE in preparation of annual budget. Assist RWE in revision of annual budget every June. Assist RWE in preparation of Quarterly Progress Reports.
2.2.2	Undertake preliminary design, detailed survey and final design	Regional Adv. + PICU	Ongoing.
			Help PE in planning of scheme incl. survey. Approve Preliminary Design Report. Approve Design Report. Up-dating of manuals incl. standard drawings.
2.2.3	Implement project construction	Regional Adv.	Ongoing.
			Supervision with PE. Inspection of schemes with PE. Participate in H/O.
2.3.4	Provide materials and assist villagers to construct latrines	RPA VPA	Planned for the phase III villages under construction.
			Supervision of construction with PE. Amendment of standard VIP latrine if local conditions should prove necessary.

RPA Duties According to PlanOps

Status 1 Sept. 1991

Specified RPA Job  
Description

Other RPA du-  
ties:

Account

Check voucher before and  
after purchase.  
Check cashbook every  
day.  
Check form three every  
week.  
Assist DP Account Office  
in preparation of quar-  
terly budgets.

Storekeeping

Spot check on Regional  
stores 3 times a year.  
Spot check on site sto-  
res 2 times a year.

## MAJI/DANIDA RUVUMA REGION

### PLANOP STATUS PR. SEPTEMBER 1991

The following is a presentation of project findings as presented to the Review Mission in interviews with relevant project personnel and from available project documentation:

Output no.	Activity no.	Planned PLANOP stage	Status of Activities	Comments
1.1	1.1.1		Drawings for construction of additional office space attached to the RCDO's office has been prepared. A vehicle has been provided to the RCDO.	
	1.1.2		The CDO, attached to the V.P. Section as trainer of VPAs since 1986, assumed all responsibilities of new project schemes re. village participation, by beginning of project Phase III, July 1990.	
	1.1.3	Planned for July 1992.	Pending.	
	1.1.4		One meeting has been conducted between the RWE, RCDO and the VIPA discussing further project cooperation. A 2-day seminar for discussion of implementation of the PLANOP is scheduled for September 3 and 4, 1991. The participants are as follows: RWE, RCDO, VIPA, CDO Maji Cell and the Health and Forestry Officers assigned to Maji. This is the initial meeting, with the purpose of establishing a formalized procedure.	
1.2	1.2.1		Not done. Further investigation needed.	
	1.2.2		On schedule, i.e. by end 1991.	

Output no.	Activity no.	Planned PLANOP stage	Status of Activities	Comments
1.2	1.2.3		New office facilities for the DCDO Songea Rural District are under construction at the DWE's yard. 3 vehicles and a number of motorbikes have been ordered.	
	1.2.4		No training started yet. The V.P. Section is still awaiting the consultant report.	
	1.2.5		Not done. Further investigation needed.	
	1.2.6		Nothing established yet. Awaits completion of activity 1.2.2.	
	1.2.7		Pending. Needs further investigation.	
	1.2.8		DED participate in Steering Committee. DWE report monthly to RWE.	
	1.2.9		Reports are forwarded to DWEs from RWE.	
1.3	1.3.1		In 54 of the 61 Handed-Over schemes all VWCs, 2 scheme attendants, ward secretary, village chairman, village secretary and 2 women group representatives have attended a 3-day seminar in O&M either at the TRDC in Mlale or within their respective wards. Most villages have established VWF.	Although invited, none of the 2 female VWC members interviewed by the review mission during our field visit to project sites, had attended these seminars. They were excused due to personal matters.
	1.3.2		The CDAs and VPAs are involved in informing about the role of VWCs and about communication lines.	

Output no.	Activity no.	Planned PLANOP stage	Status of Activities	Comments
1.3	1.3.3		The Mobile Units are operating under the RWE. The CDAs are assigned from their respective wards and districts. Reporting system is developed and under implementation.	
	1.3.4		Within each scheme specific awareness meetings are held with female users, UWT members and other influential female villagers. Draft communication materials have been developed. Effective maintenance procedures for institutional latrines established.	
1.4	1.4.1		During Phase III the V.P. Section has developed drawings, still in draft. Posters and leaflets have been provided from Ministry of Health (MOH).	
	1.4.2		The communication materials have not yet been distributed to the CDAs and VPAs. 45 latrines are under construction at schools and dispensaries in 11 villages.	
1.5	1.5.1		The V.P. Section works closely together with the Forestry Officer assigned to Maji, ensuring village participation in planting seedlings. The seedlings are raised in the villages by the villagers themselves.	
	1.5.2		Pending.	
	1.5.3		The villagers are involved in raising and planting seedlings.	
	1.5.4		The Forestry Officer assigned to Maji participates as trainer in training of VWCs.	

Output no.	Activity no.	Planned PLANOP stage	Status of Activities	Comments
2.1	2.1.1		All job descriptions have been completed.	
	2.1.2		<p>Besides the CDO in charge of the V.P. Cell, and the assistant VIPA, the Cell consists of the following staff members:</p> <p>The staff training programme has been implemented since 1986. Implementation of the staff-training programme during project Phase III will be discussed at the planned seminar 3-4 September 1991.</p> <p>Implementation of the training programme awaits approval of the interim training plan.</p>	
	2.1.3		Completed.	
	2.1.4		On-going.	
	2.1.5		On-going.	
	2.1.6		On-going.	
	2.1.7		One vehicle for the V.P. Cell. Five motorbikes for VPAs and two motorbikes for CDAs. Transport problems are faced within the V.P. Cell. No mentioning of transport problems in other sections.	
	2.1.8		On schedule. Equipment has been provided.	
2.2	2.2.1		On-going. The VIPA is involved in the preparation of the implementation plan.	

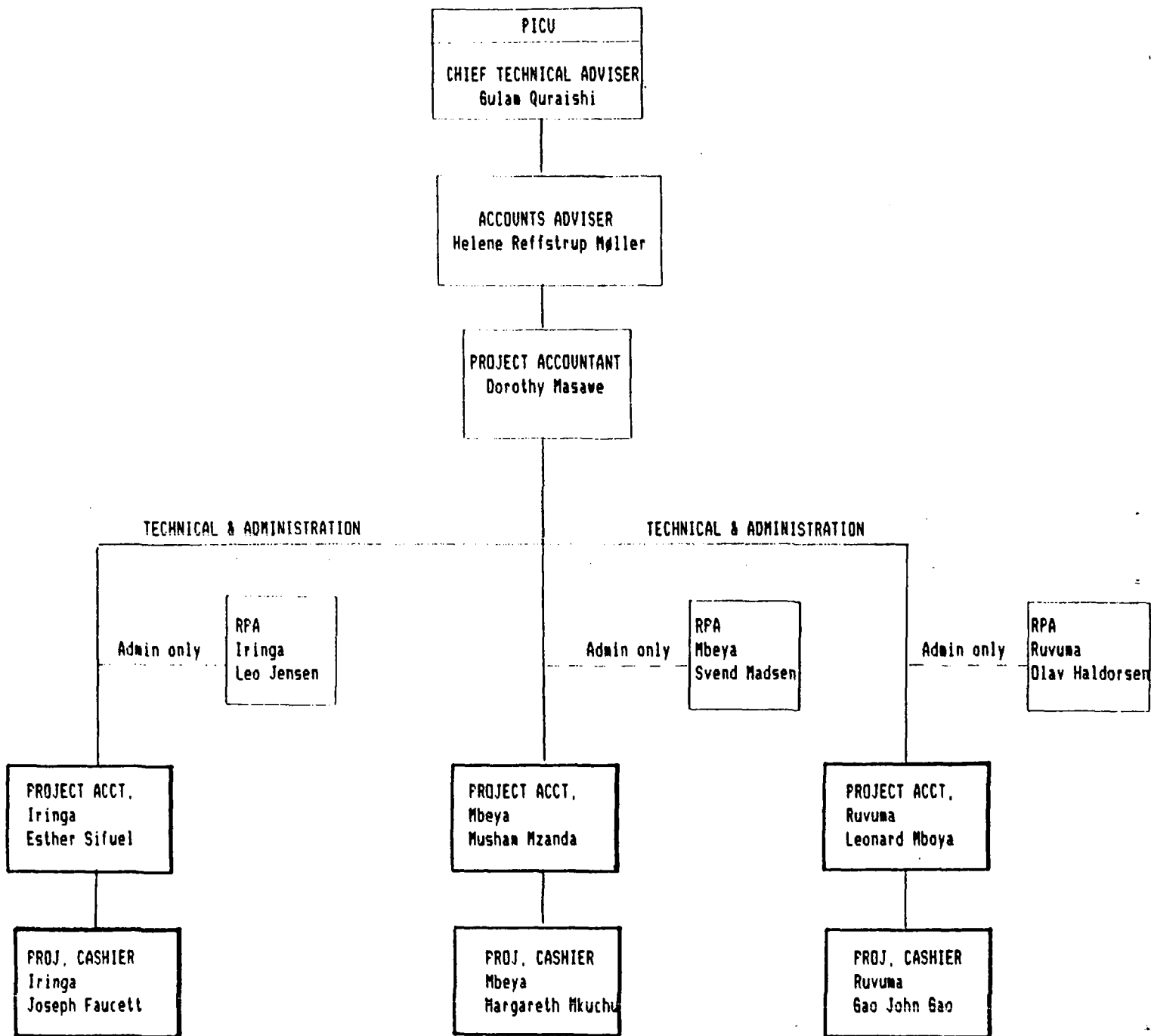
Output no.	Activity no.	Planned PLANOP stage	Status of Activities	Comments
2.2	2.2.2		On-going. The V.P. Section is involved in the planning of the allocation of water supplies, and the location i.e. design criteria. The V.P. Section is involved in preparing the work Plans.	
	2.2.3		On-going. The Construction Section and V.P. Section cooperate.	
	2.2.4		On-going. The procedures i.e. 20 steps of the V.P. Handbook are followed. The Handbook for project Phase III is under revision.	
2.3	2.3.1		A standard design has been approved by MOH.	
	2.3.2		MOH has provided the project with promotion communication materials such as posters and leaf-lets.	
	2.3.3		A Health Education and Sanitation Programme has been developed by the Health Officer assigned to Maji. Implementation of latrines is on-going in 11 villages.	
	2.3.4		The project provides cement, pipes, roofing materials, and expertise; and the villagers provide labour, local materials and bricks. Branches of trees, covered with cement are used as slabs (i.e. traditional method).	
	2.3.5		The VIPA is involved in the preparation of the manual.	

**ORGANIZATION  
CHARTS**



Danida Water Project  
P I C U  
DAR ES SALAAM

SECONDED PICU STAFF TO REGIONS  
ORGANOGRAM

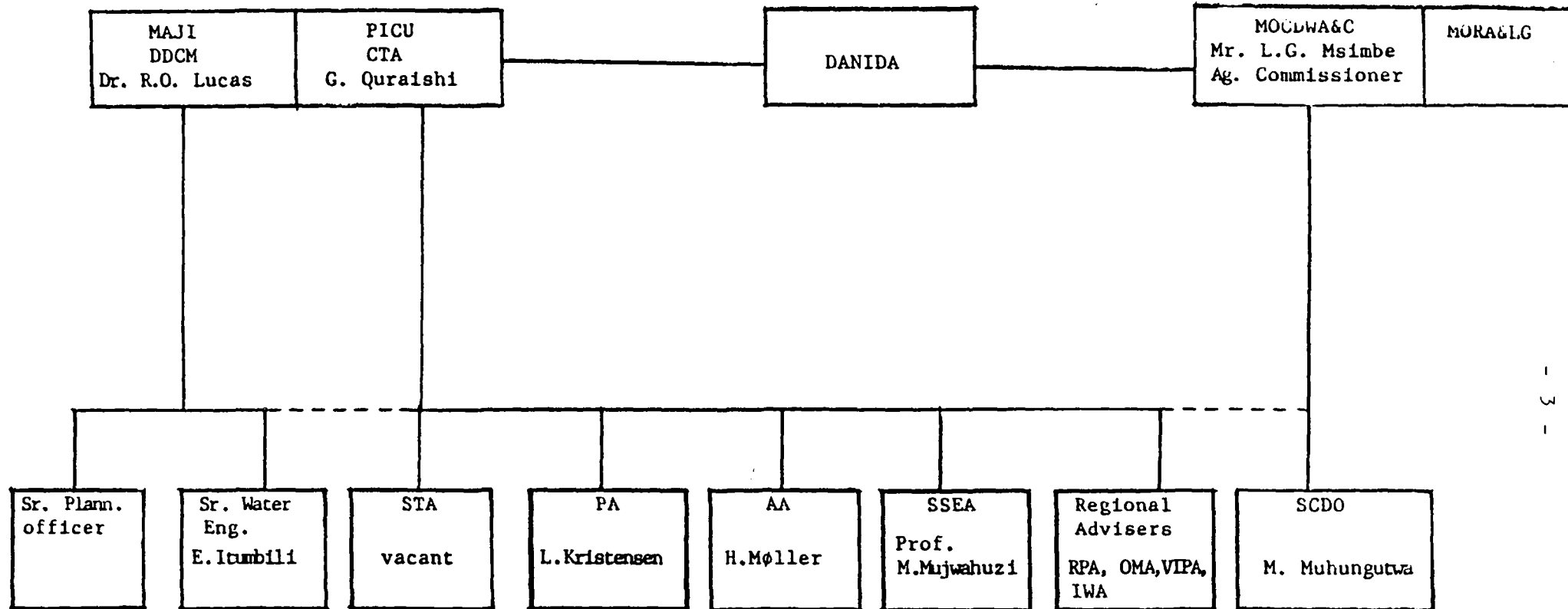


☐ = Secoded PICU Accounts Staff to regions

Admin = Administration

# DANIDA WATER PROJECT - PHASE III

## ORGANIZATION PLAN



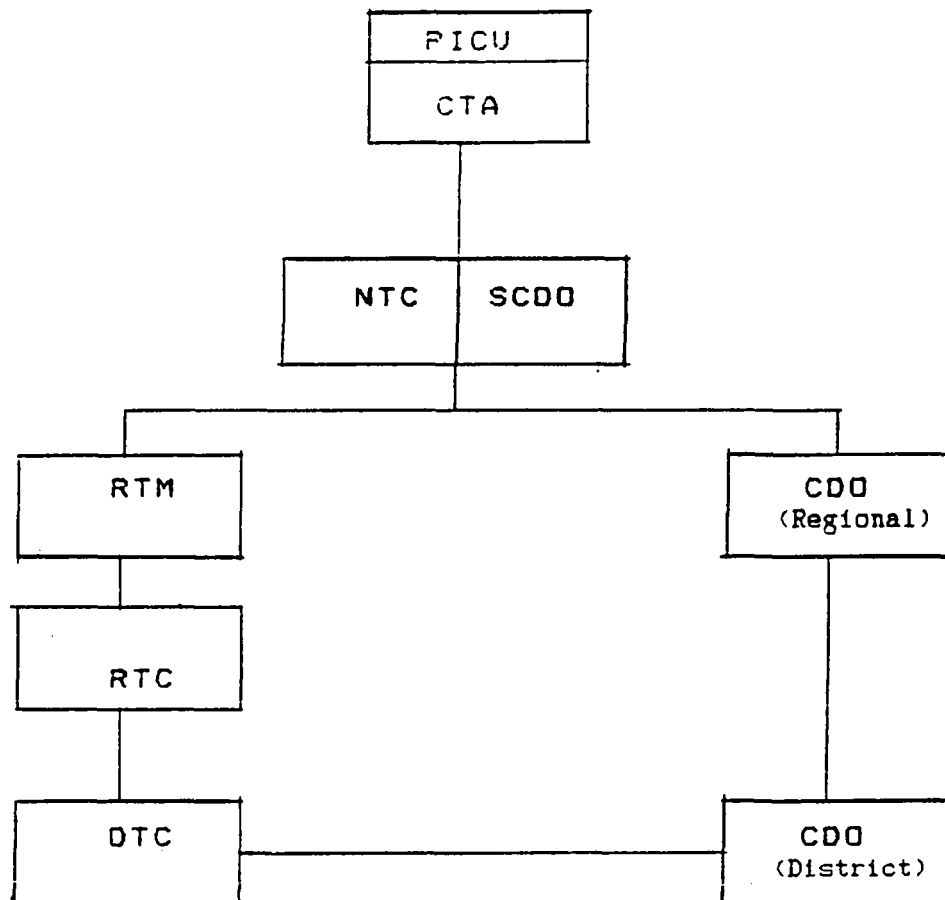
### Legend

MAJI=Min. of Water, Energy & Minerals  
 MOCD, WA&C= Min. of Comm. Dev. Women  
 Affairs & Children  
 MORA&LG: Min. of Regional Admin. &  
 Local Govt.  
 DDCM=Director of Design, Construc-  
 tion & Materials Testing  
 SCDO=Sen. Community Dev. Officer

DANIDA=Danish Intern. Dev. Agency  
 PICU =Project Imple. Coordination Unit  
 CTA =Chief Technical Adviser  
 STA =Senior Technical Adviser  
 PA =Procurement Adviser  
 AA =Accounts Adviser  
 SSEA =Sen. Socio-Economic Adviser

RPA=Regional Project Advisers, Iringa, Mbeya & Ruvuma  
 OMA=Oper. & Maintenance Advisers,  
 VIPA=Village Partic. Advisers  
 IWA=Inter-regional V/shop Adv.

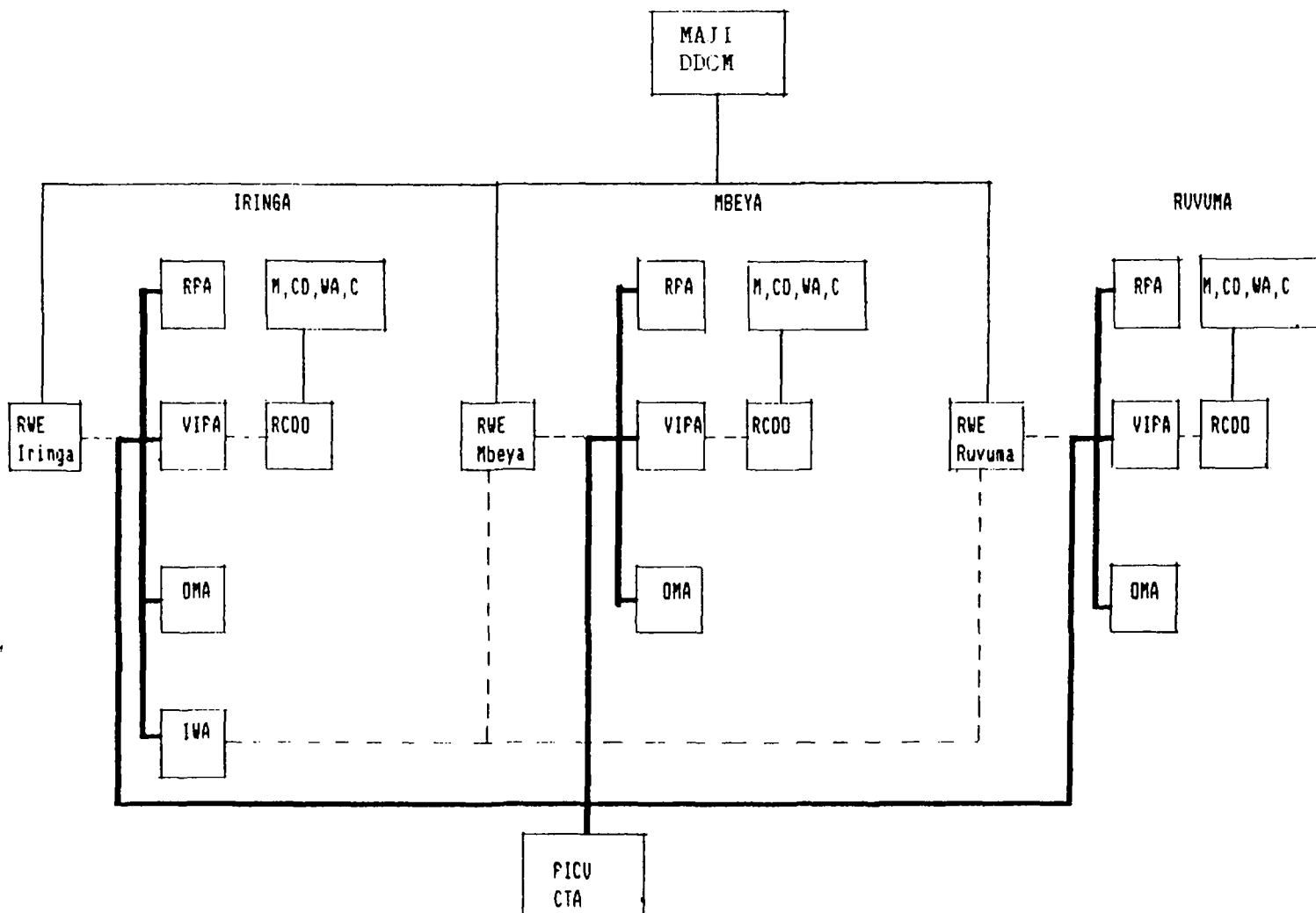
## MANAGING THE TRAINING FUNCTION



## Legend:

PICU = Project Implementation Coordination Unit  
CTA = Chief Technical Adviser  
NTC = National Training Coordinator  
SCDO = Senior Community Development Officer  
RTM = Regional Training Manager  
RTC = Regional Training Coordinator  
CDO = Community Development Officer  
DTC = District Training Coordinator

# DANIDA WATER PROJECT, TANZANIA REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



## LEGEND

MAJI - Ministry of Water, Energy & Minerals  
M, CD, WA, C - Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs & Children  
DDCM - Director of Design, Construction & Materials Testing  
RWE - Regional Water Engineer  
RCDO - Regional Community Development Officer

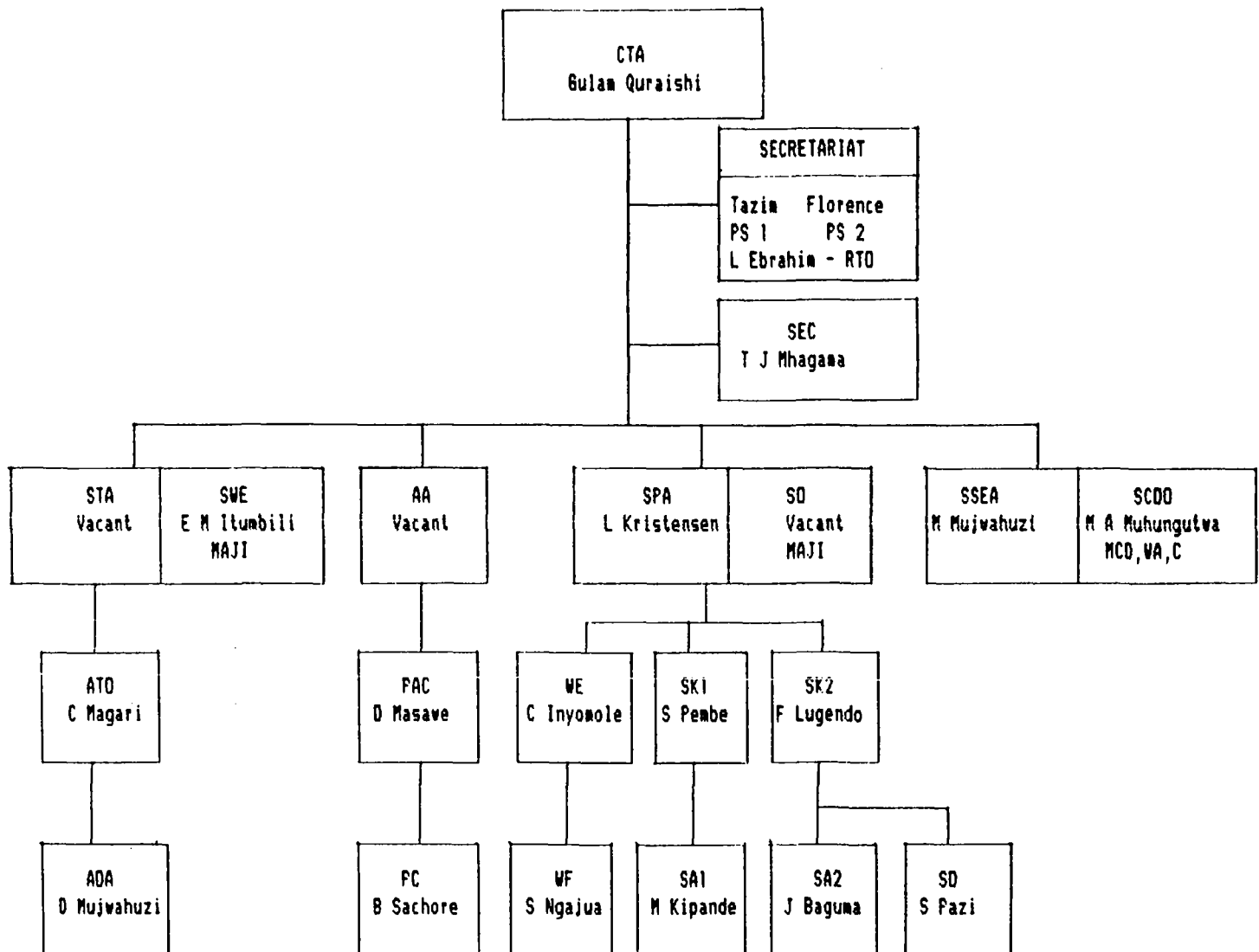
PICU - Project Implementation Coordination Unit  
CTA - Chief Technical Adviser  
RPA - Regional Project Adviser  
VIPA - Village Participation Adviser  
OMA - Operation & Maintenance Adviser  
IWA - Inter-regional Workshop Adviser

GQ/CTA  
91.08.19

**DANIDA WATER PROJECT**  
Project Implementation Coordination Unit  
DAR ES SALAAM

18 June 1991

**O R G A N O G R A M**



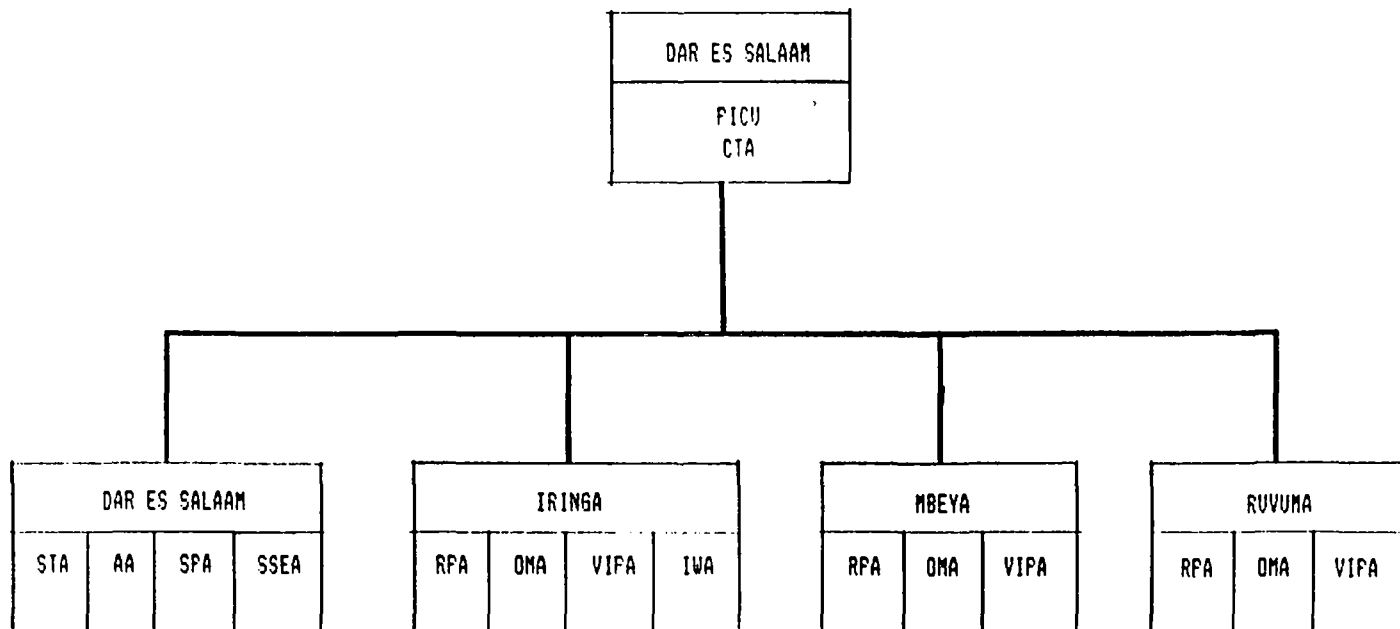
**ABBREVIATIONS**

CTA - Chief Technical Adviser  
STA - Senior Technical Adviser  
SWE - Senior Water Engineer  
AA - Accounts Adviser  
SPA - Stores & Procurement Adviser  
SSEA - Senior Socio-Economic Adviser  
SCDO - Senior Community Development Officer  
ATO - Administration & Transport Officer  
PAC - Project Accountant  
WE - Workshop Engineer  
SO - Stores Officer  
SEC - Security Officer  
MAJI - Ministry of Water, Energy & Minerals  
MCD, WA, C - Ministry of Community Development,  
Women Affairs & Children

ADA - Administration Assistant  
SK1 - Storekeeper 1 (General)  
SK2 - Storekeeper 2  
(Spares, Tools & Purchasing)  
SA1 - Stores Assistant 1  
SA2 - Stores Assistant 2  
FC - Project Cashier  
WF - Workshop Foreman  
SD - Stores Driver  
PS 1 - Personal Secretary 1  
PS 2 - Personal Secretary 2  
RTO - Radio & Telephone Operator

**DANIDA WATER PROJECT  
OVERALL FICU ORGANIZATION (ADVISERS)**

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**LEGEND**

FICU - Project Implementation Coordination Unit  
CTA - Chief Technical Adviser  
STA - Senior Technical Adviser  
AA - Accounts Adviser  
SPA - Stores & Procurement Adviser  
SSEA - Senior Socio-Economic Adviser  
RPA - Regional Project Adviser  
OMA - Operation & Maintenance Adviser  
VIFA - Village Participation Adviser  
IWA - Inter-regional Workshop Adviser

GQ/CTA  
23.08.91

**Consolidated budget figures for various  
economic activities.**

**Prepared by PICU September 1991  
on the request by the Review Mission.**

**PLANOP BUDGET  
1990 - 1994**

**ALLOWANCES (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
3.1.2	100				100
1.1.2		15	12	15	42
1.2.8		60	60	-	120
1.3.4		30	60	60	150
1.5.1		6	6	6	18
1.5.3		40	40	60	140
2.1.4		25	25	25	75
2.2.2		200	200	150	550
2.2.4		25	25	25	75
GRAND TOTAL	100	401	428	341	1270



**PLANOP BUDGET  
1990 - 1994**

**TRAINING (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
3.1.2	30				30
3.1.3	20				20
3.1.4	20				20
3.1.8	30				30
3.2.1	600				600
1.1.1		14.5	14.5	14.5	43.5
1.1.2		2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5
1.2.4		71.25	100.5	37.75	209.5
1.2.5		75	100	75	250
1.2.7		12.5	12.5	12.5	37.5
1.2.8		25	50	50	125
1.3.1		250	250	125	625
1.3.2		25	25	25	75
2.1.2		1305	1250	1000	3555
2.1.4		5	5	5	15
2.1.5		115	115	85	315
2.1.6		10	10	20	40
2.1.7		2	2	2	6
2.3.3		50	50	50	150
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1962.75</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1504.25</b>	<b>6154</b>
Communication materials					2445
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b><u>8599</u></b>

**PLANOP BUDGET**  
**1990 - 1994**  
**COMMUNICATION MATERIALS & FILM STRIPS, (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
3.2.2	1210				1210
3.2.3	125	-	-	-	125
1.3.4		200	150	150	500
1.4.1		50	50	-	100
1.5.4		50	50	50	150
2.2.4		50	50	50	150
2.3.2		50	50	50	150
2.3.5		20	20	20	60
GRAND TOTAL	1335	420	370	320	2445

**PLANOP BUDGET**  
**1990 - 1994**  
**MOTORBIKES (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
3.1.1	150				150
1.2.3		1200	1440	420	3060
1.3.2		360			360
1.5.3		120	168	96	384
2.1.3		480	336	360	1176
2.1.5		48	48	48	144
2.1.7		24	24	24	72
2.1.8		144	144	144	432
GRAND TOTAL	150	2376	2160	1092	5778

**PLANOP BUDGET**  
**1990 - 1994**  
**VEHICLES RUNNING COSTS (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
1.1.1		30	50	50	130
1.1.2		50	40	50	140
1.1.3		50	50	50	150
1.2.8		50	50	-	100
1.3.4			50	50	100
1.5.3		287.5	252.5	5	545
2.1.3		150	155	150	455
2.1.4		100	100	100	300
2.1.5		65	48	65	178
2.1.7		7.5	7.5	7.5	22.5
2.1.8		495	495	495	1485
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1285</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>1022.5</b>	<b>3605.5</b>

**PLANOP BUDGET**  
**1990 - 1994**  
**SALARY (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
2.1.3		400	280	287.5	967.5
3.1.2	500	-	-	-	500
<b>GRAND TOTAL 500</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>1467.5</b>

**PLANOP BUDGET**  
**1990 - 1994**  
**BICYCLES (DKK x1000)**

REF.NO.	PICU	IRINGA	MBEYA	RUVUMA	TOTAL
1.3.2	-	360	200	100	660
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>360</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>660</b>

**Comments from MAENDELEO to draft final report.**

The Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam reported by Amtel 884 of 30th December 1991 to have received the following comments on 27th December 1991 from Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children:

citb.

national:

it is very doubtful that picu will be in a position to work out formalized cooperation of maji and maendeleo. this is a much bigger problem, which, perhaps, calls his excellency the president of the united republic of tanzania intervention by way of issuing directive(s).

on the appointment of national training coordinator from maji, it is not clear as to how training for the software component of the project, i.e. communities participation is going to be taken care of.

regional level:

regarding placements of senior cdos in both the rcdo's and rwes offices. it is being observed here that the arrangement puts a lot of staff stress on the part of maendeleo. further, it is doubtful whether those senior cdos were being effectively utilized. it might thus be proper at this stage to revisit this arrangement in the view to reducing to one senior cdo in each region for the project. this present arrangement further exacerbates the problem of lack of coordination of maji and maendeleo.

on the issue of transfer of village participation advisers (vpas) to rcdo's office, here it is noted that the transfer is a digression from original design of the project. where are they placed at present and why transfer them? since the need for vpas did not originate from cd workers their placement in rcdo's office might bring discontent to the rcdo's office. in fact a prominent question asked while struggling to obtain work permits for vpas was, are there no local cd workers who should have filled in the posts? if their transfer is all that necessary, i would indeed agree that tors for the vpas be revisited first.

as regards employment of vpas as cdas upon completion of training at cd training institutes, maendeleo cannot help much. cdas are employed by the local government service commission and posted to districts under district executive directors. it is the deds who will determine whether there is need for cdas in their respective areas of jurisdiction or not.

cits.

**Comments from Regional Water Engineer/  
Regional Project Adviser in Ruvuma region.**

JVM

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF WATER, ENERGY & MINERALS

30 DEC. 1991  
104 Tanz 86  
Royal Danish Embassy,  
P.O. Box 9171,  
DSM.



DANIDA WATER PROJECT  
OFFICE: MAJI SONGEA  
P. O. BOX 951  
SONGEA  
TANZANIA  
PHONE: 309

Att: Jacob Vinding Madsen, Councillor

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

DPR.31/89

Date 27/12/1991

RE: COMMENTS TO FINAL DRAFT REPORT OF FIRST ANNUAL JOINT TANZANIA -  
DANISH REVIEW MISSION.

Please find the following comments to the above report.

Chapter 5.6 page 36 "Role of village participation" last sentence:

Quote: The VP - cell in both Ruvuma and Iringa regions expressed their  
concern regarding lack of access to transport .....etc.

We do not support this statement

In Ruvuma, by then, cars were issued according to needs from our car  
pool. That was also the case for VP cell. In addition VP-cell had  
their own car allocated to them to which they, at any time had 1st  
priority for its use.

Besides VIPA have his own car outside our car pool meant for village  
participation activities only. VIPA alone is fully controlling the  
movements of this car.

RCDO's car is earmarked for village participation activities only.

Today VIPA has his own car pool ment for village participation  
activities only.

Reference should also be made to chapter 6.13 Cooperation between the  
Project and the Regional Forestry and Natural Resources Department.

Here it is said that all regions (Ruvuma, Mbeya) should adhere to what is stated in plan OP and they use Iringa as an example.

In Ruvuma we cannot see the difference in the Ruvuma model and the Iringa model on this matter.

Also in Ruvuma this activity has been transferred to Regional Natural Resources Department where our Forest Officer has his office.

However he gets financial as well as logistical support from the Water Project. Naturally he works in close cooperation with RPA as well as our Project Engineers.

We would also like to mention that we think the report generalize too much between the 3 regions. It should to a larger extent have evaluated the 3 regions separately.

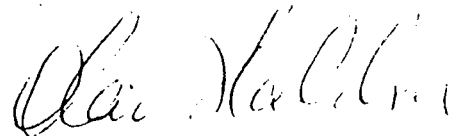
What is valid for one region does not necessarily need to be valid in the other two regions.

Yours sincerely,



J. Kababi

Regional Water Engineer



Olav Haldorsen

Regional Project Adviser

Copy: CTA



**Comments from PICU.**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF WATER, ENERGY & MINERALS

Udenrigsministeriet TAS 3  
Copenhagen  
DENMARK

Fax No. 31-540533



DANIDA WATER PROJECT  
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION  
COORDINATION UNIT (PICU)  
OFFICE, MAJI UBUNGO  
P. O. BOX 9171  
DAR ES SALAAM  
PHONE: 48174/48145  
TELEX: 41923

Attention: Mr. Erik Siørslev Jensen  
Senior Technical Adviser

TSA3

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

C. 1/28

MODT. I VII. arkiveret 10.01.92

28. JAN. 1992

PICU comments on the Final Draft Report of the  
First Annual Joint Tanzanian-Danish Review Mission,  
which took place in Tanzania, 26th August - 12th  
September, 1991

We wish to inform you that we have today submitted our comprehensive  
comments on the above-captioned Draft Report to the Royal Danish  
Embassy, Dar es Salaam, attention Mr. Jakob Madsen, Counsellor  
Development.

I wish to apologize for the delay in submitting PICU's comments which  
was due to unavoidable circumstances.

Yours sincerely,

Gulam Quraishi  
Chief Technical Adviser

GQ/is

COMMENTS ON THE FINAL DRAFT REPORT OF THE FIRST  
ANNUAL JOINT TANZANIA - DANISH PREVIEW MISSION, IN  
TANZANIA 26 AUGUST -12 SEPTEMBER, 1991

1.0 PAGE 6, ITEM 3.1 (a)

"It would be illogical to have a higher coverage than the design population".

- 1.1 Strictly speaking the whole existing population takes water from the existing system albeit at a lower per capita figure, even though the design population figure may be less than the present population. Therefore, in reality the whole population is covered even though inadequately.

2.0 PAGE 10, PARA 2

"..... doubtful that the effect of the delayed arrival of some expatriate advisers is so great as explained by PICU, .....some expatriate advisory posts may be phased out earlier than expected in the PlanOp".

- 2.1 At the initial stages of any new phase when introducing new concepts and strategies, it is of vital importance that all advisors are in post. In the case of PICU, at any one time in the first year about half of the advisors posts were vacant (7 out of 14). At PICU, Dar es salaam, on the technical side only the CTA was in post which means staffing was at 50% capacity on the technical level because of the STA not being in post.

- 2.2 The actual physical lack of people has had a major delaying effect on the implementation of the new strategies of Phase 3. This is all the more so considering the re-organization of the Ministry of Water and other ministries which took place during this period and the consequent reshuffling of senior staff in government. Instead of 2 ministries PICU has to now deal with 3 ministries and had to wait until the new staff in government had adjusted to their new positions, and roles.

2.3 PICU fully agrees that some expatriate advisory posts may be phased out earlier than expected in the PlanOp. But to earlier phase out a post, there must first be an incumbent in the post! This was not the case until now for 6-7 of the posts.

3.0 PAGE 10, PARA 5

"As to the design criteria this seems in the views of the Review Mission to be a fatal mistake at PICU"

3.1 No mistake was made by PICU nor is it a fatal one. If any mistake was done, it was done by DSU in the last years of Phase II and inherited by PICU. The facts are as follows.

3.1.1 Mbeya and Iringa

- (a) Of the 115 villages in Phase 3, in Mbeya and Iringa, the design of the majority of these schemes (68 in all for Mbeya and Iringa) was carried out during the years 1988-1989 before the establishment of PICU. There was no way in which PICU could do anything about design criteria.
- (b) Many of the villages in Phase 3 designed in 1988-1989 were later phases of schemes started in Phase 1 and Phase 2 which already had transmission lines designed and built on the basis of 25 lpcd.
- (c) Of the 34 villages out of the total of 50 in Phase 3 already designed in Iringa, 21 were designed in 1988-1989 and orders placed for pipes for 14 of them before PICU took over in 1990.
- (d) 34 villages in Mbeya out of 65 in Phase 3 were designed prior to the start of Phase 3 on the basis of 25 lpcd in 1988-89 (many of them later phases of already existing schemes).

### 3.1.2 Ruvuma

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All of Ruvuma regions Phase 3 schemes were designed on 35 lpcd.

### 3.2 Conclusion

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- (a) No village for Phase 3 has been designed on the basis of 25 lpcd since PICU came into being in July 1990, and the new figure of 33 lpcd has been used despite its not having been sanctioned officially.
- (b) To formalize the introduction of 33 lpcd in Phase 3 (instead of the figures of 25 lpcd used for Phase I and II by DSU and for Phase 3 schemes in 1988-89 which is the design criteria handed over by DSU to PICU), PICU wished to request the Review Mission to clear the confusion.
- (c) The confusion apparently was caused already in Mikumi in 1988 where it was stated that the adoption of the new per capita consumptions as recommended by CCKK was subject to the approval of DANIDA. As far as we know this was never done officially. This was supported by one resource person Mr. Hans Egerrup during the review mission.
- (d) Any damage done is minimal and was unavoidable as it was done before PICU and its present staff took over in 1990.
- (e) In Phase 2, peak factor was 3,0 giving a peak flow of 75 lpcd. In phase 3, the factor is 2,5 giving a peak flow of  $33 \times 2,5 = 82$  lpcd. The difference is not much except for design of transmission pipelines. Even here, there is in general, a built-in excess capacity due to the selection of the next largest standard pipe diameter size.

4.0 PAGE 10. ITEM 3.2.3. 2ND PARAGRAPH

"The PICU decision to suspend nearly all long-term training activities consequently have created delays and dissatisfaction at regional and district level".

4.1 The circular issued by PICU in May 1991 is quite clear.

4.2 The temporary general "hold" on long-term training activities applied only to overseas long-period training of 1 year or more, outside Africa, and would be there only for a couple of months until August. However, it was made clear that even in this period, requests would be received and processed on an individual basis. This was done.

4.3 It was made clear that beneficiary training should continue to be carried on as before. One problem was that funds for beneficiary training were being channelled through the RVE and delays of upto 2 months were experienced before Treasury released the funds.

This problem has now been avoided by channelling the funds directly to the Community Participation Section through the DPO.

4.4 PICU has always attached great importance and gives top priority to training at all levels, particularly at the village and district level. This is now being done on an organized basis based on the recently completed Training Plan.

5.0 PAGE 11. ITEM 4.1. COOPERATION BETWEEN MAJI AND MAENDELEO AT ALL LEVELS

5.1 This work has already started and contact has been made with the Ag. Commissioner, Maendeleo, and the Ag. DDCM, MAJI, through PICU. It appears, however, that this is a task beyond the authority of PICU and needs intervention at a much higher level than PICU.

5.2 PICU has also contacted Mrs Hilda Gondwe, the country coordinator for PROWESS to formalize coordination.

6.0 PAGE 12. ITEM 4.3 O & M ORGANIZATION

6.1 The report emphasizes the importance of all recurrent costs at district level for operation and maintenance to be met by the Districts and further state that no vehicles etc. should be transferred to the districts until the project is convinced that the arrangement is sustainable.

6.2 To properly execute the operation and maintenance function, the planOp provides for provision of motorcycles to staff at district level but no allowance has been made for running costs (fuel, spares, night-outs allowances) which are expected to be met by the districts. On the other hand it is clear that the districts, today, do not have the financial capability to meet the above running costs.

6.3 Therefore, if we are to achieve the objectives of providing a village based O & M system and monitoring its effectiveness during Phase 3, we would be forced to provide, in the initial stages, all running expenses, knowing fully well this is not sustainable in order to get the whole O & M system started. If running costs are not provided by the project there is no logic in providing the motorcycles and the whole O & M set-up will be a non-starter.

6.4 PICU is of the opinion that in the initial stage, the project should provide all running expenses for at least the motorcycles. In all other aspects such as transfer of MU's or vehicles to DWE or District Maendeleo we still support the suspension until the districts prove that they can meet the annual recurrent costs.

7.0 PAGE 13 ITEM 4.5.

DWE facilities, Bicycles for schemes attendants.

7.1 Work on improvement of office, workshop and store facilities for DWE is now ongoing.

7.2. Difficulties are being experienced on the planning of upgrading of existing MAENDELEO office facilities at district level due to the very low budget figure of 10,000 DKK per district allocated in the PlanOp. This is totally insufficient. PICU will submit a revised budget figure in February, 1992.

7.3 Bicycles at the rate of one bicycle per gravity village for all completed villages are being ordered now.

8.0 PAGE 14. ITEM 4.5 SHARING RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN PICU AND RVE

8.1 PICU's role and duties are well-defined under 4.2 in the National PlanOp. PICU fully agrees that it should not involve itself in routine day-to-day issues and has made every effort not to do so.

8.2 At the meetings in the regions held in October 1990<sup>1</sup>, it appeared that the regions in the past had considered PICU's duties as performed under 4.2 of PlanOp as interference in day-to-day activities. This was thoroughly discussed and sorted out to everyone's satisfaction.

8.3 As long as some funds are being channelled through DPO, the Advisors will be implementors to this extent. Unfortunately, at present, it is not practical to channel all funds through the Treasury to RVEs and RCDOs as many disbursements and expenditures being made today do not conform to existing government financial regulations and as such must be made by DPO.



8.4 The project will be fully integrated and sustainable and Advisors working full-time as advisors, only when all funds are channelled through the Treasury and existing government financial regulations are followed.

9.0 PAGE 16. PARA 3

".... recommend that all basic training activities be restarted as soon as possible".

9.1 This must be a misunderstanding. Basic training activities have been going on all the time, so there is no question of "restarting". What PICU has done is to facilitate flow of funds directly to VIPA.

10.0 PAGE 16. LEARNING MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP (T2) AND PROJECT STRATEGY, PLANNING & MANAGEMENT SEMINAR (M2)

10.1 The T2 course will be held in January, 1992 and the M2 course is planned later on.

11.0 PAGE 17 ITEM 4.8. INTERREGIONAL COORDINATORS

11.1 The following task-force have been established.

Iringa

- O&M Task Force (including Transport)
- Community Participation Task Force

Mbeya

- Technical Task Force

Ruvuma

Handpump Technology and Hydrogeology Task Force

11.2 The O & M task force has already had its first meeting in Njombe in December, 1991.

11.3 The Transport meeting will be held in Ruvuma on January 14-16, 1992.

11.4 "Revision of VP Handbook Committee" meetings have already met twice.

12.0 PAGE 19. ITEM 4.11. LOCAL & REGIONAL PROCUREMENT

12.1 A study tour to among others, the neighboring countries of Kenya, Zimbabwe, Botswana is planned in mid 1992.

13.0 PAGE 19. ITEM 4.9. PARA 1

A Tanzanian counterpart has been identified for the Procurement & Stores Adviser. Detailed stores decentralization plans to the 3 regions are being worked out. Preliminary plans have already been made.

14.0 PAGE 20. ITEM 4.12. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

14.1 Budget monitoring based on PlanOp distribution of activities has now been established effective 1992.

15.0 PAGE 26. ITEM 5.3. PARA 3. TRAINING OF VPA'S AS CDA'S

"Partly it is due to lack of appropriate coordination and follow-up from PICU's side"

15.1 The Review Mission observed that due to financial constraints within MAENDELEO in operating the CD colleges, students intake at each of the CD colleges has been reduced from 50 to 15 for the educational year 1991.

15.2 The above is a correct observation. However what is not correct is the subsequent statement in the report which implies that PICU is to blame for the failure of MAENDELEO to admit all 50 students. The statement under dispute reads as follows: "Partly, it is due to lack of appropriate coordination and follow-up from PICU's side". This statement is not correct because after PICU was informed by MAENDELEO that the VPA's whom the Project had recommended to join CD colleges could not be admitted because of financial constraints within MAENDELEO, PICU followed up the matter with Danida Mission and MAENDELEO. The final result was that all the VPAs the Project had recommended to be trained in CD colleges were admitted for the academic Year 1991.

16.0 PAGE 33. LAST PARA: BUDGET RESPONSIBILITY TO VP CELL

16.1 With effect from 1992, the Community Participation Section (VIPA/RCDO) will have full control and responsibility over all resources, financial, manpower and transport.

17.0 PAGE 34. TRANSPORT VP-CELLS

17.1 Community Participation Section already has its own Transport pool with effect from late 1991.

18.0 PAGE 40. PARA 4. FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR MEDIUM DEEP BOREHOLE PROGRAMMES

18.1 The feasibility study cannot be embarked upon as all the three regions have rejected the idea and will not support such a study considering the consequences.

19.0 PAGE 41. ITEM 6.6. BETTER DEWATERING EQUIPMENT & SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AT RINGWELL SITES

19.1 These are now being introduced.

"The number of vehicles under the project is too high, and that the re-investment policy which phases out vehicles after 3 to 4 years is not financially optimal."

20.1 This is not borne out by the statements made by the regions during the meetings held in October 1991.

20.2 The size of the fleet has not been increased since the time of DSU in 1989.

20.3 At no time have vehicles been phased out after 3 years in the project. The normal time of phasing out vehicles as it exists at present is 4 to 5 years with the emphasis on the 5. Judging by advertisements in the newspapers, it is not unusual that parastatals phase out their vehicles after 4 years.

21.0 PAGE 48. ITEM 7.1. PARA 2. COST-SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

21.1 This cost-savings campaign has now been started in right earnest throughout the project.

22.0 PAGE 49. BUFFER STORES

22.1 All obsolete and dead-stock has now been classified and inventoried, and permission obtained from the Government to dispose of it. This will be done in the immediate future.

22.2 Buffer stocks will be reduced to 3-4 million DKK by 1993 when decentralization is completed.

23.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

- 23.1 PICU would be grateful if it was adequately consulted at all stages during the review missions visit in Tanzania. PICU feels this was not done as is evidenced by some controversial statements and misrepresentation of facts made in the Draft Report which could easily have been avoided if PICU had been given the opportunity to clarify and explain, in order for the Mission to get a complete picture.
- 23.2 The question of how far the opinion of an individual is given importance as being representative for that of a region, in particular when the senior regional authorities are at variance with it, merits further attention.
- 23.3 Finally, PICU is grateful for the valuable recommendations and guidelines contained in the Draft Report. These will prove of immense help to PICU in carrying out its functions.

GQ/CTA  
PICU  
10/01/92

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