

Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program AF Technical Assessment Addendum

1. The purpose of the Technical Assessment (TA) Addendum is to document the Parent Program's performance to date, describe the implementation of recommendations from the original Technical Assessment, document any changes in the operating environment and assess any new areas included in the Additional Financing (AF). The summary findings of the Parent Program TA are also presented.

A. Summary findings of Parent Program Technical Assessment

2. The Technical Assessment, completed during the preparation of the Parent Program, assessed the Water Supply Development Program II (WSDP II) which was launched in 2016, prior to the Program. The findings of the Parent Program Technical Assessment are summarized below.

3. Given the considerable challenges of providing sustainable access to rural water and sanitation service in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Water Supply Development Program is technically assessed as a reasonably sound Program to deliver rural water supply and sanitation investments in Tanzania. A key Program element that requires strengthening is the sustainability of investments in the sector. The following summarizes the Technical Assessment of the WSDP, including updated sector data where available:

4. **Water supply.** The Community-based Water Supply Organizations' (CBWSOs) capacity gaps and the village-level delivery model for rural water supply remain the major challenges that need to be addressed at scale by reshaping local institutional procedures and the prevailing incentive structures. Water supply investments mainly support capital investment in new water supply schemes. Insufficient priority is given to sustaining existing schemes that often fall into a state of disrepair. The failure of water points (WPs) can be due to minor faults such as broken taps or more serious issues including borehole failure. Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Payment by Results (PbR) verification data, shows that nationally, 49 percent of WPs were functional in 2021, with 51 percent functional in the regions supported by the PbR and only 46 percent in non-supported regions. With regard to new construction and rehabilitation, measures are necessary to enable institutions to provide quality assurance, standardization, and enforce value-for-money considerations. Another critical issue involves the CBWSOs' capacity in financial and operational management. These challenges often originate from the tariff and range from limitations in the beneficiaries' ability to pay but also from the CBWSOs' ability to charge a reasonable tariff to cover their operational and maintenance costs.

5. **Sanitation and hygiene.** There is insufficient focus on creating demand for household sanitation and improving the supply of affordable and locally available sanitation and hygiene products. Although soap and handwashing facilities are often available at the household level and people are aware of the importance of washing hands with soap, knowledge does not necessarily always translate into handwashing practice. The 2016 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) reported that a place for washing hands was observed in more than 8 in 10 households (81 percent). However, the percentage of households which had an observed facility, soap and water was much lower at 47.1 percent. There is a clear need to strengthen sanitation and hygiene behavior change. Coverage of sanitation facilities in schools is often insufficient and facilities are typically unclean and poorly maintained. This is due to limited budgets and higher enrollment of students which sometimes exceeds the student drop hole ratios. In 2021, data from 3,924 government schools across the country showed that there is still a way to go to improve coverage. The DLI 4 target for school sanitation is to have at least one drop hole per 40 girls and one per 50 boys, however only 56 percent of government schools nationwide are

currently meeting this DLI target. On average there are 64 girls and 66 boys respectively per drop hole. Poor access to sanitation and hygiene is exacerbated by low availability of water, including for cleaning and handwashing, in some schools. Efforts are needed to improve the infrastructure both for schools and HCFs.

6. **Institutions.** Both national and regional-/district-level staff show limited leadership and motivation to fully deliver on their responsibilities, and the coordination of the NSC at the district level is weak due to a lack of coordination mechanisms. A key challenge is the lack of funds allocated to sanitation and delays in disbursement of funds to the district level. From the national to regional and district levels, there is a need for additional technical support. The delivery mechanism for rural water supply is also weak with varying levels of technical capacity at the key local executing institutions. The GoT is addressing this through its initiative to establish an agency for rural water supply to support the development, management, and ensuring sustainability of rural water supply services.

B. Parent Program implementation performance

7. The Program performance section of the TA Addendum describes the Parent Program performance to date, sets out the implementation challenges experienced during Parent Project implementation to date and makes recommendations to address those challenges through the AF in text boxes. This section also describes progress on implementing the recommendations from the Parent Project TA, presented in tables.

Overall Program Performance

8. The Parent Program is on track to achieve its objectives with several targets already met and others likely being met ahead of time. Implementation progress (IP) and progress towards achieving the PDO have been rated Satisfactory or Moderately Satisfactory since implementation started. The Parent Program has so far disbursed about 90 percent of the credit amount, including an advance payment of 20 percent. The PDO indicators of access to improved water sources and sustainable functioning WPs are also likely to be met by the current Program closing date, if not in advance. The Results Areas, Disbursement Linked Indicators, Program targets and results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Progress to date

Results areas	DLIs and PDO indicators ¹		Yr 1	Yr 2	End Program Target
Results area 1	DLI1 and PDO indicator: Number of people with access to improved WS	Target	450,000	1,140,000	3,000,000
		Actual	1,831,543	3,370,353	
	DLI2 and PDO indicator: Number of sustainably functioning water points Public / HHC	Target	33,611	36,371	45,000
		Actual	(WPs) 36,831 (HHC) 47,496	26,363 25,079	
Results area 2	DLI3 and PDO indicator: Number of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	Target	400,000	1,300,000	4,000,000
		Actual	2,602,650	4,670,260	
	DLI4: Number of public primary schools with access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities	Target	100	450	1,500
		Actual	185	637	
	DLI5 and PDO indicator: Number of villages that achieve and sustain community-wide sanitation (achieve/sustain)	Target	50	350	1,250
		Actual	(achieved) 72 (sustained) 0	(achieved) 246 (sustained) 42	

¹ Noted where DLI is also a PDO indicator.

Results area 3	DLI6: Number of villages with CBWSO with improved O&M capacity Level I / Level II	Target	550	1,330	3,667
		Actual	578 / 650 Total 1,228	812 / 2,663 Total 3,475	
	DLI7 and PDO indicator: Number of participating districts submitting accurate and complete M&E data	Target	86	86	86
		Actual	54	59	
	DLI8: RUWASA support	Target	Agency established	Audit Unit and QA&QC mechanism operational	Tech. support agreement signed and implemented with 50% of CBWSOs
		Actual	Agency established	Audit Unit and QA&QC mechanism operational	

9. Despite the strong progress made under the Program, some technical issues have been identified during implementation which require improvement. These issues mainly relate to the sustainability, inclusiveness and scope of both water and sanitation investments under the Program. Implementation performance, challenges and recommendations are presented below by DLI.

Water supply

10. **DLI 1: Design and construction of new water schemes and rehabilitation/expansion of existing schemes.** On water supply, the Program has generally performed well on increasing access to water supply, with more than 3.3 million people having already gained access to improved water supply with adequate pressure and closer to their houses, exceeding the end Program target of three million people. The Program has standardized the inclusion of a functioning chlorination system to enhance water quality at water schemes, by including it as a DLI criteria, which has been a game changer for the sector. Despite strong performance under DLI 1, the following issues have been experienced during implementation:

- *Borehole design and construction quality.* Boreholes under the Program suffer from design and construction quality issues which impact on their reliability as water sources. RUWASA has established a dedicated unit for quality assurance (QA) for project planning, design, construction and service delivery which complies with the QA provisions included in the new 4th edition of the Design, Construction Supervision, Operation and Maintenance Manual (DCOM) (developed in 2020). Since the QA unit has only recently been introduced, its actual impact on water schemes financed under the Program is unclear; however, it is assessed that these measures are likely to contribute to improving borehole design and construction.
- *Service levels below minimum standards.* In some limited cases service levels fall below the minimum service level defined by the Water Policy, where the population reported to be served by a water scheme exceeds 500 persons per two tap WP.
- *Non-compliance with requirements for water quality certificate or water source certification.* In some cases, WPs could not meet the required criteria for water quality certification (Year 2 verification: 10,743 WPs were eliminated) or water source certification (Year 2 verification: 3,802 of 44,762 WPs verified as functional, were eliminated because they were supplied by uncertified water sources.)
- *Flow test.* In some cases, WPs are not meeting the required verification criteria of being able to fill a bucket in 2 minutes (Year 2 verification: 4,028 WPs were eliminated for this reason)

11. The Parent Program incentivized both connection to WPs and household connections (HHC).

Given the limited amount of AF available, the Program will now focus its support to the poorest in the Program areas and focus on constructing, rehabilitating, or sustaining WPs, rather than HHCs. Consequently, the HHC is no longer an eligible typology under DLI 1 (number of people with access to an improved water supply) and DLI 2 (number of sustainably functioning water points), and disbursement will be against WPs only.²

12. The Program has also experienced some challenges in sustaining access to water supply services linked to failure to comply with Program DLI criteria and the re-classification of areas from rural to urban. Good results have been achieved under **DLI 6: Number of villages with CBWSO with improved O&M capacity** and **DLI 8: RUWASA established and operationalized** (DLI 6: 812 (Level 1) and 2,663 (Level 2) and DLI 8: RUWASA is established and operational with technical support agreements signed and implemented with 10 % of CBWSOs). However, this has not translated into correspondingly strong achievement under **DLI 2: Number of sustainably functioning water points**, (36,831 Public WPs in year 1 dropping to 26,363 in year 2 and 47,496 household connections, dropping to 25,079 in year 2). Further investigation has shown that the drop is not due to a decline in the functionality of WPs but rather for the following key reasons:

- Failure by some districts to reach the threshold for maintaining properly functioning WPs, consequently preventing the districts from receiving funds. The threshold is set at 75 percent of the baseline, however the baseline is not sufficiently accurate. *Solution: It is proposed that more accurate data from year 2 of the Program will be used to create a new baseline.*
- Non-compliance with Program requirements for water quality certificates and adequate WP flow rates (as above, under DLI 1). *Solution: RUWASA is currently addressing this issue by providing financial support to CBWSOs to conduct the required water quality testing (in conjunction with MoW regional labs) and conducting a targeted assessment of WPs/taps in bid to resolve the flow issues.*
- 40 LGAs, which were previously under RUWASA's jurisdiction during the first year and the second year of the Program, have been reclassified from rural to urban. The reclassification has resulted in a reduction of over 12,000 functioning WPs in RUWASA's jurisdiction. *Solution: This will be better presented in the explanation for DLI 2 results.*

13. RUWASA introduced a new data management system in year 2 resulting in them being able to produce more accurate data, a key objective of the Program. RUWASA has taken a number of important steps to address the sustainability of water supply under the Program including: attaching specialists to CBWSOs to support O&M; signing technical support agreements with CBWSOs; developing a "service area model" (ongoing) aimed at strengthening the capacity of CBWSOs to cover all O&M costs by clustering villages to be served by a single CBWSO; developing service delivery guidelines for CBWSOs; and developing a mechanism of spare-parts supply chain and after-sales services support (including piloting the use of private sector).

14. Despite these steps, issues remain in sustaining water supply services, including high O&M costs due to high unit costs for fuel and electricity (CBWSOs/rural water supply schemes are charged TANESCO's highest tariff of 350 TSH/15 USD cents per kWh, rather than the lowest tariff of TSH 156/6.7 USD cents per kWh); and low technical and financial management capacity of CBWSOs to sustain water services. The issue of low CBWSO capacity has been compounded by ineffective

² Although the household connection is no longer an eligible typology, RUWASA requested the Independent Verification Agent (IVA) to report on the number of household connections in the program areas for the monitoring purpose.

technical backstopping systems for supporting the CBWSOs.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. Given the strong performance against DLI 1, reduce the DLI 1 unit payment.
2. Strengthen DLI 1 criteria related to the minimum number of people served per outlet and increase the focus on public WPs through removal of household water connections as an eligible typology for DLI 1 and DLI 2 under the Program.
3. Although, as per point 2 above, household water connections will be removed as an eligible typology under the Program, support should be provided to RUWASA to make household connections outside of the Program through a new DLI 8 milestone to create a payment structure for household connections.
4. Create a new baseline for DLI 2, based on the more accurate data from year 2 of the Program.
5. RUWASA should provide financial support to CBWSOs to conduct the required water quality testing (in conjunction with MoW regional labs) and conduct a targeted assessment of WPs/taps in bid to resolve the flow issues.
6. Make disbursement under DLI 6, proportional to the number of functioning WPs for a CBWSO and provide an incentive for CBWSOs to sustain achievement of DLI 6 Level II.
7. Include universal access criteria for public WPs under DLI 1 as an additional criteria, rather than a disbursement criteria.
8. Continue to engage the authorities to secure a universal T3 electricity tariff for CBWSOs (a lower tariff charged to medium-sized industries).
9. Leverage Public Private Partnership financing for rural water supply to drive efficiencies and reduce costs through a new DLI 10.
10. Establish and operationalize a technical support center model for CBWSOs' technical backstopping (for which a concept note has already been developed).

Table 2: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations

Recommendation	Status
Chlorination practices should be adopted to improve the microbiological water quality in piped rural water schemes through capacity building of CBWSOs in the installation and operation of simple mechanical chlorine dispensers within the distribution system.	Simple chlorine dispensers have been installed and are functioning within the distribution system of water schemes financed under DLI 1.
Establish a quality assurance mechanism to assure the quality of works in the water sector	RUWASA has established Quality Assurance Unit with a Quality Assurance/Quality Control mechanism complying with DCOM provisions. Respective procedures have been followed in all water schemes financed under DLI 1.
Finalize and adopt guidelines for major and minor repairs of water schemes	RUWASA has developed an Operation and Maintenance Guideline which has been approved by the Board of Directors. Workshops to disseminate the guidelines are ongoing.
Develop engineering design standards for water supply schemes that promote efficient water schemes and adequate service levels	RUWASA has developed a draft concept note for an individual consultancy to customize DCOM provisions to rural service levels.
Standardize hand pump models	RUWASA has developed an Operation and Maintenance Guideline which has been approved

	by the Board of Directors. Workshops to disseminate the guidelines are ongoing.
Set minimum quality standards for water supply components and spares	RUWASA has developed an Operation and Maintenance Guideline which has been approved by the Board of Directors. Workshops to disseminate the guidelines are ongoing.
Develop and roll out a borehole quality improvement plan including capacity building on drilling supervision for Government staff and forming an association of borehole drillers.	RUWASA has signed MoU with MoW's Water Resources Management Department which requires Basin Water Boards to undertake Quality Assurance for borehole development. This includes capacity building on drilling supervision for RUWASA staff.
Adopt innovative new technologies such as solar water pumping to reduce operational costs and promote increased efficiency and reliability in rural water supply.	Although a number of solar water pumping systems have been installed under the Program, future solar installations under the Program will be challenging to implement due to ethical limitations on sourcing photovoltaic panels from China.
Accelerate the process of CBWSO registration to establish them as officially recognized organizations	The process of CBWSO registration has been accelerated, with cumulatively over 3,500 villages now served by registered CBWSOs. In addition, women are being appointed to top positions of leadership in CBWSOs.
Incentivize LGA staff to work more closely with CBWSOs, including planning and budgeting with district water and sanitation departments and inviting CBWSOs to attend biannual community and practice meetings.	DLI 6 has been effective in incentivizing LGA staff to work more closely with CBWSOs, including planning and budgeting with district water and sanitation departments and inviting CBWSOs to attend biannual community and practice meetings. The community and practice meetings have included water system management, business planning, financial bookkeeping, establishing contracts, and local private operator oversight.
Provide training and knowledge strengthening for technicians and other field staff and CBWSOs in areas including field-level leadership, water system management, business planning, financial bookkeeping, establishing contracts, and local private operator oversight, drawing on the skills and resources of the WDMI and VETA as well as existing training materials.	
Facilitate the involvement of the private sector in the rural water sector and establish long-term technical backstopping mechanisms to fill the technical gap that most LGAs are unable to fill.	RUWASA has developed a Guideline on engaging the private sector (Private Operators and Service Providers). The implementation of the guideline is ongoing and 66 private operators have contracted by CBWSOs to manage operation and maintenance of water supply schemes. In addition, a new PPP DLI 10 is recommended to be added to the Program through the AF in order to leverage the private sector in the rural water sector.
It is recommended that water safety plans are developed and implemented for rural water schemes.	Although water safety plans have not been developed and implemented, MoW has given the MoW, WRM, water quality department responsibility to carry out water quality tests for

	water sources in Tanzania. This assignment is carried out under WSSP-II supported by the World Bank. RUWASA has also instituted chlorination of water supplied to WPs. Moreover, RUWASA has developed a CBWSO water quality monitoring guideline which guides rural water service providers on water quality compliance.
Strengthen field-level leadership and promote women to top positions of leadership in water management	DLI 6 rewards CBWSOs that have at least one female in a leadership role in the CBWSO. The concept note for the Field level leadership training was given no objection by the World Bank on March 21, 2022.

Household sanitation

15. Under the Program, more than 4.6 million people have gained access to improved sanitation facilities, exceeding the end Program target of four million people. On household sanitation, the Program has performed strongly. DLI 3: Number of people with access to an improved sanitation facility has disbursed over 100 percent, exceeding the Program target, achieving 4,670,260. However, access to household level hand washing facilities with soap and water (not included as a requirement under DLI 3), is lagging at 47.1 percent³. In addition, it is unclear the extent to which universal access to household sanitation for people with disabilities is adequate under the Program, since this is not a DLI requirement, nor is it monitored. The National Sanitation Campaign, previously supported by the UK's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) (formerly DFID), has performed well but lacks the funding required maximize its potential and continue its work to support achievement of basic sanitation for all.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. *Increase the proportion of households with access to handwashing facilities with soap and water required under DLI 5.*
2. *Given the strong performance against DLI 3, reduce the DLI 3's unit payment.*
3. *Monitor universal access to household sanitation under DLI 3 (but this should not be a criterion for disbursement).*
4. *Provide support to the National Sanitation Campaign.*

Table 3: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations:

Recommendation	Status
Adopt a behavior-centred design approach to sanitation and hygiene-related behavior change, similar to the BCC support being provided to the sector by the FCDO, using formative research to identify triggers to change behaviors among the target population.	The activity has been added to the procurement plan in STEP and the ToR for extension to the Behavior Change and Communication Campaign under the National Sanitation Campaign has been given No objection by the World Bank.

³ DHS 2016 data

School sanitation

16. On school sanitation, **DLI 4: Number of public primary schools with access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities** has achieved 637, exceeding the combined target for the first the two years of the Program. Despite good progress on DLI 4, a number of issues have been encountered during implementation:

- The free primary education policy (instituted in 2019) has resulted in a rapid increase in primary school enrollment. As a result, the DLI 4-unit payment does not sufficiently incentivize the drop hole ratio and quality/standards required in the largest schools.
- Design and construction quality issues for sanitation facilities including:
 - Non-standard designs being used and discrepancies between designs and built infrastructure.
 - Use of simple soakaways for containment of feces and wastewater, rather than septic tanks, thereby losing the benefits of primary treatment.
 - Poor quality fittings and finishes such as broken tiling and some cracked/broken areas of floor, resulting in difficult to clean surfaces.
 - Plumbing issues such as pour flush pans installed without a water trap which may lead to issues of odor and fly control, as well as water not available in some cubicles.
 - Privacy issues which enable cubicle doors to be viewed from outside the sanitation facility.
 - Universal access issues such as overly steep ramp angles, narrow universal access cubicle door widths and insufficient turnaround space.
 - Lack of knowledge and understanding of Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) by male and female teachers, students and parents.
 - Lack of an adequate system for disposal of menstrual pads at some schools.
- Arrangements for emptying, treatment and disposal/re-use of feces from school sanitation facilities, require strengthening.
- A lack of access to water for toilet flushing, handwashing and drinking.
- Inadequate construction supervision by some LGAs at schools.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. Increase the unit payment for DLI 4, to offer a more realistic incentive to the LGAs participating in the Program.
2. Incentivize RUWASA to plan for and implement arrangements for fecal sludge management (FSM) through new FSM milestones under DLI 8.
3. Require districts engineers (PO-RALG) to sign off that the facility design and construction adheres to the national standard design and that regular supervision has been carried out during construction.
4. Provide facilities for rainwater harvesting and storage at schools.
5. Require the installation of burning chambers at all schools for the disposal of menstrual pads.
6. Include additional privacy requirements for school sanitation facilities to the Program Operational Manual.

Table 4: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations:

Recommendation	Status
Increasing and sustaining access to improved sanitation facilities in schools, ensuring that sufficient and segregated facilities exist for girls	DLI 4 has incentivized improving access to sanitation at schools under the Program, including providing segregated facilities for boys

and boys (in line with the MoEST guidelines ⁴) and including menstrual hygiene facilities. The Program should incentivize the MoEST to develop toilet designs that are child-friendly and accessible to disabled students.	and girls. As noted above, some quality issues exist for school sanitation facilities and the AF will seek to address this as recommended above. There is no DLI requirement under the Parent Program for menstrual hygiene facilities, however there is a requirement to appoint a teacher as a designated and active menstrual counselor. The AF will introduce a requirement for a DLI requirement for a MHH disposal facilities, as recommended above. MoEST has developed standard designs that include universal access.
Improving the cleaning and maintenance of toilets in schools including emptying of toilets.	DLI 4 includes a requirement for school latrines to be kept clean and in good condition. The emptying of toilets is not currently addressed under the Parent Program, however as noted above, the AF is recommended to support districts to plan for managing emptying, treatment and disposal/re-use of feces.
Promoting toilet types with low water requirements where access to water supply is a constraint.	The current Parent Program DLI 4 requirements do not prohibit toilet types with low water requirements. The AF should provide rainwater harvesting facilities, as recommended above. When available, rainwater may then be used for flushing in water scarce locations.
Ensuring that all schools have functional handwashing facilities available with soap and water available. Handwashing facilities should be accessible to disabled students.	Under the Parent Program, DLI 4 includes a requirement to provide one handwashing facility for every 100 pupils.
Establishing School Health Clubs (SHCS) and appropriate high-quality hygiene behavior change messaging for students in all schools targeted by the proposed Program.	Every school has a SHCS although some are not active. Hygiene and behavior messaging has not yet been rolled out.
Allocating funds to a SWASH account for buying disinfectant, soap, and sanitary pads.	There is no specific account for SWASH. Capitation funds are currently allocated to a general account, with some of the funds budgeted for SWASH.

Health Care Facility (HCF) sanitation

17. Preliminary results for second year show that the number of HCFs that have been provided with improved sanitation and hand washing facilities is 1,535, overachieving against the Program target of 1,500. Despite these good results, the following issues have been identified in relation to the Program's investments in HCFs:

- Non-standard designs being used during the first year of the Program and discrepancies between the designs and the built infrastructure for the facilities constructed during the first year of the Program.
- Universal access: Barriers to universal access such as overly steep ramps and handrails not

⁴ The National Guidelines for WASH for Tanzania Schools, 2016.

always present or insufficient.

- Quality of fittings: Some low-quality fittings used, (e.g. lightweight plastic cisterns and connectors).
- Arrangements for emptying, treatment and disposal/re-use of feces from HCF sanitation facilities are likely to require strengthening.
- Inadequate waste management, including for health care waste management at HCFs (placenta pit, incinerator), WASH facilities for labor rooms, hygiene (hand washing at points of care).
- Inadequate construction supervision by some LGAs at HCFs.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. *Introduce a new DLI 9 which incentivizes water supply, sanitation, hygiene including handwashing facilities with soap at points of care and Healthcare Waste Management facilities.*
2. *Incentivize RUWASA to plan for and implement arrangements for fecal sludge management (FSM) through new FSM milestones under DLI 8.*
3. *Require districts to sign off that the facility design and construction adheres to the national standard design and that regular supervision has been carried out during construction.*
4. *Provide facilities for rainwater harvesting and storage at HCFs.*

No Parent Project Technical Assessment recommendations were made for HCFs.

Community-wide sanitation

18. Community-wide sanitation (CWS) performance under the Program has been slow. Against **DLI 5: Number of villages that achieve and sustain CWS**, only 72 villages achieved CWS in year 1 and only 246 villages have achieved, and 42 villages sustained CWS in year 2, against a Program target of 1,250. Challenges encountered during the implementation of CWS include:

- Closer coordination required between MoH and MoEST at the planning stage to ensure geographical targeting of interventions is coordinated at the local level and that primary schools are included in the areas targeted for CWS.
- Insufficient unit payment for CWS to adequately incentivize achievement of DLI 5, particularly sustaining CWS.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. *Increase the proportion of households with access to handwashing facilities with soap and water under DLI 5 (linked to the recommendation for DLI 3 above).*
2. *Develop a coordination strategy for CWS targeting where LGA institutions have a joint meeting during budgetary sessions to select WASH projects which will have sufficient support from Program implementing agencies to meet the CWS DLI 5 criteria.*
3. *Increase the unit payment for sustaining CWS, to further incentivize achievement of DLI 5.*

Table 5: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations:

Recommendation	Status
Strengthen the sanitation supply chain to make affordable and aspirational sanitation products	The Program has supported strengthening the sanitation supply chain to make affordable and

readily available in CLTS-triggered villages.	aspirational sanitation products readily available in CLTS triggered villages through the National Sanitation Campaign where different stakeholders, including the private sector in sanitation and hygiene products, are engaged and encouraged to participate and jointly market with local suppliers.
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Monitoring and Evaluation

19. On data management, only 59 out of 86 districts managed to submit timely, accurate and complete sector Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) data (DLI 7). These include 37 districts for water supply data, five for HH sanitation data, and 17 for school WASH data, respectively. The development of RUWASA Service Delivery and Management System (RSDMS) has progressed well. All data under the second year of the PforR were processed through the system, leading to improvements to the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of data related to Water Supply. It is expected that results will continue to improve. For sanitation data, MoH has the National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS) and MoEST, the Education Management Information System (EMIS). Both systems have been in operation since before the Program started, but the Program funds have been used to further enhance their capabilities and train users. Whilst accuracy continues to be a critical issue for achievement of DLI 7, this is anticipated to become less of an issue over time, as the new data systems are further established and used. Challenges include:

- Data management issues exist, including lack of data quality control.
- Low capacity of local level volunteers/staff and their understanding of systems and need for accuracy, timeliness and complete data.
- The definition of acceptable accuracy under DLI 7 is not formulated in a way that is realistically achievable.
- The unit payment for DLI 7 does not provide a sufficiently strong incentive to achieve DLI 7.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. Provide training on RSDMS, MIS for household sanitation and schools and develop the Capacity of CDMT, Regional and District Data focal persons (data collectors)- through the IPF.
2. Re-define what acceptable accuracy is under DLI 7 to make it realistic to achieve.
3. Require RUWASA to report the status in subsequent years, of all WPs counted as functioning in previous years and numbers of WPs that have been transferred from rural to urban (linked to DLI 2).
4. Increase the unit payment for DLI 7.
5. Expand M&E arrangements geographically and functionally to include the eight new regions to be covered through the AF, the new requirements on HCFs and the new PPP.

Table 6: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations:

Recommendation	Status
Strengthen the NSMIS by improving the reporting software (including the MIS backend).	MoH has carried out training among Environmental Health Officers in the target districts for the Program to strengthen their capacities in data collection and construction supervision. MoH intends to continue the efforts and improve the

	reporting of sanitation data through procurement and installation of servers and the introduction of mobile to web data collection systems.
Enable villages to report through SMS/USSD.	RUWASA has started piloting digital data entry for RSDMS, using a mobile app. This will be further supported under RSDMS Phase 2 enhancement, using the IPF component.
Develop water and sanitation dashboards based on Sistema de Información de Agua y Saneamiento Rural (SIASAR) for RA and LGA staff to provide them with an overview of the status of WASH in their areas.	RUWASA has opted for further enhancement of RSDMS, rather than migrating to SIASAR. RSDMS Phase 2 will allow the system to have digital data entry as well as linkages with other sanitation systems, including NSMIS and EMIS.
Set up a league table of achievement by RA and LGAs, ranking their performance to encourage improvements.	RUWASA assesses each year's achievement and ranks the performance of the districts. The results are announced once a year to honor the high-performing districts.
Expand on the SWASH M&E data collected under the EMIS and enable this to be fed into the NSMIS and the WPMS/RSDMS.	RSDMS Phase 2 is using the IPF component to link the three databases for better supervision, reporting and decision-making.

Institutions

20. RUWASA has continued to strengthen its capacity to carry out its functions of development and sustainable management of rural water supply and sanitation projects. DLI 8 has achieved 40 percent disbursement, meeting the first two DLI milestone targets, with Audit, QA and QC units established, as well as operational and technical support implemented in 10 percent of CBWSOs.

21. An FCDO study also found that capital expenses account for more than 90% of RUWASA's budget. There is a need to incentivize RUWASA to increase its operation and maintenance budget, in order to adequately support CBWSOs on major repairs and maintenance of water schemes. There is also a lack of funds allocation to sanitation within the sector.

Additional Financing Recommendations:

1. Add additional milestones to DLI 8 to:
 - Secure a lower electricity tariff for CBWSOs (linked to the recommendation under the water supply section above);
 - Increase the RUWASA budget allocation, release and execution for O&M and amend the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 to allow the National Water Fund to be used on O&M of water supply systems; and
 - Amend the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 to allow the National Water Fund to be used for sanitation systems .

Table 7: Status of implementation of Parent Project Technical Assessment Recommendations:

Recommendation	Status
Decentralize decision making within district water and sanitation departments by allocating specific responsibilities to technicians, so that they can complete tasks independently	According to the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 which came into operation on July 1, 2019, the responsibility for development and sustainable management of rural water supply and sanitation projects is vested with RUWASA. The district water and

of the District Water Engineers (DWEs).	sanitation departments including DWEs have thus been abrogated and replaced by the RUWASA District Managers' (DM) Offices, which work independently.
Strengthen LGAs' institutional incentives and capacity to coordinate, implement, and report on the NSC	Training of district NSMIS focal persons has been conducted. Sanitation League Tables, ranking performance of each council are prepared quarterly and shared with all districts and regions through PO-RALG. District and Regional Health Officers of consistently underperforming LGAs are removed/demoted whereas the best performing health officers are issued with letters of recognition and respective Councils earn certificates and cash rewards.
Incentivize the GoT to establish and fund a dedicated sanitation and hygiene budget line for LGAs	Budget allocation to priority cost center number 6 dedicated to sanitation and hygiene started in FY2020/2021. However, LGAs use own sources funds, mainly from fees and fines charged to those who violate public health rules and regulation, to finance sanitation and hygiene budget. This source is erratic and unreliable. There is still a need to incentivize the GoT to allocate funds from the central government instead of the current assumption that funds available from DPs are adequate.

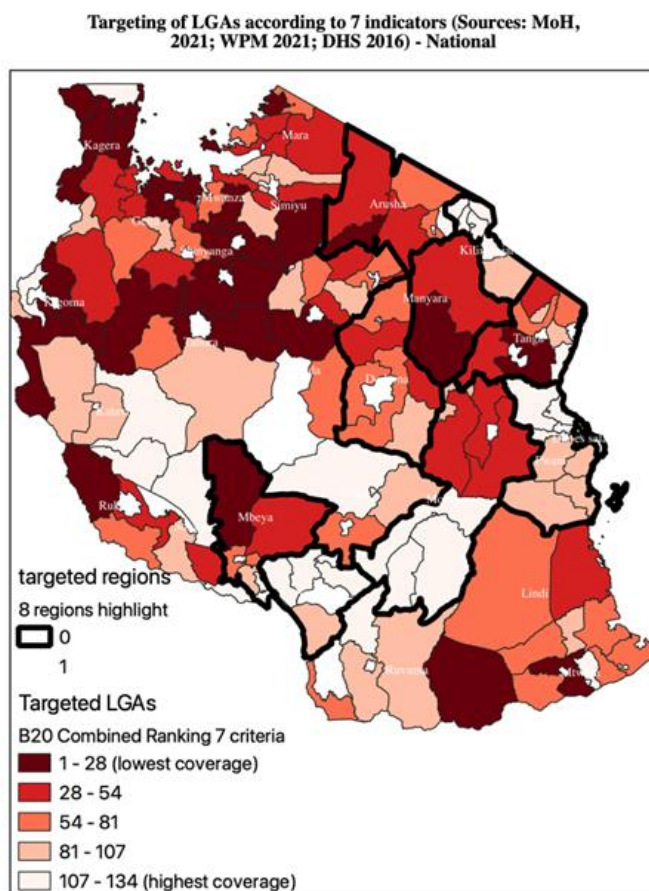
C. Expansion to 8 additional regions

22. The AF will expand the geographic scope of the Parent Program to eight additional regions, increasing the coverage to the whole of mainland Tanzania. The eight additional regions include: Arusha, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Njombe, Pwani and Tanga. The key data on population, poverty, access to water and sanitation and stunting is shown in Table 8 and Fig. 1 below.

Table 8: Key data from eight new regions

Variable	Additional 8 regions	National Population (26 regions)
% population improved water (dry season) (geospatial estimates from DHS 2016)	57%	50%
% population basic sanitation (geospatial estimates from DHS 2016)	23%	22%
% of population poor - World Bank Poverty Assessment, 2015	25%	28%
DHS 2016 stunting rate % under 5 years	35%	35%
Average population per region (millions)	1.62	1.70
Total rural population (millions)	9.25	30.00
Total poor population (millions)	3.29	11.84
Number of additional regions	8	—
% of rural population covered in additional regions	31%	—
% of poor population in additional regions	28%	—
% of stunted population under 5 in additional regions	35%	—

Figure 1: Map highlighting the eight regions that would be newly included in the AF (highlighted by thick borders). In addition, this map illustrates that there are areas within these eight regions that perform poorly relative to the rest of the country on an aggregate of several WASH indicators, suggesting that expanding the project area is necessary to be able to address poor WASH coverage in the worst performing areas.



D. Parent Program implementing agencies capacity

RUWASA

23. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency: The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) was established on July 1, 2019, through the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019 which also came into operation on July 1, 2019. RUWASA is vested with the responsibility for development and sustainable management of rural water supply and sanitation projects. Specifically, RUWASA is responsible for the following:

- Plan, design, construct and supervise rural water supply projects;
- Conduct ground water survey including prospecting and explorations and undertake drilling operations including water well flushing and pumping test, and rehabilitation of water wells;
- Design and construct dams of different types and carry out geotechnical and soil investigation for dam construction and other civil engineering structures;
- Monitor and evaluate performance of community organizations in relation to rural water supply and sanitation services;
- Promote and sensitize rural communities on sanitation, hygiene education and practice as well as protection and conservation of rural water sources;
- Provide financial and technical support to community organizations for major maintenance of rural water schemes;

- Provide support to community organizations in relation to management, operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes;
- Advise the Minister on issues related to rural water supply and sanitation;
- Facilitate participation of communities in the identification, planning, construction and management of rural water supply and sanitation projects;
- Facilitate private sector engagement in provision of the rural water supply and sanitation services;
- Facilitate training and capacity building to community organizations according to the Act and Regulations made by the Minister; and
- Undertake any other initiative or activity aimed at ensuring the Agency attain its objectives.

24. Based on reports shared during the last two Implementation Support Missions, RUWASA has made good progress on employment of competent staff, provision of capacity building to staff and institution, development of working tools, and strengthening of the reporting systems. Thus, RUWASA has made good efforts to strengthen its capacity to carry out its functions of development and management of sustainable rural water supply and sanitation projects. Development of RSDMS has progressed well and all Program for Results (PforR) data are processed through the system, resulting in significant improvement in securing timely, accurate, and complete sector M&E data although serious accuracy issues remain. WEMA Consult's report dated January 2021 on RUWASA's Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) provides more insight on how to address capacity gaps for more efficient operations. The CNA of RUWASA assesses the staff and organizational capacity and explore the linkages and issues between the staff and the institutional capacity operating within the water supply and sanitation sectorial operating environment. At the individual staff level, the assessment covers capacities of artisans, technicians, engineers, Community Development Officers (CDOs) and other support staff in terms of currently available numbers, their qualifications, competencies, experience, and soft skills to establish capacity gaps that need to be addressed. RUWASA is already working on the various recommendations from that report. Currently, most essential posts at RUWASA HQ have been filled. At regional level, all Regional Managers (RMs) are qualified and experienced engineers who are assisted by one additional engineer and other support staff. All RUWASA District Managers (DMs) are qualified engineers some with one or two other engineers in the team. The number of staff at each DM's office varies widely but with an average of about 7 staff including support staff. RUWASA management has spent a significant amount of time engaging staff to provide clarity on the strategic direction of the organization. A study by the FCDO showed that 89% of RUWASA's staff have a clear understanding of RUWASA's objectives⁵. However, the same study found issues related to staff performance which are inadequately addressed, including: motivation, attitudes and behavior, as well as the soft skills related to leadership and management. The Field Level Leadership training to be delivered through the IPF component of the Program, is expected to address these issues.

25. Other efforts include development of a service delivery management system (RSDMS) and strengthening capacity of RUWASA staff on data management, deployment of 26 accountants stationed at headquarters and RMs' offices, leaving a deficit of 65 accountant positions yet to be filled. Also, 21 procurement officers (POs) have been stationed at HQ and RMs' offices with a deficit of 174 POs. Plans are to fill the gap of accountants and POs within the next two years. An MoU has been signed with the Water Institute (WI) aiming at deploying the institution's students and graduates for on-the-job training to create a pool of future Agency's employees. Currently, a total of 422 graduates (181 engineers, 111 technicians, and 130 Community Development Officers) are deployed and are attached to CBWSOs to assist in O&M of rural water supply schemes. Furthermore, Technical support agreements have been signed with 436 CBWSOs. A "service area model" (ongoing) aimed at strengthening the capacity of CBWSOs by optimizing the customer base to enhance water sales

⁵ <https://www.ircwash.org/blog/ruwasa-transformation-new-beginning>

volume and increase collections, to be able to cover all O&M costs, has been developed. The model involves zoning villages and wards into a cluster to be served by a single CBWSO rather than the current practice where most CBWSOs manage a single village. Service delivery guidelines were developed including Capacity Building Guidelines, Operation and Maintenance Guidelines, and Regulation Guidelines. These tools provide standard operating procedures (SOPs) and protocols for strengthening and managing rural water supply and sanitation service delivery. A concept note has been developed for the establishment and operationalization of a technical support center model for CBWSOs' technical backstopping. The model aims at instituting a mechanism of spare-parts supply chain and after-sales services support for sustainability of rural water supply and sanitation facilities. A strategy was developed to support CBWSOs to lower the O&M costs through switching from use of liquid fuel pumping technologies to use of solar and other electricity technologies. A DANIDA Grant of USD 5M from the AF will be used to support a PPP for pre-paid meters pilot.

26. **Ministry of Health:** In January 2022, the former Ministry of Health, Community, Gender, Elderly, and Children was split into two ministries, the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. The role of the new MoH, did not changed from that of the split. MoH coordinates the implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign under the Water Sector Development Program Phase 2, including monitoring of the campaign, updating NSMIS and coordinating quarterly and annual reports for submission to the MoW. The split of the ministry has not affected the capacity of MoH.

E. Program expenditure framework

27. Adequate budgetary and accounting arrangements are assessed to be in place. The Program's budgetary and accounting information shows that the system tracks the program expenditures using the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Accrual (IPSAS Accrual) framework to record the Program's expenditures. This is consistent with the national accounting policies and procedures for Tanzania. Adequate implementation support was provided for the original financing and the capacity building to strengthen the system was provided by the task team. The government was able to produce the Program Annual Financial Statements, which were audited by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) of Tanzania. The Bank would continue to support and strengthen the system through regular implementation and supervision support to the Program. The Program expenditure framework has been summarized and shows the allocations and the outturns for FY18 to FY22 (Table 9 below). The expenditure framework is aligned with the results areas, and these will be included in the Program Operational Manual (POM) and tracked during implementation. The Program financial statements are audited by the CAG, and the government submit the audit reports to the Bank. The results of the Program will be verified by the Internal Auditor General (IAG) of Tanzania, the Program's independent verification agent (IVA).

Table 9: Water Sector Approved and Budget Outturn

FY	Bdg (TZS Bln)	Released (TZS Bln)	Bdg Outturn (%)
2017/18	220	150.4	68.4
2018/19	230	193.1	84.0
2019/20	224	182.3	81.4
2020/21	212.7	126.6	59.5
2021/22	212.7	207.0*	97.3
Source: MoW Budget Reports & Authors' computations			

* Preliminary results

28. The Program accounting will be carried out by the implementing agencies using the MUSE accounting system of Tanzania. They include MoW, MoE, MoH, PORALG, and RUWASA. The detailed arrangements on accounting, financial reporting, treasury management and funds flow are included in the Addendum of Financial System Assessment report.

Program Financial Sustainability and Efficiency

29. Delayed and unpredictable funds releases exacerbate the financial sustainability of the water sector in Tanzania. The challenge of unpredictable funds releases has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 and may be further exacerbated by the Ukraine war. This can be seen in the declining budget outturns of the Water Sector. The financial reports of the MoW reveal that the budget outturn grew from 68.4 percent in 2017/18 to 84.4 percent in 2018/19, but declined to 81.4 percent in 2019/20, with a steep drop to 59.9 percent in 2020/21. However, it has been expected that outturn would sharply pick up to over 90 percent in FY2021/22. The preliminary results show an outturn of about 95 percent. The analysis of budget outturns is provided in Table 9 above.

30. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) 2017 report assigned an overall score of 'C+' on predictability and control budget execution (Pillar V), meaning effectively that budget execution of the Government of Tanzania was lower than expected in general. The PEFA 2017 also assigned a 'D+' score on predictability and in-year resource allocations (PI-21). Documents suggest low execution rates for state capital budgets. The low budgetary outcomes were due to marked shortfall on external financing (development partners funds). The PEFA 2021 has been conducted, but it is awaiting PEFA check. However, the situation is improving for donor funds especially with the new administrations since 2021. The PEFA 2017 identifies weaknesses in procurement, but improvements are expected through PEFA 2021. The execution of expenditures under the Program is efficient. The absorption capacity of the Program outperformed the original expectations.

31. The development partners (DPs) funding to the Tanzania water sector has increased in recent years. The DPs funding contribution to the national water budget increased from 11.7 percent in 2020 to 59.4 percent in 2022. The analysis of donor funding contributions to the water sector in Tanzania since 2020 is provided in Table 10 below. Despite the increase in DP funding, the water sector budget dropped by 3.32 percent from TZS 220.0 billion in 2018 to TZS 212.7 in 2022. This signifies a shift towards an increased reliance on funding by DPs, which should be addressed by increasing the water sector budget in future budget allocations by the GoT.

Table 10: Contribution to Water Sector Budget (GoT & Partners)

FY	Tot Sector Bdg (TZS Bln)	GoT (TZS Bln)	IDA&DPs (TZS Bln)	% Contr IDA&DP
2019/20	253.7	224	29.7	11.7
2020/21	464.8	212.7	252.1	54.2
2021/22	524.20	212.70	311.5	59.4

Source: MoW Budget Reports & Authors' computations

32. The Program is aligned with the Government's programs objectives and resources allocations in the water sector allocations. The Program is currently mostly financed by the World Bank loan and other DPs, as shown in Table 10 above. Close monitoring during supervision will be paramount to ensure that the necessary resources are made available to the implementing agencies when required.

F. Results-chain logic

33. The AF will reinforce the Parent Project's results chain logic in key areas to further support achievement of the PDO on both access to and sustainability of water and sanitation services.

34. Under Results Area 1 on water supply, adjustments to the DLIs will incentivize the achievement of sustainable access to improved water services in rural areas. Additional requirements under DLI 1 for the maximum numbers of people served per WP and removal of the household water connection as an allowed typology under DLI 1 and DLI 2, will improve public access to improved water supply services for communities targeted by the Program. This will contribute to the achievement of the PDO indicator *'People provided with access to improved water sources'*. Making disbursement under DLI 6, proportional to the number of functioning WPs for a CBWSO and providing an incentive for CBWSOs to sustain achievement of DLI 6 Level II, will further incentivize the Government to sustain existing WPs, contributing to the PDO indicator *'Number of sustainable functioning water points'*. New milestones under DLI 8 to secure a lower electricity tariff for CBWSOs and increase the sector budget allocation for operation and maintenance⁶ and sanitation⁷, will contribute to lower operating costs for CBWSOs and improved sector capacity for major water supply scheme repairs, further contributing to WP sustainability.

35. Under Results Area 2, changes to DLI 4 and a new DLI 9 on sanitation and hygiene at HCFs, will incentivize increased access to improved sanitation services in rural areas. Under DLI 4, access to sanitation and hygiene services will be strengthened through an increase in the DLI unit payment, as well as additional DLI criteria on construction of septic tanks, supervision and adherence to design standards, improved MHH facilities and water supply through rainwater harvesting for handwashing, flushing and drinking. The long-term sustainability of sanitation in schools will be incentivized through new support to develop and pilot a strategy to safely empty sanitation facilities. The introduction of a new DLI 9 on HCFs will further support access to and sustainability of WASH service provision at HCFs by providing a direct payment incentive for the Government to achieve this. An additional DLI 8 milestone on piloting⁸ a fecal sludge management strategy⁹ will improve safe management of feces from sanitation facilities. Combined, these changes will contribute to achieving the PDO indicator: *'People provided with access to improved sanitation services'*.

36. A new requirement for handwashing facilities at 50% of households under DLI 5, will strengthen community-wide sanitation outcomes which rest on the principle of the combined benefits of ensuring adequate public health benefits by achieving coverage across entire communities. An increased unit payment for DLI 5, will further strengthen the incentive for achievement of the DLI. These changes will contribute to achieving the PDO indicator *'Number of villages that achieve and sustain community-*

⁶ Operations and maintenance costs are costs associated with repair/replacement of any failed component; training of maintenance personnel; inventory of parts and tools needed for repairs; mobilization requirements in emergencies; and preventive maintenance for WPs and WS schemes.

⁷ Sanitation activities are those associated with strategy development and planning (how to expand and sustain access to sanitation); behavior change campaigns to encourage people to build and use sanitation facilities properly; capacity building and training of government personnel supporting the implementation of sanitation strategy, costs associated with implementation (offices, equipment vehicles, staffing etc.); sanitation services chain including construction of WASH infrastructure in Institutions (Health care facilities, schools and public places e.g markets) and O&M (safe emptying, transport, treatment, and disposal/re-use of feces); follow up and supervision; monitoring and evaluation activities and Research. In Tanzania households are responsible for costs associated with household sanitation facilities and thus funds will not be used for this.

⁸ The specifics of the Fecal Sludge Management pilot will come out of the developed strategy; however, the pilot will showcase the technical requirements for safe emptying, transport, treatment, and disposal/re-use of feces from selected institutions.

⁹ A Fecal Sludge Management Strategy is a strategy for managing fecal sludge from institutions, including schools and HCFs in Tanzania, including arrangements for the safe emptying, transport, treatment, and disposal/re-use of feces from those institutions. The strategy will cover emptying, treatment and transport infrastructure and equipment provision, required technical capacity and training, operation and maintenance arrangements, institutional arrangements, environmental and social considerations, and financing of designed services.

wide sanitation'.

37. Under Results Area 3, addition of a new DLI 10 on Leveraging PPP financing for rural water supply, will drive efficiencies and reduce costs, improving O&M capacity for water supply services. Support provided through the IPF to establish and operationalize a technical support center model for CBWSOs' technical backstopping will further strengthen CBWSO capacity for O&M. These measures will also contribute to the achievement of the PDO indicator '*Number of participating districts submitting accurate and complete sector M&E data*'. The DLI will support Government's development of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for rural water supply which aims to increase sustainable access to rural water supply; a core part of the P163732 Program Development Objective. The Tanzania PPP endeavor originated from an ongoing grant-funded Tanzania Accelerating Solar Water Pumping via Innovative Financing Project (P161757) and DLI 6 under the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation PforR Program (P163732). The experience with the mobile-money-enabled pre-paid meters, blended financing and private sector service contract spurred the Government's interest and the development of a PPP concept note, supported by Global Water Security Partnership (GWSP) trust fund. IFC lead an initial market assessment and financial viability analysis for this PPP in 2021. The PPP Concept Note was formally approved by the Ministry of Water in October 2021. The PPP pre-feasibility study was developed and approved by the Minister of Water in February 2022 cementing the Government's interest. The next step is the preparation and approval of a PPP feasibility study including transaction advisory. The feasibility study will be procured by the Government but supported by the IPF component of the project and a complementary Energy Sector Management Assistance (financing coming from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)) Bank Executed Trust Fund (approx. USD1.7 million) which will cover the cost of identifying targeted PPP sites including extensive engagement with communities and local government stakeholders in preparation of the PPP (including extensive consultations required to sensitize regional, district and village-level stakeholders) and will provide expert PPP advice and handholding in the PPP preparation process.

G. Verification performance

38. Verification of results achieved for year one was successfully accomplished within the agreed time. Verification of the results achieved during the second year of implementation was successfully completed, albeit with some delay mainly caused by misinterpretation of sanitation (household toilets) data presented by MoH. In both cases, Results Verified Reports (RVRs) have been carefully vetted by the World Bank managed Individual Consultants (one covering Water Supply and the other Sanitation). The objective of these two consultancies is to review the consolidated results report (CRR), submitted by MoW, focusing on analysis of and reviewing the verification of the results report by the IVA. Checks of the IVA's work were made covering incompleteness, inconsistencies, duplications and reporting on identified issues to verify the methodology used and authenticity of the RVR. Results of the review have confirmed that the work carried out by the IVA has been satisfactory. In addition, all of the Implementing Agencies have so far approved of the IVA's and the Consultants' performance.

39. Verification would need to be expanded to include the new DLIs on HCFs and the PPP, as well as the modifications to existing DLIs (see Annex 1 for a suggested revised verification protocol table). The geographic scope of verification would need to be expanded to the eight new regions to be covered through the AF.

H. Corporate requirements

- *Gender and Social Inclusion.* The Parent Program promotes gender equality and empowerment through specific activities which will be continued and enhanced (in the case of MHH) under the AF. First, the Program incentivizes more female participation in leadership positions. This monitoring will continue under the AF. Second, the Program has supported

primary schools in constructing or rehabilitating WASH facilities, including separate latrines for boys and girls with lockable doors and washable floors, MHH facilities and an active menstrual counselor. Third, the Program supports the Water Institute in increasing its capacity through procurement of equipment and expansion of facilities, including a goal to improve the ratio of female students in the Water Institute. The Task Team discussed other opportunities with MoEST to further enhance the awareness of MHH and access to sanitary products. Under the AF, DLI 4 will require each school to have a burning chamber for used menstrual materials such as sanitary pads. Moreover, the AF will monitor the presence of water and soap in sanitation facilities and provide special rooms for menstruators with hygienic supplies for emergency use at school. Schools will be also equipped with at least one “Puberty Book” per grade for Standard 5 and above for better access to knowledge. Training and educational activities on MHH will be provided to male and female teachers, students, and Parents.

- *Citizen Engagement.* Citizen engagement has been incorporated in the design of the Parent Program, and the AF will continue to support the efforts made by IAs to engage with their customers and beneficiaries in a systematic way, so that their voices are reflected in not just planning and design, but also in O&M. CBWSOs have at least a member, responsible for communication and customer relations. Through community outreach, CBWSO staff are actively engaging with community members to explain the benefits of having improved water supply system as well as the responsibilities of customers for tariff payment and maintenance of facilities. At schools, students form “WASH clubs” to educate their peers on hygiene practices as well as proper usage of WASH facilities. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is functional at the Program level. A GRM manual has been developed under the Parent Program. The AF will continue to support dissemination of the manual and training on GRM. The AF will also look for opportunities to create stronger links between Program GRM and country systems, following good practices for effective and sustainable GRM.
- *Climate Change.* The Parent Program was designed to build resilience against local climate risks, including drought and flooding, and the AF will further strengthen the efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change through building more resilience for water schemes, including improved watershed management and switching rural villages from seasonal to permanent water sources. Overall, the Program aims to include climate-resilient design elements in the construction of new infrastructure, rehabilitation, and retrofitting to make facilities more reliable and less likely to be affected by climate-related shocks. On water supply, RUWASA is responsible to assess and select water supply technologies that are appropriate for the population density as well as considering quality, availability and sustainability of the water resource at each site and the impact of climate change. Through technical assistance under the IPF component, the Program also supports an assessment of climate change, hydrogeological and hydrological water yield variances and development of climate resilient infrastructure designs for water sources. RUWASA will continue to work with CBWSOs to switch from diesel to more economical and sustainable energy sources for pumping, that reduce Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. Significant GHG emission reduction is also expected from reduced use of charcoal to boil water for potable uses, due to improved quality of water supplied through water schemes supported by the Program. Rainwater harvesting is encouraged for primary schools and HCFs as main or alternative source of water supply, through revised criteria for DLI 4 under the AF. The revised DLI 8 will incentivize RUWASA’s Sanitation Department to develop the FSM strategy and its pilot implementation, which is expected to contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions. The Program supports strengthening the capacity of CBWSOs, which improves community involvement in design, operation, and maintenance of the water points and reduces the risk of water points being built in unfavorable location (such as those constantly inundated by floods).

I. Economic analysis

40. **The AF follows the original economic evaluation approach, considering status of disbursement and implementation.** It takes the original project assumptions, benchmarks, and calculation approaches to access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene and their direct and indirect impacts on wellbeing. The Economic Analysis (EA) is based on the DLI 1-5 as well as DLI 9 and 10 that funds Result Area 1 and 2, or the improvement of rural water and sanitation facilities, comprising nearly 60 percent of the credit. The DLI 6-8 that supports Result Area 3 is expected to generate long-term improvements in institutional capacity, thereby enhancing the benefits accruing from the other DLIs, in addition to strengthening governance.

41. **The AF is expected to directly benefit 10.7 million** people with access to safe and clean water and improved sanitation facilities among the rural people of Tanzania. As of April 1, 2022, the project has already provided water to more than 3.3 million with 51,400 functioning water points, and sanitation to 4.6 million Tanzanians.

42. **The project life is assumed to be 30 years (2018-2048), and the cash flow is discounted at the rate of six percent recommended to water project in the region.** A benefit-cost framework using with and without project methodology has been used to calculate the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) and the Net Present Value (NPV) of the project. Project costs comprise initial capital cost, and the operations and maintenance cost throughout the horizon of 30 years. The benefits include the time cost savings due to the convenience of having water supply near homes; savings from avoided illnesses due to improvement in sanitation, particularly diarrheal diseases; and the cost of borewell that would be saved because of the improved water provisioned in the project.

43. **Assuming the IDA credit will continue disbursing the remaining funds in the next two years (2022-2023), the NPV of cash flow discounted at six percent over a 30-year period is positive at US\$661.7 million, with the ERR at 22.4 percent.** Benefit over cost ratio (BCR) for the same period is 3.68, indicating that for every US dollar spent on this investment, there will be an estimated US\$3.68 benefit to the economy by benefiting the rural people of the 25 regions. The following results apply if high and low Shadow Price of Carbon (SPC) added to the calculations.

Table 7: Results of Economic Assessment

	Baseline	With high SPC	With low SPC
EIRR	22.4%	31.8%	26.9%
NPV (discount rate 6%)	\$ 661,179,408	\$ 1,082,248,671	\$ 891,549,422
BCR=30 Years (US\$ benefit per US\$ cost)	\$ 3.68	\$4.85	\$ 4.27

J. Additional risks and mitigation measures

44. The overall technical risk rating for the AF remains moderate, the same as the Parent Program. The risks identified by the Parent Project TA and the associated mitigation measures remain relevant for the AF, with the exception of *'LGAs experience difficulties in distinguishing between the DFID Payment by Results (PbR) and the World Bank PforR'*. This risk is no longer applicable, since the FCDO PbR Program in the Tanzania Rural WASH sector has closed.

45. Other risks which apply to the AF and are assessed as moderate, include:

- **COVID-19 impact.** There is a risk that a new wave of infections in the future could result in

further lockdowns and restrictions, leading to delays to the implementation of the AF. This risk can be mitigated through remote working options for staff, conducting activities such as meetings virtually where possible and the vaccination of staff and workers. In addition, the team is in the process of implementing remote supervision tools in Project 360, such as a dynamic dashboard to track project progress and a central location in which the IAs can upload pictures and other supporting documentation to keep the team up to date on project implementation. A further potential COVID-19 related impact commodity price surge risk. This risk may be mitigated by initiating procurement further in advance of needs, as well as procuring in bulk to achieve lower prices. Under the IPF component, this risk will be mitigated by the price fluctuation provisions included in the procurement documents.

- **War in Ukraine.** There is a risk that the war in Ukraine may result in commodity price surge similar to the COVID-19 risk above. As above, this risk may be mitigated by initiating procurement further in advance of needs, as well as procuring in bulk to achieve lower prices. Under the IPF component, this risk will be mitigated by the price fluctuation provisions included in the procurement documents.

Annex 1: Suggested revised verification protocol

Verification Protocol Table: Disbursement Linked Indicators	
DLI 1	
Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to achievements. The water points must be constructed, extended, or rehabilitated under the Program to be considered for disbursement. People must be served by a functioning water point that is new, extended, or rehabilitated after the beginning of the Program period and which meets the eligibility criteria, that will be defined in the OM. Any water point which is classified as non-functional at the baseline is eligible for rehabilitation under the Program.</p> <p>A person will be eligible to count toward the DLI 1 target if the following applies to the associated improved water point: (a) a registered CBWSO is managing the water scheme and community has been consulted during the design phase; (b) a cost-reflective tariff is charged for water supplied by the scheme; (c) quality assurance and quality control procedures have been followed and the designated offices have approved the scheme design and quality of construction (this includes social and environmental safeguards); (d) At least one of the three key CBWSO positions should be female; (e) the water supply scheme includes a simple operational chlorination system (hand pumps are excepted); and (f) social and environmental safeguards guidelines must have been followed. The maximum number of persons served per outlet is 250 for a water point.</p> <p>A functioning water point that is verified as new, extended, or rehabilitated in one Program period which subsequently falls into disrepair will not be eligible for resubmission in a subsequent Program period for additional disbursement under DLI 1. Eligible water supply typologies: A public tap or standpipe connection to a piped water supply system, borehole or protected dug well with a hand pump, protected spring or rainwater tank. A water point must be within 30 minutes roundtrip collection time (a 400 m radius) of the population served and a user is able to fill a 20-liter bucket in less than 2 minutes. Upon development of the water source, the water quality must have been certified as fit for human consumption.</p> <p>If verification finds that less than 80 percent of the population reported with access to water actually have access, the district will not be eligible to receive any disbursement for those results under DLI 1 in the current Program period. However, the district may then resubmit the same results for verification in the following year.</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoW/ RUWASA
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	Eligibility criteria will be checked through desk-based review of records and meeting minutes. The IVA will make phone calls to all CBWSO Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of the submitted water schemes, for verbal verification of the functioning of all water

	points in a village as reported by the CDMT. Physical visits to villages will take place on a random basis to verify CDMT and verbal data by sampling in each scheme (90 percent confidence interval). Population served by each water point will be calculated by GIS analysis of GoT census data. The district will be eligible to receive the disbursement in accordance with the actual results under DLI 1 in the current Program period.
DLI 2	
Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to achievements. A water point must be a functioning water point, serve a population, and meet the eligibility criteria. The water point has not been submitted under DLI 1 in the same Program period.</p> <p>A sustainably functioning water point is eligible for disbursement in each Program period.</p> <p>Eligible water supply typologies: A public tap or standpipe connection to a piped water supply system; borehole or protected dug well with a handpump; protected spring or rainwater tank; a water point must be within 30 minutes roundtrip collection time (400 m radius) of the population served and a user is able to fill a 20-liter bucket in less than 2 minutes. Upon development of the water source, the water quality must have been certified as fit for human consumption.</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoW/ RUWASA
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>Eligibility criteria will be assessed through desk-based review and physical sampling. The IVA will make phone calls to all CBWSO chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons, for verbal verification of functioning of all water points in a village as reported by the CDMT. Physical visits to villages will take place on a random basis to verify CDMT and verbal data. The sample size for physical verification would be approximately 20 villages per district, covering an average of 7 water points in each village equivalent to 140 water points per district. GIS analysis of census data will be used to verify that water points serve a population.</p> <p>In case a water point is locked, a verifier should (i) observe any activities are happening, see if the area is wet, or the water tank has water; and (ii) ask people in the community to see if the water point is being used. The same protocol applies for an outage.</p> <p>Where feasible, the IVA will also report on the number of household connections in each sampled village, covering an average of 7 household connections per sampled village.</p>
DLI 3	
Description	Payments will be made in proportion to achievements.

	An improved sanitation facility at household level is defined as being one of the following types: Flush/pour flush latrine to septic tank / pit; Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine; Pit latrine with slab; or Composting toilet including twin pit latrine. The facility must have: an intact slab (washable or non-washable but can be easily cleaned) having no cracks or holes (other than drop hole) that exposes excreta; a fitted lid (except for VIP, Flush and Pour Flush), provided with walls that protect the user and a door shutter (whether fixed or movable) that provides privacy and security to the user; no signs of leakage or spillage of faecal matter to the surroundings. New persons with access should be maximum 5 persons per household facility and not included in the previous reporting periods. The facility must be constructed in the report period being verified.
Data source/ Agency	MoH
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>Verification to be representative at the district level—baseline average coverage will be 12 percent. The IVA shall carry out (a) a desk review of reports and data maintained by MoH, and (b) physical verification of household sanitation facilities from villages that are randomly selected from the entire list of villages reported in the Consolidated Results Report. The sample size of households is determined based on the underlying coverage of improved sanitation in the population reported, with 5% margin of error. The household sample will be clustered by villages. No less than 2 percent of households per sampled village should be physically inspected. DLIs 3 and 5 will be independently sampled, but samples may overlap.</p> <p>If verification finds that less than 80 percent of the households reported with access to an improved sanitation facility actually have access, the district will not be eligible to receive any disbursement for those results under DLI 3 in the current Program period; however, the district may then resubmit the same results for verification in a subsequent Program period.</p> <p>Where feasible for sampled villages, the IVA will also report on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. universal access to sanitation at HHs (<i>defined as access which meets the current requirements of the members of the household</i>); and 2. access to safely managed sanitation (<i>defined as per the Joint Monitoring Program definition</i>).
DLI 4	
Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements. There is no payment for partial achievement at an individual school. A public primary school must have improved sanitation and handwashing facilities and rainwater harvesting facilities using an improved water source. Construction of these facilities must have been adequately supervised. Specific requirements are listed below:</p> <p><u>Sanitation and handwashing</u></p> <p>Improved sanitation facilities in schools includes the following features: (Enrolment <1,500 student): at least one drop hole per 40 girls</p>

	<p>and one drop hole per 50 for boys, and one drop hole each (for girls and boys) for students with special needs; (Enrolment $\geq 1,500$ students) at least one drop hole per 50 girls and one drop hole per 65 for boys, and one drop hole each (for girls and boys) for students with special needs (if there is more than one session per day at a school, then the ratio will be applied to the maximum pupil numbers per session); separate latrine blocks for girls and boys and a segregated block of latrines for teachers; at least one handwashing facility for every 100 pupils; All latrines have: i) washable floors, ii) lockable doors to ensure privacy, iii) no leaks or faeces/ sludge overflowing the containment structure; All latrines are connected to an inspection chamber, septic tank and soak away or cess pit, which are in a good state of repair; a burning chamber for menstrual pad disposal is available and functional; latrines are kept clean and in good condition. The task of cleaning or maintaining sanitary facilities shared equally among girls and boys; the school has a designated and active menstrual counsellor (a female teacher). In schools without a female teacher an appropriate female Parent or community health worker should be appointed to carry out this role. One Puberty book is available per grade for Standard 5 and above.</p> <p><u>Water supply</u> A rainwater harvesting system exists at the school.</p> <p><u>Supervision</u> The LGA has: i) signed off that the design of sanitation, handwashing and rainwater harvesting adheres to the national standard design, ii) carried out regular supervision during construction (at least twice through construction period) and iii) signed off that the final construction is according to the signed off design (as per the national standard design).</p> <p>In addition, a school will be ineligible for disbursement under the Program if it has received disbursement through achievement of Disbursement Linked Results under DLI 1 of the BOOST (Boosting Student Learning Outcomes) Program (P169380).</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoEST
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>The IVA shall carry out a desk review of reports and data maintained by the district and the EMIS; physical inspection of all facilities in 100 percent of schools.</p> <p><u>Where feasible, the IVA will also report on:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether handwashing facilities are present inside or outside of sanitation facilities; 2. Presence of a stock of emergency menstrual pads is available at the school; and 3. Availability of water from an improved source (Rainwater, deep well, protected spring, water from utilities e.g. RUWASA).
DLI 5	
Description	Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements. Each village targeted will pass or fail in a given year. There is no payment for

	<p>partial achievement; however, villages can be resubmitted each year until all indicators are reached and CWS status is achieved. Communities which already meet the CWS criteria at the start of the Program will only be eligible for sustaining CWS.</p> <p>A village is considered to have achieved CWS status if the village is free of open defecation, at least 50 percent of households in the village have access to an improved sanitation facility, at least 50 percent of households in the village have access to a handwashing facility, and all public primary schools in the village have improved sanitation and handwashing facilities.</p> <p>A village that has been verified as having achieved CWS status in a previous year/period will be considered to have sustained CWS status in the current period if all schools in the village have improved sanitation and handwashing facilities. The minimum ratios of drop holes to students required under DLI 4, will not apply for schools that are verified for sustaining CWS.</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoH
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>The IVA shall carry out (a) a desk review of reports and data maintained by the district and the CDMT and (b) physical verification of a random sample of no less than 5 percent of villages to confirm CWS status. Physical inspection of all facilities in 100 percent of schools in sampled villages. Random inspection of no less than 5 percent of households in sampled villages to check coverage of domestic sanitation and handwashing facilities.</p> <p>DLIs 3, 4, and 5 will be independently sampled, but samples may overlap.</p> <p>Where feasible, the IVA will report on community access to HCF with access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p>
DLI 6	
Description	<p>The CBWSO Level I and II criteria for improved O&M capacity for water supply services are as follows:</p> <p>Level I (all four criteria must be achieved):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be registered, have an active management team 2. At least one of the three key CBWSO/best modal positions must be female 3. Participate in at least one of the biannual district-level community of practice meetings 4. Have a well-maintained cash book (as defined in 6.3.3 of Section 2) and an Operating Cost Ratio of ≤ 1 (cost-reflective tariff) <p>Level II (highest level) (including sustaining Level II):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Achieved Level I 6. Participate in at least two of the biannual district-level community of practice meetings

	<p>7. The water scheme has a functioning chlorination system</p> <p>8. Has backstopping mechanism for maintenance and repair in the form of a written agreement for O&M services established by CBWSOs individually or in clusters with RUWASA or private sector service providers; an urban utility; or a water trust that can provide technical and managerial support to each CBWSO</p> <p>9. Has passed an annual assessment</p>
Data source/ Agency	RUWASA (CDMT)
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>Level I: Review of CBWSO/best modal registration records at the district level and CDMT data. Phone calls to CBWSO/best modal chairperson and Vice Chairperson. The biannual community of practice meeting will be verified through review of meeting minutes and outputs. Review of cash book, tariff, and CBWSO/best modal bank statements. The records will be collected during the biannual community of practice meeting at the district level.</p> <p>Level II: Review of CBWSO/best modal registration records at the district level and CDMT data. Phone calls to CBWSO/best modal chairperson and Vice Chairperson. The biannual community of practice meeting will be verified through review of meeting minutes and outputs. Review of cash book, tariff, and CBWSO/best modal bank statements. The records will be collected during the biannual community of practice meeting at the district level. Review of backstopping mechanism assessment visit checklist and meeting minutes. Background check of all third-party service providers.</p>
DLI 7	
Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements. In each district, villages must report accurate and complete water and sanitation M&E data as per the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely: The District Councils need to submit reports on time. 2. Accurate: The reports need to adhere to the accuracy criterion. 3. Complete: The reports need to adhere to the completeness criterion.
Data source/ Agency	MoW/ RUWASA, MoH, MoEST
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	Assessment against performance criteria for water supply and sanitation M&E data accuracy, timeliness and completeness (as defined in Section 11 of the POM). The results should be presented for each implementing agency (i.e. RUWASA, MoH and MoEST)
DLI 8	
Description	Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements against the following sequential milestones:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agency established 2. Agency audit unit and quality assurance and quality control mechanism operational 3. Tech. support implemented in 10 percent (10%) of CBWSOs 4. Tech. support implemented in 30 percent (30%) of CBWSOs 5. Tech. support implemented in 50 percent (50%) of CBWSOs 6. RUWASA has created, and its board has approved a Fecal Sludge Management Strategy (FSMS) (\$1 M) 7. RUWASA has piloted the implementation of the FSMS in two (2) Regions for at least six (6) months (\$1.5 M) 8. RUWASA has created, and its board has approved a payment structure for household water connections (\$0.5 M) 9. RUWASA has submitted to the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority an official application for revised energy tariffs for rural water schemes(\$0.5M) 10. A least 5% percent of RUWASA annual budget for FY 2023/2024 has been executed to operation and maintenance of water supply facilities (\$0.5 M) 11. The Recipient has amended the Water Supply & Sanitation Act to allow the proceeds of the National Water Fund to be used on operations and maintenance (\$0.7M) 12. RUWASA has drafted and submitted to MoW a proposal for an amendment to the Water Supply & Sanitation Act for the proceeds of the National Water Fund to be allowed to be use on sanitation activities (\$0.3M)
Data source/ Agency	MoW/ RUWASA/MoE/TANESCO
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>Milestones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5: Review of documentation relating to the establishment of RUWASA including the resource plan, budget, expenditure Program, and tech. support agreement. Physical inspection of a sample of local Agency offices and focus group discussions with staff to assess outputs of the resource and expenditure plans.</p> <p>Milestone 6: review of documentation relating to the FSMS and minutes of RUWASA board meeting showing approval of the FSMS</p> <p>Milestone 7: Review of progress reports on the pilot implementation. Physical inspection of 100 percent of pilot sites and interviews with managers of the pilots to confirm implementation</p> <p>Milestone 8: review of documentation relating to the payment structure for HH water connections that is cost-reflective for the improved service, and minutes of RUWASA board meeting showing approval of the payment structure for HH water connections</p> <p>Milestone 9: review of documents, reports and official meeting minutes confirming the official application for a reduced energy tariff</p>

	<p>Milestone 10: review of RUWASA approved annual budget* documents showing allocations for operation and maintenance of water supply facilities</p> <p>Milestone 11: review of the gazette amendment to the Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019” (Act No. 5, of 2019)</p> <p>Milestone 12: review of proposal document for amendment to Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2019” (Act No. 5, of 2019) for National Water funds to be allowed to be used for sanitation and correspondence and documentation confirming submission of the proposal document to MoW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Annual budget” means “the resources approved by the Recipient under its annual appropriation laws, including any supplementary transfers or funds made available to RUWASA throughout that fiscal year).” - “A Fecal Sludge Management Strategy” is a “strategy for managing fecal sludge from institutions, including schools and HCFs in Tanzania, including arrangements for the safe emptying, transport, treatment, and disposal/re-use of feces from those institutions. The strategy will cover emptying, treatment and transport infrastructure and equipment provision, required technical capacity and training, operation and maintenance arrangements, institutional arrangements, environmental and social considerations, and financing of designed services.” - “Operations and maintenance” costs for water supply are “costs associated with repair/replacement of any failed component; training of maintenance personnel; inventory of parts and tools needed for repairs; mobilization requirements in emergencies; and preventive maintenance for WPs and WS schemes.” - “Sanitation activities” are those associated with strategy development and planning (how to expand and sustain access to sanitation); behavior change campaigns to encourage people to build and use sanitation facilities properly; capacity building and training of government personnel supporting the implementation of sanitation strategy, costs associated with implementation (offices, equipment vehicles, staffing etc.); sanitation services chain including construction of WASH infrastructure in Institutions (Health care facilities, schools and public places e.g markets) and O&M (safe emptying, transport, treatment, and disposal/re-use of feces); follow up and supervision; monitoring and evaluation activities and Research. In Tanzania households are responsible for costs associated with household sanitation facilities and thus funds will not be used for this.”
DLI 9	
Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements. There is no payment for partial achievement at an individual HCF. A HCF must have improved sanitation facilities, hygiene facilities, water supply facilities using an improved water source and waste management facilities. Construction of these facilities must have been adequately supervised. The facilities also need to be constructed in a reporting year, after the approval of the AF. Specific requirements are listed below.</p>

	<p><u>Sanitation</u> Functional improved toilets (Washable floor, durable wall, fixed with lockable doors, and roof) for staff and clients; at least one stance for each sex and a stance for people with disabilities at main OPD; provision of ramp, handrails and hand washing facility in a toilet for people with disabilities; inspection chamber, septic tank and soak away or cesspit are provided and are at good state of repair; and facilities are clean and free from feces.</p> <p><u>Hygiene</u> Liquid Soap or sanitizer is provided for at least one hand washing point; and water is available for hand washing for at least one hand washing point.</p> <p><u>Water supply</u> Availability of water from an improved source (Rainwater, Borehole, protected spring, water from Utilities and RUWASA).</p> <p><u>Waste management</u> Incinerator and placenta pit available and functional.</p> <p><u>Supervision</u> The LGA has: i) signed off that the design of sanitation, handwashing and water supply facilities adheres to the national standard design, ii) carried out regular supervision during construction (at least twice through construction period) and iii) signed off that the final construction is according to the signed off design (as per the national standard design).</p> <p>HCF will be ineligible for disbursement under the AF, if it has received disbursement through achievement of Disbursement Linked Results under the new Tanzania Maternal and Child Health Investment Program (P170435- Board Approval expected Q1 FY23).</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoH
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>The IVA shall carry out a desk review of reports and data maintained by the district and the HMIS; physical inspection of all facilities and HCF records in 100 percent of HCFs. They will also crosscheck the date of construction of the HCF to ensure they were constructed after July 1, 2022, in line with verification cycle of the first year of the AF.</p> <p>Check whether any disbursement has been received for any HCF through achievement of Disbursement Linked Results under the new Tanzania Maternal and Child Health Investment Program (P170435- Board Approval expected Q1 FY23).</p>
DLI 10	

Description	<p>Payments will be made in proportion to the achievements against the following sequential milestones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPP Feasibility Study completed. (\$2M) 2. 206 CBWSOs targeted and sensitized. (\$1M) 3. 50 water schemes built under a PPP contract. (\$1M) 4. 206 water schemes built (cumulative) under a PPP contract. (\$1M) <p>A PPP contract may not be awarded to a specific water scheme more than once.</p>
Data source/ Agency	MoW/RUWASA
Verification Entity	IVA
Procedure	<p>Milestone 1: Verification that the PPP Feasibility Study contract is signed</p> <p>Milestone 2: Review of signed letters from each CBWSO indicating their interest in participating in the PPP. Phone calls to 5% of CBWSOs for verbal confirmation that they have signed the letters.</p> <p>Milestones 3 and 4: Upon verification from a remote monitoring dashboard that the pump is operating as per design. Calls to all CBWSOs to verify that the schemes have been built. Review of detailed photos of each site taken by the contractor and uploaded to a cloud folder. Physical visits to 10 schemes to confirm scheme construction.</p>