

# **ILEJE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (IECA)**



## **ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

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## List of Abbreviations

IECA	Ileje Environmental Conservation Association
GoT	Government of Tanzania
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
COWSO's	Community Owned Water Organization
WSDP	Water Sector Development Program
NSC	National Sanitation Campaign
BRN	Big Result Now
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goal's
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
ODF	Open Defection Free
OYE	Opportunity for Youth Employment
SLTS	School Led - Total Sanitation
CLTS	Community Led – Total Sanitation
CWST	Council Water Supply and Sanitation Team
DC	District Commissioner
WP's	Water Points
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
DWE	District Water Engineer
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
DHO	District Health Officer
DSHO	District School Health Officer
WARIDI	Water Resources Integration Development Initiative
LGA	Local Government Authority
VEO	Village Executive Officer
CIT	Complex Index Model
WMB's	Water Management Board
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
NGO's	Non Governmental Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPA	Danish People's Aid
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Ileje Environmental Conservation Association (IECA) is an environmental non-governmental organization formed by community of Ileje District in Songwe Region with the aim of bringing together villagers in conserving environment for their sustainable development. It was registered in 2004 under the Societies Ordinance and given Certificate No.12555. IECA formalizes its mandate on ensuring sustainable environmental management in its areas of jurisdiction.

The formation of IECA stems from the youths influx in the towns of Tunduma, Mbeya, Lusaka (Zambia), Blantaya and Lilongwe (Malawi) looking for green pastures. The low income of the community which are earning less than 1 dollar per day, is the motive behind that necessitated youths to move from Ileje area to Mbozi, Kyela, Chunya, and Rungwe districts. The communities depend on agricultural and livestock activities as their main economic stay and livelihood. In terms of agricultural activities, the common practice within Ileje community is dominated by shifting cultivation, which accelerates the diminishing of natural forests leading to low production, land degradation and civil conflicts. Women and girls are the ones responsible for fetching water, collecting fire wood, charcoal etc. From the socio-economic problems facing the communities, therefore, IECA was deliberately formed to address these challenges with main emphasis on poverty reduction, gender issue, environmental degradation and community health problems.

### **Context of the Interventions**

The main approach employed by IECA to achieve its objectives is empowering local communities at the village, ward and district levels to achieve sustainable environmental management. This is consistent with various efforts by the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and its Development Partners aimed at poverty reduction through sustainable environmental management. Additionally, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), popularly known as MKUKUTA in Kiswahili, strongly outlines the importance of poverty-environment linkages for sustainable development.

The link between environment and poverty is obvious with regard to access and quality of water and sanitation. In fact, water supply, sanitation and water resource management features prominently in the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025. Intrinsic to these overall targets, are the objectives of equity of access, water management capacity, and proper maintenance of water and sanitation systems, and use of environmentally sound technologies. Thus, IECA intends to continue empowering Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs) through management trainings and legal registration as aspired by the Water Sector Development Program (WSDP) particularly Phase II), the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC), Big Results Now (BRN) initiative, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **1.1. Organization Vision and Mission Statements**

#### **Vision**

Effective utilization of natural resources for sustainable community development

#### **Mission**

Committed to achieve sustainable development by promoting environmental conservation and WASH through capacity development, social accountability, public private partnership and networking at the community level.

### **1.2. Objectives in Pursuing the Mission**

In the pursuit of the above mission, members, staff and stakeholders of IECA have resolved to undertake the following objectives:

- Capacity development of groups, leaders, public and private institutions to conserve environment incl. WASH issues developed.
- Social accountability in environmental issues incl. WASH implemented.

- Engaged in Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives on sustainable environmental management incl. WASH and job creation.
- Networking with environmental and WASH stakeholders improved.
- Organizational capacity of IECA to accomplish its mission strengthened.

### **1.3. The Core Values of IECA**

- (i) **COMMITMENT** - in empowering the poor and vulnerable communities affected by the diminishing natural resources and job scarcity for their livelihood.
- (ii) **PARTICIPATION** - of communities during implementation of the environmental conservation incl. WASH & SWASH projects, whereby community members volunteer in the project management.
- (iii) **RESPONSIBILITY** - to ensure available resources are sustainably utilized for the benefits of the targeted community.
- (iv) **RESPECT** – to all people and their dignity to sustainably access and use resources without discrimination based on race, tribe, or religion.
- (v) **FLEXIBILITY** - to accommodate the community and world changing needs for sustainable development.
- (vi) **NETWORKING and PARTNERSHIP** - with various stakeholders' incl. local authorities to effect change.
- (vii) **TRANSPARENCY** - in all aspects incl. promotion of sustainable environmental management.

### **1.4. Geographic Areas of Operation**

IECA operations originally focused its interventions in Ileje District. However, currently IECA has expanded its operations in other Districts with specific interventions mainly on capacity building in governance, advocacy and accountability areas. IECA operations have been extended to Mbeya Rural, Chunya, Kyela, Rungwe, Busokelo, Singida Municipal Council, Bukombe, Shinyanga Rural District, Mvomero, Council, Babati, Karatu, Mbulu, Mkuranga, Kongwa, Chamwino, Mpwapa, Iringa DC, Mufindi, Njombe, Meatu, Itilima, Bariadi, Maswa, Kwimba, Busega, Bunda and Magu, Kibaha District Council, Bariadi and Kibaha Town Council, Ludewa and Nyansa District Council.

### **1.5. Networking**

IECA has been and is an active member of various Networks with the purpose of increasing the opportunity for learning and access institutional mutual benefits for growth and drawing experiences. The listed below are some of the Networks where IECA has been actively involved with in this year:

- i. Policy Forum-Tanzania
- ii. Agricultural Non State Actors Forum(ANSAF)
- iii. Tanzania water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET)
- iv. Journalist's Environmental Association of Tanzania(JET)
- v. Mtandao wa Mazingira Tanzania -MANET
- vi. Climate Change Forum (CCF)- Tanzania
- vii. Jukwaa la Wazalishaji wa Vijijini Tanzania (JuWAVITA)
- viii. Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD).
- ix. Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD)
- x. Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA)

## **2. ORGANIZATION CAPACITY AND EXPERIENCE**

IECA's organization capacity and experience is well expressed through interventions that have been implemented in a process of implementing the organizational strategy in capacity building of communities in different district authorities as outlined in key capacity building activities carried out in last fiscal year. An example of those areas includes:

### **Training and Offering guidelines/Manuals to District Councilors**

- Councilors Oversight Training(COT)
- Monitoring Social Service Delivery (MSSD) by using Social Accountability tools
- Sustainable principles for community projects
- Planning and budgeting in LGAs
- Ethics & Basic Principles for Councilors

### **Guidance Manual for Water Users Entities/water utilities**

- COWSOs sustainability plans (Business plan, tariff setting and infrastructure Management plan)
- Establishment and Registration Procedures of COWSOs
- Sample of Constitution in Water Users Entities
- Capacity of the town water Authorities
- Technical, Financial and organization Management of COWSOs

### **Other technical supports provided include**

The technical expertise from the organization focused on developing training manuals/guides to strengthen community institutions capacity to manage their resources that include:

- Operation and Management of community water and sanitation projects.
- Artisan operation and environment cleanness
- Financial management of water users' institutions.
- Open Defecation free (ODF) through SLTS/CLTS
- School curricula and teacher's training
- School's Water, Hygiene and Sanitation education(SWASH)
- Community facilitators on Water Supply and Sanitation projects.
- Council water supply and sanitation team (CWST)
- Formation and strengthening of school health clubs and Community environmental groups.
- Hand and face washing facilities for the community context
- Create and coordinate the employability and access to (self-) employment for young people in Agribusiness(OYE)
- Social Marketing-Face & Hand washing facilities

## **3. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT INTERVENTIONS**

### **3.1. Celebration**

In the year 2018, IECA successfully managed to implement the planned interventions in the program areas revitalized the organization as well as provided the authority to organization to foster its vision, mission and objectives.

Therefore, IECA is celebrating for:

- “Been engaged since 2015 as a local implementation partner to the Opportunities for Youth Employment Project (OYE) that is implemented by SNV Netherlands Development Organization in partnership with MasterCard Foundation. IECA has made a very valuable contribution to the OYE project in the agriculture- and agribusiness sector. They provided strategic direction and guidance in the implementation of this project in MBEYA, IRINGA and NJOMBE. They have given excellent support to –of – school rural youth in finding and securing employment and in the establishment of youth- led enterprises. IECA has proven to have a high level of expertise on topics such as youth employment and empowerments of disadvantaged youth coaching youth in agri- business enterprises development and partnership development with local government authorities and private sector companies .IECA has also be instrumental in the design and roll-out of a mentoring and coaching trajectory for the project benefices” said **SNV recommendation letter**

- The Iringa DC COWSOs Establishment and Strengthening Project that aimed at contributing towards building the capacities of COWSOs for improved equitable and sustainable management of water supply services. The project successfully conducted Training to 10 new COWSOs and 17 existing COWSOs` leaders on Administrative, financial, Gender, Climate change and general Management Skills. Also successfully conducted training on Operational and maintenance Skills for water technicians/artisans from both existing and new COWSOs leaders. Training of 27 COWSO's leaders involved 222 participants (131 = 59.01% men and 91 = 40.99% women), whom were connected and strengthened on various skills presented and shared during the training.
- The artisans training brought together 59 participants and all of them were male. That total comprises the trainees from 27 COWSOs (From 10 new COWSOs established and 17 existing COWSOs plus 2 Ward and Village executive officer [1 WEO & 1 VEO]) whom were connected and strengthened on various operational and maintenance skills presented and shared during the training.
- Technical training, mentorship and follow –up of Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE) project bears fruits to the youth groups in Rungwe District Council. Strengthening of youth group savings has expanded considerably over the last year which ended 2018. Youth managed to save 18.2 millions. There is also expansion in scope of saving in social security fund amount to 3millions due to strengthening strategy of multi- investment development done youth groups. Strengthening youth saving and lending encouraged youth to purchase more stocks in high value and open groups bank accounts at CRDB Bank – Rungwe branch and they successfully secured loans from District Community Development Office (DCDO) amount to 2 million per group which they invested in potatoes production and small entrepreneurial activities
- Strengthening community action on sustainable reduction of effects of hunger amongst school children in Ileje” by mobilizing communities and advocate for school feeding and nutrition to children as a priority. Setting school garden’s, promoted and secures children rights in general, and more specifically the rights to food security, access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene education through capacity building and advocacy.
- The Mufindi (ODF) project aim of raising the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation and hygiene together with hand washing facilities. The project successfully conducted ODF data collection, validation and verification training.The 536 participants of the data collection, validation and verification on hygiene and sanitation were from 24 Wards, 107 villages that involved data collectors from 497 sub villages (Female were 183 and male 353). ODF data collection, validation and verification conducted by physical visit approach involving IECA team, DHO team together with RS team to some of the villages. In addition, the campaign is designed to engage all institutions including health facilities, schools as well as other public places to construct and use improved latrines that are provided with functional hand washing facilities. The desired outcome of the campaign is to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities.
- The Mufindi COWSO Establishment and Strengthening Project that aimed at contributing towards building the capacities of COWSOs for improved equitable and sustainable management of water supply services. The project successfully conducted water point mapping all over Mufindi District Council, which comprised of 80 villages in 22 wards. A total of 815 water points (WPs) were mapped out in 80 villages of Mufindi DC. It was found that 121 WPs were functional, 332 WPs were functional but need to be repaired and 297 WPs were not functional, 464 WP’s were labeled and 351 WP’s were not labeled.

### 3.2. Accomplishment of Planned Objectives

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
<p><b>To share and to present the findings and learning from the preliminary survey to the Regional and District Water Engineers of the respective regions and districts. on Technical and Facilitation services for Water Supply to the Communities along Lake Nyasa shore to RAS Njombe, RAS Ruvuma , DWE Nyasa and DWE Ludewa</b></p>	<p>The meeting sessions with the regional and district officials in their respective regions and districts aimed at:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-introduction and provide the highlights on the proposed meetings with the government officials at the regional and district offices respectively</li> <li>• The presentation of the draft Inception Reports on Technical and Facilitation Services for Water Supply to the Communities along Lake Nyasa shore to RAS Njombe and RAS Ruvuma Water and Sanitation Teams and then to Nyasa and Ludewa Council Water and Sanitation Teams in the period 23<sup>rd</sup> -28<sup>th</sup> August 2018</li> <li>• Collecting Regional and District officials' comments and suggestions regarding the design options of either using Lake Nyasa as water source to supply water services or use the existing and new gravity spring water sources or make use of both Lake Nyasa and gravity water sources.</li> </ul> <p>As mentioned above, the participants to the meeting were Regional and District Water and Sanitation Teams. A total of 25 officials participated during the meeting sessions in Njombe Regional office (6), Ruvuma Regional office (8), Nyasa District office (5) and Ludewa District office (6).</p>	<p>The discussion sessions with the Regional and District officials were guided by questions raised to prompt critical thinking for meaningful discussion that focused on pointing out the water supply issues and recommendations towards technical and facilitation services for water supply to the communities along Lake Nyasa shore. The Consultant's team collected the participants' comments and recommendations as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Njombe Region, consultant team observed that, water from the Lake to be dirty; needs to be pumped and treated for domestic consumption.</li> <li>• In Ruvuma Region, communities along Lake Nyasa shore recommended highly on the use of gravity spring water sources for water supply services, yet for the growing urban areas the water supply services might not suffice the water demand of the growing urban population and the industrial growth in villages / areas like Lituhi Liuli and Mbamba Bay as well as the expected influx of people as a result of Mbambabay port development and Mchuchuma industrial mining area in the neighbourhood</li> <li>• In Nyasa District the team suggests that, the proposed project interventions should ensure that communities along the Lake shore are provided with education on natural resource conservation, sanitation and hygiene and environmental conservation. The interventions should also foster community participation, ownership and willingness to take up the project management for the purpose of ensuring sustainable water supply services. Interventions like improved farming practices ,reforestation and use of by laws can positively contribute to water sources protection</li> <li>• In Ludewa , the team suggest that, water from Lake Nyasa should be treated to meet the requirements of water quality standards for human consumption and therefore address the community fear about the quality of water from Lake Nyasa.</li> </ul>	<p>MoWI</p>



Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		Lake Nyasa water source can provide long term and sustainable water supply services for the communities along the Lake Nyasa shore	
<b>Learning Events at project Level- Kongwa, Mpwapwa and Chamwino Districts</b>	<p>Workshops in all the three Districts were opened with an introduction and a welcome note from a District health officer (DHO) of the respective District. The DHOs for respective Districts were Asha Msengwa (Chamwino), Mary Mabangwa (Mpwapwa) and Flora Mkanza (District School Health Officer-DSHO) of Kongwa District. To make sure all participants engage fully throughout the event, they were made to understand that it was their event and through their leaders they should be in charge of the process with minimum support from IECA team. The workshops were divided into four major sections;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction section which covered a welcome note, election, expectation reviews, review of the project, instructions for the workshop proceedings and a presentation of general and specific objectives of the event.</li> <li>• The second section covered the first group discussion and presentation on things that went well during project implementation, at this stage the participants broke into groups according to interventions carried out in their respective areas</li> <li>• The third session covered the second question of discussion, challenges faced in the implementation of the project. The discussions were done in the same groups, and all groups presented their findings</li> </ul>	<p>All the three learning events were conducted successfully. immediate outcome observed are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peoples knowledge on trachoma improved</li> <li>• Because of the project, now education on uses of proper toilets and ways to prevent trachoma is an ongoing activity</li> <li>• Majority of the population are now aware of a true course of trachoma, previously many people associated trachoma to local beliefs as being bewitched or an inherited disease</li> <li>• Children now use hand and face washing facilities (tippy tap) at schools and homes</li> <li>• Entrepreneurial education on soap making and other cleaning tools was provided to small groups in the village to increase supply and lower the prices of cleaning supplies and give an employment opportunity at same time</li> </ul>	<b>SIMAVI</b>
<b>Preparation of data collection tools, communicate with district officials to arrange with school communities on the intervention dates and selection of informants conduct data collection exercise- Kongwa, Mpwapwa and Chamwino Districts</b>	<p>A total of 200 people (91 males and 99 Females) in the three districts were involved in giving information related to the implementation of the project. These include: 99 pupils, 14 Teachers and 85 parents</p>	<p>The main outcomes of the implemented activities in this quarter are the fact that, participants have become more aware and knowledgeable with: the disease itself; its risk to the community; what environment that favours the growth of trachoma transmitters; what to do at early stages of trachoma; and how to use the cleansing material and the improved tippy tap</p>	<b>SIMAVI</b>

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
<b>Conduct pre-planning meeting</b>	Pre-planning meeting conducted that involved IECA team and officials from DWE's office.	There was positive collaboration from the LGA and IECA officials whereby representatives participated during the meeting sessions	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>5.0 Facilitation of the review and development of the new COWSOs` constitution-Iringa Dc</b>	Review and development of 10 COWSOs constitution conducted for 100 participants (44 Female and 56 Male) of which 72 were COWSOs` Interim committee members, 28 were Village governments` representatives, 2 staff from DWE's office and 2 IECA staff and 2 volunteering staff from IECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The review and development of constitution to all 10 new COWSOs was well performed and successfully accomplished. Following this accomplishment, the Interim committees continued with the preparation and development of COWSOs` constitution basing on their environment</li> <li>• The participants whom were having the constitution they have presented it and we had a discussion on the amendment of the constitution</li> </ul>	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>6.0 Facilitation of development of MoU between new COWSOs` and village governments-Iringa Dc</b>	<p>I. Development and signing of MoU between new COWSOs, Village Government and DWEs office conducted for 10 new COWSOs.</p> <p>II. One day meeting with each MoU players was conducted. Over 100 participants were reached in all the meetings to all 10 new COWSOs (44 female and 56 male) of which 28 were Village government members including VEOs/CDOs/WEOs, 72 were Interim committee leaders, 2 Staff from Iringa District Council-DWE's office and 4 IECA Staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants acquired knowledge on MoU attention on significant parts of MoU and clear awareness on roles and responsibilities of each partner for water service supply sustainability</li> <li>• MoU document was developed with COWSOs members and other stakeholders (village government, DWE`s office/CWST, COWSOs)</li> </ul>	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>Training leaders from existing COWSOs on administrative, financial and general management skills-Iringa Dc</b>	17 existing COWSOs leaders received training on administrative, financial and general management skills The Training brought together about 126 participants (74 = 58.73% men and 52 = 41.27% women), from 17 existing COWSOs whom were strengthened on various skills presented and shared during the training.	<p>COWSOs` leaders awareness raised on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Roles and responsibilities of; COWSOs leaders, Village government and District water Department</li> <li>ii. Budget estimate, Income and Expenditure preparation, water tariffs setting/price setting and record keeping</li> <li>iii. Management, Operation and Maintenance of Community water supply projects with emphasis on Piped water supply system Components, intake structures, Transmission main, Pipes, storage tank distribution system targeting maintenance of pipe water supply system hence guarantee of water services supply</li> </ol> <p>Also awareness in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National water policy (NAWAPO -2002),</li> <li>• Good governance and Leadership style of community water supply and sanitation projects,</li> </ul>	<b>WARIDI</b>

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community participation in water supply and sanitation projects</li> <li>• Effective communication and information sharing</li> <li>• Monitoring and managing of water projects.</li> <li>• Essentials of team work in the water supply projects</li> <li>• Financial management in water projects</li> <li>• Operation and Maintenances of Community water projects</li> </ul>	
<b>Conduct sensitization meeting for COWSO leaders on equitable representation of women and youth (Gender inclusion in leadership) and Climatic change-Iringa DC</b>	IECA in collaboration with Iringa District Water Engineer Official conducted a one day sensitization meetings to 17 existing COWSO leaders on equitable representation of women and youth (Gender balances in leadership) and climatic change. The meetings generally comprised of 167 participants (96 = 57.49% men and 71= 42.51% women), from 17 existing COWSOs without including LGA & IECA whom were 5 in total and 1 engagement agent from WARIDI	COWSO leaders, VEOs and Village chairpersons awareness raised through this meetings especially on:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and sex, and their differences, the relationship between gender and water resources and Gender analysis</li> <li>• Climatic changes meaning, climate trends in Tanzania, human activities which leads to the increase of Carbondioxide gas, Effects caused by Climatic changes, Climate changes in relation to water resources, Ways on how to overcome and adapt climatic changes and challenges on how to overcome the climatic changes</li> </ul>	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>Training leaders from New COWSOs on Administrative, financial, Gender, Climate change and general Management Skills-Iringa DC</b>	The training brought together about 96 participants 37 female and 59 male, whereby; 79 participants (34 female (43.04%) and 45 male (56.96%), from 10 new COWSOs) plus 10 VEOs and 7 Village Chairperson whom were connected and strengthened on various skills presented and shared during the training.	Local government authority (LGA) contributed and managed to cover the cost of 16 participants who were invited to join and attend the training through targeting all members of the COWSOs which are new established one and have more than 7 leaders together with ensuring the particular village government (Village chairperson and VEO) participates the training to win them and making them feel that they are in debt to ensure water services supply for the benefit of the community in general.	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>Training technicians/artisan from existing COWSOs and New COWSOs on Operational and maintenance Skills-Iringa DC</b>	59 participants brought together and attended a 2 days of Artisans training sessions which conducted into for different centers (Siasa ni kilimo center, Ifunda center, Malinzanga center and Tungamalenga center), The total comprises the trainees from 27 COWSOs (From 10 new COWSOs established and 17 existing COWSOs) plus 2 Ward and Village executive officer (1 WEO& 1 VEO) whom were connected and strengthened on various operational and maintenance skills	59 artisans` operational and maintenance skills raised and created more active, especially artisans from water pumping system whom were more active in asking question rather than those from gravity system. This was because pumping system needs operators to have more skillful and sensitive in operation and maintenance of such system like generators system	<b>WARIDI</b>

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
	presented and shared during the training sessions aiming on deliver and ensure sustainable management and operations of water supply services to the community.		
<b>Monitoring and/or follow-up trip visit to the existing COWSOs on how adhering to sustainability indicators-Iringa DC</b>	Monitoring and/or follow-up trip visits to existing COWSOs on adhering to sustainability indicators conducted to 10 different centers of COWSOs operation areas which were: Malinzanga, Mafuluto, Idodi, Tungamalenga, Mahuninga, Ithomasa, Wasa, Kiponzelo, Malagosi and Kikombwe. Follow-up trip visit positively practices to 80 participants (37 female & 43 male) met and gave their operation and management status in adhering to sustainability indicators for insuring water services supply to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In previous milestone 3, in registration process IZAM COWSO which serves two village where one of the side/village the constitution was not shared to the community. Therefore on 18 May 2018 was presented to the community and approved by them to used and further registration process carry on to registrar</li> <li>• Registration and certification of all 10 new COWSOs successfully accomplished and certificates copies awarded to the targeted COWSOs. CWST appreciated by stating that registration of 10 COWSOs at short time it's a big achievement to them, for that case proposed to prepare and arrange a simple function to award their registration certificate copies.</li> </ul>	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>Conduct detail review meeting for 15 people on the District water point mapping and Water Management Bodies-Iringa DC.</b>	<p>Detailed review meeting held for three days from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2018. The meeting conducted to review the existing checklists, water point (database) mapping and Water Management Bodies together with share and create common understanding on the usefulness of Competency Index Model (CIT).</p> <p>There were 17 participants (10 males and 7 females); out of which 7 were from CWST, 3 from IECA, 1 from WARIDI, and 6 were CWST Assistant Officers. Nine participants had the age below 35 years while eight were of the age equal or above 35 years old</p>	The main resolutions reached in this meeting were: Preparation and sharing of action plan the action plan for milestone 1 activities, revised inventory check list; and the use of CIT a useful tool in collecting information to update status of COWSOs in the District	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>COWSOs capacity assessment-Iringa DC</b>	<p>The activity of assessing the operational capacity of COWSOs in Iringa DC was conducted in 18 existing COWSOs. The team used a tool known as Community Competency Model or Competency Index Model (CCM or CIT) to assess the capacity of COWSOs. The assessment noted that these 18 COWSOs were delivering services to 35 Villages, in 13 Wards of Iringa District.</p> <p>The study revealed that 18 COWSOs assessed serves 13 Wards although within only 6 Wards are full served. While the</p>	The assessment further revealed that, only four COWSOs appear to fall under a category of partially operational; and the rest (14) were at the category of minimally operational. This implies that, most (77.7%) of the COWSOs in the District were providing inadequate water supply services in regard to operational status	<b>WARIDI</b>

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
	remained 7 wards are partially serves out of 28 Wards in Iringa District council.		
<b>Conduct needs assessment to non-registered COWSOs- Iringa DC</b>	COWSOs` need assessment activity to 10 Water Management Boards (WMBs) conducted from November 06 <sup>th</sup> 2017 to December 04 <sup>th</sup> 2017. It was a one day meeting per each Water Management Boards. Over 248 participants were reached in all the meetings with expected 10 new COWSOs (89 female and 159 male) of which 195 were Village government members including VEOs/CDOs/WEOs, 49 were WMBs leaders, 2 Staff from Iringa District Council-DWEs office and 2 IECA Staff	The meetings helped to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build common understanding with the community about WARIDI/USAID projects and IECA on how they operate, cooperate and work with Iringa DC.</li> <li>• Share the background information and status of each Village and WMBs operations.</li> <li>• Brief sharing on 2009 National Act No. 12 and how it is narrated in National Water Policy of 2002.</li> </ul> During the meeting with community leaders and WMBs, IECA and DWE team identified and developed a list of training needs for the WMBs.	<b>WARIDI</b>
<b>Conduct Community sensitization for 10 new COWSOs` establishment- Iringa DC</b>	Community sensitization meetings to establish 10 COWSOs in the identified Villages (community general assembly/ elect interim committees) in Iringa District Council conducted from November 06 <sup>th</sup> to December 04 <sup>th</sup> 2017. Over 3,738 people (2085 female and 1653 male) were reached through public meetings conducted to communities being served by 10 Water Management Boards. The public Village meetings involved Village Government Leaders including VEOs /CDOs/ WEOs/ Councilors, 2 LGA/DWEs staff and 2 IECA staff	During the meetings the following were key focus of message delivered to the community members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior Orientation of WARIDI/USAID projects and IECA and how they cooperate and work with Iringa District Council through the Water Department</li> <li>• Brief presentation on 2009 National Act No 12</li> <li>• Brief presentation on National Water Policy section 31(1) and 34 of 2002</li> </ul> At the end of the meetings, community awareness on roles and responsibilities of COWSO to manage sustainable water supply services increased and the interim committee members were selected	<b>WARIDI</b>
Strengthening Youth Saving and Lending Association (YSLA) – Rungwe District Council	The promotion of youth groups saving has expanded considerably over the last year which ended 2017. Youth groups were able to save 25 million in last year. There is also expansion in provision of loans among youth groups where by 12 million were provided to youth groups as a loan to started individuals business enterprise.  Strengthening youth saving and lending youth saving and lending aimed at make available more start up support services, and increase awareness of the possible chances and perspectives connected with self-employment, including through closer cooperation between employment services, business support and (micro) finance providers	Support from stakeholders helped youth groups to achieve the following outcomes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rungwe District Council through District community development office (DCDO) provided loans to three (3) youth groups amount TZS 2,000,000/- for entrepreneurial purpose. Youth invested the loans taken in potatoes production, maize production and timber business</li> <li>• Coaching program helps youth to analyze group members who are taking loans, numbers of loans taken and return of loan taken with interest rate</li> </ul>	<b>SNV</b>

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening group's bank account and individual banks account. All saving were deposited in group bank account. youth selected three signatories who have power and authority to control group account</li> <li>CRDB Bank PLS: supported youth by providing entrepreneurial skills, loans models, saving and youth bank accounts</li> </ul>	
Group governance and leadership-Rungwe DC	Youth group governance and leadership was designed as a collaborative program to address achievements and addressing the existing challenges in youth groups by building the capacity of youth groups and creating an environment based on guidance, transparency, accountability, equity ,respect, and empowerment of youth to act consistently in the direction of the group mission . Leadership deals more with influencing, motivating, and enabling others to be successful between the youth themselves. The program established opportunities for youth participants to learn and apply their skills through mentorship placements so as to achieve their intended goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through capacity building program, youth are champions in their dialogue, hands-on learning, decision making and mentorship in their daily activities</li> <li>Provide an opportunity for youth groups to engage with and support other youth in planning and making genuine decision on important matters arising in implementation of group activities</li> <li>Establish a network with other youth group around their communities so as to learn and copy the important issues which will help to build their the leadership stronger</li> </ul>	SNV
Strengthening youth to expand groups agri – business (entrepreneurship) activities-Rungwe DC	<p>Program aimed at providing rural youth with the skills and insights needed to engage and expand production of food crops and cash crops and adopt environmentally friendly production methods. With some additional effort, through farmer organizations and improved infrastructure, young farmers can connect to markets to sell their product. Facilitating youth's access to credit helps them become entrepreneurs, improving their self-esteem and the feeling that they can make a living in rural areas.</p> <p>Few groups started diversifying their entrepreneurial activities by investing in other different projects a part from pig and fish projects. Nsani, Vijana wajasiriamali and Ushirikiano groups are investing in “<i>peas product and potatoes</i>” “production and they plan to cultivate an two acre of land for business purpose. Mbombojaje and Hwaasha they plan to produce an acre of potatoes</p>	<p>180 youth completed 5 (five) days coaching training on groups and individual entrepreneurial program, Each group of 30 youth were coached in one class. Participatory approach was used to encourage active participation from the group participants and allowing them to learn and obtain their own knowledge through learning exercises. Combinations of training methods were used such as group discussions, physical visit to farm plots, groups and individual youth presentation.</p> <p>Youth learn:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication Skills. The significance of effective communication in socio-economic development of youth</li> <li>Good production methods which are friendly to environmental conservation</li> <li>Markets for agricultural product</li> <li>Youth were able to acquire soft skills from CRDB agro-representative, community development officer</li> </ul>	SNV

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		from Rungwe district council, agrovert business dealers and potatoes buyers from Mbeya region and local area.	
Linking youth with microfinance to open bank accounts and secure loan-Rungwe DC	<p>Youth groups linked with CRDB and FINCA banks. Finca meets with youth groups regularly and mentor youth on saving accounts, types of loan available, interest charged for loans taken together with other products offered by Finca banks.</p> <p>Youth groups opened saving accounts in CRDB bank Pls Rungwe branch</p> <p>Rungwe District council initiated youth group's inclusive livelihood program in partnership Non –governmental Organization (NGO's) and civil society organization (CSO's)to provide soft loans to registered youth groups amount to TZS 2,000,000/- per group. letters for loan application were sent to District Community Development Office (DCDO) only one group (Vijana wajasiriamali) were able to secure loan amount to TZS 2,000,000/- and other groups are waiting for response from DCDO office</p> <p>Letters of loan application amount to TZS 2,000,000.00/- each from Mbombojaje and Hwaasha group already sent and received to Rungwe District Executive Director (DED). youth groups are waiting for response from District Executive Director (DED)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation including innovative micro and small sized enterprises are developed by youth groups</li> <li>• Vijana wajasiriamali got loan from Rungwe District council amount Tsh 2,000,000. - and they decided to divide the loan amount to Tzs 100,000/- among the members group and each members is required to return interest of 10% in each month.</li> <li>• Youth groups managed to open bank account from CRDB Bank PLC Rungwe Branch and they will use their account to save their money instead of saving into YSLA Box although they will remain to maintain the books of account</li> <li>• There is increase capacity in young men and women by boosting their confidence to participate and make decisions on economic matters in their communities by advising local government their needs and what they want to achieve and allocation of resources available from central government and within the community.</li> </ul>	SNV
Review of creating a best business ideas and business plan development – Rungwe DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Youth groups coached on how to prepare a best business plan as a road map to guide their business activities.</li> <li>•Mentors passed to each content of business plan to give the room to youth to ask question whenever they challenges in preparing business plan.</li> <li>• Contents covered include: - Executive summary, General company description, product and service, market plan, operation plan, management and organization, Expense and capitalization, financial plan and Refining the plan.</li> <li>•Youth taught that, the real value of creating a business plan is not in having the finished product in hand; rather, the value lies in the process of researching and thinking about your business</li> </ul>	<p>Youth were able to understand the concept of Business plan Development basing on the existing Businesses which include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of the business(activity), contact details (name of the group, date, group address, email address and phone number), business details (name of the business, type of the business and the owner of the business), vision of the business, mission of the business, knowledge about the business, business experience, marketing, business operation (business authority requirements like, tax and , license., number of workers to work with the business, operational time frame, business</li> </ul>	SNV

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
	<p>in a systematic way. The act of planning helps youth to think things through thoroughly, study and research if they are not sure of the facts, and look at your ideas critically. It takes time now, but avoids costly, perhaps disastrous, mistakes later.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth groups advised to prepare a complete set of business plan and use it as a model in their businesses</li> </ul>	<p>budget plan (capital, operational costs, price setting and profit to be earned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six (6) youth groups prepared a full documents of business plan and submitted to SNV for review</li> <li>• Coaching program enable youth to formulate best business ideas and use their ideas in income generation</li> </ul>	
<p>Purchase and distribution of gardening implements and gardening seeds –Ileje DC</p>	<p>School children’s were provided with gardening seeds and farm materials for smoothly running of school gardens such as:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds distributed were:- Chinese, Okra, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, tomatoes, water melon (chitete and Ibungu primary school), Maize seeds (Bupigu, Mbembati and Sange), Beans seeds (Chitete, Bupigu, Ibungu, and Bulanga), Collards, Eggplants and spinach</li> <li>• Gardens tools Water cane, hand hoe, rake, pesticides sprayer, garden hose, insecticides and pesticides</li> <li>• Each schools were supported with TZS 350,000/- for constructing gardening fences and TZS300,000/- for improvement of school feeds storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With support from local government authority (LGA), school beneficiaries started to build/modify feeds storage office</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of farming tools, materials and seeds increased motivation of parents/guardians to contribute schools feeds</li> <li>• Teachers with collaboration with parents/guardians conduct monthly meeting to access schools feeds available in store, number of parents/guardians who contributed and who are not and set strategies to make sure all parents/guardian contribute schools feeds on time</li> </ul>	<p>DPA/TAWASA NET</p>
<p>Running of school gardens in projected primary school -Ileje DC</p>	<p>School gardens add nutritional value and variety to school meals, school gardens are a great way to get children to learn about nutrition. It encourages and supports communities to promote school gardens with educational goals to help school children, school staff and families make the connection between growing food and good diets, develop life skills and increase environmental awareness. School gardens brought together parents/guardians, teachers and extension officers to contribute their man power and technical support in preparing schools gardens and constructing gardening fences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities, school beneficiaries in collaboration with ward agriculture officers work hand in hand to prepare school gardening, nursery and transplanting vegetables seeds.</li> <li>• Cooperation of villagers around the projected area, teachers and ward extension officers in priming the soil and building fences to enclose the gardens</li> <li>• Collaboration of extension officers, teachers and parents/guardians increased knowledge and awareness to the communities around the projected area on proper farming methods especially on best horticulture seeds, how to prepare and compose soil, application of manure, fertilizers and use of pesticides in horticulture products</li> </ul>	<p>DPA/TAWASA NET</p>



Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
Collecting and recording community contribution from parents/guardians in school beneficiaries	Parents/guardian is responsible for feeding their children in school. They contribute maize, beans and little amount of money for cookers. In Mbembati, Ibungu, Sange and Chitete, parents/guardians usually cook themselves for their children. During implementation of School feeding program parents agreed to contribute to a school feeds and set up a school feeding committee for tackling school truancy, recording school feeds, monitoring children attendance sheet equivalent to the numbers of school feeds per day, assessing required school feeds daily, monthly, and semiannually so as to plan for future. Members of committee are more proactive in observing and reporting children out of school during the school day. Within school, teachers made efforts to make their teaching more engaging and classrooms more interesting. Tools enable parents/guardians to register their names upon contribution of schools feeds for their children	Collection and recording of community contribution to school feeding program brought the following outcome:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools are developed to ensure that all schools feeds contributed by parents are recorded in schools feeds collection book</li> <li>• School feeding committee are able to monitor the contribution from the parents/guardians are set measures for parents who are slowly contributing school feeds</li> <li>• Helps school feeding committee to track if there is a shortage or over usage of schools feeding</li> <li>• Helps parents to plan and make decision how much they should contribute depending to their estimate</li> </ul>	DPA/TAWASA NET
Recording number of children being feeds during school days	Promoting nutrition early in life of a child paves the way for healthier behaviour and dieting habits during adulthood, and developing a feeding plan is an important part of motivating enrolling children and improves their academic performance. Parents and teachers must work together closely to ensure that children are being fed in ways that promote healthy growth, addressing specific micronutrient deficiencies, alleviate short-term hunger and improve cognition and improve attendance and promote community participation.	The school feeding program is one of several interventions that can address some of the nutrition and health problems of school aged children, if properly designed and effectively implemented, school feeding program can achieve a number of outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve school children attendance during class hours</li> <li>• Improve school children health and reduce weight-loss, illness as a result of inadequate intake of protein, calories and other nutrients.</li> <li>• Improve school children academic performance</li> </ul>	DPA/TAWASA NET
Assessing and selecting WASH training materials and training	Training aimed at improving hygiene and sanitation practices to the school beneficiaries and public health benefits maximization in a sustained manner through strengthening institutional structures, capacity building, awareness behavior change process through local partners and community to integrate good sanitation and hygiene practices into their day to day activities. To ensure that these theoretical experiences get imparted and spread to the large communities the key issues/topics covered during trainings and sensitizations sessions included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ownership responsibilities for the construction and use of sanitation facilities</li> <li>2. Community hygiene practices</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils were able to interact, challenging and promised to become good representatives of SWASH initiatives in school and community around their area</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of dispersing garbage in the street, roads and water catchment areas</li> <li>• Increased number of drop holes in the schools and public areas (markets) although there is still a problem of water shortages in these built facilities</li> <li>• Pupils and staff gain awareness of hygiene technique and are motivated to attend more in – depth training sessions and utilize proper hygiene</li> </ul>	DPA/TAWASA NET

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good and bad hygiene behaviour</li> <li>• safe food handling</li> <li>• Hand washing practices</li> <li>• Safe drinking water handling</li> <li>• Investigating community practices and how diseases spread</li> </ul> <p>3. Community awareness Vs spread of disease(communicable diseases)</p> <p>4. Good personal hygiene</p> <p>5. construction of latrine and safe ways of excreta disposal</p> <p>6. Relationship between Water and waterborne diseases</p>	<p>techniques they learned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained pupils have access to hygiene materials and the knowledge and the motivation to use them in SWASH practices on regular bases</li> <li>• Increased frequency of garbage collection from skip bucket although there is still a budgetary constraints from local government authority to cover the cost of truck fuel, collectors stipend and other associated cost to ensure timely collection of garbage</li> <li>• Cleanliness of streets and public areas and disposal of garbage's in sanitation facilities (skip buckets placed in the streets)</li> </ul>	
Internal and pre-planning meeting-Mufind DC	Internal and pre-planning meeting conducted that involved IECA team (4), WARIDI Engagement Agent (1) and DHO & DSWT officials (8)	Collaboration from the LGA, IECA and WARIDI officials whereby LGA promising and encouraging to work hand in hand with IECA and WARIDI officials towards implementation of the project activities	WARIDI
Organize inception meeting for Mufindi District Council (MDC) Officials to introduce, sensitize and advocate for effective participation in the implementation of the project	<p>The inception meeting was successfully conducted. The meeting comprised 26 participants with representation of 17 Mufindi LGA official, 6 IECA, and 3 WARIDI Staff of which 21 male and 5 female. There were 9 participants aged below 35 and the rest (17) were above 35.</p> <p>The inception meeting provided the current situation in regard to Mufindi ODF. It was informed that 23 out of 27 wards had received the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) interventions that aim at encouraging community participation in improving sanitation and hygiene at household and school levels through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), School-Led Total Sanitation. Yet, out of 23 wards only 8 wards received the full package while 4 wards were under partner to LGA who was continuing with sanitation and hygiene interventions. There was no village ODF status in Mufindi District Council by May 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inception meeting provided a clear picture of all activities that should be done</li> </ul> <p>During the meetings with community leaders they expressed their understanding of sanitation and hygiene status in their respective villages as pointed out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good number of households have latrines with a few improved one.</li> <li>• The public institutional have latrines but not improved one</li> <li>• Most of timber industries they do not have latrine</li> <li>• There is inadequate knowledge of sanitation and hygiene at households and schools levels that is being depicted by poor sanitation and hygiene practices</li> </ul> <p>It was encouraged that all community leaders should have latrines so that they demonstrate the use of sanitary facilities in their respective communities</p>	WARIDI
Train data collectors on data collection, verification, aggregation/processing, certification	The training sessions were conducted in (24) center independently whereby each center had its villages. The centers were Mapanda, Kibengu, Ihalimba, Ifwagi, Mtwango, Mninga, Igowole, Kasanga, Itandula, Idunda, Ihowanza, Malangali, Ihanu, Mdabulo, Luhunga, Ikongosi, Makingu,	Data collectors was trained and training involved participants of three different titles, namely Community health workers (CWH), Sub-villages/Village chairperson, Village Executive Officers (VEOs) and Ward Executive Officers (WEOs). 817 data collectors were trained (213	WARIDI

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
and reporting	Idete, Kiyowela, and Mpanga-Tazara.	Female and 604 Male) from 24 wards.	
<b>Conduct baseline data collection and validation in all villages and sub villages of Mufindi DC</b>	Mufindi DC ODF data collection and verification conducted from 21 <sup>st</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> June 2018. The participants of the baseline data collection and verification on hygiene and sanitation were from 24 Wards, 107 villages that involved data collectors from 497 sub villages Female were 183 and male 353 which formed a total of 536 participants. Baseline data collection and validation was conducted inward centers; therefore there were 24 centers physical visit and data validation carried out by IECA team and DHO team	Baseline data collection and verification on hygiene and sanitation conducted successfully after data collection, verification and validation training. Several measures were enacted and put into practices that is already working upon it by ODF project implementers (Mufindi District Council and IECA team) to make sure that all households in Mufindi DC with no latrines are constructing improved latrines, those with TPL are shifting to IPTL and VIP. Mostly the measures were set during the feedback meeting for baseline data collected which held at Mufindi DC hall on 9/7/2018, where Mufindi District Commissioner gave his orders that every household must have improved latrine by the end of 30 <sup>th</sup> , August, 2018. Complying with the orders he gave the following actions to be taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To break all TPL by August, 2018 this is being implemented through WEOs, VEOs, Sub-village Leaders and village CLTS committee,</li> <li>• All households without latrines to make sure they construct within 30 days,</li> <li>• Inspection to be done for all households without latrines and</li> <li>• Monthly ODF data update and reporting it at every 10 date and the task was given to DHO office, WEOs, Division officers in Mufindi DC.</li> </ul>	WARIDI
Conduct one day institutional triggering and awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene at district and ward level	The project conducted the institutional triggering and awareness creation meetings for the ward and village leaders in Mufindi District Council. The participants of the triggering and sensitization meetings were drawn from 27 Wards and 118 villages. The meetings were organized in nine (9) centres that comprised more than one wards. The centres were Sadani, Nyololo, Mbalamaziwa, Kibengu, Luhunga, Ifwadi, Malangali, Igowole and Makungu. The institutional triggering and awareness creation meetings involved 372 ward and village leaders of which 280 were male and 92 female	During the meetings with community leaders they expressed their understanding of sanitation and hygiene status in their respective villages. Community leaders pointed out their perceptions as follow: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A good number of households had latrines with a few improved; the public institutional had latrines but not improved</li> <li>ii. Most of timber industries they do not have latrines; there is inadequate knowledge of sanitation and hygiene at households and schools levels that is being depicted by poor sanitation and hygiene practices</li> </ol>	WARIDI

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		iii. As an outcome of triggering and sensitization, ward leaders encouraged all village and ward leaders should have latrines so that they demonstrate the use of sanitary facilities in their respective communities	
Identify potential microenterprises that are involved in Sanitation and Hygiene products	The activity was carried out in concurrent with institutional triggering and sensitization meetings. A total of 92 entrepreneurs were identified. During the process it was noted that most of the entrepreneurs were dealing with common items like brushes, soap, brooms, baskets, washbasins, etc. However, a few of them were found selling construction material that can save a purpose of providing construction materials for sanitary facilities. The construction material includes cement, iron-sheets, PVC pipes, iron-bars, etc	The identification of micro-entrepreneurs were successfully identified	WARIDI
Develop ODF Implementation Plan and Preparation of Training Modules-Mufindi DC	The preparation workshop was conducted for three days. The activity involved 13 participants of which 6 were DSWT representatives, 5 IECA team and 2 WARIDI staff while one partially attended the workshop	Mufindi ODF implementation plan and training modules developed	WARIDI
Community sensitization on National Sanitation BCC Campaign through local media	Ebony FM radio used to air out a message to the community concerning construction of improved latrine to comply to the nation hygiene and sanitation campaign ( <b>USICHUKULIE POA NYUMBA NI CHOO</b> ) and also the advocacy from IECA team on improved latrines which prepared and advertised through the use of posters in village office goes by the slogan ' <i>heshima ya nyumba ni choo bora</i> ' so as to support National sanitation campaign that said every households should have improved latrines.  The media aired out the message once per month at 18:30hrs to 18:45hrs and it was aired out at 14 <sup>th</sup> , August, 2018	Agreement was made to have a several local media sensitization sessions to air out the message to the community once per month while complying on the Mufindi District Commissioner orders given which states that there must be an ODF feedback status for each month (monthly reporting on each 10 <sup>th</sup> date of each month).	WARIDI
Awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene	Community demand creation, triggering activities and hand washing promotions meetings, Facilitators team presented Five WASH components which are clean and safe water, personal cleanliness, preparation and storage of food and good and safe eating habit, environmental cleanliness and Human and animal feces management for the maintenance of health to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community were taught on critical moments for hand washing with soap including before eating before feeding a child, after attending a sick person, after using the latrine and before preparing food and advises to community that this is very important to consider in order to avoid the spread of fecal-oral diseases like diarrhea</li> <li>Emphasis were on parents to not disappoint their children's on sanitation and hygiene behavior after</li> </ul>	WARIDI

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
		being taught at school but they have to support and encourage them if they see sanitation and behavioral change as it is good in strengthening public health	
Capacitating school teachers on hygiene and sanitation	<p>Capacity building training on Sanitation and Hygiene conducted from 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>July, 2018 to WEC (Ward Education Coordinators) and school health teachers from 18 schools (1 head teacher, 2 school health teachers and WEC) within 15 villages. The training aimed to create and raise awareness on the use of national tool kit on school water sanitation and hygiene (SWASH).The training also aimed to facilitate home school linkage and behavioral change whereby when pupils are taught at schools on WASH activities automatically WASH message will be directly reached and reinforced at home that is what is learned at school can also be practiced at home</p> <p>There were 67 participants from three wards, 12 WEC, 18 Head teachers, 36 School Health Teachers and 1 WEO, whereby Males under 35 age were 13, Females under 35 were 12 , males above 35 were 33 and females above 35 were 9</p>	Several training materials used, some of them were National Guideline for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Tanzania Schools of July 2016 and its toolkit specifically tool kit three of SWASH together with Handouts (Roles and responsibilities of teachers and WEC, structure of SWASH membership and leadership and child to child strategy on learning sanitation and hygiene behavior change).	WARIDI
Training on the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture in southern zone (Rukwa, Katavi, Songwe, Mbeya, Ruvuma and Iringa Region)	<p>Youth, Government officials, stakeholders from private sectors, CSO's, NGO's, medias and succeeded Youth and Women attended training on the National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture(NSYIA) 2016-2021 and highlight on Agricultural Development Programme phase II especially about Component 4 accomplished through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills development of youth and women to access agricultural finance, agro - policy environment and opportunities available agricultural field in southern zone (Iringa, Mbeya, Songwe, Katavi and Rukwa region)</li> <li>• Discussions on agro -challenges and scan available agri – business opportunities</li> <li>• Facilitate land acquisition and accessibility for agricultural investment</li> <li>• Discussion on marketing of agricultural products and promote technical and entrepreneurship skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for the local government to allocate lands and other incentives for youth to use for agriculture activities as a means to empower youth and women to engage themselves in economic activities especially agriculture and livestock keeping</li> <li>• Capacity building on Entrepreneurial skills based on proper farming methods, value addition to the agro – product and markets of agro – products</li> <li>• Created a link and means of follow - up between young people and the sector enablers, decision makers and other stakeholders in their locality to make sure that youth and women become the driver of economy in the future especially in agricultural sector</li> <li>• Continue sensitizing the community about appropriate technology for cultivation of valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables and include youth as part of the target group for sharing information on investment opportunities and value</li> </ul>	ANSAF

Activities	Accomplishment	Immediate Outcomes	Supporter/ Partner
Dialogues and roundtable meetings for advocacy in southern zone	ANSAF with collaboration with IECA invited agricultural actors from southern zone (Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe, Songwe, Katavi and Rukwa) to attend a dialogues and roundtable meetings at GR Hotel (Soweto) – Mbeya Region aimed at bringing together agricultural actors to discuss and finding solutions on various agricultural challenges facing small farmers including poor infrastructures, price and access of agricultural inputs, extension services, markets of agricultural products, agricultural policies, resource allocations, climate change, post-harvest loss and information sharing	<p>addition for agricultural products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural actors actively involved and represented challenges facing agricultural sectors in southern zone in dialogues and decision making platforms</li> <li>• Collaboration with agricultural stakeholders especially in dissemination of information and increase technical assistance to small farmers in rural areas so as to improve productivity</li> </ul>	ANSAF

#### 4. PARTNERSHIP STATUS

For effective implementation of organization program, IECA made use of an approach of working with other likeminded institutions to achieve the planned objectives. Among partner organization that worked together with IECA to achieve the notable organization results include:

No.	Name of Organization	Role of Organization in Partnership
1.	SNV-Tanzania	Funding and Coaching
2.	SIMAVI-Tanzania	Funding and capacity building
3.	Danish People's Aid (DPA)/TAWASANET	Funding and capacity building
4.	Tetra Tech/WARIDI	Funding and capacity building
5.	Sightsavers/The Queen Elizabeth Diamond jubilee Trust	Funding and Capacity building
6.	ESRF/UNDP	Funding and Capacity building
7.	Ministry of water	Consultancy
8.	ANSAF	Funding and Coaching

#### 5. CHALLENGES

Despite of the achievements realized by IECA in implementing its program interventions, there were some of the challenges associated with implementation. These are highlighted below;

- i. Geographical locations of Ihowanza, Idete, Kibengu Mpangatazar, and Mapanda ward households are very scattered that caused delay of ODF data collection
- ii. The distribution of T-shirts was a challenge as the T-shirts were targeted for ODF data collectors like community health workers (CHW) and sub village chairpersons but WEOs and VEOs stated that they were also supposed to be given t-shirts as they are supervisors
- iii. Men in the village are not allowing women to be leaders in COWSOs governance believing that women has no say in front of men, they are only observer.
- iv. Youth are not trusted to participate in COWSOs governance as they lack permanent residence (Rural to Urban movement).
- v. The water meters to some visited COWSO's members are not used for instance makombe water project there are 15 public domestic water points but are not used because they are afraid that if they used them the water cost will be higher
- vi. In School WASH there are inadequate sanitation facilities such as gloves, mops, soap and disinfectant materials, inadequate mechanisms in schools for the disposal of used menstrual materials or menstrual waste health and environmental teachers are not knowledgeable about SWASH issues
- vii. Inadequate waste storage facilities such as skip buckets and dustbins compared to the number of the people, as well as delay in disposal of solid waste (garbage sorting and disposal) especially in Itumba and Isongole town

- viii. Lack of transparency in allocation of funds for sanitation which makes accountability fragmented and weak. Moreover, unclear revenue collection and reinvestment mechanisms in Itumba and Isongole town hinder effective maintenance and expansion of sanitation services<sup>56</sup> 1

## **6. LESSONS LEARNT DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES**

During implementation of the program activities there were things that we learnt that include:

- Courts have a great role on the national sanitation campaign through working together with wards and villages with primary courts in punishing those who have failed to comply with the national sanitation campaign by having improved latrines.
- Every household, institutions (public and private sector) and other different are working harder to construct improved latrines and water projects are effectively operated and managed to make sure water is clean and safe by treating it.
- There is positive response from COWSOs' leaders on engagement of women and youth in leadership issues and most of them proposed to include the agenda on their meetings they were scheduled and planned to be held quarterly.
- Leaders from political parties are agents of change in sanitation campaigns and participate in sensitizing the community on sanitation and hygiene and constructions of improved latrines must be a permanent agenda to the authorized meeting from sub-village level, village level, Ward level and district level.
- District councils have the potential to influence sustainability of the project outcomes if they are involved from the very beginning. Their involvement is expected to help them to include the project activities in their M&E Mechanisms so that even when the project is over, they can be on the driver's seat to ensure project sustainability.
- School feeding is attracting and keeping pupils in school. Teachers confirm that children have more energy and concentrate better during classes. Teachers are challenged to provide quality education and improve examination results. The primary School Nyerere is setting an example with teachers assisting the pupils with their homework. Head teachers state that parent involvement with the school is increased. Mother groups are crucial for keeping girls in school and create a more girl-friendly environment.
- Positive COWSOs' leaders respond on the importance of having water entity constitution and willingness for its development according to District Water Engineer's office (DWEs) uses sample and Minister of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) draft.

## **7. RECOMMENDATIONS'**

- i. There must be regular public meetings for community demand creation, triggering and hand washing promotion to all villages brought together participants and capacitated so as to have same understanding on sanitation and hygiene practices and behavior change.



- ii. Sustainable school feeding programmes that incorporate nutritious and diet diverse meal linked to small-holders farmers production be recognized as a key strategy to achieve zero hunger challenges in primary education by providing inputs and agro advices necessary for production process
- iii. Political commitment must be garnered from the village level to national level for all government officials to take full responsibilities and ownership of school feeding programmes in the public school system, full supported by the necessary policies, legal instruments and commitments levels of financial resources
- iv. COWSOs` constitution rules and regulation should considers water users incomes while referring the real water projects operation and maintenance costs during water tariff setting means should be affordable to every community member and suitable to run the project for the future for sustainable community development
- v. Community education on sanitation and hygiene should be sustainable to ensure the whole community changes their behavior towards safe hygiene practices. This can be achieved by setting a responsible monitoring system involving both community and town authorities
- vi. There should be frequent meeting/ workshop to remind and emphasize for the communities to understand the importance of women and youth's involvement in water projects management and also to be aware of the global climatic changes
- vii. The trainings should involve Community Development officers, village chairperson (Village government leaders) and Village executive officers from the beginning of the project for common understanding creates Positive Corporation with COWSOs leaders in maintenance, operation and management of water project aiming on sustainable supply of water services to the community.

## 8. FUTURE PLANS

- Continue with SIMAVI Trachoma SAFE Programme in Dodoma Region (Chamwino, Kongwa and Mpwapwa Districts)
- Strengthening community action on sustainable reduction of effects of hunger amongst school children in Tanzania(Ileje district as pilot Model project)
- Establishment and support of Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs) and Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Mufindi district councils.
- Support on implementing sustainable improvements in hygiene and sanitation in Mufindi District Council
- Provision of Technical and Facilitation Consultancy Services for Water Supply to the Communities along Lake Nyasa Shore at Ludewa and Nyasa District Councils
- Establishment and support of Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs) and Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Iringa district council

## Photos Gallery



Figure 1: Certificate of outstanding contributions towards eliminating blinding trachoma from The QUEEN ELIZABETH DIAMOND JUBILEE TRUST



Figure 2: Supply of farm equipments in Nyerere primary school



Figure 3: ODF learning event in Mufindi district council



Figure 4: ODF team, district official and communities



Figure 5: WASH training competition in Bupigu primary school



Figure 6: Water point mapping

representatives



Figure 7: Stakeholders meetings with ODF team in Mufindi Districts



Figure 8: Onion farming management in Namasele primary school



Figure 9: Tomatoes gardening in Ibungu primary school



Figure 10: School garden in Mbembati primary school



Figure 11: School feeding program in Chitete primary school



Figure 12: WASH presentation by health officer in Ileje District Council



Figure 13: COWSO's meeting in development of constitutions



Figure 14: New COWSO's team training on development of MoU in Iringa Dc



Figure 15: Participants in a discussion during briefing feedback meeting held at Iringa DC chairperson meeting hall.



Figure 16: Trachoma presentation session in Chamwino



Figure 17: Group work discussion



Figure 18: Trachoma training sessions