

Tanzania: Water Supply Uroki-Hai District, Phase I

Ex-post evaluation

OECD Sector	14030 – Water supply and sewage disposal for poor	
BMZ project number	1988 66 501	
Project-executing agency	Uroki Boma N'gombe Water Supply Trust (UBWST)	
Consultant	Consulting Engineers Salzgitter (CES)	
Year of evaluation	2002	
	Project appraisal (planned)	Ex-post evaluation (actual)
Start of implementation	Q 3 1989	Q 1 1990
Period of implementation	25 months	84 months
Investment costs	EUR 3.07 million	EUR 7.17 million
Counterpart contribution	EUR 0.67 million	EUR 0.34 million
Financing, of which FC funds	EUR 2.05 million	EUR 6.60 million
Other institutions/donors involved	Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development	Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development
Performance rating	1	
• Significance / relevance	1	
• Effectiveness	1	
• Efficiency	2	

Brief Description, Overall Objective and Project Purposes with Indicators

The project was meant to reduce the health risks for the population living on the western slope of the Kilimanjaro in the Hai District – including the residents of the district center Uroki Boma N'gombe – resulting from diseases directly induced by water. The main project purposes were reliable supply of hygienically safe drinking water for the target group that meets their basic needs and an improvement in hygiene practices. To this end, water was collected along the western slope of the Kilimanjaro at springs and mountain streams and then conveyed to the consumers via supply mains. The total project costs amounted to EUR 7.17 million and thus remained within the cost estimate modified at the time of the fund increase in 1994. Of the actual costs, EUR 6.6 million were FC funds and EUR 0.23 million were financed by the Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development. Tanzania's contribution, including the self-help contributions by the target group, amounted to approx. EUR 0.34 million.

Project conception / Major Deviations from the original Project Planning and their main Causes

During the project appraisal the project costs were underestimated substantially. This made it necessary to increase the funds twice and to implement the project in two phases.

Key Results of the Impact Analysis and Performance Rating

The overall objective of the project was to reduce the health risk to the target group resulting from diseases directly induced by water as well as to mitigate the long-term impacts of environmental toxins (in particular plant protection agents). On the occasion of the fund increase in 1994, the drop in worm diseases and diarrhoea in the project region was defined as the indicator to measure the achievement of the overall objective. The project purpose was to supply the population with sufficient amounts of good-quality, safe water, to ensure that the distance between the water source and the home is not excessive and to work towards further, long-lasting improvements in hygiene practices. Adequate per capita consumption, water quality and the functionality of the public standpipes were defined as indicators. The improvement in hygiene practices was to be assessed according to the percentage of the population with appropriate supply facilities, clear signs of hygiene-conscious consumption of water as well as to participation in hygiene education events.

The construction of the new water supply system and the improvement in the supply situation contributed significantly to a highly positive development in the health situation in the project area. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Health in 1998 showed that only 3.6% of the population suffered from diarrhoea, compared with 20% prior to the commencement of operation of the project facilities. Worm diseases dropped from 35% to 6%. Diseases resulting from insufficient quantities of water also became less of a problem. For example, dermatitis decreased from 13% to 1%. The positive health effects were confirmed in discussions with the user committees during the local ex-post evaluation. While water-induced diseases topped the list at the time of the project appraisal, mainly malaria, rheumatism and pneumonia were mentioned during the ex-post evaluation.

The considerable prevention of water-induced diseases and the decrease in toxic risk encourage the positive development of children, free up additional labor potential, cut back the costs of curative medical services and relieve human suffering in general. Facilitated water procurement through reduced transport distances saves time which can then be put to productive use.

The project's key socio-cultural effects are its reinforcement of the self-organization of the target group, which founded an efficient operator organization on its own initiative. This also strengthens village democracy. Thus, we classify the project into the category PD/GG2. For Tanzanian standards the majority of the target group is not poor, but the poorer population groups benefited accordingly from the project measures. Due to the participation of the target group in planning and implementation, their voluntary efforts and their self-organization, we still classify the project into category SHA.

Owing to the health effects, both sexes benefit from the project. As the water is almost always fetched by women, they profit from the facilitated procurement to a particularly high degree. There is equal representation of women within the user committees, but the supervisory board of UBWST currently comprises only men. Overall the project promotes gender equality (G1, no need for action).

The protection of the environment and natural resources was not a project goal (URO). The improvement in the supply situation and the provision of hygienically safe water had positive effects on the natural and the human environment. The extraction of raw water is sustainable and there are no difficulties with low-lying areas. Therefore, there is no need to carry out an environmental impact assessment.

After four years of operation the project facilities are in excellent condition. The project-executing agency is both technically and financially able to operate the equipment on a durable basis. Acceptance of the project on the part of the target group is high. The intended health effects occurred in full. Thus, at the moment the sustainable developmental effectiveness of the project does not seem to be at risk.

All project purposes were achieved. The facilities financed under the project are used intensively. Therefore, we classify the project's **effectiveness** as **good (sub-rating 1)**.

The specific investment costs are reasonable. The resources used to operate the project facilities are also reasonable, resulting in good production efficiency. Average tariff revenues exceed the full

costs by a wide margin but are also considerably higher than the dynamic costs of operation. As a result, given the socio-economic situation the allocation efficiency is still satisfactory. In general we classify the project's **efficiency** as **satisfactory (sub-rating 2)**.

The project caused the health situation in the project area to improve substantially. Within Tanzania the user-based form of organization of UBWST is justly considered exemplary. In general we classify the project's **significance** and **relevance** as **very good (sub-rating 1)**.

Under consideration of the key criteria mentioned above, we assess the project's developmental effectiveness as **good (rating 1)**.

General Conclusions applicable to all Projects

The project illustrates the high degree to which participatory project design can have a positive influence on project success.

Legend

Developmentally successful: Ratings 1 to 3	
rating 1	Very high or high degree of developmental effectiveness
rating 2	Satisfactory degree of developmental effectiveness
rating 3	Overall sufficient degree of developmental effectiveness
Developmental failures: Ratings 4 to 6	
rating 4	Overall, no longer sufficient degree of developmental effectiveness
rating 5	Clearly insufficient degree of developmental effectiveness
rating 6	The project is a total failure

Criteria for the Evaluation of Project Success

The evaluation of a project's "developmental effectiveness" and its classification into one of the various levels of success described in more detail below during the final evaluation concentrate on the following fundamental questions:

- Are the **project objectives** reached to a sufficient degree (aspect of project **effectiveness**)?
- Does the project generate sufficient **significant developmental effects** (project **relevance** and **significance** measured by the achievement of the overall development-policy objective defined beforehand and its effects in political, institutional, socio-economic and socio-cultural as well as ecological terms)?
- Are the **funds/expenses** that were and are being employed/incurred to reach the objectives **appropriate** and how can the project's microeconomic and macroeconomic impact be measured (aspect of **efficiency** of the project concept)?
- To the extent that undesired (**side**) **effects** occur, are these tolerable?

We do not treat **sustainability**, a key aspect to consider for project evaluation, as a separate category of evaluation but instead as a cross-cutting element of all four fundamental questions on project success. A project is sustainable if the project-executing agency and/or the target group is able to continue to use the project facilities that have been built for a period of time that is, overall, adequate in economic terms or to carry on with the project activities on its own and generate positive results after the financial, organizational and/or technical support has come to an end.