

Annex 6: Success Story

Final Evaluation of the Water Sector Development Program Phase II – WSDP II



“Evidence-based findings with actionable recommendations to inform decisions making process in the design of Water Sector Development Program Phase III (WSDP III)” - 2022/23 – 2025/26.

Introduction

The Ministry of Water (MoW) has implemented the Tanzania Water Sector Development Program since 2007 in phases. The development objective of WSDP II (2014-2021) was to “strengthen sector institutions for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and improve access to water supply and sanitation services.”. It was implemented across all Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Basin Water Boards (BWBs), and Water Supply Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) in Tanzania.

USAID/Tanzania Data for Development conducted the final evaluation of WSDP II. The evaluation purpose was to assess the achievements of WSDP II in IWRM, improved access to water supply and sanitation services in Tanzania mainland and provide recommendations for the design and implementation of WSDP III. Data for Development designed a **mixed methods evaluation**, that included 44 semi-structured interviews with water sector stakeholders, an extensive program document review, and an analysis of performance indicators.

Early Evidence of Utilization

Effective engagement and collaboration of key stakeholders including USAID Mission, Development Partners Group for Water (DPG-Water), and the Government of Tanzania – Ministry of Water (MoW) in the evaluation process.

The evaluation process articulated collaboration, learning, and adaptation (CLA) with the Ministry of Water MoW staff, who actively participated as partners in the evaluation process and integrated the findings into the WSDP III draft design.

Findings related to the allocation of resources.

The evaluation indicated that the largest component of expenditure was on the water supply, from both the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners. Very little was allocated in other components such as Water Resource Management (WRM) where the trend shows Tanzania faces the risk of a rapidly declining water resources endowment mostly due to rapid catchment degradation, population increase, and urbanization. The ministry recognizes this challenge and has significantly increased the budget for water resource management and development in WSDP III.

Finding related to access to water (water supply)

An example of innovative technology helped address the persistent sustainability challenge of rural water points was the UKAID's Payment by Results (PbR) and the World Bank's Payment for Results (PfR). We recognized these as innovations to be scaled up. The WSDP III design has taken this recommendation. In time other models should be also tried.

The WSDP II Evaluation proposed the establishment of a hybrid regulatory structure that includes compacts between RUWASA (asset owner), CBWOSOs (service provider), and EWURA (sector regulator) to enforce water service delivery standards. WSDP III proposes to adopt this model, emphasizing performance monitoring to occur at the regional level.



Figure 1: Water Point at Kisula Village, Nkasi DC, in Rukwa Region.

proposes to adopt this modal, emphasizing

Finding related to program Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E system was determined by the evaluation to need strengthening and resources; a comprehensive performance management plan and a centralized system for tracking performance across indicator targets would facilitate this. During the evaluation process data from different components was housed in their own component database. The new design recognizes this challenge and has put in place plans to review and implement an Integrated Water Sector M&E system for program and project monitoring, mid-term reviews and reporting.

Findings related to private sector engagement

WSDP II evaluation identified enhancement of both the GoT and the private sector to identify, prepare, tender, and supervise specific PPPs. The private sector needs to move beyond being merely input suppliers and become partners, and the GoT needs to accept them in that capacity. They recommend undertaking research, lesson sharing, training, and technical support in the use of PPPs—and strengthen the framework for incorporating private-sector initiatives. WSDP III plans to review the private sector engagement strategy.