

WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME



*Implemented
by CCI and
Federation*



150
WOMANI FEDERATION





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Overview

In Tanzania, the Urban population served with improved water is 77.21% according to 2015 WHO data. Despite of this progress, in areas such as informal settlements, the enough supply of water has remained a challenge due to the nature of the settlement with limited access of piped water and the challenges of land for construction of water supply Infrastructures.

CCI's water supply interventions have been mainly on building the capacity of the community to plan and implement water projects. This involves linking the community with utility provider agencies, capacity building to community to negotiate with utility agencies in areas where there is a need, training to committees on project management and con-





structing skills. In addition, CCI has been fundraising and providing loans for water through a revolving fund.

ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY MECHANISM OFFERED.

Water project have different mechanism to improve access to water for low income communities living in urban informal settlements. Different options on water supply were developed basing on the information collected from settlements by federation groups through community led surveys and Mapping. Each approach responds to local challenges on the availability of water. The main three approaches implemented are;

1. Boreholes,
2. Water kiosk/ communal water points
3. Household's water connections.



Borehole drilling and Constructions:

The coverage of water supply from utility is very limited particularly in most informal settlements of urban areas. Because of this challenge, resident's have to access water from other available sources such as wells, water vendors, protected and unprotected boreholes owned by private individuals, institutions and few owned by Local government. As a way of reaching more community, borehole was the alternative option for provision of water to low income communities.

A total of 8 boreholes have been drilled in Dar es Salaam. The boreholes are provided through Loan from a revolving fund to community members (Groups) who are capacitated to manage the projects.

Water kiosk/ communal water points:

This approach has been adopted in areas where there is limited utility water supply. Community water points and water kiosks serves many people at an affordable costs subsidized by water utility providers. These water kiosks are run and managed by community groups that have been capacitated in project management.

Household's connections:

This is an approach that has been developed to support low income communities to have access to utility water supply connection in areas where there is piped water network, but community cannot afford to pay for a connection. This presents a great opportunity of access to improved water supply through an affordable loan from the revolving fund system. More than 600 houses have benefitted with the service in informal settlements.



KEY AREAS IN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IMPLEMENTED

Community engagement: Demand for water is always very straight forward unlike sanitation. Access to land to put water infrastructures in most cases has been a challenge. CCI's engagement with the community starts with mobilization for land to put up water infrastructures such as Boreholes and Water Kiosks. The community engagement has enables the access of land where community are able to negotiate with fellow community for provision of land for both laying of pipes and construction of water kiosks and boreholes.

In some cases for household water connection, community has been mobilizing themselves to share the cost among neighbours for connecting a large pipe close to their houses from water utility agency. These are some of the impact community has made on their own to make sure that they all access clean water. This has been possible through the community organizing using federation groups who acts as the catalyst for change by organizing the larger group of community; members and non federation members to benefit with the project.

Linkage with Utility provider Agencies:

The relationship has been built with Water utilities for provision of water to low income communities. The utility provider companies have supported technically on the connection and subsidizing the cost of water for water kiosks to ensure availability of low cost and clean water to community members. The relationship with Water utility has resulted into CCI and federation providing more customers to water utility by facilitating the availability of loans for connection of water. This on the other hand has helped Water utility agencies to get more customers especially in informal settlements.

Access of Land for Construction of Water Facilities:

Access of land for public facilities such as water infrastructures has been a big challenge facing the project. The relationship built with Local government Authorities have enabled access to land for construction of facilities in areas where the government owns land. Other support provided by government has been on technical support. In other cases,



for water kiosks or communal points, private people have provided their land with negotiated agreements such as providing water for free to the land owners, paying some amount to the owner of the land etc. And because most of these people are federation members, the agreements signed have been literally allowing the services to be accessed to other community members.

Financing Mechanism: The project is financed through a revolving fund known as JENGA fund. It provides loans to beneficiaries at a low interest rate. This enables more community to access loans and pay back for other community to benefit as well.

Management of public water facilities: The public facilities are managed with community members who have committees. CCI provides support to identified committees to make sure that the facilities are well managed. The support included trainings on operation and management of the projects.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Improve access of clean water to low income communities in informal settlements
- It has reduced the time spent by women and children in accessing water. In addition, it provides more time for children to play and attend school works and women to have more time in doing income generation activities.
- Establishment and strengthening the relationship between CCI and federation with water utility Agencies and Local government Authorities.
- Access of income generation by groups who are managing water projects such as water kiosks and boreholes as their business.

CHALLENGES

- Access of land for communal facilities has remained a big challenge. It requires capital and more time for negotiations.
- Salinity of water has made some boreholes not generating good in-

come as expected because of few customers.

LESSONS LEARNED

- When household's water connections and water kiosks are integrated in the same settlements, the water kiosks are more likely to fail to perform well.
- Installing public water infrastructures in private lands needs clear terms and agreements by involving family members if possible. If this is not well done, it may lead to conflicts and failure of the project.





**CENTER FOR COMMUNITY
INITIATIVES**



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