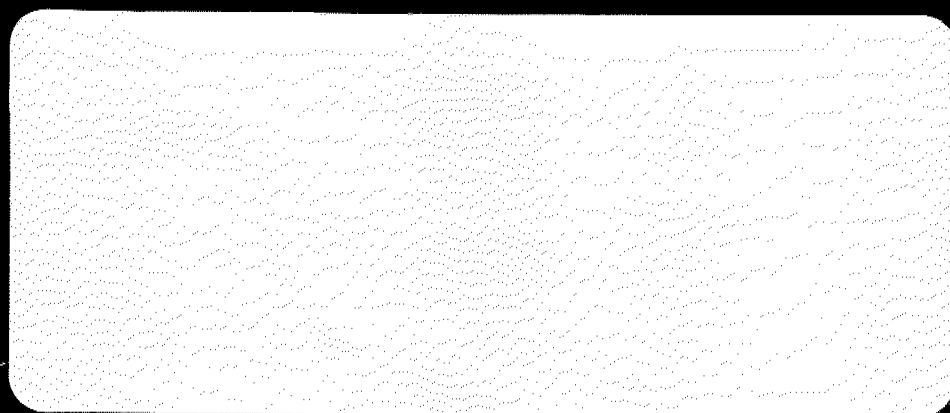


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**Rural Water and Sanitation Programmes
Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions**

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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

SHINYANGA REGION

JULY 1991 - SEPTEMBER 1991

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARHOI	Assistant Regional Health Officer In-charge
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi (National Party)
CDA	Community Development Assistant
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DCDOI	District Community Development Officer In-charge
DED	District Executive Director
DWE	District Water Engineer
DOI	District Operations In-charge
DFA	District Field Assistant
Dfl	Dutch Guilders
DHO	District Health Officer
DHOI	District Health Officer In-charge
DWSC	District Water and Sanitation Committee
HA	Health Assistant
IWP	Improved Water Point (well or tap)
RWSP M/S	Rural Water and Sanitation Programmes Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
Tshs	Tanzanian Shillings
UWT	Umoja wa Wanawake Tanzania (National Women's Organization)
VCT	Village Care Taker (pump attendant)
VHW	Village Health Worker
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
VM	Village Mechanic
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress in programme implementation

The most outstanding progress obtained during the months of July, August and September has been the surveying of sites for the construction of new wells. In total 24 villages have been surveyed, with Meatu leading, having accomplished survey work in 6 villages. The number of surveyed and approved sites equals or is slightly more than the number of planned wells in the 24 villages.

The number of villages which finalized rehabilitation in the reporting period amounts to 14. At the end of September 43 out of the 65 villages (66 %) finalized rehabilitation.

The construction of wells is, except for Bariadi and Maewa districts, quite a new phenomena under the present phase of the programme. In total five wells have been constructed, two (2) in Meatu and three (3) in Kahama. At the end of September 10 out of the 47 villages (21 %) finalized the planned construction in their village. One new well in Meatu is a tube well, surveyed and constructed with the new light survey/ construction equipment. The construction of a tube well goes faster in comparison to a hand-dug well. Hydrological conditions in Shinyanga, however, often do not allow for the construction of tube wells.

On-the-job training of Village Mechanic's (VM's) and Village Care takers's (VCT's) has been accomplished in all villages where wells have been rehabilitated or constructed.

Progress in the area of by-laws is minimal. The approval by the District Councils seems to be the bottleneck. It should be considered that in each district a standard set of by-laws be prepared and approved by the District Council. Only those villages which insist on additions to or changes in these standard by-laws will have to apply for approval by the District Council.

Planning, reporting and monitoring

Planning on the basis of the step-by-step approach has been practised for one year now. Since July of this year the districts also report on progress against planning. This enables the implementors and advisors, considering an average delay of 1 to 2 months, to follow programme implementation and to adjust planning where necessary. Both planning and reports -which have been standardized- form the basis for the information in this report.

In four districts, the construction -, and to some extent rehabilitation of wells, is behind schedule, i.e. less wells have been rehabilitated and built than had been planned for the third quarter of 1991. It is realized, however, that quite some construction has started, but had not yet been finalized by the end of September.

Reporting of and monitoring on operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water supplies in the villages has been introduced by means of workshops in 1990 and 1991. Follow-up to the implementation of the so-called reporting and monitoring system is done by the Regional Team. It could be expected that the system is well established now in Shinyanga Region. However, up to 25 % of the village reports for July, August and September were still not available in mid December. Except for Bariadi, mainly the reports from the Health Departments are delayed and in Maswa also those from the Water Department. The problem is not to be found in the villages but lies with the implementing departments. In most districts the field - and district teams are not coordinating the follow up to the collection of the reports nor the action to be taken upon problems reported to them. District Water and Sanitation Committee's (DWSC's) do not meet to guide this process.

Financial management

The management of donor funds, i.e. proper use of and accounting to the consultant, gave no special problems except at regional level. Still outstanding programme funds which in some cases date from last year's disbursements, hamper implementation of programme activities at the regional level. These problems are communicated to the regional authorities.

Local contributions

Budget allocations- which have been presented in the "Development Plan 1991-1992 Shinyanga Region"-, from the Central Government, the District Councils and the Villages to the Regional Water and Sanitation Programmes Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions (RWSP M/S) amounts to a total of Tshs. 15,369,000 for the year 1991/1992 for Shinyanga only. This includes regional and district budgets. Apart from these development funds, the local contribution to programme execution constitute salaries of the implementing officers from three departments at regional-, district- and field-level and planning officers.

Institutional development

Through the appointment of Village Water and Sanitation Committee's (VWSC's), the VM's, the VCT's and the Village Health Worker's (VHW's), through training and through the introduction of the reporting and monitoring system a frame work for action and for monitoring has been introduced to the villagers which should enable them to institutionalize operation and maintenance within the village government structure. Those villages reporting on the operation and maintenance of their supplies (presently 28 out of 68 programme villages) have developed the habit for regular meetings and field visits to the water points. Women and men participate in these meetings and visits. Recommended is to appoint 3 male and at least 2 female members of the water committees. In practice, an average of 2 men and 1 woman participate in the meetings and the visits.

Operation and maintenance

The reporting and monitoring system provides information on the operation of the water supplies. The 28 villages report on a total of 157 rehabilitated water points. These include 11 domestic water points and 146 wells. Of these water points an average of 25 water points (16%) was not giving water for any time during one month. From the 146 rehabilitated wells, 23 (16%) fell dry during the dry season (the reported period). Most of them are located in Shinyanga Rural district where 14 of the 40 reported wells fell dry (35%).

Expenses O&M

Expenses might vary from fees to VM's, purchases for spares or administration costs. To-date, expenses reported by the villages for purposes of operation and maintenance are nil to very little. From this it can be concluded that villages do not pay cash to compensate the VM's and the VHW's for their work. They might be exempted from communal labour or paying development levies. Very few spares are bought. This can point to the non-availability of pump spares in Shinyanga and/or the fact that all pumps on the rehabilitated wells are new (1-2 years) which makes it unlikely that the demand for spares is very high.

2. INTRODUCTION

General

This report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Rural Water and Sanitation Programme in Shinyanga Region as executed during the period July - September 1991.

In addition, information is presented concerning the operation and maintenance of those water points which have been rehabilitated or built during the first three years of programme implementation starting in July 1988. The report on operation and maintenance also relates to the period July-September 1991.

Interim Phase

This is the first report of the so called Interim Phase (July 1991-June 1992).

The purpose of the Interim Phase is -among other activities- the completion of the rehabilitation of water supplies in programme villages, including handing over. Training of programme implementors and villagers constitutes another important objective during the mentioned period.

The document presented here provides full information on progress made by all districts based on the step by step approach. Progress in programme implementation is presented as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step. The information is derived from monthly reports from the districts plus status quo reports which summarize the achievements during a certain period.

Training activities in the districts and the region, which are not included in the step by step approach, have been planned during the second half of the Interim Phase and therefore are not reported here.

The information on the operation and maintenance of already rehabilitated water supplies derives from the Reporting and Monitoring System.

Local contributions

In September, the "Development Plan 1991-1992 Shinyanga region" has become available indicating planned contributions of the Central Government, the District Councils and the villages to the Rural Water and Sanitation Programmes Morogoro and Shinyanga Regions for the period July 1991-June 1992. These contributions are included in the present report.

3. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1 GENERAL

Planning, reporting and monitoring

The activities of the Regional Team members follow an action plan indicating among other activities monthly visits to the districts for purposes of follow-up on programme implementation and monitoring of operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water supplies.

The Regional Team members very often meet with difficulties in complying to the action plan. The main reason for this is either the non-availability of programme funds or the delay in issuing these funds to the implementors concerned (see also under "Financial management" below).

Since the Regional Team does not visit the districts regularly, reporting usually is delayed and their duties in monitoring programme implementation and operation and maintenance can not be performed properly.

Therefore, considering the role of the Regional Team in programme implementation and considering the present role of the Regional Planning Office in management of programme funds, progress on this issue is to be expected soonest.

Financial management

In June 1991 donor funds were reimbursed for programme operation during a period of two months. Vouchers to account for the funds reimbursed in June were received at the advisors' office in September after which Tshs. 357,971/= was reimbursed. This was enough to operate the programme during one month considering remaining balances from previous reimbursements.

As per the 15th of September the following balances were calculated on operational funds:

	Balance on 15-9-1991	Maximum amount to reimburse per month
Water Department		
Local Personnel	77,300/=	126,000/=
Stationeries	18,681/=	25,085/=
Community Development Department		
Local Personnel	48,200/=	66,000/=
Stationeries	24,500/=	10,193/=
Health Department		
Stationeries	14,170/=	10,193/=

Table 1: Balances of programme funds as per September 15th, 1991, regional level.

These balances occur because part of the programme funds issued to the region have not yet been accounted for. The system is that, whenever funds have not been accounted for, these are considered still to be available for programme implementation. Since disbursements have a monthly ceiling based on operational requirements and the budget, the amount of outstanding funds is deducted from any next reimbursement until all funds are accounted for.

Unaccounted programme funds at regional level interfere with the execution of programme activities since the present reimbursements do not suffice implementation requirements. For example, funds issued in June would have allowed the regional team to travel twice to all five districts in Shinyanga to follow up their tasks. In the period July-September they only went once, claiming that funds were not available at the region.

The region has been advised to account for outstanding programme funds as soon as possible and to open a separate programme account and programme vote-book to avoid repetition of the problem. The consultant also recommended to coordinate the submission of payment vouchers and to prepare financial reports on the use of programme funds.

During the month of September the final version of the "Development plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region" has become available. Table 2 shows funds allocated to water related activities at the regional level in Shinyanga.

Description	RWSP M/S activities Shy Region	Other water activities	All Water activities Shy Region
Central Government	2,433,000 ⁽¹⁾	26,666,000 ⁽²⁾	29,099,000
Donor	22,754,000 ⁽³⁾	-	22,754,000
Total	25,187,000	26,666,000	51,853,000

Table 2: Shinyanga Region budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water related activities.
(Source: Development plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

(1) The Central Government contributions to the RWSP M/S at regional level are earmarked as follows:

a) Advisory services and inspection	Tshs.	860,000
b) Mobilisation and training of villages	Tshs.	412,000
c) Running costs of regional tipper	Tshs.	421,000
d) Materials for VIP/ Slab construction	Tshs.	468,900
e) Transport necessary for d	Tshs.	271,000
Total	Tshs.	2,432,900

(2) Other regional activities concern surveying of sites suitable for piped supply systems and repairs on the water supply systems in the district headquarters and Shinyanga Town.

(3) The donor budget provided by the Dutch Government for regional level activities is Dfl. 182,664 x 110 = Tshs. 20,093,040.

Construction of new advisors' office

In September regional authorities and the programme advisors discussed the construction of an extension to the Regional Planning offices in Shinyanga town. The new office to be used by advisors and staff will be financed by the RWSP M/S.

The regional planning office is to coordinate the tender procedure and construction. Drawings, bill of quantities, contract and other documents necessary for the tender procedure will be prepared by an engineer of the Ministry of Works in close cooperation with the advisors' office. It was planned that at the end of October the Regional Tender Board will appoint a competent contractor.

Much time was spent on making a design for an office suitable for the advisory team and their staff and fitting in the rather limited budget allocation.

Logistics

In July radio-calls have been installed in the districts of Bariadi, Maswa, Meatu and Kahama and at the regional Water Department in Shinyanga town. The radio-calls had been provided during a previous programme phase.

The radio-calls greatly facilitate communications between the districts and between the districts and the regional offices in Shinyanga.

3.2 HEALTH

Promotion of slabs for pit latrines

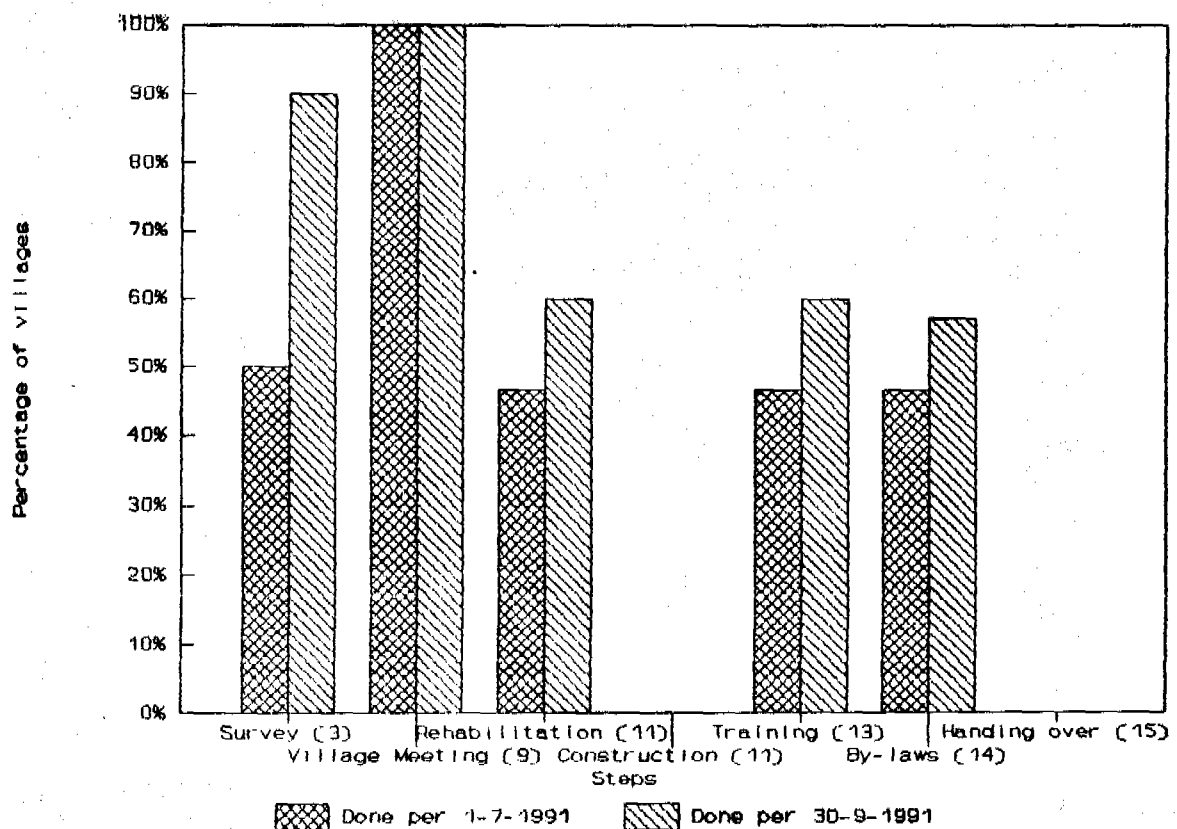
During the reported period promotion of the construction of concrete slabs for pit latrines among villagers has started in Meatu district. The regional officers in charge from the Health Department have trained some health officers in the district and provided follow up. They will assist the other districts to do the same.

4. DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

4.1 SHINYANGA RURAL

In Shinyanga Rural district, progress in programme implementation was mainly achieved in surveying sites for well construction, to some extent in rehabilitating wells plus related training and in the formulation of by-laws.

Progress in implementation is visualized in histogram 1 below and relates to shallow well activities only. Shallow wells are being rehabilitated in 15 villages and constructed in 11 villages. The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step in the period 1-7-1991 to 30-09-1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all villages. The planning is that all activities will be completed as per 30-06-1992.



Histogram 1: Progress in programme implementation between 1-7-1991 and 30-9-1991

The surveying of well sites for planned new constructions has been accomplished up to 90% of the villages. This is an increase of 40% in three months time. Rehabilitation of wells and related on-the-job trainings have been completed in 60% of the villages, which is an increase of 12%. On the side of construction of new wells activities have started in 1 village. Formulation of by-laws shows some progress and is now completed in nearly 60% of the villages.

4.1.1 MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Planning, reporting and monitoring

Activities as planned for the months of July, August and September, except for surveying could not be accomplished. Rehabilitation was planned to be finished in 75% of the villages; a percentage of 60 was achieved. Construction was planned to be finalized in 40% of the villages; No construction was finalized as yet.

Reporting on programme implementation is done monthly and provides the information for the histograms as presented in this report.

Reporting on and monitoring of operation and maintenance in the villages should be an established activity in Shinyanga Rural. However, for the reported period 41% of the required reports were not yet available in mid december. Also, from one and the same village the report of the VM is available but not yet from the VWSC or VHW.

This leads us to the conclusion that coordination between the participating departments at field- and district level is not yet well established. It is the advisors' impression that the DWSC does not meet regularly enough to be able to act upon problems reported in the reports which means that monitoring hardly takes place.

Financial management

In June 1991 donor funds have been reimbursed which were sufficient to operate the programme during a period of two months. Nearly all the money was accounted for in September 1991 and a reimbursement of Tshs. 349,374/= was made.

Unaccounted donor funds from previous disbursements (Tshs. 135,000/= on Local personnel and Tshs. 24,782/= on stationeries) which are no longer available for programme operation will be refunded as soon as possible by the district.

Financial contributions as budgeted by the Central Government, the District Council and the Villages to water related activities in the Shinyanga Rural District for the financial year July 1991- June 1992 are presented in Table 3; column 2 represents the allocations to the RWSP M/S.

Description	RWSP M/S Shinyanga Rural	Other water activities	All water activities Shy. Rural
Central Government	1,000,000 ⁽¹⁾	2,500,000	3,500,000
District Council	540,000 ⁽¹⁾	500,000	1,040,000
Donor	9,000,000 ⁽³⁾	86,333,228	95,333,228
Villages	- ⁽²⁾	1,175,500	1,175,500
Total	10,540,000	90,508,728	101,048,728

Table 3: Shinyanga Rural District budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water related activities.
(Source: Development Plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

(1) Contributions from the Central Government and the District Council to the RWSP M/S programmes in Shinyanga Rural District are earmarked as follows:

Fuel and lubricants	Tshs. 532,000
Cement	Tshs. 408,000
Allowances	<u>Tshs. 600,000</u>
Total	Tshs. 1,540,000

(2) Village contributions have not been budgeted for.

(3) The donor budget for the RWSP M/S Programmes amounts to Dfl. 189,437 x 110 = Tshs. 20,838,070.

Logistics

The six years old programme car (Toyota Hilux double cabin) was rather often out of order and unreliable when it was operational. This severely hampered programme implementation. A new Toyota LandCruiser, an outstanding item for purchase since 1990, has been ordered.

Several trips were made with regional and district lorries to bring sand and aggregates to villages as preparations on the rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells.

4.1.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In all programme villages in Shinyanga Rural district the institutional set-up for operation and maintenance has already been completed during previous years of programme implementation. It is reported that the members of the VWSC's have developed the habit of meeting, visiting the water points and reporting on operation and maintenance.

Women participation

It is one of the recommendations of the programme to appoint at least 2 women out of 5 as members of the Village Water and Sanitation Committees. Data obtained from the Reporting and Monitoring system are telling us that at least 1 woman and 2 men are present in every meeting held and visit made. Both male and female participation in visits to the water supplies is slightly less than in the meetings.

4.1.3 SURVEY

In 5 villages surveys for well construction have been carried out during the reporting period. These are Igalamya, Tindenhulu, Mwanjada, Idodoma and Mwamkanga. In total 7 sites have been approved for well construction. In the village of Manyada no suitable sites have been identified.

The surveys were executed with the light survey set by the district surveyors partly with assistance from the programme surveyor.

4.1.4 PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

During the reporting period two villages finalized rehabilitation activities; Tindenhulu (4 wells) and Ishinabulandi (6 wells). Mishepo and Ngaganulwa did not manage to finalize rehabilitation. Lack of village contributions and problems with transport were mentioned as factors delaying implementation. At the end of September 9 out of the 15 villages (60%) finalized all their rehabilitation works.

None of the planned constructions was finalized although in one village preparations for construction have started (Idodoma). At the end of September construction in Isela had not been started because the village had not yet provided the necessary inputs.

4.1.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Water facilities

Villages which have completed rehabilitation of their water supplies report on the technical problems concerning their rehabilitated wells. Table 4 presents the percentage of wells not giving water during the reported period.

	No. of IWP's reported ⁽¹⁾	No. of IWP's not giving water	(%) not giving water
July	40	11	28%
August	40	11	28%
September	40	13	33%

(1) These waterpoints (all wells) are located in 7 villages.

Table 4: Number and percentage of IWP's not giving water

The main reason for the wells not to give water is lowering of the water table during the dry season (the reported period). In total 14 wells are effected in this way. During the months of July, August and September all wells of 2 villages dried up for 1 to 2 months and 50% or more of the wells in another 2 villages for the full period of three months.

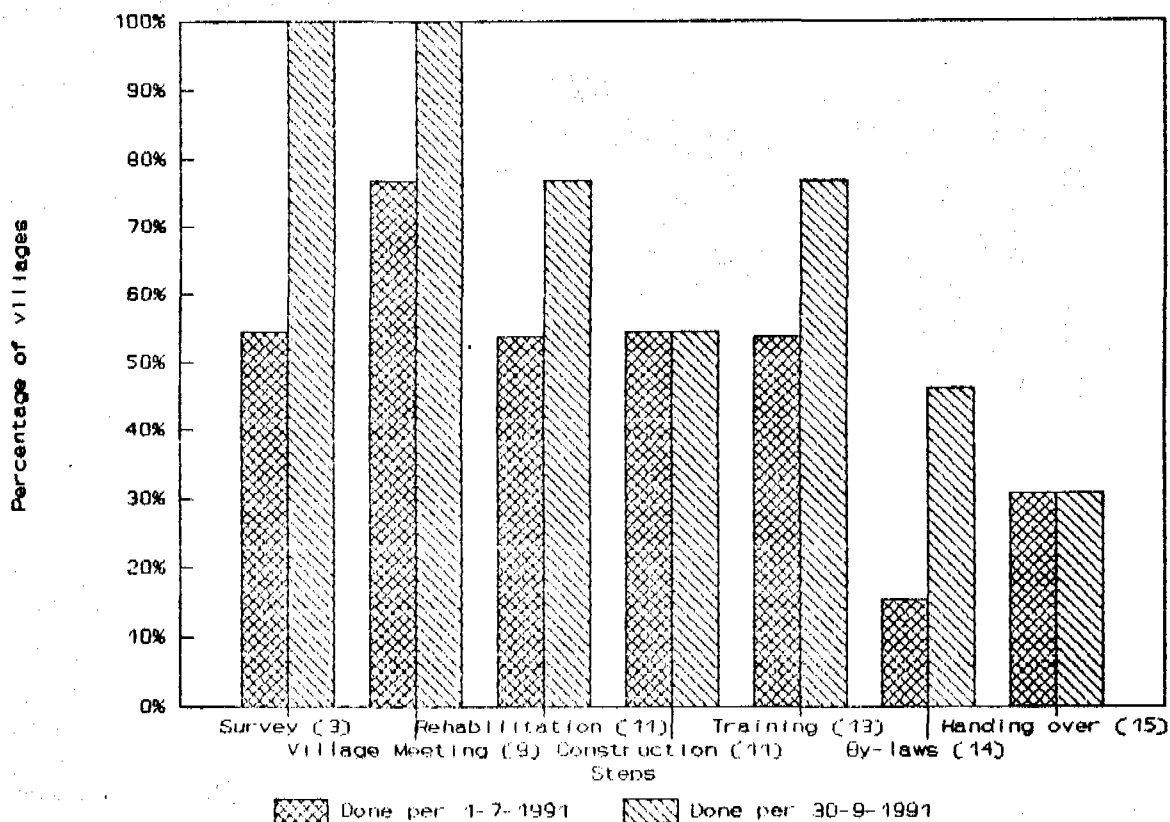
Only one well was reported not to give water because of defect of the pump, i.e. the cylinder had fallen in the well but this was repaired in the same month.

One of the tasks of the VHW is to visit the water supplies, to report on the cleanliness of the sites and when necessary to take action. In Shinyanga Rural the VHW's visited on average 60% of the IWP's (N=40) per month. The surroundings of the water supplies were found to be unclean in 8% of the visited water points.

4.2 BARIADI

In Bariadi district, progress in programme implementation was mainly achieved in surveying sites for well construction, in mobilization of villagers (village meetings), in rehabilitating wells and on-the-job training and in the formulation of by-laws.

Progress in implementation is visualized in histogram 2 below and relates to shallow well activities. Shallow wells are being rehabilitated in 13 villages and constructed in 11 villages. The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step in the period 1.7.1991-30.9.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been finalized in all villages. The planning is that all activities are completed as per 30.6.1992.



Histogram 2: Progress in programme implementation between 1-7-1991 and 30-9-1991

It is shown that surveys (step 3) and village meetings (step 9) are now completed in all present programme villages (13) which is slightly ahead of which was planned for this period. Rehabilitation and on-the-job training have been completed in nearly 80% of the villages whereas this was about 55% as per 1.7.1991. Although by-laws are now ready in slightly more than 45% of the villages, implementation of this step lags behind the planning for this period (70% of the villages). On the side of construction of new wells no finalization of

construction had been planned for this period. Two important steps for preparation of construction, i.e. surveying and village mobilization, have been completed. It can therefore be expected that construction, as planned, can take off during the last quarter of this year.

4.2.1 MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Planning, reporting and monitoring

Planning for programme activities according to the step-by-step approach is the basis for programme execution and has been prepared for the whole interim phase on a monthly basis.

In Bariadi, the planned activities for the months of July, August and September have for the larger extent been executed except for the formulation of by-laws.

Reporting on programme implementation is done on the basis of the planned activities per month. This reporting is well done and provides the information for the histograms as presented in this report.

Reporting on and monitoring of operation and maintenance of the water supplies in the villages is effected through the so called reporting and monitoring system.

In Bariadi, reporting on operation and maintenance is more or less an established activity by now. Still, for the reported period, 11% of the required reports were not yet available in mid december. Mainly the reports from the Health Department are delayed.

The monitoring of operation and maintenance is not yet very well developed. Our impression is that the DWSC does not meet regularly enough to be able to react quickly on the problems reported in the reports.

Financial management

In June 1991 donor funds were reimbursed for two months of programme implementation. Vouchers to account for this money were received during the last week of August. The subsequent reimbursement amounted to Tshs. 519,577/= to enable the district to operate the programme for one month.

Reimbursements for stationeries could not be done due to unaccounted donor funds from previous disbursements for this item.

Financial contributions for the financial year 1991-1992 which are budgeted by the Central Government, the District Council, donors and the Villages, for water related activities in Bariadi District, are presented in Table 5; column 2 represents the allocations to the RWSP M/S.

Description activities	RWSP M/S Bariadi	Other water activities	All water Bariadi
Central Government	1,223,000 ⁽¹⁾	1,000,000	2,223,000
District Council	-	1,196,000	1,196,000
Donor	4,040,000 ⁽³⁾	-	4,040,000
Villages	390,000 ⁽²⁾	1,332,000	1,722,000
Total	5,653,000	3,528,000	9,181,000

Table 5: Bariadi District budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water - and sanitation related activities.
(Source: Development Plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

(1) The Central Government contribution to the RWSP M/S is earmarked for:

purchase of iron reinforcement bars	Tshs.	885,000
transport of programme goods and inputs	Tshs.	338,000
Total	Tshs.	1,223,000

(2) Contributions from the villages:

aggregates	Tshs.	180,000
sand	Tshs.	75,000
labour costs	Tshs.	135,000
	Tshs.	390,000

(3) The donor contribution (Netherlands) to the RWSSP M/S in Bariadi District is budgeted to be Dfl. 151,423/= x 110 = Tshs. 16,656,530 which includes purchases abroad.

Logistics

In July 1991 a new car was made available to the district to replace the six years old Toyota Hilux which was no longer suitable for programme execution. The new Toyota LandCruiser was made available after the district authorities had confirmed agreed plan for operation for the new car. During the reported period the new vehicle car indeed was mainly used for programme activities.

4.2.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In all programme villages in Bariadi District the institutional set-up for operation and maintenance has already been completed during previous years of programme implementation.

It is reported that the members of the VWSC's, the VM's and the VHW's have developed the habit of meeting, visiting water points and reporting on operation and maintenance.

Women participation

It is one of the recommendations of the programme to appoint at least 2 women out of the five members of the Village Water and Sanitation Committees.

Data obtained from the Reporting and Monitoring system are telling us that at least 1 woman and 2 men are present in every meeting held and visit made. Both male and female participation in visits to the water supplies is slightly less than in the meetings.

4.2.3 SURVEY

During the reporting period survey drillings for shallow wells have been carried out in five villages in which a total of 13 sites have been approved for well construction.

The surveys have been carried out in the villages of Mwakibuga, Mbiti, Gasuma, Bupandagila and Ikungulyabashashi. Surveying of well sites for the planned construction of new wells has been completed in Bariadi district.

The surveys were carried out by the district surveyors with the light survey set. In Gasuma and Mbiti guidance was given by the programme surveyor.

4.2.4 PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

During the months July, August and September in three villages rehabilitation was finalized. In these villages a total of 12 wells have been rehabilitated.

In Mbiti, where six wells have been rehabilitated, a seventh well was scheduled. Dog bones, which were found inside the well, made the villagers to abandon this water point. Instead an extra new well will be constructed. In Gasuma, two wells were rehabilitated instead of the planned three wells. The location of the third well was found to be too far from the village settlements. It was decided to construct an extra new well on top of the two wells already planned. In Bupandigila four wells were rehabilitated. Two more villages were scheduled to have finalized rehabilitation however they did not manage.

No new construction was planned to be finalized in this period but in several villages construction is in full swing (i.e. Gasuma).

4.2.6 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Water facilities

The villages report on the technical problems concerning their rehabilitated wells. Table 6 presents the percentage of water points not giving water during the reported period.

	No. of IWP's reported ⁽¹⁾	No. of IWP's not giving water	(%) not giving water
July	50	3	6%
August	54	4	7%
September	54	8	15%

(1) These water points are located in 7 villages

Table 6: Number and percentage of water points not giving water

The problems reported in July and August are all related to pump defects (cylinders had fallen in the well). Two IWP's reported out of order for all three months is one tap in Luguru which was never rehabilitated and 1 pump in Mwanzoza (since May). Two pumps are reported to have been repaired within two months.

The increase in number of water points not giving water in September is due to the lowering of the water table during the dry season.

In total 5 wells fell dry and the pumps (SWN 80) of 4 other wells had problems because of the disconnected cylinders during reported period.

One of the tasks of the VHW is to visit the water supplies, to report on the cleanliness of the sites and when necessary to take action. In Bariadi the VHW's visited on average 47% of the water supplies per month. The surroundings were found to be unclean in 9% of the visited water points.

Finance

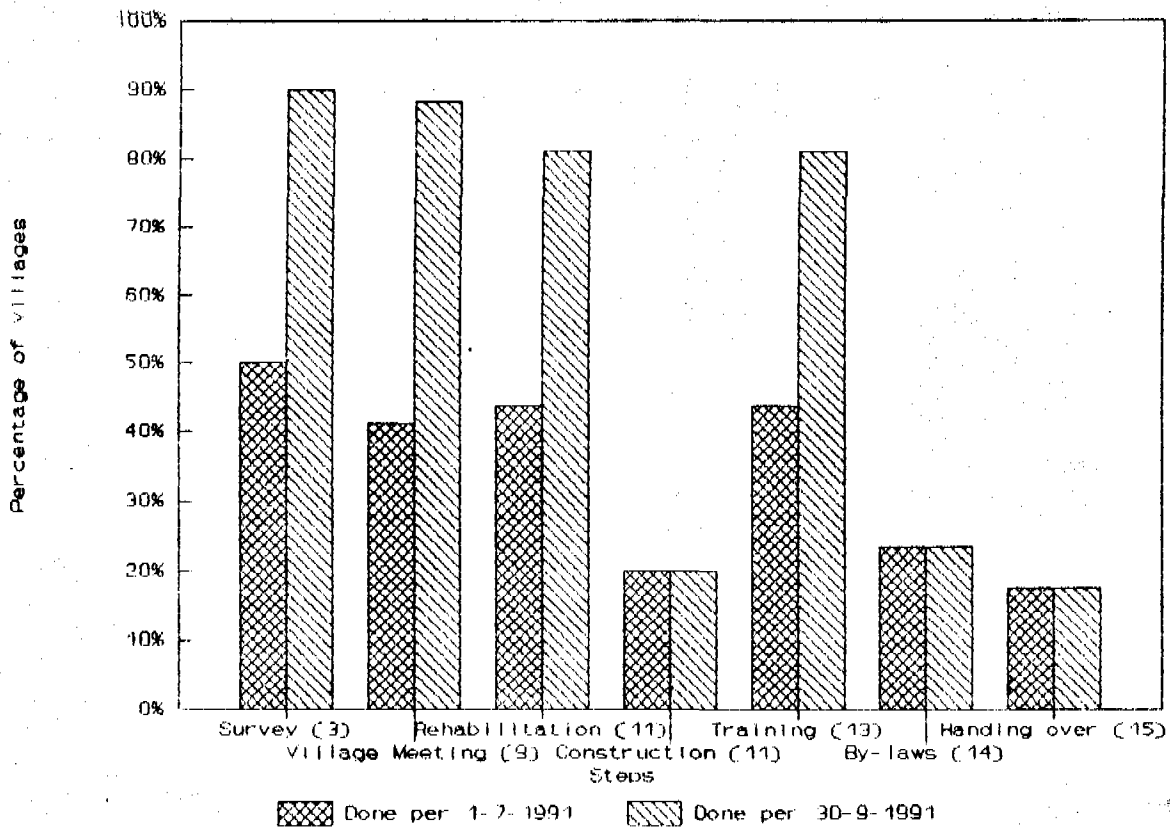
In Bariadi district, one village reported on the payments for fees for the VM. He received Tshs. 200 in September only. In total Tshs. 200 were spent on spares in August.

4.3 MASWA

In Maswa district, progress in programme implementation was mainly achieved in the area's of surveying sites for planned well construction, mobilization of the villagers (Village Meetings), in rehabilitating wells and on-the-job trainings.

Progress in implementation is visualized in histogram 3 below and relates to shallow well activities only. Shallow wells are being rehabilitated in 16 villages and are planned to be constructed in 11 villages.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step in the period 1.7.1991 - 30.9.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all villages. The planning is that all steps are completed as per 30.6.1992.



Histogram 3: Progress in programme implementation between 1-7-1991 and 30-9-1991

During the recorded period, almost all programme villages which planned for surveying have finalized this task (90%). In July this was 50%. Many village meetings were held to mobilize the villagers. Nearly 90% of the villages have made this step now whereas this was only 40% in July. Quite some achievement has been made in the area of well rehabilitation and related on-the-job training. This task is ready now in 81% of the villages whereas this was only 45% in July. More wells have been rehabilitated than actually was planned.

In the areas of well construction and the formulation of by-laws, though, little has been achieved as yet. In a few villages the construction of wells has started but was not yet finalized by the end of September.

4.3.1 MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Planning, reporting and monitoring

In Maswa district programme activities planned for the period July-September 1991 have been completed except for the construction of wells and the formulation of by-laws.

Reporting on programme implementation is done on the basis of the planned activities per month. Maswa district usually lags behind in reporting on the activities done.

Reporting and monitoring on operation and maintenance of rehabilitated IWP's should be a well established activity by now in Maswa district. However, for the reported period, 22 out of the 63 required reports (35%) were not yet available in mid December, mostly from the Health Department. It is observed that, from one and the same village, the report of the VWSC is available but not yet from the VM or VHW. This leads us to the conclusion that coordination between the participating departments at field- and district level is not yet well developed.

It is the advisors' impression that the DWSC does not meet regularly enough to be able to act upon problems reported in the reports which means that monitoring hardly takes place.

Financial management

In June 1991 donor funds were reimbursed to enable the district to implement the programme during two months. In September the district accounted for the funds issued in June and Tshs. 417,477/= were reimbursed, enough to operate the programme for one month. Unaccounted donor funds from previous disbursements (approximately Tshs. 120,000 on training and Tshs. 54,155 on stationeries) were reported to the DED. The presentation of financial reports have been discussed and can be expected to improve.

Financial contributions for the year 1991- 1992, which have been budgeted by the Central Government, the District Council, Donors and the Villages, for water related activities in Maswa District are presented in Table 7; column 2 represents the allocations to the RWSP M/S.

Description	RWSP M/S activities Maswa	Other water activities	Total water activities
Central Government	2,151,000 ⁽¹⁾	-	2,151,000
District Council	-	1,000,000 ⁽²⁾	1,000,000
Donor	4,226,000 ⁽³⁾	-	4,226,000
Villages	800,000 ⁽⁴⁾	-	800,000
Total	7,177,000	1,000,000	8,177,000

Table 7: Maswa District budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water - and sanitation related activities.

(Source: Development plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

(1) The Central Government contributions are earmarked as follows:

Cement	Tshs.	538,900
Iron bars	Tshs.	157,500
Weld mesh	Tshs.	103,500
Allowances	Tshs.	1,351,100
Total	Tshs.	2,151,000

(2) Tshs. 1,000,000 from the District Council are meant to purchase survey equipment and to perform survey drillings.

(3) The donor budget (Netherlands) for the RWSP M/S in Maswa district amounts to Dfl. 190,419 x 110 = Tshs. 20,946,090 for the period July 1991-June 1992.

(4) The budgeted contributions from the villages have not been specified.

Logistics

The six year old Toyota Hilux available for programme execution in Maswa was reported to be frequently out of order and unreliable when it was operational. This has negatively effected the execution of programme activities. As soon as the donor budget for the Interim Phase has been approved by the Dutch authorities concerned, the new car will be ordered.

4.3.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In all programme villages in Maswa district the institutional set - up for operation and maintenance has been completed during previous programme periods.

It can be observed that in general the members of the VWSC's, the VM's and the VHW's have developed the habit of meeting, visiting water points and reporting on these activities. Also, they do this regularly, i.e. there are little fluctuations in activities between the months.

Women participation

Data obtained from the reporting and monitoring system inform us that both male and female members of the VWSC's participate in the monthly meetings and visits to the water points. On the average 2 males and 1 female participates in the visits to the IWP's. When it comes to meetings there are usually 2 women present. The VWSC's in Maswa have 3 male and 2 female members.

4.3.3 SURVEY

In five villages survey drillings have been done to locate sites for shallow wells. For eight sites the survey results are satisfactory. The surveys were chiefly made by the district surveyors. In Kadoto and Seng'wa assistance was provided by the programme surveyor.

Till the end of September 1991, surveys were carried out in the following villages.

village	sites approved	wells to be constructed
Bugalama	1	1
Kadato	2	1
Mwanganda	1	1
Seng'wa	3	2
Shishiyu	1	-
	-----	-----
	8	5

Table 8: Surveys carried out in villages of Maswa

For the execution of all surveys the light survey set has been used. The survey in Shishiyu was made because the district planned at a later stage to construct a dug well there. Though under the current programme, a new well had not been planned.

4.3.4 PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

A number of 6 villages finalized rehabilitation completely; Ilamata, Ipolilo, Bugalama, Shishiyu, Mwang'anda. Both rehabilitations in Ipolilo and Shishiyu are ahead of planning. In Njipanda the rehabilitation of 4 wells was completed by the end of September, which leaves only 1 still to be done. At the end of September 13 out of the 16 villages (81%) finalized rehabilitation in their village.

Construction activities were reported from various villages in Maswa District. The villages Senani and Bugalama did not manage to finalize the construction of one planned hand dug well each.

4.2.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Water facilities

The villages report on the technical problems concerning their rehabilitated wells. Table 9 presents the percentage of IWP's not giving water during the reported period.

	No. of IWP's report (1)	No. of IWP's not giving water	(%) not giving water
July	26	2	8%
August	26	4	15%
September		unreported	

(1) These water points are located in 7 villages

Table 9: Number and percentage of IWP's not giving water.

The problems reported in July relate to one pump of which the anchorbolts are broken and one well with a broken slab. In both cases the villagers possibly decided to disconnect the pumps completely in order to make the necessary repairs which were not yet ready in August. The increase in percentage of wells not giving water in August is due to lowering of the water table (one well); the pump of one other well had a technical problem which was repaired the same month.

Sanitation

One of the tasks of the VHW is to visit the water supplies, to report on the cleanliness of the sites and when necessary to take action. In Maswa district the VHW's visited on average 40% of the IWP's (n=26) per month. The surroundings were found to be unclean in 3% of the visited water points.

Finance

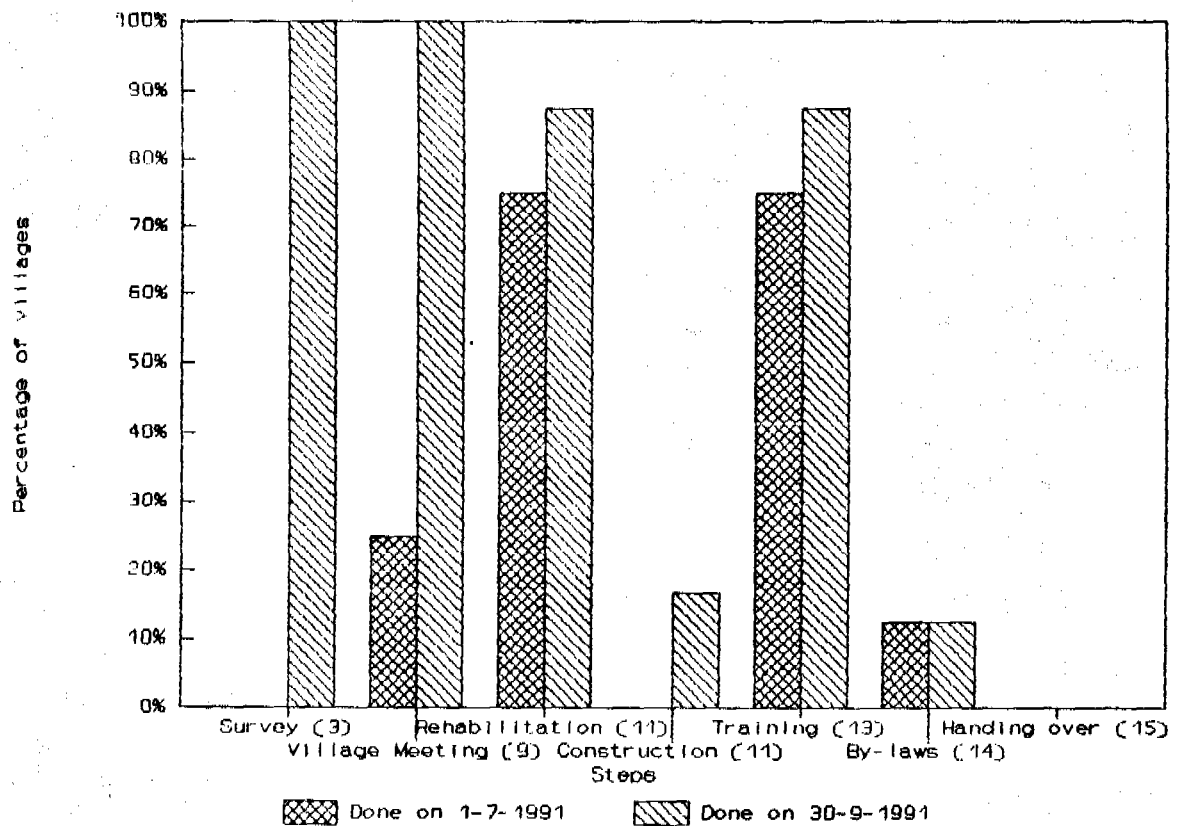
In Maswa district, one village reported on expenditures. These are Tshs. 34,000 for construction of a new well in August and Tshs. 3,400 for spares.

4.4 MEATU

In Meatu district, progress in programme implementation was mainly achieved in the area's of surveying sites for well construction, mobilization of the villagers (Village Meetings), in rehabilitating wells and on-the-job trainings.

Progress in implementation is visualized in Histogram 4 below and relates to shallow well activities only. Shallow wells are being rehabilitated in 8 villages and are planned to be constructed in 6 villages.

The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step in the period 1.7.1991 - 30.9.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all villages. The planning is that all steps are completed as per 30.6.1992.



Histogram 4: Progress in programme implementation between 1-7-1991 and 30-9-1991

During the recorded period, all programme villages which planned for surveying (6) finalized this task. This is an increase of 100% since July. Up to 100% of the villages organized meetings to mobilize the villagers. The task of well rehabilitation and related on-the-job training is ready now in nearly 90% of the villages.

In the area of well construction the district is taking off. In nearly 20% of the villages the construction of wells has been completed.

4.4.1 MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Planning, reporting and monitoring

In Meatu district, programme activities as planned for the period July-September 1991 have been completed except for the construction of wells and the formulation of by-laws.

Reporting on programme implementation is done on the basis of the planned activities per month. Meatu district usually lags behind in reporting on the activities done.

Reporting and monitoring on operation and maintenance of rehabilitated wells is an ongoing activity now in Meatu villages. For the months of July, August and September, all required reports were available in mid December.

Our impression is that the DWSC does not meet regularly enough to be able to act upon problems reported in the reports which means that monitoring hardly takes place.

Financial management

In June 1991 donor funds have been reimbursed to enable the district to operate the programme during a period of two months. The payment vouchers to account for this money have been received in August and Tshs. 246,006 have been reimbursed. In July Tshs.122,000 were disbursed to enable the district to buy new tyres for the programme vehicle.

Financial contributions for the year 1991-1992 which are budgeted by the Central Government, the District Council, Donors and the Villages to water related activities in Meatu District are presented in Table 10, column 2 represents the allocations to the RWSP M/S.

Description	RWSP M/S activities Meatu	Other wat./san. activities	Total wat./san. Meatu
Central Government	2,976,000(1)	625,000(2)	3,601,000
District Council	-	-	-
Donor	11,085,000(3)	12,377,000(2)	23,462,000
Villages	1,296,000	-	1,296,000
Total	15,357,000	13,002,000	28,359,000

Table 10: Meatu District budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water related activities.
(Source: Development plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

- (1) The Central Government contributions are earmarked as follows:
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Cement | Tshs. 1,439,900 |
| Aggregates | Tshs. 180,000 |
| Iron bars | Tshs. 248,000 |
| Pumps | Tshs. 500,000 |
| Transport | Tshs. 474,000 |
| Workers | Tshs. 134,100 |
| Total | Tshs. 2,975,900 |
- (2) The central government and donor contribution for other water related activities in Meatu district are earmarked for the execution of a hydrological survey. This will take place under the umbrella of the Meatu District Rural Development Programme (MRDP), a jointly Tanzanian/Dutch funded programme.
- (3) The donor budget (Netherlands) for the RWSP M/S in Meatu district amounts to Dfl. 133,043 x 110 = Tshs. 14,634,730 for the period July 1991-June 1992.

4.4.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In all programme villages in Meatu district the institutional set-up for operation and maintenance has been completed during previous programme periods.

It can be observed that in general the members of the VWSC's, the VM's and the VHW's have developed the habit of meeting, visiting water points and reporting on these activities. Also, they do this regularly, i.e. there are little fluctuations in activities between the months.

Women participation

Data obtained from the reporting and monitoring system inform us that both male and female members of the VWSC's participate in the monthly meetings and visits to the water points. During each visit to the waterpoints at least 2 males and 1 female are present. When it comes to meetings there are on average 1 women and 3 men present. The VWSC's in Meatu have 3 male and 2 female members.

4.4.3 SURVEY

The survey drillings have been made in six villages. All drilling surveys were executed with the light survey/construction set. Because suitable aquifers were encountered in Mwagwila and Kisesa, in two of these two villages one of the survey drillings will be completed into a tube well.

The surveys were drilled by the district surveyors in close cooperation with the programme surveyor.

4.4.4 PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

In the reporting period only one village finalized rehabilitation: Mwagwila (2 wells). This was according planning.

During the month of September one tube well was constructed in Kisesa. The planned constructions in Mwambegwa, Mwagwila and Mwandoya were not yet finalized at the end of September.

Construction of slabs for VIP - and Pit latrines

In Bulyashi a start was made with the construction of a dome-type slab for pit latrines. The mould for the slab, which has been prepared by the SIDO workshop in Shinyanga, was provided by the programme. A demonstration slab was made at the premises of the CCM office in the village.

The DHOI, DOI and DCDOI, HA, DFA, VM, VTC's, the Chairman of the village, the village Secretary and about five representatives of the UWT and a number of villagers have participated in the training how to construct the slab. The training was provided by the ARHOI with assistance from the programme surveyor/technician.

After the first slab was finished the mould has been transferred to the yard of the CCM office in Mwamishali village. Villagers have bought the materials and have started to construct the slab. Results on the number of pit latrines completed so far are waiting for reporting by the village.

4.4.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Water supplies

	No. of IWP's reported ⁽¹⁾	No. of IWP's not giving water	(%) not giving water
July	15	2	7%
August	15	1	7%
September	15	2	13%

(1) These water points are situated in 2 villages.

Table 11: Number and percentage of IWP's not giving water.

The reason for two wells not to give water during the month of July was a broken pump rod (1) and disconnected cylinder (1). The pump with the disconnected cylinder was repaired within one month. Problems in August and September all relate to broken pump rods. The problems reported concern 3 different pumps (and wells) all of the SWN 85 type. The Water Department of Meatu has tried to repair the pumps at the workshop of the Regional Water department in Shinyanga (2 of the pumps had broken pump rods in January). Replacements for the broken pump rods have already been ordered and are soon to be expected in Shinyanga.

One of the tasks of the VHW is to visit the water supplies, to report on the cleanliness of the sites and when necessary to take action. In Meatu the VHW's of two villages visited on average 91% of the rehabilitated water points (N=15) per month. The surroundings were found to be unclean in 5% of the visited IWP's.

Finance

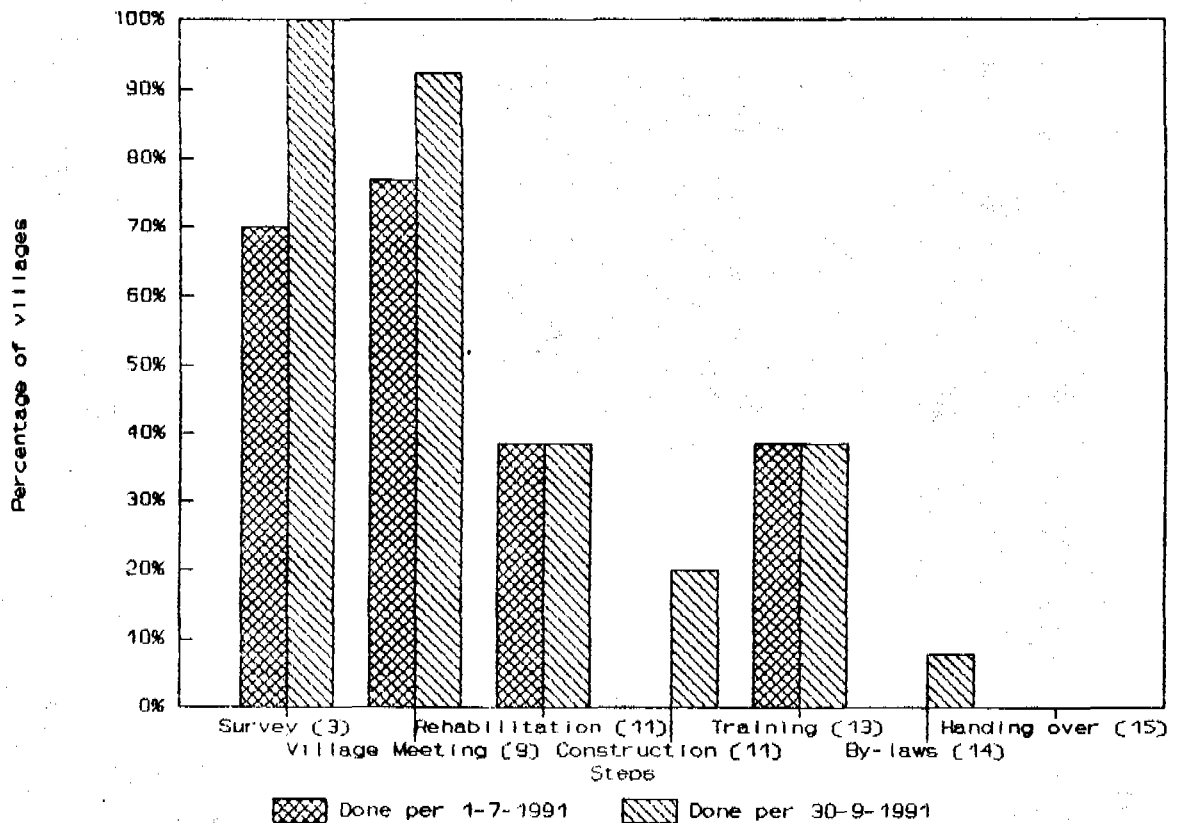
Meatu district is the only district which repeatedly reports expenses for fees paid to villagers in charge of operation and maintenance. The village of Bulyashi reports to pay fees to both VM and VHW, Tshs 1,200 and Tshs. 1,500 respectively per month.

4.5

KAHAMA

In Kahama district, progress in programme implementation was mainly achieved in the area's of surveying sites for well construction, mobilization of the villagers (Village Meetings), well construction and formulation of by-laws.

Progress in implementation is visualized in histogram 5 below and relates to shallow well activities only. Shallow wells are being rehabilitated in 13 villages whereas the construction of new wells is planned in 10 villages. The progress is recorded as percentages of villages which have completed a certain step in the period 1.7.1991 - 30.9.1991. A percentage of 100 means that a certain step has been completed in all villages. The planning is that all steps are completed as per 30.6.1992.



Histogram 5: Progress in programme implementation between 1-7-1991 and 30-9-1991

All planned survey activities under the present action plan have been completed. Some efforts have been put in the mobilization of the villagers. On the side of construction the increase has been 20% (2 villages). Since the start of the programme in 1988, these are the first wells (3) to be build by the district.

4.5.1 MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Planning, reporting and monitoring

In Kahama district programme activities as planned for the period July-September 1991 have not been completed except for the surveying of wells and village meetings. The rehabilitation of wells and the formulation of by-laws are considerably behind schedule.

Reporting on programme implementation is done on the basis of the planned activities per month. The district usually is late to report on the activities done.

Reporting and monitoring on operation and maintenance of rehabilitated wells should be an ongoing activity now in Kahama villages. For the reported period 9 out of the 36 required reports (25%) were not yet available in mid december. Reports missing are from the Health and the Community Development Departments. That means that from one and the same village the report of the VWSC and the VHW is not yet available but the VM's report is already at the regional headquarters. This points to the fact that coordination between the participating departments at field- and district level is not yet well established.

Our impression is that the DWSC does not meet regularly enough to be able to act upon problems reported in the reports which means that monitoring hardly takes place.

Financial management

In June donor funds have been reimbursed to Kahama to enable programme operation during a period of two months. In August payment vouchers have been received to account for the larger part of the June disbursement. In addition, payment vouchers have been accepted which account for programme funds provided before June 1991.

Allowances for programme staff of the Health Department could not be reimbursed. The funds issued in June for this purpose have been used to finance overexpenditures on running costs of the programme vehicle and allowances for the District Advisor. Unaccounted donor funds, resulting from previous disbursements, amount to Tshs. 65,210 (stationeries).

Financial contributions as budgeted by the Central Government, the District Council, Donors and the Villages to water and sanitation related activities in Kahama District for the year 1991-1992 are presented in Table 12. column 2 represents the allocations to the RWSP M/S.

Description	RWSP M/S activities Kahama	Other water activities	Total water activities
Central Government	1,160,000(1)	900,000	2,060,000
District Council	1,000,000(1)	-	1,000,000
Donor	4,000,000(2)	-	4,000,000
Villages	400,000	-	400,000
Total	6,560,000	900,000	7,460,000

Table 12: Kahama District budget July 1991 - June 1992 for water related activities.
(Source: Development plan 1991/92 for Shinyanga Region)

- (1) Central government and District Council contributions towards the programme are earmarked for the purchase of cement, pumps and fuel, allowances and training (no specifications). The contributions of the villages are not specified.
- (2) The donor budget (Netherlands) for the RWSP M/S in Kahama district amounts to Dfl. 153,223 x 110 = Tshs. 16,854,530 for the period July 1991-June 1992.

4.5.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In all programme villages in Kahama district the institutional set-up for operation and maintenance has been completed during previous programme periods.

It can be observed that in general the members of the VWSC's, the VM's and the VHW's have developed the habit of meeting, visiting waterpoints and reporting on these activities. Also, they do this regularly, i.e. there are little fluctuations in reported activities between the months.

Women participation

Data obtained from the reporting and monitoring system inform us that both male and female members of the VWSC's participate in the monthly meetings: on average 4 men and 1 woman are present. Women hardly participate in the visits to the waterpoints whereas usually 3 men are present. In Kahama district in some of the villages, the ratio male/female membership of the VWSC's is 4:1. The official policy of the programme is to appoint 3 male and 2 female members.

4.5.3 SURVEY

Shallow well surveys-drillings in Kahama district have been accomplished in 4 villages. These are Kitwana, Ngaya, Igunda and Nyamigege in which a total of 7 sites for well construction have been approved.

The surveys were done by the district surveyors. The programme surveyor assisted in Kitwana and Ngaya villages. Although the survey for new wells in Ngaya had not been planned during the present action plan, two new well sites had to be selected because two out of three existing dug wells had collapsed. The cement-gravel mixture of the filter dug rings apparently has been poor. Also in Nyamigege new wells are not foreseen during the Interim Period, but during a later stage of the programme.

4.5.4 PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

None of the villages in Kahama district managed to finalize their rehabilitation activities completely according planning. Ihashi and Kitwana finalized part of the planned rehabilitation only, i.e. 7 out of the 10 wells. At the end of September 5 out of the 13 villages (38%) finalized rehabilitation.

In the reported period a total of 3 wells have been constructed; in Ifunde village (2 wells) and in Lowa village (1 well). The activities in Lowa had been planned for December. Ihashi and Malunga villages did not manage to finalize the construction of the planned wells.

4.5.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

	No. of IWP's reported ⁽¹⁾	No. of IWP's not giving water	(%) not giving water
July	22	4	18%
August	22	5	23%
September	22	5	23%

(1) These 22 wells are located in 4 villages

Table 13: Number and percentage of IWP's not giving water

In Kahama District two of the reported wells have fallen dry, three wells have apparently have never been rehabilitated.

One of the tasks of the VHW is to visit the water supplies, to report on the cleanliness of the sites and when necessary to take action. In Kahama the VHW's of four reporting villages visited an average of 67% of the rehabilitated water supplies (22) per month. The surroundings were found to be unclean in 14% of the visited IWP's.

Finance

One village in Kahama district reported to have spend Tshs. 500 on operation and maintenance. It is not specified for what purpose.

5 PROGRAMME ADVISORS' ACTIVITIES

Disbursement of funds

In September a total of Tshs. 2,477,736 was reimbursed to the districts and the region of Shinyanga. During preparations of the reimbursements much attention is paid to the problem of the funds issued in the past which have not yet been accounted for. In general funds issued in the last half a year have been accounted for properly. However some funds even issued in 1990 and before have not yet been accounted for completely, especially funds for buying stationeries. Since these funds are not yet accounted for only limited funds can be reimbursed. Rather often these funds which should be in the districts/ region according the advisors' office are not present in the vote books of the districts/ region. This means vouchers have not yet been presented to the advisors' office. It was strongly advised to the districts and the region to look for these vouchers since the balances hamper optimal reimbursements.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Mr J. Ringelberg has left the programme per 1st of July. His successor, Mr. R. P. Floor is expected to arrive during the first half of October.

The consultant's staff, Ms M. Maas and Mr A. Wassink have taken their leave during the months of July and August.

In August Ms I. van Sonsbeek joined the team in Shinyanga. She will coordinate the training and reporting and monitoring activities within the programme in Shinyanga.

Exemption certificates for the consultant's staff in Shinyanga have been issued for very short periods only due to delays in the agreement about the status of the Interim Phase and approval of the budget.