

Reaching everyone everywhere

WaterAid Tanzania
Country Strategy
2016-21



We are WaterAid

Our vision

is a world where everyone everywhere has safe water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030.

Our mission

is to transform the lives of the poorest and most marginalised people by improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Our values

define our culture and unite us across the many countries in which we work. They are at the very heart of WaterAid – who we are, what we do and how we do it – respect, accountability, courage, collaboration, innovation, integrity.



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32-year-old Flora holds her young son, Melckezedek, as she attends the post-natal health clinic at the Mlali Health Centre, Mlali Village, Mvomero District, Morogoro.
WaterAid/ Eliza Deacon

Separate latrines for girls in schools means they can manage their hygiene with dignity. Taken from our school WASH project in Singida region.

WaterAid/ Christina Chacha



Introduction

Although in the past 20 years one billion people have lifted themselves out of extreme poverty, more than 10% of the world's population still lives without safe water and one in three people do not have a decent toilet. As a result, around 315,000 children die every year.

This unacceptable situation causes untold suffering and holds back sustainable development. Women, who most often carry the burden of collecting water and caring for sick children, and girls, who often leave education early because their schools lack suitable toilets, are particularly affected.

In Tanzania, 56% of people have access to safe water and just 16% have access to a decent toilet. The country fell short of meeting its targets for the Millennium Development Goals on water supply and sanitation.¹ Between 2010 and 2015, under-five mortality declined from 81 to 66 per 1,000 livebirths;^{2,3} however, the infant (younger than one year) mortality rate remains quite high, at 46 per 1,000.⁴ Up to a third of under-five deaths are related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions and practices.⁵

However, there is real hope for the future. Last year, United Nations member states committed to the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs,

also known as Global Goals), also known as Global Goals, which aim to end extreme poverty by 2030 and unite countries around the world in tackling inequality. We are committed to use this historic opportunity to accelerate change towards our vision of universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Since 1983, WaterAid Tanzania has contributed to increasing access to WASH services across the country, working closely with the Government, civil society organisations and other international NGOs. However, much more needs to be done to achieve the target of universal access by 2030. Changes in the WASH sector must be systemic, sustainable and at scale.

This Country Strategy 2016–21 establishes the direction for WaterAid Tanzania over the next five years, building on our previous strategy, past achievements, lessons learned and engagement with the sector. We will continue to work with partners to increase access to WASH for the poorest and most marginalised communities, ensuring our work is built on a foundation of innovation, influencing and advocacy to make change happen.

¹ UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (2015). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water – 2015 Update and MDG Assessment*. UNICEF.

² Ministry of Finance (2015). *Mortality and Health*. National Bureau of Statistics.

³ National Bureau of Statistics and ICF Macro (2011). *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010*.

⁴ Ministry of Finance. (2015). *Mortality and Health*. National Bureau of Statistics.

⁵ UNICEF Tanzania (2011). *WASH Fact sheet*. UNICEF.



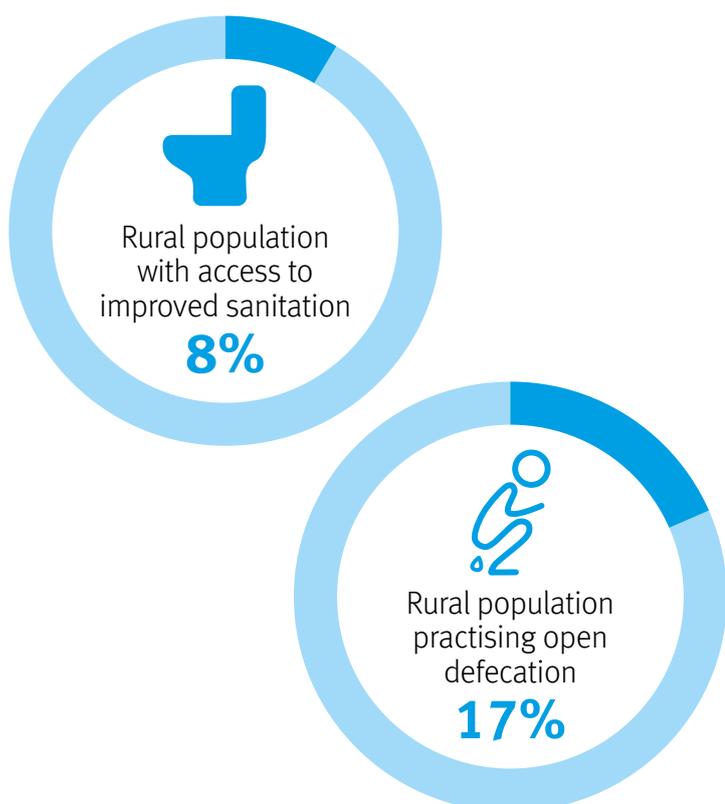
Pregnant women return to the hospital after collecting dirty water from the spring by the river, near Kiomboi Hospital, Iramba.

WaterAid/ Anna Kari

Opportunities and challenges

Despite the country experiencing 7% annual growth in its gross domestic product (GDP) over the past decade, about 12 million Tanzanians still live below the poverty line. Poverty is worst in rural areas, where around 70% of the population lives.⁶

Just 8% of the rural population has access to improved sanitation, and 17% practises open defecation.⁷ Poor sanitation and hygiene practices contribute to a high incidence of diarrhoea – one of the biggest causes of death in children under five in Tanzania. In 2011, 70% of health sector expenditure was used to treat preventable WASH-related diseases, costing the country around US\$500 million.⁸



However, the WASH sector in Tanzania is evolving quickly, with the Government laying out ambitious goals for it, outlined in the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) Phase II (2016–19). WaterAid Tanzania played an active role in helping the Government to develop this plan, and supported the evaluation of Phase I. In the new WSDP, the Government aims to increase water supply, eliminate open defecation, and improve access to WASH in healthcare facilities and schools.

Tanzania has a range of sector policies and strategies already in place to build on, although there is a notable gap in sanitation policy. There are well structured state arms to deliver WASH under a sector-wide approach (SWAp) to planning.

Despite this, the sector is facing several challenges that prevent it from implementing its WASH policies and strategies. These challenges centre on: weak sector coordination, preventing dialogue among WASH partners and programmes; capacity gaps at national and local level; and weak monitoring and evaluation systems. Additionally, cross-integration with other relevant sectors remains a gap in policy-making.

These factors have contributed to a decreasing rate of access to improved water in urban areas, while access to water in rural areas plateaued between 1990 and 2015. Similarly, while urban sanitation has increased significantly in the past 15 years, rural sanitation coverage has barely changed, and rates of open defecation have increased. Access to improved sanitation has increased by only 1% in rural areas.

⁶ The World Bank (2015). *Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment*.

⁷ UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (2015). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water – 2015 Update and MDG Assessment*. UNICEF.

⁸ UNICEF Tanzania (2011). *WASH Fact sheet*.



Fatouma Hamisi, 40, outside her pit latrine at her house in Mbagala, Kibonde Maji A Ward, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

WaterAid/ Eliza Deacon

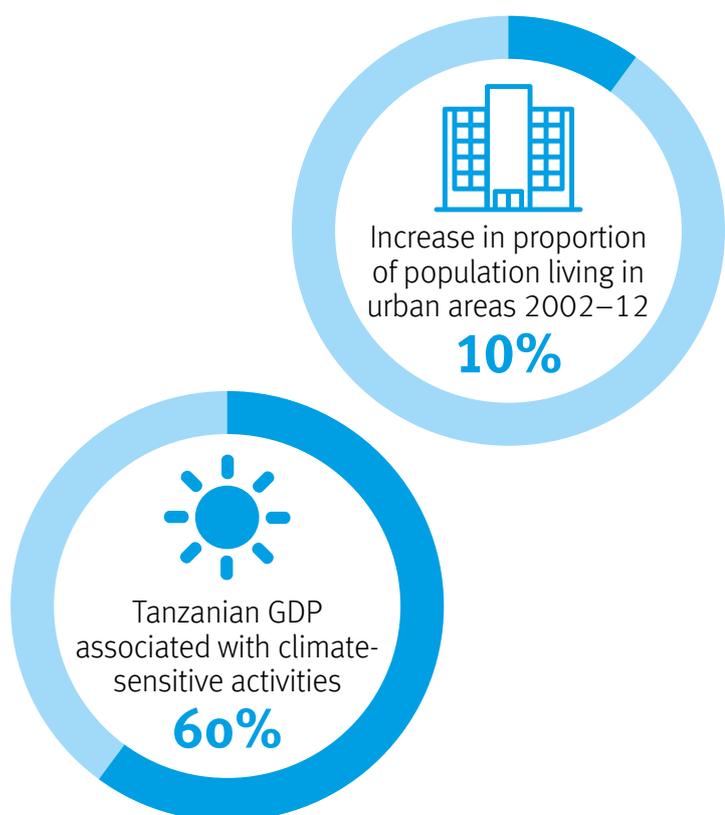
Tanzania is facing rapid urbanisation in cities and small towns, placing an additional burden on already overstretched WASH services. In 2012, nearly 30% of Tanzanians were living in urban settings – a 10% increase from in 2002. This presents an opportunity for us to provide services that can be scaled up, and to help create an environment that fosters WASH-related enterprises.

Agriculture continues to be a key sector in the economy, but one vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Both the frequency of climate events (such as flooding and drought) and climate risks (resulting from increased temperatures) are increasing in Tanzania. Because 60% of Tanzanian GDP is associated with climate-sensitive activities, and most of Tanzania’s growth sectors are water-dependent, water supply is a priority sector for the Government. However, broader water resource management has received less attention.

The costs of the effects of current climate variability are not equally spread, geographically or within society – the poor pay more. Additionally, the impacts of climate change on WASH are not fully understood in Tanzania, presenting a key knowledge gap.

Last, inequity remains a key challenge in Tanzania’s WASH sector. Recent data indicate that wealthier quintiles are gaining access to WASH faster than are poorer quintiles.⁹ Current estimates by WHO/UNICEF show that this is likely to continue unless the sector changes radically.

Despite these challenges, Tanzania’s current political landscape, with the opposition movement emerging in parliament and at local levels across the country, presents a good opportunity for the Government to be more accountable.



The Tanzanian Government’s Water Sector Development Programme Phase II targets:

- Reach 19,080,000 people with improved rural water supplies.
- Reach 5,357,000 people with improved water in urban areas.
- Reach an additional 50% of the population with improved sanitation and hygiene services.
- Eliminate open defecation practices in both rural and urban areas.
- Increase the proportion of schools with improved WASH facilities (reaching 3,500 schools).
- Increase the proportion of health facilities with improved sanitation and hygiene from 65% to 80%.

⁹ UNICEF and WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (2015). *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water – 2015 Update and MDG Assessment*. UNICEF.

Our niche

WaterAid Tanzania is in a strong position to make change happen in the WASH sector, with experience working with the private sector, staff expertise, recognition among our sector peers, and strong relationships with government, civil society and communities. We will focus on leveraging our strong existing partnership with the Government to address the most challenging issues in the WASH sector, looking at where our support and expertise can have the greatest effect.

On the basis of our country situation analysis and our experience in the sector, we have decided that our strategy will focus on reducing the inequalities that plague the WASH sector in Tanzania. In doing so we will seek to empower poor and marginalised communities and households to gain equitable access to sustained WASH services, delivered by government and private sector providers whose capacities we will simultaneously work to strengthen. By focusing on the 'bottom 20%', we will support the Government to expand access to those who are typically left behind in service delivery programmes, in order to achieve the 2019 and 2025 WSDP targets, and, ultimately, the SDG target of universal access by 2030.

Over the years, we have focused on delivering basic water and sanitation services to communities. However, we are now giving more emphasis to our influencing role. We recognise that to create the widespread and sustainable changes we want to see we need our interventions to be scaled up, and for national-level policy to reflect political will to end the water and sanitation crisis. We are also positioning ourselves as a knowledge broker, sharing the learning and innovations from our projects to address chronic sector blockages in the delivery of WASH services to all Tanzanians.

We will continue to be a leading WASH expert, and work with a large and diverse group of partners. Building on past gains, we will play an active role in working with the Government to formulate national-level WASH policies and strategies. We will also ensure that we share our knowledge and expertise with the rest of the WASH sector, so that together we reach everyone everywhere.



Schoolchildren practise handwashing with soap using the tippy tap on Global Handwashing Day.
WaterAid/ Christina Chacha



Ruth Francisco, 35, is a health promoter and treasurer of Kamau Group, a group of health promoters and artisans that constructs toilets for community members. Maretadu ward, Mbulu, Manyara.

WaterAid/ Behailu Shiferaw

Making change happen

There are five conditions that need to be in position for change to take place in the WASH sector. We will work to establish these during this strategic period.

Leadership

The Government should demonstrate strong and exemplary leadership at national, district and village governance levels. To reach the poorest and most vulnerable people, the Government should lead by investing more resources for both the rural and urban poor. Strong leadership will shape planning and investments in the sector by development partners. It will also bring on board much-needed accountability by government executives at key operational levels, thus ushering in financial discipline and transparency of all sector actors, including contractors and managers of the supply chain for WASH services consumables. Strong leadership will accelerate access to WASH service for vulnerable people and contribute to faster attainment of universal access to WASH.

Active communities

Communities need to be empowered to call for their rights to safe water and sanitation and hold their leaders to account. They also need to understand how to practise good hygiene, and be supported to contribute to maintenance of services through complete behavioural change.

Equality

The Government and all key stakeholders should work collaboratively to create adequately resourced, affordable, effective, efficient and sustainable WASH services for everyone. Prioritising access for poor, marginalised and vulnerable people will eliminate inequalities in access.

Sustainability

The sector should focus on the sustainability of WASH service infrastructure, institutional systems strengthening, and capacity development needs, especially at district level. Additionally, key stakeholders should have the necessary tools to carry out sustainability checks, strengthening and coordination at local level, and promote learning and knowledge-sharing on innovative and sustainable approaches and technologies. This will lead to service providers having the skills, resources and systems necessary to deliver and maintain sustainable WASH services for everyone everywhere.

Integration

We need to strengthen collaboration and integrate WASH into wider development priorities at national, local and community levels. This will help to ensure that WASH service provision is sustainable and contributes to accelerating change in sectors such as education, health and agriculture.

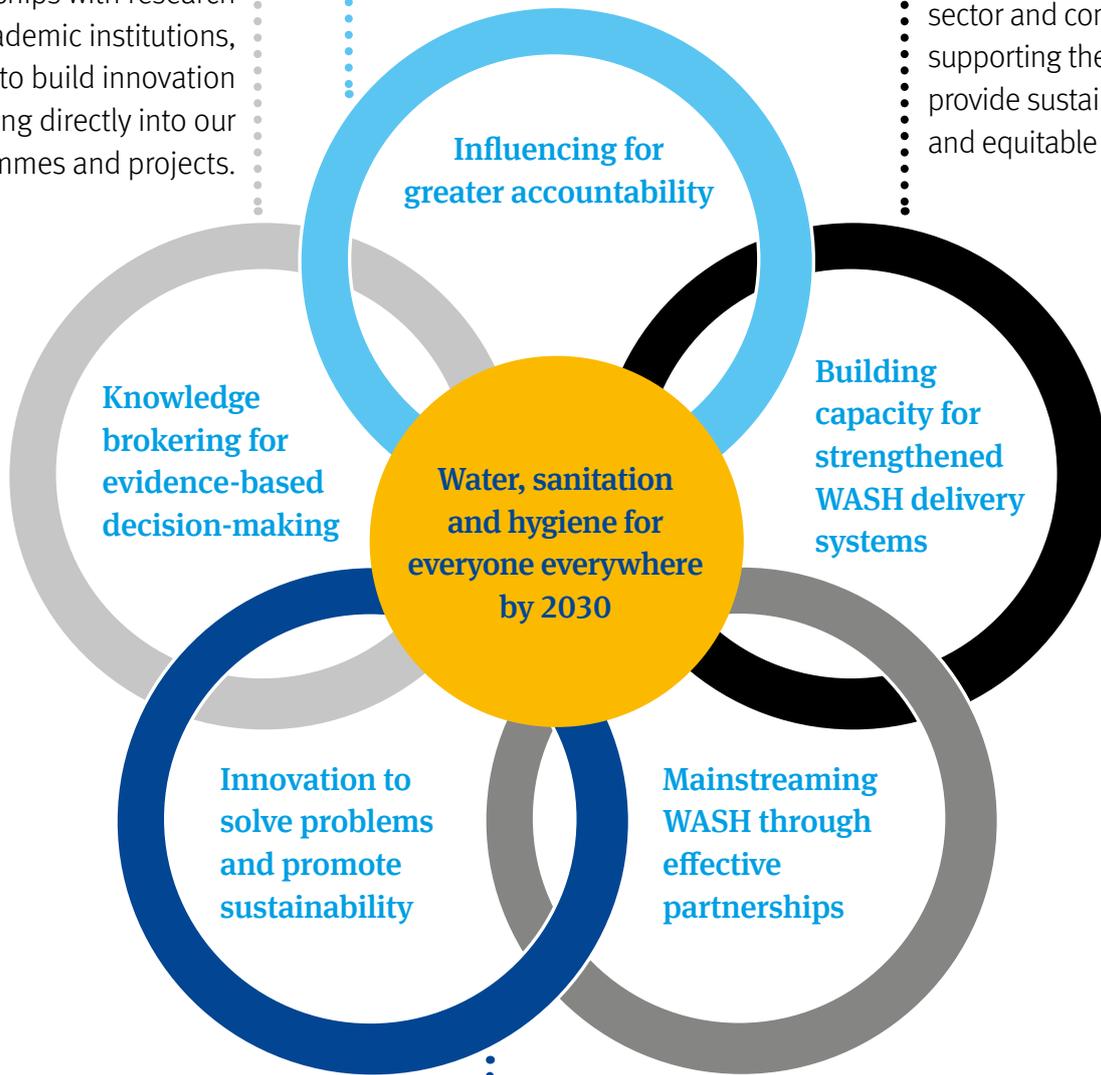
Our five strategic pillars

We will increase our efforts in research, knowledge-sharing and knowledge management.

We will establish working partnerships with research and academic institutions, in order to build innovation and learning directly into our programmes and projects.

We will use evidence from research, practical experience, and work with other sector partners to influence the Government and service providers, to uphold WASH accountability at all levels, including with national and local oversight bodies.

We will help to build capacity among key players in WASH delivery systems, including government, civil society, the private sector and communities, supporting them to provide sustainable and equitable services.



Influencing for greater accountability

Building capacity for strengthened WASH delivery systems

Mainstreaming WASH through effective partnerships

Innovation to solve problems and promote sustainability

Knowledge brokering for evidence-based decision-making

Water, sanitation and hygiene for everyone everywhere by 2030

We will seek to remain at the leading edge of WASH technologies and practices, and take opportunities to try new approaches developed by others.

We will look for creative solutions to the sector's key challenges, including system functionality, financial sustainability, climate change and natural disasters, and urbanisation.

We will seek to network with key players in other areas such as health, education, nutrition, and gender equality, because national WASH targets cannot be achieved in isolation.

We will ensure that WASH is recognised as a key driver of national development.



Mattius Millinga, 51, stands next to one of the 'pajaj' vehicles that transports the gulper pump equipment, outside his house in Kigamboni Ward, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

WaterAid/ Eliza Deacon

Our programmatic areas

Urban WASH

Tanzania's population is changing rapidly, from predominately rural to an increasing proportion of people living in cities and small towns. Investments in urban WASH infrastructure have not kept up with the growth of urban populations, resulting in poor or declining access to services, particularly for the poor people who often live in unplanned settlements.

In this area, together with our partners, we will adopt and promote tested technologies to accelerate access to WASH services by the urban poor. We will work to bridge the gaps between government (local government authorities [LGAs], municipalities, townships and small town authorities) and the private and corporate sectors to forge a common pathway for investing in commercially viable inclusive WASH services. We will support LGAs to strengthen their capacity to provide effective oversight and leadership, to create an enabling environment, and to provide support for public–private partnership development. The programme will also help to mobilise and support communities, civil society organisations and other stakeholders to hold duty-bearers to account for financing, development and sustainability of all urban WASH services.

Rural WASH

The 2012 national census indicated that 70% of the population lives in rural settings, with mainly agriculture as their source of livelihood. Despite significant investment in WASH facilities, access in rural areas has plateaued. This has been caused by poor sustainability of infrastructure and services for WASH, due to technological inappropriateness, community and leadership behaviour at local levels, and climate change.

Our projects in this area will focus on improving sustainability. To achieve this, we will strongly advocate and support a coordinated approach among stakeholders working at both district and regional levels where we have a presence, helping them to implement the district-wide approach. The programme will forge partnerships with both the regional water sanitation teams (RWSTs), and council water and sanitation teams (CWSTs) to ensure WASH innovations are mainstreamed and systems are strengthened. We will additionally be looking to scale up our experiences on institutional WASH – particularly school WASH and WASH in healthcare facilities – to improve resource planning and allocation across sectors for wider coverage and access.

Climate change

Around 60% of Tanzania's GDP is associated with climate-sensitive activities. The costs and impact of climate variability are not felt equally – overall, poor communities are affected to a greater extent. Specific impacts of climate change on WASH in Tanzania are yet to be fully understood; however, so far, droughts have increased the cost of domestic water supply. Equally, floods have led to the collapse of water and sanitation supply infrastructure.

Throughout this strategic period, we will build our expertise in climate change by working closely with the Government, developing partnerships, and implementing climate-resilient WASH approaches and documenting their effectiveness. The programme is designed to help reduce the barriers to climate change mitigation and adaptation through both strengthening local capacities at community, district authority, and water basin levels; and escalating lessons and best practices to inform national and global-level dialogue and policy development.



Bringing clean and safe water to KibondeMaji, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam.
WaterAid/ Priya Sippy



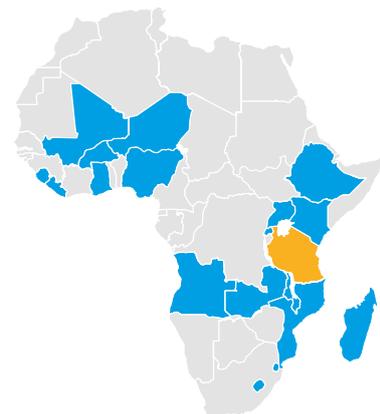
Pascal Masmini, 29, is trained as an artisan. Now he makes more money building and repairing improved toilets. Maretadu Ward, Mbulu, Manyara.

WaterAid/ Behailu Shiferaw

Where we work



-  Region we are working in
-  Region we plan to work in
-  Region we will stop working in
-  Existing WaterAid office
-  Planned local office
-  Capital



Our organisation and resources

People management and organisational development

To ensure our staffing structure aligns with the new direction we are taking in this strategy, we have made some internal changes.

Moving away from focusing predominately on service delivery, we have increased our capacity in policy influencing, knowledge management, and systems strengthening. In addition we will strengthen our resources to build strong WASH technical capacities in our team, specifically expertise in engineering, health and social sciences, so as to be able to deliver our programmes effectively. We have also made some changes to our geographical positioning by placing additional senior staff outside the country office in Dar es Salaam, in order to better manage and coordinate our work at the regional and LGA levels.

For this strategy period, we are committed to implementing smarter and more efficient systems, related to people management and organisational development, to provide an enabling environment for our team who will deliver the strategy.

Financial management

Over the next five years, we will actively pursue and build fundraising partnerships to raise enough funds to be able to successfully deliver on our strategy.

In the next decade, WaterAid Tanzania also hopes to become a self-governing entity within the WaterAid international federation. We have developed a Country Fundraising Strategy, which outlines our planned approach to raising increasing amounts of our funding in-country. We believe this is consistent with Tanzania's focus to gain middle-income status by 2025, and with the sustained economic growth underpinning this drive.

We will continue to invest in maintaining our relationships with supporters and donors by ensuring we deliver quality programmes and communicate our progress and results in timely and high-quality reports and other documentation. We will also put in place any systems and procedures necessary to ensure the ongoing effectiveness and transparency of our financial planning, management and accounting processes.



Julius Chisengo, Group Operator UMAWA, 48 (left), and Cleophas Shinga, Group Operator UMAWA, 49 (right), at work emptying a pit latrine in Kigamboni Ward, Temeke Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

WaterAid/ Eliza Deacon

Measuring our success

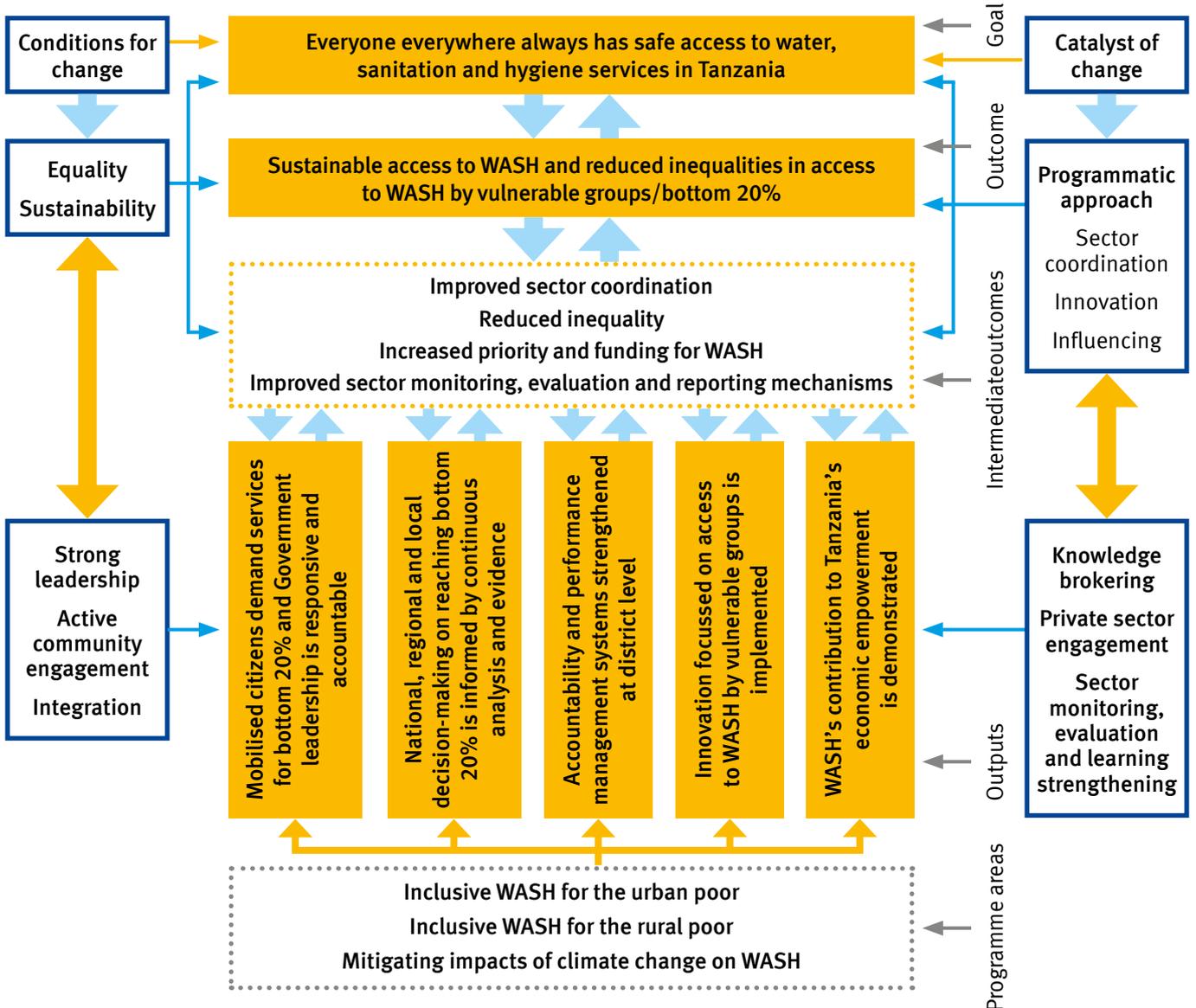
To ensure we are making good progress against our strategic aims, we have put in place a system for tracking performance, to enable quick reporting and prompt follow up on identified challenges. We have established indicators for measuring performance against each result area. We will set baseline conditions and targets for all the indicators, to enable assessment of our contributions.

We will conduct quarterly monitoring activities including regular field visits, periodic reporting on project performance, semi-annual and annual reviews,

and stakeholder feedback sessions. This will enable us to improve planning and implementation of our programmes. Additionally, the country programme will engage with our partners and other actors in the sector to conduct joint monitoring and learning activities.

Effective monitoring and accountability will ensure that we are accountable and that we share lessons learned from the projects to inform the sector and our future investments. Similarly, analysis and dissemination of monitoring findings will contribute to evidence for policy influencing.

Theory of change for the country programme strategy



Innovative technology: WaterAid piloted a solar-powered borehole project in Babati, Manyara region, which provides clean, safe and affordable water to the communities in Endanchan village.

WaterAid/ Priya Sippy



WaterAid transforms the lives of the poorest and most marginalised people by improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

www.wateraid.org

The logo for WaterAid, featuring a stylized white water drop icon to the left of the word "WaterAid" in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

WaterAid is a registered charity:
Tanzania: Certificate of Compliance issued 18 April 2006. Number: 1865.
UK: 288701 (England and Wales) and SC039479 (Scotland).

Cover: Midwife Juliana Cyril Msoffee, 32, with one-day-old Fatuma, Kiomboi District Hospital, Iramba District.

WaterAid / James Kiyimba