

# Sanitation activities in Tanzania

## The challenge

In 2010 the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) estimated that just 10% of all Tanzanian households have access to improved sanitation ([www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)). Only 50% of schools had basic sanitation in 2007 and only one in ten schools had water supply (UNICEF). Access of households to open pit latrines or latrines without slabs was estimated at 50% for rural and 71% for urban areas (Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010).

The under-five child mortality in Tanzania is currently 76 deaths out of 1000 live births with a clear trend downwards ([www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org)).

To improve this grave sanitation situation, the government of Tanzania adopted the National Water Policy in 2002 which formed the basis for a comprehensive reform. However, challenges such as financial and institutional capacity constraints at all levels, lack of prioritisation and of targeted investment planning are still hampering the implementation of these reforms. The policy environment for sanitation and hygiene lags far behind the one for water supply, despite the current efforts by development partners the Ministry of Water and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) to develop a National Sanitation Policy. The different areas of responsibilities on sanitation issues by the different stakeholders complicate cooperation in the sector.

Since 2006, the Tanzanian Government has been implementing a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP) of water supply and sanitation services. Mechanisms for improving the dialogue with development partners and between ministries are in place. In February 2012 the National Sanitation Campaign was launched and the four ministries involved (Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Prime Ministers Office Regional Administration and Local Government) are all committed through financing various activities. However, there is a lack of a structured monitoring and evaluation system, poor management information systems, and a lack of review mechanisms for

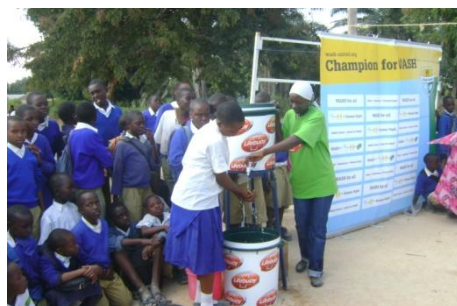
district Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) plans and performance.

The National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) under the MoW has the ambitious aim of providing 95% coverage with basic sanitation and hygiene in rural areas and 100% coverage in schools by 2015. Due to inadequate management and implementation capacities, procurement delays and insufficient financial management of the water sector stakeholders, not all requirements in the implementation agreements on WSDP have been met until now. The second phase is now being planned and will include the incorporation of human rights and equity principles.

Project name	Development of the Water Sector, Tanzania
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partner	Ministry of Water (MoW)
Duration	Jan. 2008 to Dec. 2013 (current phase)
Budget for sanitation	723,000 Euro
Scale	People reached directly: 100,000 (WASH United activities in schools in Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma); people reached indirectly: 800,000 (people reached in all regions of Tanzania through information materials and media campaigns)

## Our approach

- The measures regarding pro-poor sanitation mainly include School WASH and WASH United. The abbreviation WASH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene. WASH United uses the power of sport and the role model status of some of the world's biggest sport stars to generate political will and to promote safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Creating a basis for further planning of investment and network extensions of commercial utilities through data collected by a baseline study on water supply and sanitation.



Left: Water supply and sanitation focus group discussion, Morogoro (© GIZ, 2010)

Right: WASH United activities, teaching proper hand washing, Mbeya (© GIZ, 2010)

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This baseline study was implemented in the year 2010 in all urban low-income areas of Tanzania.

- Contribution to the sector dialogue on water, sanitation and hygiene matters which is mainly coordinated by the MoHSW.

## Programme activities

- Contribution to the Water Sector Strategy and new Water and Sanitation Law, approved in August 2009.
- GIZ, together with the German Development Bank KfW, implemented a School Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Mbeya City in 2010/11. Sanitation and hand washing facilities were constructed. Trainings for pupils and teachers, establishing school sanitation clubs and developing operation and management plans also took place.
- GIZ currently facilitates the implementation of WASH United activities. "WASH in school" activities will take place in Dar es Salaam and its surrounding areas. Through a partnership with the Tanzanian Football Federation, youth soccer will be supported – via awareness campaigns during soccer tournaments - to improve the understanding of hygiene principles. In a previous phase public awareness activities were carried out in Dodoma, the administrative capital of the country. School WASH activities took place in schools in Mbeya and Mtwara which had received water supply and sanitation infrastructure in an earlier project.



Partner country: Tanzania

## Outcomes

- The Thematic Working Group "Sanitation and Hygiene", created by various development partners contributed substantially to the establishment of an interdepartmental coordination committee between the relevant ministries in 2012 and the formulation of a hygiene and sanitation guideline.
- In five poor urban areas in Mtwara and Mwanza, the awareness of the local population about hygiene and sanitation, HIV infection risks and preventive measures has been raised through displays and information at water kiosks and training of water kiosk operators and utility staff as multipliers. A first monitoring on sanitation has been conducted within the Baseline and Water Kiosk Studies in 2010 that were financed and coordinated by GIZ.
- 14 schools in Mbeya with around 5000 students in total benefited from trainings on hygiene education and awareness. To guarantee sustainability, those trainings included training of teachers and addition of lessons into the curricula. Important lessons for scaling-up were taken from these activities, especially regarding technology choices and user acceptance.
- The involvement in WASH United activities and in the stakeholder forum discussing the new sanitation policy have attracted public attention for the sanitation topic. GIZ has helped to achieve a greater awareness of sanitation and hygiene issues in ministries, schools, municipalities, water utilities and within the general population.

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