

Sanitation Activities in Tanzania

The Challenge

Like many other developing countries, Tanzania seriously lags behind in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for improving sanitation access. Access of households to open pit latrines or latrines without slabs was estimated at 50% for rural and 71% for urban areas according to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey in 2010, and only 25% of all households were estimated to have access to improved situation in 2013 (WSDP II, 2014). Child mortality rates attributed to unsafe water and sanitation, and inadequate WASH facilities in schools remain a huge challenge in the country.

Institutional Framework for Sanitation

Four line ministries are involved in the sanitation sub-sector in Tanzania: the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), which is in the lead, the Ministry of Water (MoW), the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), and the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG).

Since 2006, the Tanzanian Government has been implementing a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) to planning of water supply and sanitation services to improve this grave sanitation situation, the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). Mechanisms for improving the dialogue with development partners and between ministries are in place. In February 2012 the National Sanitation Campaign was launched, where the four above mentioned ministries are involved. In the second phase (WSDP II), which was launched in 2014, a separate component for sanitation and hygiene was established for oversight and coordination. Besides the improvement of sanitation facilities in schools, health centres and other public places, the ambitious target is to increase the proportion of the population that uses improved sanitation facilities to 75% by 2019. While this new component does help to improve coordination of activities, the existing platforms for exchange between the four ministries are not

Project name	Support to the Water Sector Development
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT), Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG)
Comissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Duration	March 2013 - February 2016

yet fully operational. Apart from the fragmented institutional framework, the Tanzanian sanitation sector also still suffers from financial and institutional capacity constraints at all levels, limited political commitment, as well as unclear policy orientation. A structured monitoring and evaluation system is still lacking. On the sub-national level, coordination both within Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and between LGAs and other stakeholders tends to be weak.

Programme Activities

The programme *Support to the Water Sector Development* implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Government aims to support the four line ministries to improve coordination and cooperation on sanitation at the national and sub-national level. It also aims to develop and implement concrete sanitation and hygiene related solutions.

GIZ contributes to improving the overall governance and coordination of the sanitation sub sector through active participation in the Technical Working Group Sanitation of the WSDP II and in the Joint Sector Monitoring. Specifically, GIZ commissioned a study for the MoHSW to support the mapping of sanitation and hygiene stakeholders and to provide recommendations on potential additional sources for financing, as well as for improved implementation of the National Sanitation Campaign in Tanzania through better coordination at sub-national level.

In March 2015, GIZ organised a study tour to Zambia for the four relevant ministries, with the aim to get a detailed understanding of different aspects of sanitation service delivery in Zambia, and specifically to learn from the Zambian sanitation monitoring system for the implementation of a similar approach in Tanzania.



EAWAG demonstrating their Blue Diversion toilet in the Moshi Sanitation Workshop.

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Tanzanian delegation
visiting school WASH
facilities in Mumbwa
District, Zambia.

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Outcomes

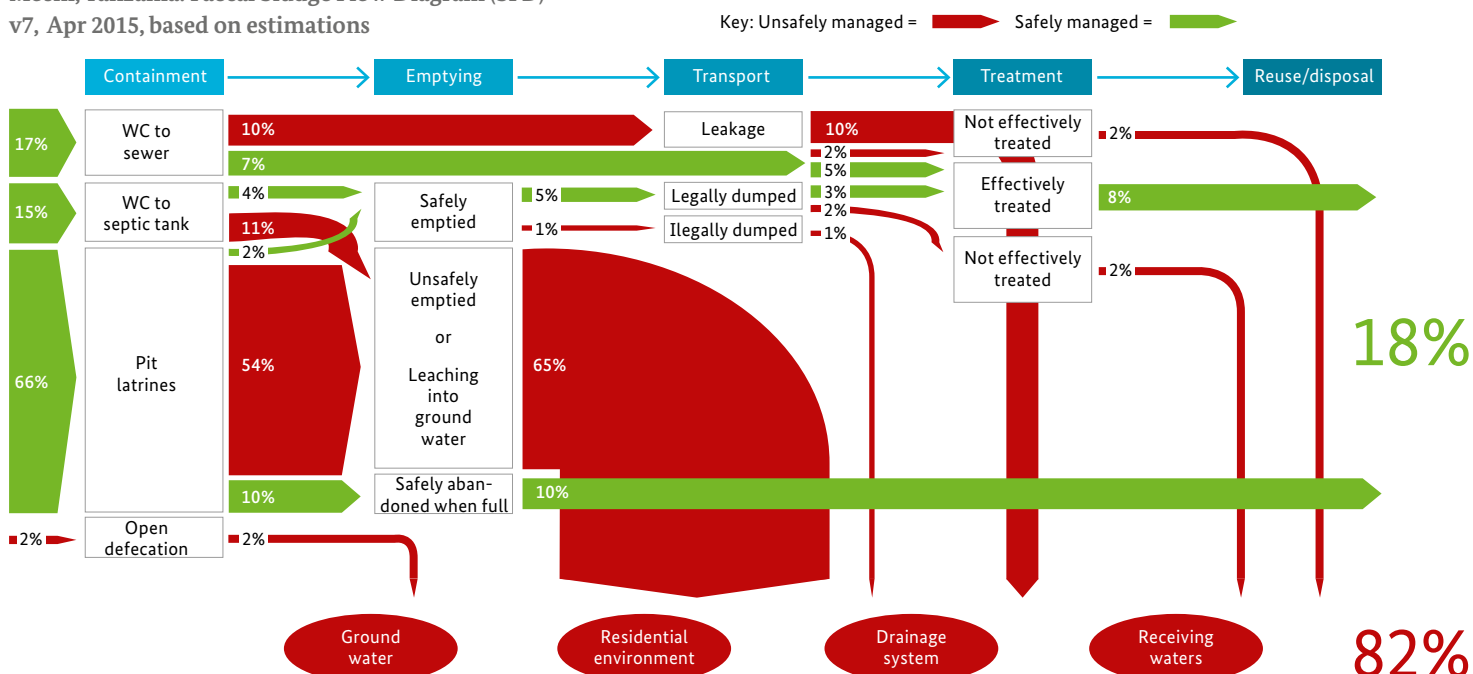
As a continuation to earlier school WASH activities, GIZ is partnering with UNICEF to start the implementation of the Fit for School approach which is aiming at behaviour change of hygiene practices through group activities. GIZ and UNICEF were tasked by the national Technical Working Group for School WASH to further develop the adapted approach for the Tanzanian context, with the aim to launch an initial phase of the *Fit for School* programme in 2015. The ambition is to replicate the success, the programme received in South East Asian countries. GIZ and UNICEF intend to implement the programme in schools in different regions throughout the country. In 2014, GIZ started activities to enhance action on sanitation at the sub-national level. These started in the town of Moshi, where GIZ has deployed a GIZ advisor in the Kilimanjaro Regional Secretariat. The aim is to support improved planning, operation and maintenance of sanitation services and to introduce sustainable

technical solutions for sanitation delivery on town level.

The experiences from Moshi are fed back to the national level for future scaling-up.

A Faecal Sludge Flow Diagram (SFD) for the city of Moshi was drafted. The diagram revealed that based on estimates of local sanitation stakeholders only 18% of the faecal sludge in the city is effectively treated. GIZ organised a sanitation workshop for Moshi Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (MUSWA), Moshi Municipal Council (MMC) and Kilimanjaro Regional Secretariat (RS). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between MMC and RS to work towards the betterment of the sanitation situation in Moshi. A steering committee was established in early 2015 to focus on establishing stable sanitation infrastructure and governance at local level. As a next step, a survey to assess the exact sanitation situation shall be conducted.

Moshi, Tanzania: Faecal Sludge Flow Diagram (SFD) –
v7, Apr 2015, based on estimations



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More information <http://www.giz.de/expertise/html/11139.html>

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