

Six Years of Reflection

Informing the Second Phase of the Water Sector Development Programme



Water and sanitation equity report, 2013
TAWASANET



TAWASANET
PO Box 80099, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
tawasanet@yahoo.com
0784-809542

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1.0 INTRODUCTION-

This report is being prepared by the Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET) on behalf of all CSOs working in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Tanzania. TAWASANET is a network of diverse Tanzanian civil society organizations and other stakeholders which was established in August 2008. Through coordination and collaboration, the network aims to ensure that all citizens have equal access to safe water and improved sanitation by influencing policymakers and practitioners and promoting good practice.

We are here to extend our sincere thanks to the Sector for giving us a space to make a statement representing the CSOs opinions in the Joint Water Sector Review. We have been mandated by the Government to prepare equity monitoring reports since 2008 to inform the Joint Water Sector Reviews on key issues and blockages for equitable supply for water and sanitation in Tanzania

This is the Sixth equity monitoring report, and this time round we are reflecting back on the five reports that have been prepared to explore the key successes of the Water Sector Development Programme along line with our recommendations and the remaining challenges that need attention during the second phase of the Programme of which its design is currently underway.

The key areas that have been covered in our previous reports include; Equity around resources allocation, Sustainability in the eyes of the Water Sector Development Programme, Water and Sanitation rights for the Marginalized Communities. The report findings observed some equity fault lines in the allocation of resources, Sustainability Crisis, and WASH exclusion for the marginalized communities. We provided our recommendations to address these challenges of which we feel they were not taken on board adequately

2.0 WHAT WENT WELL IN THE FIRST PHASE?

Increased funding to the Water Sector:

During the implementation of Phase I of the WSDP, more commitments were received from DPs. By June 2013, the total amount committed reached USD 1,364 million, which is an increase of USD 413 million, equivalent to 43% of the original estimates¹. This is a commendable achievement for the sector, which looks optimistic to reach expected targets if all the commitments are realized and funds disbursed on time

Since the WSDP was introduced 5 years ago, budget allocation for the rural component has been low compared to the urban component and this has been a major concern for TAWASANET. For the first time, we noticed a high increase in the rural component budget

¹ Ministry of Water (2013) Water Sector Status Report

from 21% in 2012/13 to 51% in 2013/14. While this is an excellent start, the actual release of the committed budget and spending is crucial if the sector is to meet expected rural targets. It was noted in the last Joint Supervision that fund has not yet been released to most LGAs.

Table 1: WSDP Budget increase over two years: FY 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

S/ N	WSDP Components	Approved Budget FY	share	Approved Budget	Share
1	Water Resources Management	26,210,805,360.0	5%	23,948,143,00	4%
2	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	120,787,537,924.0	21%	345,805,362,00	51%
3	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	386,948,563,536.0	69%	287,946,037,00	42%
4	Institution Strengthening	30,712,025,466.0	5%	25,949,100,00	4%
Total		564,658,932,286.0		683,648,642,000.0	0
Overall budget increase				118,989,709,71	
Local Fund Budget Increase				172,050,196,55	

Source: MOW, Highlights on the approved Budget for 2013/14

National Sanitation Campaign

TAWASANET has high praise for the Government through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for launching the four-year National Sanitation Campaign (NSC), which is under component II of the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP). If well implemented, the campaign will accelerate the proportion of people with improved access to Sanitation in Tanzania.

3.0 WHAT DIDNT GO WELL?

Based on our analysis, we made recommendations in the previous JWSRs on key issues that were not prioritized in the first phase of the Water Sector Development Programme. These recommendations need attention during the second phase of the Programme.

Inadequate attention on Sustainability

Promoting and supporting sustainability has been one of the critical issues in water, sanitation and hygiene services provision. The Government and other stakeholders, including donors, are giving little attention to address it. The first phase of the Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) has focused on increasing coverage rather than sustaining service provision. Our equity research (2010) revealed that the following key factors contribute to the sustainability crisis; lack of community ownership and control of the projects, limited access to spare parts and inadequate technical support from the District Councils.

Of all the factors, technology choice was found to be the most pressing issue². Change in the choice of technology is another reason for not achieving the intended targets because of increased investments cost. WSDP was formulated on the basis that 48% of the rural water supply schemes would be hand pump schemes, however, analysis of investments planned for the 2010/2012 explained that out of 506 villages, 210 villages (41.5%) selected gravity schemes, 270 villages (53.4%) selected pumped schemes, while only 26 villages

(5.1%) selected hand pumped schemes

We applaud the Government for their initiative to build the capacity of COWSO, and are requesting them to do the same to the remained components of the sustainability to have full package. We are happy to share the tool known as Technological Assessment Framework (TAF) that determines the selection of appropriate technologies in a community based perspective. The tool has been tested by WaterAid in Tanzania using the Solar Pump Technology. TAWASANET is also praising the Government for the positive steps taken in the ongoing formulation of the sustainability strategy.

Unequal targeting of WASH investment (Equity)

Our research and analysis has identified various equity fault-lines in the water and sanitation sector in Tanzania, including geographical and social categories³. There has been bias in resource allocation, with more than 55% of the resources allocated to urban water supply, where coverage is already far higher, and less than 31% to rural supply.

Despite the policy and legal provisions given in the National Water Policy (2002) and Water and Sanitation Act No 12 (2009) on the fundamental rights to water, we noted that several specific groups are still excluded from realizing and enjoying their right to basic WASH services. These groups include pastoralists, people living in institutions like Prisons, women, People Living with HIV/AIDS and children ⁴

As mentioned previously, we commend the Government for increasing the WSDP budget for the rural component during the 2013/14 budget, but this needs to be maintained and other equity fault lines (inter-district and inter-ward for example) need to be observed.

Low political profile of Sanitation

We, the CSOs, are greatly concerned that Tanzania has not accorded sanitation the priority it deserves, despite the fact that poor sanitation costs Tanzania TZS301 billion each year (US\$206 million). Financing for sanitation is still very low compared to other sectors. Studies have shown that the current sanitation investment in Tanzania is less than 0.1%⁵ of the GDP. Sanitation is currently held under the Ministry of Health, but there is still no specific budget line with funds for sanitation at either the central or local government level. The Water Aid and Ministry of Health HR Capacity study (2012⁶) revealed gaps in financing sanitation promotion activities. The study shows that the capacity challenge is

² TAWASANET(2010), Sustaining Community Managed Water Supply: An Imperative to the Water Sector Development Programme

³ TAWASANET (2009), "Out of Sight and out of mind? Are marginalized communities being overlooked in decision making?"

⁴ TAWASANET (2012), "Does the WSDP realize Water and Sanitation Rights for the Marginalized?"

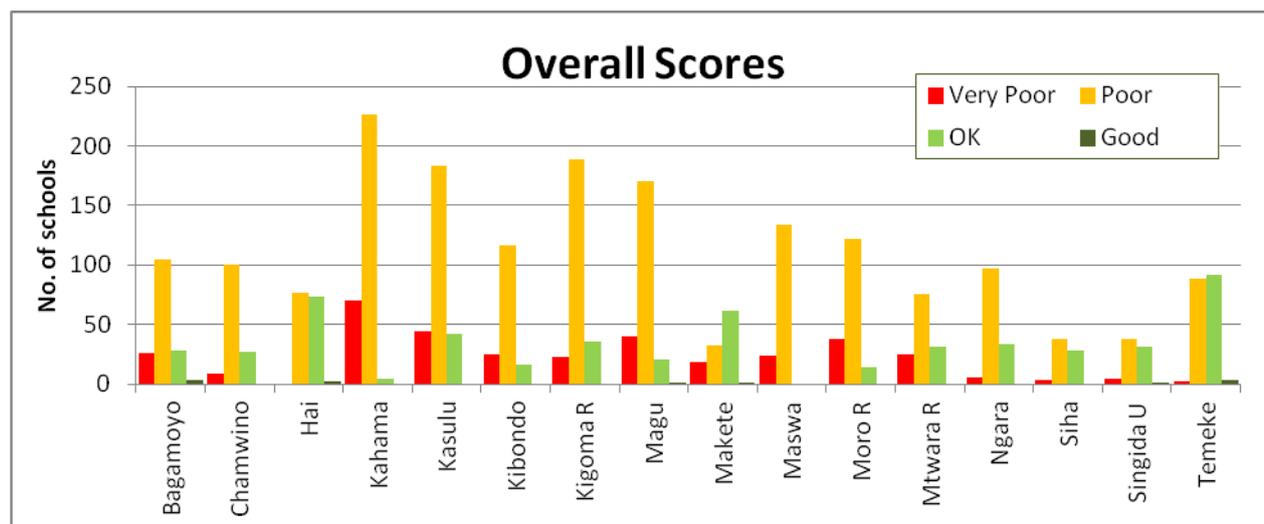
⁵ Water and Sanitation Programme (2012) *Economic impacts of poor sanitation in Africa*

⁶ WaterAid and Tanzania Ministry of Health (2012) *HR Capacity Study*

found at Ministry, district, ward and village levels, in terms of human resourcing and capacity of staff.

It is not clear why the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy document has not yet been approved when the process started 4 years ago. The policy is meant to guide and direct the country on improving sanitation and hygiene services. If there is no Policy in place, there will be no Strategy and specific funding to implement the policy on Sanitation and hygiene

Chart1: the overall situation for School WASH in the 16 mapped Districts



Source: Water Aid, UNICEF, SNV (2011)

Data from chart 1 above explains that only 9% of schools were found to have “clean” latrines, and only 11% of schools meet the MOEVT minimum standard for the number of pupils/drop hole (20 girls and 25 boys per drop hole). In some schools the number of pupils per drop hole was found to be as high as 400 to 600 and all districts were found to have a number of schools without a single drop hole. Although 55% of schools have a water point within or near the school compound, this does not guarantee however that these schools will have water all year round or throughout the day. WASH facilities that are suitable for children with disabilities are found in only 4% of schools some 60% of latrines for girls do not have doors, depriving them of privacy and their dignity. To clean their WASH facilities, 37% of private schools hire workers, however no public schools have such arrangements and pupils (including primary pupils) are responsible for cleaning the toilets. Only 1% of schools have soap available; 8% of schools have adequate water and only 14% of schools have facilities for hand washing, making conditions for good hand washing practice virtually impossible for children. Only 31% of secondary schools are reported to have safe hygiene pad disposal system

The Government through the Ministry of Education has made excellent progress with the establishment of the School WASH Strategic Plan, which was approved in 2012, and the ongoing formulation of the SWASH Programme. We are anticipating a quick finalization of this Programme which will then attract more funding for WASH in schools

While recognizing the good efforts made by the Government in addressing Sanitation and Hygiene in Tanzania through the ongoing National Sanitation Campaign, there are still some key challenges that need attention during phase two of the Water Sector

Development Programme. We are concerned with the unnecessary delays made by the Government in disbursing funds to the LGAs for School WASH under this Campaign, despite the fact that Donors have released the funds on time.

The National Sanitation Campaign aims to improve 1,300,000 household sanitation facilities (used by about 6,500,000 people) and a total of 701 schools. During the Higher Level Meeting for the Sanitation and Water for all Partnership in Washington in April 2012, the Government committed providing an additional 27 million people with access to Sanitation by 2015, bringing the total coverage to 53%. Taking into consideration the HLM commitment, the NSC still needs additional funding and implementation strategies in order to meet these commitments and improve the lives of 27 million people

Inadequate attention to the Marginalized groups

The right to water and sanitation requires that everybody should be ensured with access to water and sanitation including the most disadvantaged or marginalized groups. The principles of non-discrimination and equality recognize that people have different needs as a result require different support.

Despite the policy and legal provisions given in the National Water Policy (2002) and Water and Sanitation Act No 12 (2009) on the fundamental rights to water, we noted that, several specific groups are still excluded from realizing and enjoying their right to basic WASH services; This include Children, pastoralists, women, people with disability and the elderly

Across most of Tanzania, the burden of collecting water, cooking, cleaning, childcare, and care for the sick is borne largely by women. In dry land areas of Tanzania women can walk for up to 5 hours to collect one bucket of water. People with disabilities have difficulties in accessing infrastructure and information and suffer from stigma. Directly or indirectly, these factors reduce the chances of accessing water, sanitation and hygiene services

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of inadequate water and sanitation. In seeking to protect themselves from infection, or cope with the symptoms, their needs for clean water and sanitation increase.⁷ In many areas PLHAS have

Limited access to water and sanitation facilities due to discrimination and sickness, this has not well addressed in the first phase

Pastoralists, especially women and children walk long distances to fetch water. During the dry season people walk 5-15 km away ⁸to get access to water as the design of conventional water supply system does not fit with pastoral livelihood. This need special attention in the next phase of the Programme

⁷ Water Aid Ethiopia (2006): Equal Access for all? Meeting the needs for water and sanitation of people living with HIV/AIDS

⁸ WaterAid Tanzania(2011), WASH needs for the Pastoralists

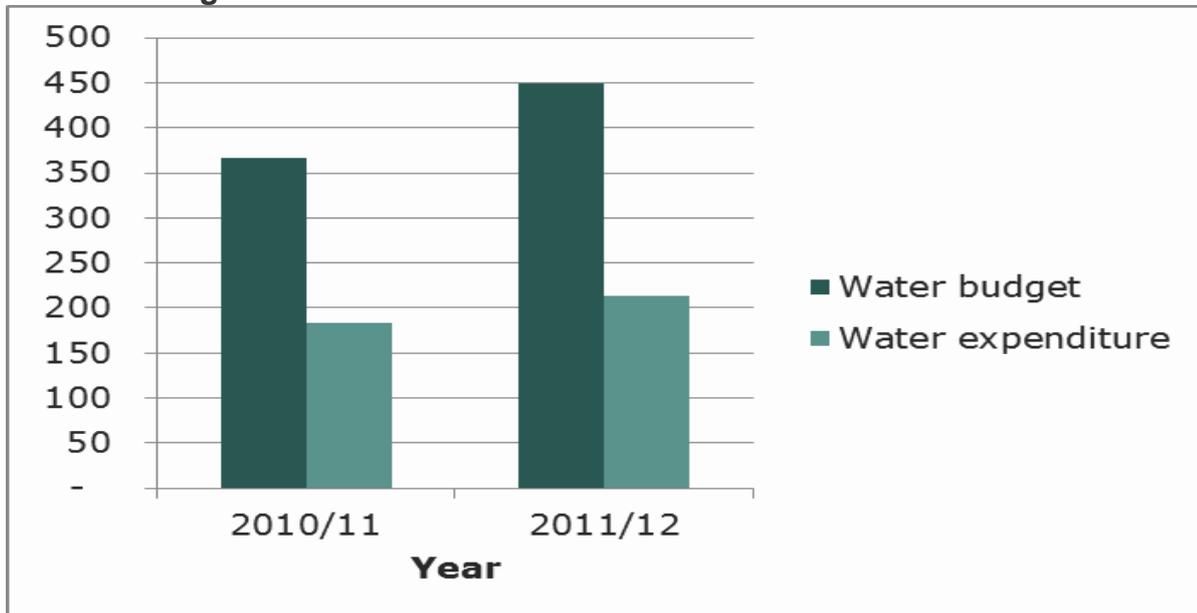
Delays in disbursements

The approved budget for Phase I of the WSDP is TZS 2.2 Trillion while the actual release amounted to TZS 1.1 trillion equivalents to only 51% of the total budget performance. This delay has been blamed on the long procurement processes and capacity gaps within the Procurement unit (few numbers of staff). There is a need for restructuring of the procurement Management Unit by adding more staff from user department .The funds release from financiers has also been a cause for the low performance of WSDP. Up to the end of Dec 2012, a total of USD 795 million has been disbursed from various financiers who correspond to 61% of the overall total revised WSDP commitments⁹.

Budget execution problems hasn't been resolved

Despite the increased funding to the sector in phase I of the WSDP, budget execution associated with the absorption capacity for the water sector in general is not improving. Execution of the recurrent budget has decreased substantially while execution of the development budget remains low. There are clearly capacity issues that limit the water sector's ability to utilize its increasing budget and these issues in budget execution relate to the Government's inability to meet the commitments it outlined for itself in the WSDP Restructuring Plan. In the plan, the Government committed to spend USD\$ 128 million in 2011/12 but only spent USD\$ 17 million. There is a need for an improved institutional arrangement and corresponding capacity to deliver the "Big Result Now" and the much larger budget for the sector in FY 13/14.

Chart 2: Budget Execution FY 2010/11 and 2011/12



Source: ODI (2013), Rapid Budget Analysis of the Water Sector in Tanzania

Weak CSOs capacity

Despite the fact that local CSOs have the legitimate mandate to hold government accountable, undertake an overall sector monitoring and provide constructive criticism to

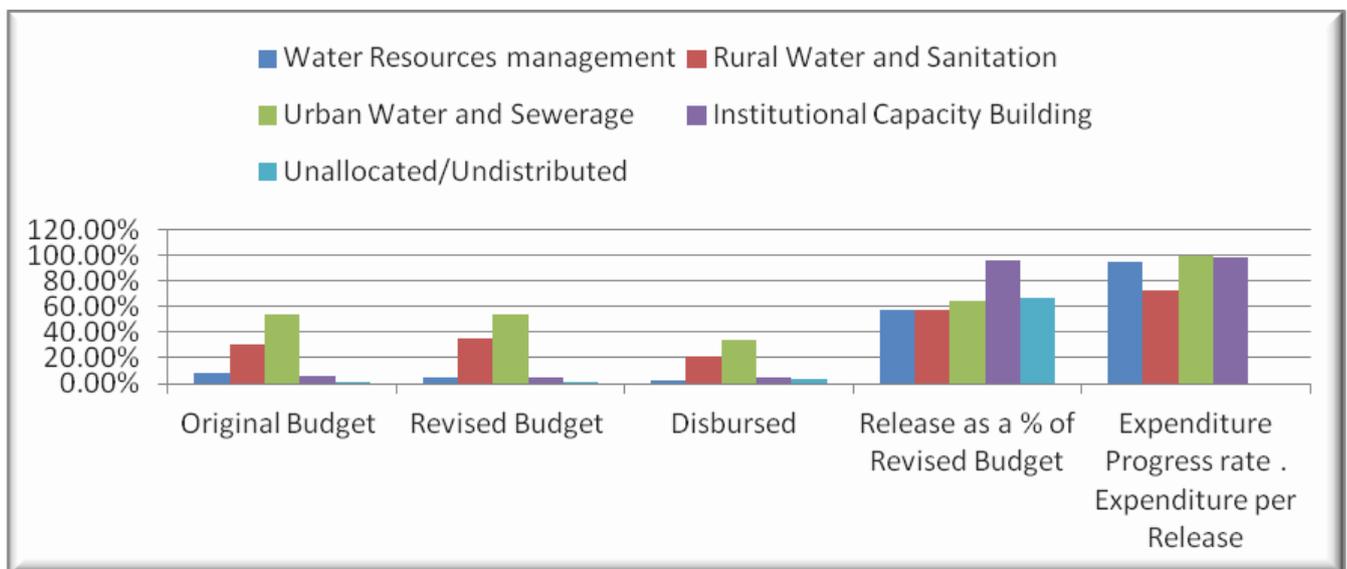
⁹ ODI (2013), Rapid Budget Analysis of the Water Sector in Tanzania

the government, this has remained an unutilised opportunity mainly due to internal capacity gaps of CSOs. Most local CSOs have little knowledge on government systems, low capacity to analyse information and thereby challenge the authorities. Their engagement in high profile policy debates is still low posing no significant change to other governance challenges. Some of the CSOs fail to undertake their oversight role due to contractual obligations to the Water Sector Projects

Inadequate attention on Water Resource Management

We noted less funding for the Water Resource Management component of the WSDP during phase one. More emphasis has been on the Water Supply without considering the sustainability of the water source.

Chart 3: Original and revised allocations across components



Source: Ministry of Water, WSDP Phase I Summary of Technical Scan and Main Focus for WSDP phase II

There has been some substantial decrease for the WRM Component budget from USD 75,240,000 to USD 70,434,305 by USD 4,805,695 (Chart 3) this indicates that, phase I of the programme didn't emphasize on the source of water but rather on the supply side. It is recommended that, Phase II should invest more on the WRM for sustainable supply.

4.0 WHAT ARE WE CALLING FOR?

Based on the above analysis, TAWASANET is calling for the Government and Donors to actively respond to these issues as the Second phase of the Water Sector Development Programme is being designed.

Attention on Sustainability

The Government should finalize the Sustainability Strategy to catch up with the designing processes of the Water Sector Development Programme Phase II. We also have specific recommendations on the selection of technology:

- There should be a standardized technology by hydrological factors, and regulations should be formulated to guide the process
- There should be an informed choice which is determined by community based assessment tools such as a Technological Assessment Framework (TAF)

Pro poor targeting of investments (Equity)

The second phase of the WSDP should maintain the momentum that has been shown in the 2013/14 FY by allocating more resources for the rural component. This will accelerate progress towards the target of ensuring 60.5% of the rural population have access to water by 2015. We are also calling for:

- Equity between districts or between wards
- Increased resources for poor urban population to have improved sanitation
- Consideration for improved and expanded wastewater systems in urban areas e.g. major cities to cater for increased population sanitation needs.

Raise the profile of Sanitation

We are calling for:

- **An increased budget allocation to sanitation.** Increased investments in sanitation are required not only to realize health and welfare benefits of sanitation but also to avert large economic losses. We encourage local investments to be at the fore front for sanitation financing
- **Endorsement of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy.** We are calling for immediate approval of this policy by the Government.
- **Honouring commitments from the High Level Meeting.** We are calling for the Government to honour their commitment during the High Level Meeting in Washington (April 2012) to provide an additional 27 million people with access to improved sanitation by 2015

Timely disbursements of Funds

The in-year release of funds should be reliable and even across the quarters to enable LGAs perform their work and reduce unnecessary delays

Raising the Profile of Water Resource Management

The Second phase of the WSDP should consider raising the profile of Water Resource Management by allocating more resources for sustainable supply. This has been neglected in the first phase of the programme.

Need for More recurrent Budget

While recognizing the fact that high level of development expenditure is important to improve the infrastructure in the country, it is also recommended to maintain an adequate recurrent budget to ensure proper operations and maintenance of facilities

Address Water and Sanitation needs for the Marginalized groups

i. Improve Water and Sanitation rights for People living with HIV/AIDS

- Water and sanitation programmes should develop strategic partnerships with other stakeholders such as those working on HIV and AIDS to address the most vulnerable including PLHIV,
- Develop alternative strategies to ensure that vulnerable households, including those made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS, have access to water and sanitation facilities,
- Common messages on water and sanitation hygiene should be developed and used by both water and sanitation programmes and HIV and AIDS programmes to improve chances of message uptake.
- HIV and AIDS programmes and interventions should consider costing and advocating for provision of water treatment agents as part of PLHIV medical treatment support packages

ii. Improve Water and Sanitation rights for Children in Schools.

- The Government should ensure that in each village with a WSDP-financed project, water supply is provided to schools
- Construction of new school classrooms should consistently be matched by new latrines, hand-washing facilities and where possible improvement of water supply at the school, and this should be inspected and enforced.

iii. Improve Water and Sanitation rights for the pastoralists

- A holistic approach to water supply should be taken by Government, CSOs and service providers. Water for livestock needs (a priority for pastoralists) should be integrated in domestic water supply projects..
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion materials should be developed and customized for pastoralist communities



The Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET) is a recently formed network of Tanzanian civil society organisations working in the water and sanitation sector. The network works to increasing sharing between civil society organisations, promote partnerships between civil society and other sector stakeholders, build the capacity of civil society in the water and sanitation sector, and to strengthen the voice of civil society in national policy debates.



WaterAid is a leading international NGO which works to enable the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education. We work in Africa, Asia and the Pacific region and advocate globally with our partners to realise our vision of a world where everyone has access to these basic human rights.

This is Tanzania's second Sixth report on equity in water and sanitation. TAWASANET has committed to prepare such a report on an annual basis. The report is prepared independently, though mandated by the 2008 Joint Water Sector Review.

TAWASANET
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