

**Achievements to date**

- WaterAid is trialling a new type of simple low-cost pump that will solve the issue of emptying latrines in densely populated, unplanned settlements.
- In 2008 The Tanzania Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network was formed with WaterAid's support to influence commitments to water and sanitation at a national level.
- In conjunction with six partner organisations, WaterAid has mapped the distribution and functionality of water points in 55 districts in Tanzania.



**£4.40** can pay for one bag of cement to make a latrine slab.

**£40** could pay for a banner to be used in hygiene education work.

**£258** could pay to train a community health committee in Dar es Salaam.

**£632** can pay for the cost of a water tank serving 100 people.

**£1,340** could pay for the cost of a water and sanitation survey and environmental assessment of a community in Dar es Salaam.

**To find out more contact us:**

WaterAid, 47- 49 Durham Street, London, SE11 5JD

[www.wateraid.org](http://www.wateraid.org)

T: 0845 6000 433

E: [wateraid@wateraid.org](mailto:wateraid@wateraid.org)

Charity registration number

288701 (England and Wales) SC039479 (Scotland)

May 2009



WaterAid's mission is to overcome poverty by enabling the world's poorest people to gain access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene education.

**Salimanda Maungulile** talks about composting toilets



“These toilets are good because of the manure they produce and the fact that it is safe for my children. I hope that everyone in my community could have a toilet like this. Life would be much better, the streets would be clean. I believe we can do this. Our committee has set a target of three years and I am confident we can do it. Even though I have a good toilet, because no one else does, it affects my life. In this neighbourhood, it is impossible to keep your children inside so you must fight to get your neighbourhood clean.”

**Zainabu Rama** talks about her role as a hygiene educator



“We go to Kititimo market twice, Uhamaka twice and Mtamaa three times a month. I enjoy this because it is great to be able to educate fellow villages. The reaction is great, they are very happy to see us.

“People in other villages respond really well and take the messages home. We can tell because they ask us lots of questions and ask for advice. Questions we get asked all the time are how to keep the environment of the wells clean, on washing hands, and on construction of wells.”

Front cover photo: 16 year old Farida Hassan collects water in Nkuku village in the Singida district of Tanzania

# Tanzania



The United Republic of Tanzania is renowned for its attractions such as the Serengeti National Park, as well as being home to the highest point in Africa - Mount Kilimanjaro. It is the largest of the East African countries, and since its formation in 1964 its population has tripled to 38.5 million.

While Tanzania is bordered by the three largest lakes on the continent, many areas are very dry, with little opportunity for agriculture. Water and sanitation remains a high priority: just less than half of Tanzanians have somewhere safe and hygienic to go to the toilet, and only 62% of the population have access to an improved water supply.

On average women and children spend over two hours a day collecting water while journeys of six to seven hours are not unusual in some rural areas.

## WaterAid in Tanzania



WaterAid has worked in Tanzania since 1983, helping to improve poor people's access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. We work with local partner organisations and communities on practical, sustainable projects and influence district, local and national government to invest effectively in these services. This work is vital as without water and sanitation childhood ailments like diarrhoea are killers, resulting in the deaths of 4,000 children worldwide every day.

In the last ten years WaterAid has expanded its presence into the Tabora, Singida and Manyara Regions, and the Temeke Municipality in Dar es Salaam. We work with a wide range of local partner organisations including church groups, municipal and district councils, local development organisations and the private sector; utilising their knowledge and understanding to reach those communities most in need.

WaterAid's partners help communities set up low-cost, sustainable projects using technologies that are affordable, appropriate to local conditions and which can be maintained by the community themselves. The community is asked to determine how much it can afford to pay and the types of technology that would suit them best.

### Water supplies

Water supplies are usually established by rehabilitating boreholes or constructing small gravity schemes or shallow wells. In semi-arid areas such as Dodoma and Tabora, where water tables are very low, diesel engines and pumps are often needed to pump the water from deep in the ground. In cities, WaterAid's work is focused on influencing governments and service providers to ensure that those unserved by the piped network gain access to clean water.

### Sanitation facilities

The sanitation programme typically includes the promotion of appropriate and affordable pit or composting latrines, through raising awareness around the importance of good hygiene and sanitation practices. WaterAid is

also lobbying for all schools to have adequate sanitation and experimenting with innovative latrine pit-emptying technologies so that waste from latrines is not left to overflow into the streets.

### Hygiene education

Hygiene education takes various forms, including the child to child approach where children receive hygiene messages which they pass on to their friends and family. The main focus of this is on the importance of hand washing at critical times such as after defecation and before eating or feeding children – one of the most effective ways of reducing many illnesses. Other hygiene messages include the safe handling of water especially for drinking, use of latrines and restricting the access of cattle and goats to areas around the home.

### Current developments

In recent years water and sanitation have been slowly moving up the political agenda in Tanzania thanks in part to WaterAid's work. In March 2007 donors, finance institutions and the Government of Tanzania pledged \$951 million over five years to be invested in water and sanitation projects.

Consequently WaterAid is utilising its experience of working with local governments to encourage them to spend the funds in the areas of greatest need. One method being used is water point mapping which graphically records all the water points in a region. These existing water points are then tested for functionality, and this combined data gives an overall view of both the distribution and condition of water points, enabling more effective planning. WaterAid is working closely with the local government authorities in Tanzania to share this

approach, and is lobbying for it to be adopted nationally.

WaterAid has also been helping local governments become more accountable to their citizens, supporting communities to understand how the local government system works and how they can make themselves heard in local government plans.

Innovative methods are also being used, such as 'the most significant change approach' where communities sit down together and share stories about the positive and wider impacts of access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene. Communities share their knowledge with their neighbours, encouraging them to take action and improve their services; while partner organisations also develop a greater understanding enabling them to better support more communities.

**Hawa Mohammed**, 38 collecting water from the old water source in Mtika village in Tanzania's Singida district.



"Before we had to get up very early, about 5am in the dry season, and wait at old traditional wells like this one for a very long time just to fill one bucket. Because there was so little water we had to use it with great economy; we had enough to cook with but not enough to wash with. We used to be able to only wash once a week. The new water from the tapstands is very good. The water from the traditional well needed to be boiled first, but the new water doesn't. I am free to collect as much water as we need from the tapstands now."

### Tanzania

Area: 945,090km<sup>2</sup>

Capital: Dodoma

Other main cities: Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya, Morogoro

Population **39 m**

Infant mortality **118/1000**

Life expectancy **50 yrs**

Water supply coverage **55%**

Sanitation coverage **33%**

Below poverty line **58%**

Human development index **152**

Adult literacy **72%**

World Development Report 2007 and the Human Development Report 2007/8.

Official statistics tend to understate the extent of water and sanitation problems, sometimes by a large factor. There are not sufficient resources available for accurate monitoring of either population or coverage. Varying definitions of water and sanitation coverage are used and national figures mask large regional differences in coverage.

