

# Rural Tanzania

## Draft SDG#6 Strategy

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## Abbreviations

CoP	Community of Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JWSRs	Annual Joint Water Sector Reviews
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
Moi	Means of Implementation
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
PPP	Public-Private-Partnership
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWAp	Sector-wide Approach
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme

## Background

This draft SDG#6 strategy was developed during the 32<sup>nd</sup> AGUASAN workshop, held in Spiez, Switzerland, between June 26<sup>th</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> 2016. AGUASAN ([www.aguasan.ch](http://www.aguasan.ch)) is an interdisciplinary Swiss Community of Practice (CoP) that brings together a broad range of specialists to promote a wider and deeper understanding of key water and sanitation management issues in developing and transition countries. It builds on committed sector professionals from various specialised institutions involved in Swiss development cooperation, humanitarian aid and research. Since 1984, the CoP provides an exemplary, vibrant and most pertinent exchange platform and think-tank serving the water sector, and constitutes an essential link to the innovation and knowledge management strategy of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

During the annual AGUASAN workshop, water and sanitation specialists from all over the world gather for five days to collectively reflect on a cutting-edge topic of the water sector. The workshops provide a joint learning experience and utilises the broad knowledge of the participants to elaborate strategies and conceptual tools of practical use for development work and sector interventions at local, national and global level. The 2016 AGUASAN workshop focused on means of implementation to achieve the dedicated water goal of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDG#6). The workshop was structured around three country cases (Tanzania, Haiti and Macedonia), for each of which draft SDG#6 strategies were prepared. The strategies build on the current situation of the countries and include practical means of implementation inspired by practical examples presented and discussed during the workshop. In the case of the Tanzanian country case, two groups were formed to separately address the different issues of rural and urban areas. The draft strategies can be used to support local decision makers in shaping the national development plans.

## Introduction

The structure of the present strategy mirrors the course of the 2016 AGUASAN workshop:

- The first section provides a broad overview of the country's current situation as well as the specific challenges and opportunities of the sector.
- The second part outlines the desired future state (vision) to be achieved by 2030.
- The third part draws a possible way to achieve the desired future state through a number of concrete Means of Implementation
- The document concludes with a synthesis reflecting the overall strategy for implementation

## Overview of the current situation

### Socio-economics

- Tanzania has 45 million inhabitants with diverse cultural backgrounds and more than 120 ethnic groups.
- 29.6% of the inhabitants live in urban areas, 70.4% in rural areas. The population density (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) in rural areas varies between 1 and 25, around Lake Victoria between 250 and 1000. In regional capitals, on the other hand, it lies above 1000.
- The population is currently growing at 3.2%. Rural-urban migration leads to higher growth rates in the urban areas (4.2% compared to 1.9% in rural areas)
- The country has a GDP of 48.6 billion USD (GDP per capita of 920 USD). It is one of the fastest growing economies in East Africa with an annual GDP growth rate of 7.2% (2011-2013).

### Environment

- Annual rainfalls vary between 550 mm and 3690 mm, temperatures between 20°C and 30°C.
- The last 40 years brought recurring droughts with negative impacts on agriculture and the water and energy sectors.
- Droughts are triggered by decreasing water levels, dry up of wetlands and transition of river flow regimes from perennial to seasonal.
- Available surface and ground water resources total up to 89 km<sup>3</sup>. Only 6% of the total internal renewable water resources are withdrawn (mostly for agriculture).
- Water-related ecosystems are affected by a combination of challenges, namely climate change, land-use change, pollution, siltation, dams and over-exploitation of water resources.

### Institutional framework

- The institutional framework for water resource management is characterised by a multiplicity of organisations with limited technical, human and financial capacities.
- The framework for water and sanitation supply is complex, both legally and in practice. It is based on a separation between the urban water supply and sewerage system on the one hand, and the rural water supply and sanitation services on the other. Sector reforms and adjustments in the institutional framework have been on-going for several years (National Water Policy (NAWAPO) in 2002, the National Water Sector Development Strategy in 2006 and the Water Supply and Sanitation Act and Water Resources Management Act in 2009).
- In Dar es Salaam, the responsibilities regarding water and sanitation are split up between two institutions: DAWASA (Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority) takes the function of an authority, DAWASCO (Dar es salaam Water and Sewerage Corporation) serves as utility.
- The most important internal stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector in Tanzania comprise the private sector (which plays an important role which the government aims to

strengthen), government at its various levels (including utilities) and civil society organisations.

- The use of a sector performance monitoring framework is agreed upon, but not tracked against baseline data for both expenditure and affordability. The latter also lacks information on the functionality of the system. The Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP, a multi-donor program to improve coordination and national ownership) has been established in 2005. Funding for the water sector has quadrupled since sector reforms started. Alongside, the sector-wide approach (SWa) includes much greater coordination of finance for the sector as well as taking a sector-wide view of performance monitoring and institutional development.
- There is a “universal access policy” for disadvantaged parts of the population that live in slums or informal settlements, but not for the poor population in general, or for the population that live in remote or inaccessible areas.
- The government actively promotes cooperative management and development of its international rivers, basins and lakes (IWRM).

## Water supply

SDG target 6.1: Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

- In 2012, 16% of the population had access to improved water. However, the part of the urban population using improved water sources reduced from 92% in 1990 to 78% in 2012. The proportion of the rural population with access to improved water sources slightly decreased from 46% to 44%<sup>1</sup>. The MDG was not reached.
- Obstacles for equal access to improved water were the inequitable distribution of water facilities between geographical locations, the urban-rural divide and social groups (inequalities between rich and poor groups).
- The provision of water access focused on facilities (hardware), thereby not paying sufficient attention to management structures (software). This resulted in non-functional facilities and high investments for rehabilitation.
- Access to wastewater treatment stagnated.

## Sanitation<sup>2</sup>

SDG target 6.2: access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

- As shown below in figure 1, the total level of access to improved sanitation rose in Tanzania between 1990 and 2015 from 7% to 16%, and access to shared facilities from 4% to 12%. However, a small increase in the percentage of Open Defecation (OD) was also recorded (increase from 9% to 12%). This development over 25 years is comparable with that of other countries, although the rise in OD has given reason for concern.
- In rural areas, the percentage of improved and shared facilities increased comparatively little between 1990 and 2015, with a rise from 7% to 8% and 3% to 4%, respectively. Open defecation, on the other hand, increased from 10% to 17%.

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<sup>1</sup> The reliability of the baseline data for 1990 is, however, limited.

<sup>2</sup> The group of urban sanitation used the Shit Flow Diagram Report of Tanzania (BRANDES et al. 2015) as a case study, where much information on the current urban sanitation situation can be found

- The urban part of Tanzania experienced a larger growth in the percentage of improved and shared facilities: both rose from 6% in 1990 to 31% in 2015, while OD remained constant at 2%.

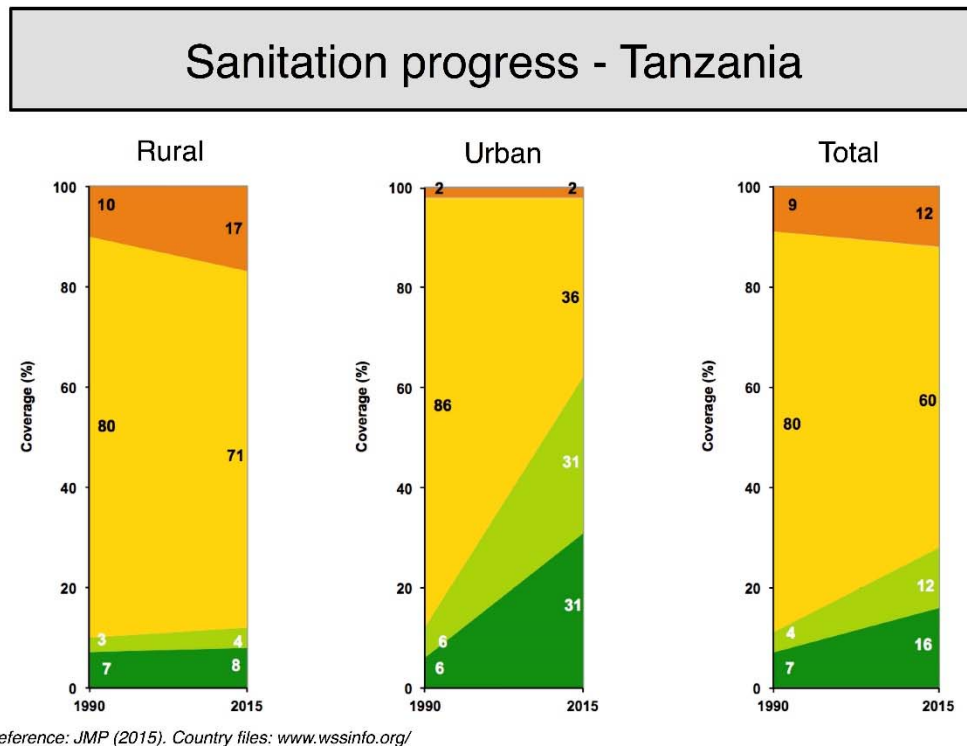


Figure 1: Sanitation progress of Tanzania

- Over 50% of human waste in Dar es Salaam is currently not safely managed
- Faecal sludge collected by private emptying and transport service providers constitutes 50% from household sources and 50% from non-household sources, such as commercial and institutional areas. Collected faecal sludge is not always transported to treatment facilities and sometimes dumped into the environment.
- Generally, poorer areas are more exposed to unsafely managed sanitation.

### Challenges and opportunities

Tanzania is currently facing different challenges and opportunities. Those presented in this section are collated from input presentations in the workshop, as well as aspects discussed in the group sessions.

#### Policy and institutional framework

##### Challenges

- Faecal sludge management is currently not integrated in policies or regulations.
- There is a need for clarification and strengthening of pro-poor approaches for urban water supply, while there is no universal water and sanitation access policy for poor populations or for populations in remote or hard to reach areas. The institutional framework is currently under revision and will be adapted in the near future.
- There is a need for financial mechanisms/schemes to make WASH more affordable to disadvantaged groups.

- A consistent sector-wide monitoring framework is lacking, as inconsistencies and inaccuracies exist in monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Systematic use of data on access, infrastructure and functionality in planning and budget allocations is needed to overcome the present equity challenges and to improve the efficiency of resource use. Monitoring efforts need to improve and go beyond measuring only the hardware (facilities) or counting open defecation.
- Accountability mechanisms (joint sector reviews) at sub-national levels are inexistent or carried out on an ad-hoc basis.
- Cultural factors: social norms in Tanzania dictate non common use of toilets with the in-laws.

#### *Opportunities*

- Since 2005, a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) for the water supply and sanitation sector has been adopted, represented most particularly by the National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP), which provides a comprehensive, sector-wide plan.
- WSDP has led to a quadrupling of funding for the water and sanitation sector.
- Institutional framework already largely in place: water policies and acts govern the sector.
- Annual Joint Water Sector Reviews (JWSRs) at national level have been conducted in Tanzania since 2006.
- JWSRs have quickly become key events in the annual calendar, attracting considerable lobbying attention by civil society and triggering a substantive public debate.
- The equity reports and the engagement of the sector civil society network (TAWASANET) in JWSRs are evidence that the forum acts as an effective accountability mechanism.

#### *Financing*

##### *Challenges*

- Less than 80% of the costs for operation and maintenance of drinking water are covered.
- For both urban and rural drinking water supply, the absorption (capacity to plan and deliver budgeted services) of external funds lies at only 50-75% of official donor capital commitments (three-year average).
- Investments in the sanitation sector are low (less than 2% of the budget of the Health department).
- Effective, efficient and equitable management of funds remains challenging.
- Public sector budgets in Tanzania frequently do not distinguish between investments in water supply and investments in sanitation.

##### *Opportunities*

- There is a shift from project-based funding to sector-wide funding. Improvements to procurement and budget management are critical.
- The National Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) led to a quadrupling of finance for the water and sanitation sector
- There was a noticeable budget increase in the rural part of Tanzania.

#### *Challenges and opportunities specific to rural areas*

##### *Challenges*

- Need for improved capacity, as skilled workers often escape rural areas
- Institutional arrangements and mechanisms for community-managed rural water supplies are challenging.
- Open defecation rose in rural areas since 1990 despite rural-urban migration
- The by-law to sanction households without sanitary facilities is not consequently enforced.



- The government follows a non-subsidy approach, meaning that households are expected to construct their own structures, especially in rural areas.
- The level of domestic investments is generally low.
- Funding from international donors and public campaigns focus on urban areas rather than rural areas. Consequently, the level of public awareness is lower in rural areas than in urban areas.
- The design of pit latrines is not well adjusted for children.
- Cultural factors: it is not allowed to use same toilet with your in-laws. Furthermore, the inhibition level for open defecation is lower in rural areas.
- Nomad communities possibly increase open defecation levels.
- A system approach that also applies a governance perspective is not yet in place but should be applied.

#### *Opportunities*

- There are several promising efforts under way to develop and demonstrate effective approaches to persuade households to invest in improved latrines and making it as easy as possible for them to do so. Most notably, this includes Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing (TSSM).
- Funding is made available to local governments under WSDP for the purpose of promotion efforts for rural household sanitation.

## Description of the desired future state on SDG#6

### Overarching Vision

The vision and desired future state was discussed multiple times in the group, before defining the final vision. While the initial focus lay more on eliminating open defecation, the discussion then broadened and the final vision included a broad variety of different and interlinked aspects:

- Healthy lives and environments for future generations.
- Communities are participating in improving water and sanitation (as precondition for all identified intervention).

### Expected outcomes

Taking the context of the six targets of SDG#6 into account, the vision aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- SDG target 6.1 (drinking water): everybody has reliable access to sufficient and good quality drinking water, every day and everywhere.
- SDG target 6.2 (sanitation and hygiene): access to basic sanitation that works every day, everywhere and for everyone.
- SDG target 6.3 (water quality): a regulatory framework that addresses polluted sources, treatment and recycling is in place and enforced.
- SDG target 6.4 (water-use efficiency): rainwater, groundwater and surface water are used cost-effectively.
- SDG target 6.5 (IWRM & transboundary cooperation): water is available for all and for all purposes. This is achieved through sustainable management and use of water resources in and between water sheds.
- SDG target 6.6 (protection of water-related ecosystems): ecosystem management is improved by all stakeholders and according to the legal framework.

## Recommended Means of Implementation

In order to address the abovementioned challenges and opportunities as well as to achieve the described vision, the present strategy recommends a set of Means of Implementation (Moi) relating to the improvement of policy coherence and the institutional framework; alternative financing mechanisms as well as technological approaches. The Moi were elaborated in group sessions based on presented practice examples and building on the participants' knowledge and experience. The group started off by elaborating means of implementation for the desired outcomes for the targets of SDG#6 and then compiled the results in a three-phased national implementation plan.

### Overarching Moi

- Clarified roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders
- Capacity development at all levels

### SDG target 6.1<sup>3</sup>

- Empowerment of lowest administrative levels •
- Supporting the development of service companies •
- Supporting community-owned water supply organisations (COWSOs) •
- Strengthening sub-local governments •
- Supporting district governments, WASH board, technicians, monitoring
- Implementing Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) with clear roles and responsibilities •
- Strengthening performance-based service provision •
- Supporting initiatives to market smart monitoring (e.g. ICT) •

### SDG target 6.2

- Strengthening water source and sanitation committees •
- Linking subsidies to watershed conservation
- Assessing the water footprint of the agricultural and the industrial sectors •
- Identifying incentives to reduce the water intake (4Rs: Reduce, re-use, recycle, restore) •
- Conducting marketing and awareness campaigns •
- Supporting initiatives to market smart monitoring (e.g. ICT) •
- Transitioning from CLTS to integration of shit •

### SDG target 6.3

- Institutional capacity building at all levels ••••
- Providing eco-loans for small farmers for conservation •
- Creating multi-stakeholder platforms (government, farmers' associations, private sector) •
- Promoting performance-based financial incentives •
- Assessing the water footprint of the agricultural and the industrial sectors •
- Identifying incentives to reduce the water intake •
- Enhancing field proofing before scaling •
- Understanding the water and nutrient cycle in every intervention •
- Identifying green infrastructure solutions (closing cycles for agriculture, mining, industry) •

### SDG target 6.4

- Strengthening technical capacity of the government to implement the water policy (using a water footprint model) •
- Reinforcing the water-use policy for the different sectors •
- Reinforcing the land use policy to protect the ecosystem •

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<sup>3</sup> • = Legal and institutional, • = Multi-stakeholder partnerships, • = Finance, • = Technology transfer

- Promoting the use of the 4 R's (reuse, reduce, recycle, restore) at all levels •
- Promoting drip irrigation for farming
- Promoting low water use sanitation technology
- Promoting the establishment of water retention basins (rain water & flood water) •

#### SDG target 6.5

- Reviewing and updating the water resource policy •
- Establishing national/local institutional government/non-government coordination •
- Enforcing transboundary agreements with neighbouring countries •
- Creating PPPs for water resources management
- Promoting performance-based incentives •

#### SDG target 6.6

- Strengthening local capacities for ecosystem management
- Conducting policy review to promote green infrastructure •
- Establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships •
- Promoting the establishment of water retention basins (rain water & flood water) •
- Providing eco-loans with sustainability mechanisms for farmers ••
- Providing rewards, rebates and recognition from the government to stop harmful practices (e.g. excessive grassing) ••

## Synthesis – Recommended SDG#6 Strategy for Urban Tanzania

The following table synthesises the results of the 2016 AGUASAN workshop for rural Tanzania. It draws on the content of the previous chapters and consolidates it in the form of a recommended SDG#6 strategy/national implementation plan. The plan is divided in three phases, each containing corresponding Means of Implementation. The phases also address scaling-up of the implementation, gaining knowledge and allowing incremental integration of lessons learned and experiences with best practices on the local level before addressing the national scale. The strategic focus lies on food security, the 4 R's (reuse, reduce, recycle, restore) as well as on reducing inequality.

Current state, challenges and opportunities	Desired future state	Strategy for implementation	
		Phases	Means of Implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MDGs for water supply and sanitation not reached</li> <li>- Increased open defecation in rural areas</li> <li>- Lower levels of access for certain groups (especially the poor), including the rural population</li> <li>- Complex framework that is under on-going revision</li> <li>- No coordinating body for rural areas</li> <li>- Lacking or ad-hoc accountability mechanisms at sub-national level</li> <li>- Inconsistencies and inaccuracies in monitoring and reporting mechanisms.</li> <li>- Management of funds not always efficient, effective and equitable</li> <li>- Low levels of domestic investments. However, financing for rural areas increased</li> <li>- Need for strengthened pro-poor approaches</li> <li>- By-laws are not consequently enforced</li> </ul>	Vision	<b>Phase 1:</b> Large-scale pilots or proof of concepts carried out in a robust manner and in different contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A system approach for reliable and accountable service delivery with PPPs and the inclusion of the consumer voice</li> <li>- Incentives for good and penalties for bad practices</li> <li>- A scaled private sector</li> <li>- Functional multi-stakeholder platforms at national and local level</li> <li>- Performance-based eco-loans for farmers</li> <li>- Incentives for good practices; penalties for bad practices</li> <li>- Integrating the water and nutrient cycle as well as water security in school curricula</li> <li>- Promotion of drip irrigation and low water use sanitation technologies</li> </ul>
	Healthy lives and environments for future generations		
	Desired outcomes		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6.1: Everybody has reliable access to sufficient and good quality drinking water, everyday, everywhere</li> <li>- 6.2: Access to basic sanitation works every day, everywhere and for everyone</li> <li>- 6.3: A regulatory framework that addresses polluted sources, treatment and recycling is in place and enforced</li> <li>- 6.4: Rainwater, groundwater and surface water are used cost-effectively</li> <li>- 6.5: Water is available for all and for all purposes. This is achieved through sustainable management and use of water resources in and between water sheds</li> <li>- 6.6: ecosystem management is improved by all stakeholders and according to the legal framework.</li> </ul>	<b>Phase 2:</b> Tackling policy and political support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An increase in domestic investments</li> <li>- Basked-funding used for results-based financing</li> <li>- Policy dialogue between the government and other stakeholders (including the local governments)</li> <li>- Evidence-based reviews of policies</li> <li>- Development of a joint planning, monitoring and evaluation system (including government, civil society organisations, private sector, community-based organisations, and research institutes)</li> <li>- Capacity development and institutional strengthening at all levels</li> <li>- Clear, consistent resolution to expand the private sector with an improved legal framework for PPPs</li> </ul>
		<b>Phase 3:</b> National roll-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enforcing policies</li> <li>- Providing higher rewards for local governments for positive results (performance based/result-based funding).</li> <li>- Decentralising function and functionaries in the government</li> <li>- Strengthening local government, including allocation/provision of financial resources</li> <li>- Consistent monitoring</li> <li>- Establishing and supporting consumer associations</li> <li>- Expanding the role of the private sector</li> </ul>

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