

WATER AND SANITATION AND POVERTY MONITORING IN TANZANIA

A review of the bigger picture and where WaterAid could fit in

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1.0 INTRODUCTION: WATERAID AND THE BIGGER PICTURE

1.1 WaterAid moving forward: information and influence

As part of the development of its new country strategy, WaterAid has been looking at how it fits in with the bigger picture of development policies and programmes in Tanzania. This bigger picture includes the overall strategies being planned and implemented to reduce poverty in the country and, more specifically, the policies and their practical implementation for water and sanitation. The first stage of this consultancy (July to September 2001) considered these issues. This report summarises some of the key findings about the bigger picture and proposes different ways that WaterAid could engage with it.

1.1.1 Water and sanitation and poverty

We know from our experience that improvements in access to clean and safe water supplies and good sanitation has a huge impact on people's lives. As the Looking Back study showed, better access to water and sanitation leads to improvements in girls, boys, women and men's health and hygiene, school attendance, livelihoods, psychological wellbeing and social interaction. Through promoting community-led and managed projects, the way that WaterAid works encourages people, especially key vulnerable and often unheard groups, to participate in decision making that affects their lives. Improving access to water and sanitation is therefore a vital part of reducing poverty.

1.1.2 Relating WaterAid's experiences to the bigger picture

Given the importance of water and sanitation for reducing poverty, some of the reasons why WaterAid as an organisation wants to fit in with the bigger picture of poverty reduction processes are:

- To promote the work and experiences of WaterAid and our partners at a national as well as a regional and district level – to “scale up”. WaterAid should emphasise that our skills and experiences, particularly in community- and district-based, participatory work complement country-wide policies and strategies and can contribute significantly to the national picture
- To make sure that WaterAid can demonstrate that what we do is in line with national water and public health policies and is working to achieve the same ultimate goals as the poverty reduction strategies;
- To work more closely with other organisations with similar experiences, coming together to increase the impact of the organisations in national consultative processes (this is at least part of the thinking behind the formation of the WATSINGO alliance with Oxfam, Concern and AMREF).
- Through this, to increase the channels of communication for the often unheard voices of local partners and communities
- To lobby for the sector. WaterAid is concerned that water and sanitation remains a high priority both for the government implementing the poverty reduction process and for the donors supporting them. We are concerned that the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development (MoWLD) and their District-level water and sanitation programme implementers are allocated enough resources and that these resources are used in a way that benefits poor and vulnerable people throughout the country.

1.2 What are we influencing? A brief introduction to the Tanzania's Poverty Reduction and monitoring processes

1.2.1 The PRSP in Tanzania: World Bank conditionality or more?

Much attention in Tanzania is currently focused on poverty reduction strategies, particularly the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) with its strong links with debt relief. The PRSP is the:

medium-term strategy of poverty reduction, developed through broad consultation with national and international stakeholders, in the context of the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

(United Republic of Tanzania PRSP, 2000)

The PRSP outlines:

- the overall goal(s) of the government
- the priority sectors to be focused on in order to achieve the goal(s)
- for each sector, the targets to meet and the activities to be carried out to meet them
- the indicators for monitoring whether the targets are being reached.

Important reading for all staff is: 1) the United Republic of Tanzania's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* published in October 2000 and 2) the plain language version produced by HakiKazi Catalyst, available in KiSwahili and English.

The PRSP process is driven by the World Bank and IMF. However, the bilateral donors, particularly the British Department for International Development (DFID) have put their weight behind this document and process. All stakeholders are therefore being encouraged to engage in the PRSP process and view it as an overarching process to really reduce and eradicate poverty in Tanzania.

PRSPs can be seen as a condition of the big International Financial Institutions; it is easy therefore to be cynical and to campaign for not jumping on the PRSP bandwagon. Maintaining a degree of independent thinking is certainly required. However, many civil society organisations in Tanzania have collectively (through a wide reaching TCDD-led consultation process) decided it is better to work with the PRSP and improve it than to just campaign against it. For, as Dr Ehrhart (international consultant) writes, "due to their pragmatic content and *unique emphasis on participatory policy making*, PRSPs can be much, much more [than a conditionality]" (The Tanzania Participatory Poverty Assessment Process: Preliminary Project Description, September 2001). That said, it is important that WaterAid should see their engagement with national policy as engaging with poverty eradication and other key policy processes rather than narrowing it down to 'engaging with the PRSP'.

1.2.2 The PRSP and the other key processes and policy documents (or 'the acronym game!')

Many different policies and strategies exist, below is outlined (at my current level of understanding!) how the PRSP relates to some of them:

- **Vision 2025** and the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES, 1997) The PRSP outlines the medium-term strategies that will ultimately reach the goals of the NPES (poverty eradication by 2010) and Vision 2025 (economic and social objectives to be attained by 2025).
- The Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS) which is "putting in place and operationalising a coherent national development framework...for co-ordinating and managing external resources" (TAS draft 04/01). As I understand it, through the TAS, the international donors are being encouraged to support the PRSP process. There has been talk of putting

more emphasis on the TAS for co-ordinating donor support so this is something to look out for.

- Sectoral Reform processes and Local Government Reform. Implementation of the poverty reduction strategies for different sectors (eg education, health) outlined in the PRSP will rely on systems established through sectoral reform programmes and local government reform (LGRP). A key strategy to engage with is the **RDS** – the rural development strategy – which recognises the fact that poverty is currently a largely rural phenomenon in Tanzania.
- The Public Expenditure Review (**PER**) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (**MTEF**). Two key elements of HIPC and PRSP are:
 1. the focus on public services such as health, education and water – sectors that have generally suffered greatly through Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) – as required recipients of debt relief money
 2. the fact that the ‘debt relief money’ is not aid income but is in effect a diversion of a proportion of the national budget *from* debt servicing *to* the priority sectors.These two factors mean that increased scrutiny of the national budget and particularly the public sector budgets is required. This is to draw up budgets for the poverty reduction strategy activities and to monitor the flow of money between ministries and from national to district level.

1.2.3 PRSP and participation

A key element of the PRSP is the **participation** of all those involved in national development (ministries, local authorities, donors, organisations, groups and individuals, emphasising the involvement of the general public) throughout the country. One way that civil society are invited to contribute their views and concerns is through the annual PRSP review process.

1.2.4 PRSP and Poverty Monitoring

Participation is particularly encouraged in the monitoring and review of the strategies to assess whether the welfare of poor people is really being improved. A National Poverty Monitoring Master Plan (**NPMMP**) outlines how data collection, analysis and dissemination will be carried out in way that encourages such participation. This plan links with other review processes like the Public Expenditure Review which monitors budget allocation/ spending.

Key concepts of the plan are summarised in box 1.1. The shortened version of the draft NPMMP (June 2001) is available on request. The plan indicates the important role of civil society organisations (CSOs), including International NGOs such as WaterAid, within the poverty monitoring system (**PMS**). Generally, it sees a key role of civil society to be the monitoring of trends in poverty (in relation to budgetary allocation and spending). It also recognises the skills, capacities and experiences of CSOs in contributing to the monitoring process, particularly in participatory research, based on the strong links between CSOs and communities.

TANZANIA'S NATIONAL POVERTY MONITORING MASTER PLAN

The Poverty Monitoring System: key concepts

Why monitor poverty?

There is a need to see if activities implemented through the country's poverty reduction strategies (National Poverty Elimination Strategy, Tanzania Assistance Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy) are actually improving the welfare of poor people. Reliable information on changes in poverty over time will help policy makers to adjust the strategies and make them more appropriate, effective and efficient.

The poverty monitoring system (PMS)

Tanzania is moving towards a co-ordinated national-level approach to data and information collection, analysis and dissemination. The PMS designed has the following key elements:

- **A comprehensive and integrated approach.** Monitoring poverty reduction in Tanzania involves a range of different actors, including government and local authorities, civil society, donors and the general public. Many of these groups can contribute to poverty monitoring and the system is designed to draw them all into the process.
- **A consensus on core indicators.** This approach requires a consensus on a set of core *indicators* for poverty. If a range of development actors are to be involved in poverty monitoring using a range of methodologies, we need to be talking the same language!
- **Qualitative and quantitative** information and analysis will be combined so that the two can be compared and contrasted to highlight agreements and differences. This is to encourage a deeper exploration of issues and a questioning of WHY trends are occurring rather than just WHETHER they are occurring. Therefore, a combination of *surveys/census, routine/administrative data* collection and *in-depth research and analysis* (including Participatory Poverty Assessments) is involved in the PMS.
- **A multi-purpose and inter-linked research approach.** Rather than carrying out single-purpose research (eg a large survey on access to water only), research that covers a range of issues and that can be compared will be promoted. For example national surveys like the Household Budget Survey and the Census both cover a range of topics (like household economics, access to water, attendance at school etc). They can be linked by key questions. This makes it easier to compare the data gained and to combine some information to make it more useful.
- **An institutional framework** is in place to make sure that **more reliable and timely evidence on poverty** will be collected, analysed and disseminated. This framework spans every level of government from village and ward to district, region and ministry level. It incorporates the National Poverty Monitoring Steering Committee and the 4 Technical Working Groups at a national level which involve representatives from government, civil society, research institutions and the donor community.
- The *dissemination strategy* facilitates the **availability of data and information to policy makers** in a way that enables them to assess progress under the Poverty Reduction Strategy and take appropriate action ('evidence-based planning'). The focus is not just on policy makers at a national level but also those planners and implementers at local government level, empowered by the process of local government reform.
- Importantly, emphasis is on **access to information for all**, to encourage the fuller participation of citizens in the national dialogue on poverty reduction.

Key outputs of the system will include:

- 📖 Annual Poverty Status Report and Annual Analytical Report
- 📖 Reports on surveys, studies and analyses in publications
- 💻 These reports available electronically through *Tanzania Online*
- 📖 Updates of the Tanzania Socio-Economic Database
- 📖 Policy Briefings on specific issues emerging from the evidence.

The National Poverty Monitoring Master Plan will be updated annually, like the PRSP, by the working groups and the NPMSC. The indicators and research priorities will also be reviewed yearly.

2.0 WATER AND SANITATION AND POVERTY MONITORING

2.1 Water and Sanitation and PRSP

Water has been identified in the PRSP as a priority sector. The PRSP sets out the problems facing the sector and the targets. The common language version states more clearly the water sector targets and activities. They are broad and generally pretty ambitious (eg 'rehabilitate all malfunctioning water supply schemes') but do relate closely to the new national water policy and recognise the importance of universal access to water and sanitation as a prerequisite to reducing poverty.

2.2 The importance of monitoring for water and sanitation

One of the biggest challenges facing the water and sanitation sector in Tanzania in relation to the PRSP process is drawing in funds for the sector. The sector is heavily reliant on external funds for maintaining the current level of provision and, particularly, for developing the level of service provision further (see the MTEF for Water sector and the PRSP progress reports for figures). The Ministry's ability to attract funds to the sector is linked to its ability to spend money effectively where it is most needed and have a positive impact on people's lives. Demonstrating this requires improving the water sector's monitoring and information systems.

Another huge challenge for water and sanitation relates to 'spending the money effectively where it is most needed'. The International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade from 1981 to 1990 demonstrated that just increasing expenditure in water and sanitation is not enough. It is vital to spend it on strategies and activities that ensure that a real *and sustainable* positive impact on people's health and standard of living is achieved. Making sure that money is not just thrown at hardware improvements or, perhaps, at expensive allowances for big workshops held in the Royal Palm Hotel requires monitoring the spending and impact. This is particularly the case when the money used is World Bank loans which Tanzanians will have to repay.

An important component of the PRSP with regards to water and sanitation (as with other sectors) is therefore the poverty monitoring system.

2.3 Water and sanitation and the poverty monitoring system

The diagram on the following page outlines the issues faced by the water (and sanitation) sector within the different components of the PMS.

SURVEYS AND CENSUS

- HBS, Census, Reproductive and Child Health Survey and other Demographic and Health Surveys all provide information on basic water and sanitation facilities and other poverty related variables for analysis of linkages.
- See table overleaf for how water and sanitation indicators can be monitored using surveys and census data
- Data becoming available for analysis but not complete sets till late 2001.
- NBS and MoWLD interested in **analysing data for water sector**
- Is the only good national data for water and sanitation given the current lack of a comprehensive monitoring system for watsan sector.
- See section 4.1.

ROUTINE DATA COLLECTION

(administrative data collected through sectoral Management Information Systems or govt systs: VEO-WEO-WDC-Dist-Reg)

- Water sector relatively weak as no village/ward level officer (such as head teacher/WEC for education). Moves to improve this so far fragmented. See figure 2.2 showing complexities of information flow for sector.
- Two different databases: one more technical Rural Water Supply, one more analytical Water and Sanitation. Neither national at the moment.
- Some data collected through Health and Education, and increasingly through LGRP. Co-ordination needed.
- MoW reviewed **indicators** for data collection but recognised that was the first step towards co-ordinating this. Keen for WaterAid/Alliance to be involved.
- RWSS (WB) sector investment loan to finance institutional assessment including the development of a **MIS for water** building on Rural Water Supply Database (GTZ).
- See section 4.3.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

R&A working group co-ordinates research which deepens understanding of causes & consequences of poverty/ impact of different strategies. Has identified need for:

- Greater understanding about the **water sector and its contribution to poverty reduction**. Particularly research into why clean potable water is not available to all – specific bottlenecks & possible strategies to overcome them.
- Exploration into links between macroeconomic policy and poverty reduction ie are policies, **budget allocations and their dispersal** in line with PRSP priority sectors and groups? Then, is **expenditure** pro-poor? Poverty mapping is promoted for expenditure and impact tracking.
- **Participatory Poverty Assessment** which are to be implemented by collaboration of govt/civil society . Currently being planned as study of *the vulnerability of different social groups to extreme poverty and their diverse experiences trying to prevent, survive, and/or overcome it*. Will include elements of water/sanitation.
- See section 4.2

Figure 2.1
THE POVERTY MONITORING
SYSTEM FRAMEWORK
AND WATER AND SANITATION

Indicator <i>(with source)</i>	Data Collection from Surveys and Census: Survey, date carried out, disaggregation of data													
	C 1988	DHS 91/2	HBS 91/2	HRDS *	DHS 1996	TRCH S 1999 RU	HBS 00/1 Reg RDU	C 2002	DHS 2004	HBS 2006 Reg RDU	DHS 2009	HBS 2011 Reg RDU	C 2012	
	All		RDU	93/4 RDU				All					All	
ACCESS TO WATER														
Population with access to safe water <i>(PRSP/IDT) only possible if use 'access to relatively safe source'</i>	✓?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	
Hhlds/Pop with access to piped supply/ protected wells/ protected springs (plus rainwater? Water vendors?) as main source of drinking water	✓?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	
Hhlds/ Population with access to unprotected well, unprotected spring, surface sources as main source of drinking water	✓?	?	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✓	✓	
Hhlds/Pop with access to (safe) drinking water supply within 400m <i>(PWMI/s)/1km</i>			✓1 Km+	✓			✓1 km+			✓ 1 km+		✓1 km+		
Average distance to drinking water source <i>(LGRP)</i>			✓	✓			✓			✓		✓		
Hhlds/pop with water supply point within house or plot <i>(LGRP)</i> .			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		
Households/ Population with access to drinking water supply within X no mins						✓ 2way +wai t	✓ 1way			✓		✓		
Average time spent fetching water						✓					✓?			
ACCESS TO SANITATION	✓?		✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households with access to an improved toilet facility <i>(variation of PWMI added 'improved' or permanent)</i>														
Households/Population with access to flush toilet (from data)	✓?	✓?	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households/Population with access to VIP latrine (from data)	✓?	✓?	✓ 'pit'	✓ 'pit'	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households/Population with access to traditional pit latrine (from data)	✓?	✓?	✓ 'pit'	✓ 'pit'	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households/Population using field/bush/no toilet facilities (from data)	✓?	✓?	✓+ other	✓+ other	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households/population using 'other' toilet facilities (from data)	✓?	✓?	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓	✓	✓?	✓	✓?	✓	✓	
Households using shared toilet facilities						✓					✓?			
Percentage of hholds with access to garbage disposal facilities <i>(PWMI – urban specific) only possible if take facilities as 'bin'</i>			✓				✓			✓		✓		
Households/Population disposing of rubbish by throwing it outside			✓				✓			✓		✓		
Households/Population disposing of rubbish in bins			✓				✓			✓		✓		

SURVEYS: *C* = Census, *HBS* = Household Budget Survey, *HRDS** = Human Development Resource Survey (*only seen in poverty baseline not in report), *DHS* = Demographic and Health Survey, of which *TRCHS* is the Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey. The 1994 Knowledge Attitude and Practice Survey is not included here on the assumption that it is Family Planning focussed – might have to add this in later

DISAGGREGATION: *Reg* = regional, *RDU* = Rural/Dar es Salaam/Other Urban, *RU* = Rural/Urban, *All* = all levels

3.0 THE INDICATOR CHALLENGE – AN OVERVIEW

3.1 Background: a more subjective look at indicator issues

Inherent in the Poverty Monitoring System and PRSP is the importance of indicators for measuring the progress of poverty reduction in Tanzania. These indicators rely on data collected by different components of the Poverty Monitoring System: Surveys and Census, Routine Data Collection and (to a lesser extent) Research and Analysis.

There is currently one water and sanitation indicator included in the set of PRSP core indicators: the popular one of *households with access to safe drinking water*. These core indicators will be reviewed annually. The Tanzania Socio-Economic Database (TSED) – still under construction – will contain a greater number of indicators measurable by the different data collection systems. The national poverty monitoring system as a whole is concerned that each sector has useful and measurable indicators for inclusion in the PRSP and TSED. The MoWLD has been requested by the TSED team in the NBS to set more indicators for the database.

As part of drawing up the National Poverty Eradication Strategy, the VPO led a process of Poverty and Welfare Indicator (PWMI) setting. There are six for water and sanitation which recognise many of the complexities of water and sanitation data and cover environmental sanitation as well as access to water and water supply cost sharing.

The Local Government Reform Programme monitoring and evaluation system includes indicators for each aspect of service provision by Local Government Authorities. See Kobb's (2001) report on the process of setting and testing indicators at a District level for more information on this. The two tested and two 'popular' water indicators proposed by Kobb are: *women on rural water committees* and the *percentage of council's own fund used for water supplies, access to safe water* and *access to water within 400m*. These were expanded on again in another workshop to make 8 indicators. Some of these 8 were based on the VPO's PWMI s. Some are not clear. Some have unrealistic data collection implications. The questionnaire compiled for the M&E database in 2001 was not thorough in ensuring the right questions were asked to measure any of the water and sanitation indicators (recognised by the LGRP and under review). Although the LGRP national database is a very good opportunity for collecting some sectoral data, it cannot cover all key water and sanitation indicators in the way a sectoral information system should.

The MoWLD staff familiar with the two water sector databases in existence have no list of indicators for them at the moment. Neither of the databases have been introduced in every district (one is in three and the one is not yet introduced at all).

The Water and Sanitation database, supported by UNDP, is broader and includes poverty monitoring indicators, more social data and was designed as an analytical tool rather than a technical database. However, the funding only covered its introduction into three pilot districts.

The Rural Water Supply Database is a more technical database and will contain indicators covering details of schemes: how many people they supply, what technology is used, whether it is working, what quality the water is etc. It is based on monitoring the implementation of the Water Supply Policy but it is not a multidisciplinary database (no sanitation data involved) and is rural focused. It does not include household's access to water indicators; for example, it assumes that all people in the village with a scheme use that water source. For practical reasons, the system will be extractive with information collected at a District level and sent to National level for analysis. As yet the data collection systems at a community level have yet to

be decided. The database design is unlikely to be adapted/added to at this stage as the detailed forms and GIS based maps have already been set.

3.2 Reviewing the indicators and recognising the need to co-ordinate

All of the identified indicators and most of the issues noted above are set out in the report for a stakeholder workshop facilitated by the MoWLD and the WaterAid consultant in September 2001 (report available on request).

This workshop reviewed the available indicators for water and sanitation based on a presentation of those promoted by MoWLD, identified gaps and suggested additions, reviewed the data requirements for each and made some recommendations for the LGRP system (which may or may not be accepted – under review, September/October 2001). The table of indicators is in Appendix 3.1 – please note that this was not deemed to be an exhaustive list.

Equally importantly, the workshop (plus the preparation and subsequent discussion) brought together key actors in water and sanitation and poverty monitoring and highlighted some of the co-ordination issues needing addressing and some of the joint activities which could be taken forward. Future work on both the routine data side and on the surveys and census data for water and sanitation has been planned.

3.3 General conclusions regarding indicators to take forward

The general conclusions from the past three months research and the workshop were:

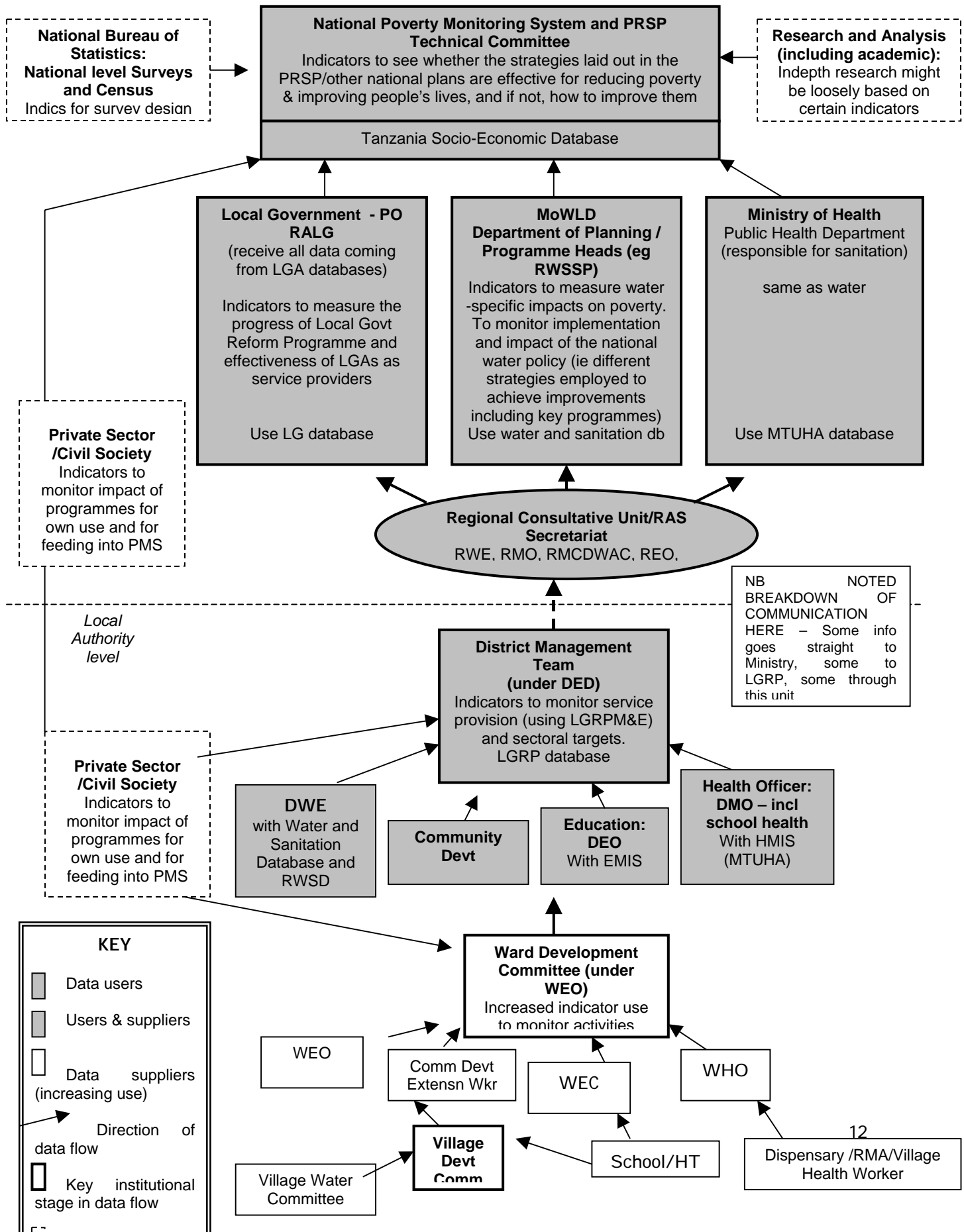
- That it is impossible to consider indicator development without focusing on which data is measurable. This involves tackling the processes of data collection, information use and issues of internal MoWLD and inter-ministerial co-ordination. See the attached figure which attempts to outline the different Ministry, LGA and community level actors involved and the complexities of the relationships and information flow.
- That, given the lack of space for any one sector's data variables, the surveys and census data collection method gives good data (assuming methodology of survey is sound) for a few key indicators for water and sanitation. Recommendations for changes are being invited by NBS – especially from the MoWLD who did not attend many of the survey design meetings (according to NBS representatives at the workshop who are encouraged by the positive moves currently being made). We need to utilise this data, measuring the indicators shown in the table.
- That the key area for indicator development (the emphasis being on *useful, realistic* indicators) is at a District and sectoral level. This draws attention to the LGRP database which, if successfully rolled out to every District, could be a very good system for collecting water data. It is the LGRP which the PMS emphasises as the lead Routine Data System.

It also highlights the need for a sectoral data collection system and database that DWEs and others (Community Development/Health) can use for planning. At the very least it highlights the need for the different departments within the MoWLD to co-ordinate their databases and to co-ordinate with other ministries.

WaterAid, with strong District based links is in a good position to do support these processes.

- That the watsan indicators used do not currently focus on the poorest and/or most vulnerable people. Community based indicator development could feed into this but this needs to be addressed in the future work.

Water and sanitation indicator use and data flow through Routine Data System from community to national level (theoretical!)



4.0 THE WAY FORWARD

The main recommendations for the way forward that are being proposed to WaterAid and other water and sanitation-focused civil society organisations are:

- National surveys data analysis: changes in water and sanitation over time and exploring the water and sanitation and poverty links
- Participatory Poverty Assessment and other Research Activities: water and sanitation and vulnerability
- Routine data systems for water and sanitation: District based monitoring
- Networking for more effective information and influence.

4.1 National Surveys Data Analysis: changes in water and sanitation over time and exploring the links between water and sanitation and poverty

4.1.1 Proposed activity

To analyse national survey data to explore the changes over time and space of people's access to water and sanitation and the relationships between water and sanitation and poverty. This will be used to strengthen indicator development and to increase understanding about the relationships between poverty and access to basic services for planning and for Poverty Monitoring System development.

4.1.2 Why?

It has been recognised (Tsikata and Mbilinyi, 2001) that we need to increase our **understanding** about the real state of poverty in Tanzania and its causes and consequences. This includes understanding about the state of water and sanitation in different areas now in 2001 and over the past 10-15 years, and the relationship between water and sanitation and poverty in Tanzania.

One set of valuable information for doing this is the national surveys that include questions which gather data for measuring key water and sanitation indicators. Given the lack of systematic routine (administrative) data for the water sector, this data generated by national level surveys and censuses must be the focus for any national level analysis. Such an analysis will be useful for:

- Reviewing & developing national level **poverty monitoring indicators** for water and sanitation to be fed into the design of future surveys and linked to the development of routine data systems for the water sector;
- Identifying key correlations between poverty variables and any geographical disparities for **further research and analysis** which explores the major blockages preventing universal access to water and sanitation in the country;
- Demonstrating the importance of water and sanitation for investment (for the MoWLD and CSOs working in the sector) - all of this should aim to build up a good case for the MoWLD's appeal for budget allocation in 2002 and 2003.
- National planning and policy review - eg PRSP progress review;
- Civil Society Organisations working with water and sanitation to see the context that they work in and perhaps, more specifically, some monitoring indicators they might use so their work can directly relate to the poverty monitoring system.

4.1.3 Work to date

The different survey formats and indicators have been reviewed and a very basic outline for data analysis produced.

A range of relevant interested individuals, organisations and institutions have been engaged in developing plans for this work. The National Bureau of Statistics (who house the data and who have a wealth of experience with the surveys) are keen to work on a project which demonstrates the utilisation of national survey data. East Africa Statistical Training Centre, REPOA, UNICEF, UCLAS, Concern and NBS have so far indicated their interest in being part of a team with WaterAid to co-ordinate this work (either as 'working' or advisory' members).

4.1.4 Planned activities

See the summary of proposed work prepared for the Research and Analysis Group (append 4.1).

- Key 'access to water and sanitation' indicators from the previous and current Household Budget Survey, the different Demographic and Health surveys and the past Census will be analysed to look at changes over time (by gender, age, urban-rural, regional when possible);
- Key surveys (probably the HBS and the TRCHS) will be used to explore the links between water and sanitation and other key poverty monitoring indicators (eg school attainment for girls and boys, household income, diarrhoeal disease incidence etc);
- Other data sources explored and analysed: PPA 1995, urban surveys for Dar es Salaam;
- Analysis of the data analysis in the context of changes in policy and budgetary allocations over the 10-15 year period and in the context of national and international understanding of the relationships between watsan and poverty;
- Report written for submission to Research and Analysis Group that broadens from analysis to recommendations for indicators and research activities (for inclusion in Annual Poverty Status/Analytical Report);
- Dissemination strategy designed and implemented (through Dissemination Technical Working Group), including dissemination to civil society organisations working with water and sanitation that aims to increase their ability to link their own programme work with the national statistics for advocacy work.

The exact design and work plan will be finalised after meeting with Oxford Policy Management Limited, the consultants supporting the NBS on survey design, implementation and data cleaning/analysis.

4.1.5 Possible future developments

These include:

- Maintaining an interest in the surveys as they are carried out over the next 12 years, contributing to the analysis and dissemination of the water and sanitation data, highlighting major progress made.
- Use of the data sets for specific regions/districts that correspond with WaterAid/Alliance programmes. This could be for detailed case studies of variations in access to sanitation/water or to explore statistically and through participatory research the positive effects of access to water within 400m, for example.
- Use of the data sets to map 'water/sanitation poor' areas and design more in-depth participatory research for a sample of areas on what the blockages are to improving access to water and sanitation.

4.2 Participatory Poverty Assessment and other Research: Water and sanitation and Vulnerability

4.2.1 Proposed activities

a) **Involvement in the Tanzanian PPA 2002.**

Participatory Poverty Assessments (co-ordinated by the Research and Analysis Technical Working Group) are designed to provide more in-depth studies that complement the more quantitative S&C and RDS. These are studies that focus on people and their experiences of poverty and their interaction with the poverty reduction processes. The plan for the first is to look at 'extreme vulnerability'. Linked to the work outlined below, there may be a role for WaterAid in this PPA to bring our experiences of working with key water-vulnerable groups and our interest in promoting any interesting results for policy making.

b) **The design and implementation of participatory research to deepen understanding of water and sanitation/poverty issues.**

The PMS welcomes case studies that increase understanding of a particular issue. The soundness and where possible synchronisation of methodologies/indicators are important to make these applicable to the bigger picture and the dissemination strategy is important. TENMET, for example, co-ordinated a piece of research on the effects of UPE school fees on poverty.

Tsikata and Mbilinyi (2001) identify water as a sector for which research is needed to increase understanding of, in particular:

- What are the specific bottlenecks to the provision of clean potable water, especially to those living in poverty?
- What would be appropriate strategies to address these bottlenecks?
- What resource mobilisation strategies could provide the needed support?

Two particular issues have been discussed by WATSI NGO (during August meeting):

1. **The impact of different implementation strategies for water and sanitation programmes.** This is at least in response to an observation of TASAF funds being pumped into hardware purchase with little consideration for software management and hygiene issues. Fearing a repeat of the IDWSS Decade, generating clear statistical evidence for integrated and sustainable projects would be very useful for lobbying.
2. **The impact of certain policy lines on the vulnerable, eg water fees.** This could be an interesting explorative case study based on a concern the most vulnerable need to be taken into account in water/sanitation programmes, especially those which have an emphasis on cost-sharing. Such research would require a broad livelihoods approach to water and would link very effectively with Save the Children's work with the Household (and potentially intra-household) Economy Approach.

Ideas for such research should continue to be developed over the next six months in collaboration with the other organisations.

c) **Assessing the possibilities of re-analysing existing data or re-writing parts of the report for dissemination to different audiences.** The Looking Back is an obvious example.

4.2.2 Why?

We have a wealth of experience in participatory research and evaluation community-based water and sanitation. We could play an important role within the national PPA or contribute our own research to the national learning process. Together with other WATSINGO organisations and other interested organisations/institutions, we can scale up both the level of knowledge/experience and the geographical coverage of the work .

4.2.3 Work to date

Constituencies have been built for such research within civil society and poverty monitoring related institutions and agencies. Save the Children, Concern, Oxfam and UNICEF in particular have indicated their interest.

Ideas have been started to be developed for more independent, discrete research initiatives as a WATSINGO activity.

4.2.4 Planned activities

So far:

- To continue to engage with the PPA process, and to review WaterAid's part in it.
- To continue to discuss the opportunities for other community based research
- To base the sample of districts for participatory research on the results of national level data analysis so that the sampling strategy is legitimate (water poor areas, household income poor areas etc)
- To prepare at least one research funding proposal by March 2002.

4.3 Routine Data Systems for Water and Sanitation

4.3.1 Proposed Activities

Support for the development of routine data systems for the water sector, building on CSO partnerships with Districts and with the Ministry at a national level. This would aim to continue to develop useful and realistic indicators and to strengthen institutional frameworks for data collection and analysis and information flow.

4.3.2 Why?

Identified as a key area in section 3.3. The Water sector (notably the Director of Planning in the MoWLD) recognises its own weaknesses in sector co-ordination, with serious implications for data quality and reporting and for dissemination of guidelines and information. WaterAid and other CSOs work very closely with District government and are in a good position to work with them on monitoring and institutional development issues. This could be achieved as part of our everyday work rather than as a 'project'.

4.3.3 Work to date

Preliminary work has been carried out to strengthen the partnerships between different stakeholders in this work (especially government and CSOs) at a District and national level.

WAMMA teams (made up of government workers) in Dodoma were very keen to develop these ideas further, although much of the work will be determined by the decisions made at Ministry level regarding databases and standard improved data collection systems.

The stakeholder workshop raised the issues and MoWLD officers recognised the need to move forward on this.

4.3.4 Planned activities

Currently limited. It needs consideration as to how WaterAid best tackles it and when. As stated above, much of the timing will be dependent on the Ministry (or LGRP) regarding databases but lobbying for improvements could be an ongoing activity.

This might involve lobbying for funding for the holistic water and sanitation database which is fed by data from the others. It might be to keep sanitation (requiring links with health) and urban water/sanitation on the agenda.

4.4 Networking for more effective information and influence

4.4.1 Proposed activities and why they are important

It has become clear as work progressed that most other organisations are also grappling with the issues and challenges involved in interacting with the Poverty Reduction and Monitoring processes. Furthermore, there is little, if any, co-ordination within the water and sanitation sector (apart from the newly formed WATSINGO Alliance and, I think, largely inactive WATSANET), especially for engaging with national issues and processes.

The networking achievements of the past two months should facilitate the increased involvement of WaterAid at a national level and the increased awareness and involvement of partner organisations. However, the time and resources spent on attending meetings and reading the vast reports produced is probably not sustainable. More collaboration in different forms is called for, for skill and knowledge sharing, for representation at national events and for sectoral co-ordination.

a) IIG Poverty Sub -Group – pooling resources and ideas

WaterAid has been one of the key players so far in this group of INGOs interested in poverty issues. Some members brought civil society together before the Consultative Group meetings.

The IIG poverty sub-group has identified certain issues that are proving problematic to all: issues that civil society are being encouraged to tackle but ones for which our knowledge is lacking. One such issue is national budgets and our understanding of allocations and dispersal. Without such an understanding, it is dangerous to make judgements and difficult to relate District level work with the national picture. A joint research initiative is being considered by at the moment between Save the Children, Oxfam, Care, Concern and WaterAid (and possibly others). This centres on a consultancy rather than our own current capacity but the purpose (ie use) of the work once clearly defined and implemented are is still under review.

b) Tanzanian Coalition on Debt and Development

It is proposed that we should continue to explore increased links with TCDD, the coalition that is taking the lead nationally on PRSP issues and co-ordinating national civil society organisations. Some of WaterAid's partners are already members, for example KINNAPA. Increased links with TCDD might involve becoming a resource organisation - perhaps for specific activities.

c) Water and Sanitation networking

The development of a stronger sector-based CSO (and possibly wider) watsan network to facilitate more effective engagement with the processes is proposed. TENMET (Education) for example, arrived at the Consultative Group preparation meetings with a joint statement prepared in consultation with district based CSOs who were unable to attend.

The existence of a strong watsan network could also facilitate resource and skill sharing for understanding the issues and undertaking policy work.

4.4.2 Work to date

Keeping up-to-date with developments. Attendance at:

- IIG Poverty Sub -Group meetings
- Pre-Consultative Group Civil Society meetings
- Consultative Group meetings formal and informal – including PRSP Progress review
- WATSI NGO meetings for Poverty Monitoring System information dissemination

Discussions with WaterAid Uganda on networking water and sanitation NGOs.

4.4.3 Planned activities to March 2002

- IIG sub group to define clearly the needs for budget work and a ToR for consideration in October 2001. Water Aid can then decide whether we want to be part of it.
- Further discussions and possible study tour to Uganda to discuss possibilities of a WatSan network further
- Tanzania based research into network possibilities (WATSANET?)
- Discussion with TCDD about level of support and involvement WaterAid would like to provide.
- Review situation and possibilities in March 2002.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

As is evident throughout this report, the processes in question are developing as is our thinking on how WaterAid bests fits in with the national picture of poverty reduction and monitoring. This document will need to be updated when more progress is made.

Organisationally, given the new country strategy , and nationally, with the recent development of the PRSP and Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania, WaterAid is facing a great opportunity. The framework is in place within which to bring WaterAid's vast experience in community water and sanitation, and the voices of the communities themselves, to the attention of policy makers and implementers in the country.

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