

SUMMARIES OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN TANZANIA FOR CONSIDERATION BY MINISTERS AT THE 23RD GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING, NAIROBI, KENYA.

(A) Water resources management

1. Description of initiative

The innovation entails division of the country's water resources management through the nine water basins (Pangani, Rufiji, Central Drainage, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, River Ruvuma, Lake Rukwa, Lake Nyasa and Wami-Ruvu). The integration of multi-sector stakeholders in the management through basin water boards is the primary objective in ensuring total participation of stakeholders in decision making on the allocation and proper use utilization of water resources in accordance to the protection of requirements of both the water balances and ecosystems. The initiative is at planning stage and partners involved in this water resources management initiative include World Bank, GEF and the Government of Tanzania.

2. Sustainability/Mainstreaming

The initiative ensures total involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the management and decision making regarding the water resources management. Full participation of key stakeholders is crucial in the sustainability of the initiative. The initiative has been integrated/mainstreamed into the planning processes of Water Boards and this ensures financial viability of the initiative.

3. Replicating the initiative

As the initiative integrates key multi-stakeholders in the management through water boards and its primary objective of ensuring total participation of stakeholders in decision making, such setting ensures the success of the initiative and it can be replicated in other countries.

(B) Water and sanitation

(a) National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

Initiatives for water supply and sanitation include the transformation of rural water and sanitation projects and programme into harmonized nationwide programme; the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in all rural Tanzania Mainland Districts by July 2006. The initiative will ensure active participation of communities in planning, implementation and taking full responsibilities in operation and maintenance for sustainability of rural water schemes. It will also strengthen the capacity of all actors at all levels especially at district level and ensure the participation of private sector in all stages of rural water projects.

(b) Environmental health and Sanitation Competition:

1. Description of Initiative:

Tanzania has been conducting environmental health and sanitation competition since 1998. Originally the competition covered urban areas including two cities, 12 municipal councils and 9 town councils. The coverage for the competition has expanded to 114 districts councils, 2539 wards and 8342 villages. It has stimulated challenges and builds morale towards improvement of environmental conditions in respective areas. It is an annual event drawing a wide variety of stakeholders directed to achieve among others, the following objectives: To raise the sanitation standards in the country; To raise community awareness on the importance of maintaining a clean environment; To promote community and private sector participation in the delivery of

environmental health and sanitation services stipulated in the government policies; To reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases which are sanitation-related.

2. Sustainability/ /Mainstreaming:

The competition has been mainstreamed/integrated into the planning process of the Ministry of Health hence it has the financial viability. It is budgeted by the Ministry of Health. Local authorities are the core participants in the competition as they plan and budget for the promotion of environmental health and sanitation in their respective areas annually. Community participation in sanitation service delivery including financial contribution is emphasized to ensure sustainability of the innovation.

3. Replicating the Initiative:

The initiative has sensitized local authorities to plan for sanitation concerns as a demand by communities who have been enticed and invigorated by the results of the competition. The competition enhances achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through indicators outlined above. This competition can be replicated in other countries by emulating the Tanzania initiative.

(c) Deep water wells, cesspit emptying services and use of improved pit latrines initiatives

1. Description of Initiatives.

The Dar es Salaam City Council has constructed 388 bore-holes (deep wells) in unplanned areas of the city which have no piped water supply. The bore-holes have been well connected to the distribution pipes and supplied to the communities. This initiative involved the communities and other stakeholders like water Aid, Plan international and Care International. The City Council has also involved other stakeholders in the provision of cesspit emptying services and solid waste management activities. It has also introduced MAPET technology as an efficient means of cesspit emptying services in unplanned settlement. Moreover it has encouraged the use of improved pit latrine and the introduction of Ecological Sanitation (ECOSAN) latrines.

These initiatives can be replicated in other countries. The underlying principal for the success of such initiatives is the stakeholders' involvement in planning and implementation of the innovation.

(d) Community-based water Projects: Water wells in Mwanza City

The project involves upgrading two traditional water wells at Igogo area in Mwanza City. Local communities were fully involved in the planning of the project and in the construction work. The community is responsible for management of the project including the maintenance of it. Other partners involved in the project include local NGOs and UNDP-LIFE Programme.

This is one of the good examples of sustainable community-based projects. The sustainability of the project is ensured by the revenue collected as user fee charge which is affordable by the people using the water. The project has been successful and hence replicated in Ihangilo ward in Mwanza City.

(C) Human Settlements

(a) Squatter upgrading through community participation: Mwanza City.

1. Description of Initiative:

Spontaneous house development is a common problem in Mwanza city. This resulted in a settlements problem. The city has managed to mobilize communities in squatter areas to form a squatter regularization project which started in 2002. The initiative had 3 components: Participate in planning stage: which involved identification of sites for various services in the area; Community sensitization and mobilization; Data collection/land ownership registration. Different partners were involved including Mwanza City Council; DANIDA and communities.

2. Mainstreaming/Sustainability

The initiative has been mainstreamed into the city development planning process. The City has allocated budget for its implementation. This ensures the sustainability of the initiative.

3. Replicating the Initiative

The initiative can be replicated in other areas/countries which have similar human settlements problem. Community participation in the planning and management process and involvement of other partners is core to the success. Mainstreaming into the development planning process is vital to ensure financial viability and sustainability of the initiatives.

(b) Dar es salaam 20,000 Plots Project

1. Description of the initiative:

The project was initiated in 2003 as one of the strategies for poverty reduction through land sector. The shortage of surveyed plots on which to build residential accommodation was evident before the project and the main cause is the rising urban population. As a result there has been mushrooming of unplanned settlements even in hazardous areas. The project is specifically meant for surveying and delivery of 20,000 plots in Dar es Salaam city. More than 90% of the surveyed plots have been allocated to people for development to date. The project is a success story, has shown positive impacts towards achieving sustainable development of the city and it is in the framework of the Global Millennium Development Goal.

2. Mainstreaming/sustainability:

The Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development has been able to mainstream the project in the planning process and it is receiving money from treasury to allow the project to be extended to other cities in the country. The project has a budget allocation which ensures its sustainability. The surveyed plots were allocated to developers at cost and funds collected were spent in road construction.

3. Replicating the Initiative:

The experience gained in the implementation of the Dar es Salaam 20,000 Plots can be shared with the authorities of other cities with similar problems in the region. In Tanzania efforts are underway to replicate the project in other major towns with shortage of plots. The Mwanza City Council has approved a similar project and it has already received the funds from the Ministry to start the implementation.

