WASH Technical Paper

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Tanzania: Country WASH M&E Roadmap

SUMMARY

Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders collaborated between March and May 2022 to develop this Country WASH M&E Roadmap. The initial vision, outcomes and activities outlined in the Roadmap were established during a workshop, held on 2–3 March 2022, and further refined during a second workshop, held on 28 April 2022. The Roadmap development process was facilitated by UNICEF Tanzania, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water, and with the support of Tanzania's WASH sector stakeholders.

1.1 National WASH M&E

The institutional arrangement for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices in the Government of Tanzania takes place at national, sector and institutional levels. At national level, the M&E system consists of high-level committees, institutions at the central and local government, technical teams, and networks in government. There are two committees namely the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and the Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Sub-committee of Central Institutions. These committees are critical in providing the vision and strategic direction of the government M&E agenda, advising the higher administrative and political authorities on the national, sector and institutional M&E roadmap and making key decisions on strengthening and sustaining the national M&E system.

In the water sector, institutional arrangements consist of the Water Sector Committee, Task Force, Technical Team and Water Sector Professional Network. The main stakeholders include Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), National Water Fund (NWF),

Water Institute, Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), basin water boards, water user associations, water supply and sanitation authorities and community-based water supply and sanitation organizations (CBWSOs). At the institutional level, the M&E system of the water sector institutions is comprised of the management committee, divisions and units. These bodies have a clear understanding of how their institutional M&E system interacts with the water sector and national M&E systems. In each institution, the Chief Executive Officer provides leadership in developing, strengthening and sustaining robust M&E practices. The lead champion for the Integrated Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation System (IWSMES) is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Water (MoW) and the lead agent has responsibility of coordinating the M&E work in the sector.

Since 2006, there have been significant accomplishments strengthening national monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). M&E practices in the sector were guided by the Integrated Water Sector M&E Framework developed by the MoW in 2014. Despite of presence of the respective framework and existing fragmented M&E systems, implementation of M&E activities faced some

challenges emanating from implementation of the M&E Framework. In addressing the challenges, the MoW has developed the IWSMES based on the M&E Systems Framework for Tanzania public service institutions developed by the President's Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance. The Framework makes clear what constitutes a M&E system, identifies key players and their roles in strengthening M&E functions across public sector institutions and guides the design, development, and implementation of M&E systems.

The purpose of IWSMES is to guide water sector M&E activities for performance improvement to achieve sector targets. Specifically, the system intends to improve the management of performance indicators, performance reviews, performance reporting, evaluations, and data systems, as well as indicate key players and their roles in developing M&E systems at sector and institutional levels and to demonstrate essential steps for systematically carrying out M&E activities.

An overview of Tanzania WASH institutions and their roles in WASH sector M&E are outlined in Annex 1.

1.2 Country-led monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to enable effective decision making using continuous, reliable, and relevant data. This data can then be processed, analysed, and used to inform decisions. Monitoring efforts have the potential to track interventions, inform corrective actions, guide planning and resource allocation, and increase accountability to citizens for service providers and authorities. They may also guide regulation of

services and service providers. While non-government organizations, the private sector and others can support monitoring efforts or collect data for their own decision making, governments in most countries are charged with monitoring functions and, as the ongoing local entity, it is critical to have strong government-led monitoring systems.

Monitoring requires coordination mechanisms, strong institutions and governance, analytical capacity, and regulatory and accountability mechanisms that put data to use. Information must be available and presented as insights, which support planning and budgeting cycles and inform financial investments. Monitoring should also respond to and satisfy the needs of various stakeholders and support coherent accountability and sector performance management frameworks. Ultimately, monitoring should result in greater sustainability of WASH service delivery.

1.3 Focus area

The focus area of the roadmap is national water and sanitation services, and the ultimate objective of the plan is to strengthen the national water and sanitation M&E systems and plans at decentralized levels, and improve water and sanitation services. The plan not only addresses community water and household sanitation but also WASH in schools and health facilities.

1.4 Strengths and weaknesses of the national WASH M&E system

Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders use a variety of monitoring systems, tools, and approaches, with most agencies managing

independent data collection and management systems. Generally, data is collected locally, on paper, passes through administrative levels for verification and entry to IT systems. Supporting agencies manage their own datasets, drawing on government data and reports, but largely focus on location specific data collection. Sector collaboration on WASH M&E is limited, and stakeholders act independently.

WASH sector M&E processes are generally established and clear, and guidelines exist. Local government ensures mechanisms for verification and validation, and timely data collection and input to IT systems. Systems are managed by information and communication technology teams at national level and technical working groups (TWGs) exist and responsible for sector coordination. The current WASH M&E situation is well developed, and there is a reliable basis on which to build and strengthen it. There is a lot of similarity across the systems, processes, and tools, such as clear processes, frameworks, and

guidelines. System bottlenecks also have a lot of overlap and present several opportunities for synergy and strengthening. The main areas for further development include sector coordination, data indicators, accessibility, quality, reliability, the interoperability of systems and the resources and capacity required to sustain and provide reliable and usable insights for practitioners and policymakers.

There are numerous strengths and opportunities upon which a fully functional national WASH M&E system should be built. These can be grouped into three main categories:

1.   The enabling environment

2.   Routine monitoring systems

3.   Data use for decision making

1.4.1 Enabling Environment: People, partnerships, and planning

Table 1: Strengths and opportunities – an enabling environment

Finding	Explanation	Opportunity
Tanzania has well defined leadership for WASH sector monitoring at all levels	There is a formal definition of roles and responsibilities with clear leadership arrangements for WASH monitoring activities across line ministries.	Build on existing strong leadership and governance mechanisms to ensure successful roll out of WSDP III and the integrated Sector M&E system and monitoring plan.
Sector capacity for WASH monitoring is constrained by skills, financing gaps and a lack of monitoring tools	RUWASA staff transferred from the local government authorities risk a transference of pre-existing capacity limitations. RUWASA learning hubs will take time to ensure staff are sufficiently trained and finances allocated. The ability of the CBWSOs to monitor performance and report to RUWASA is limited by low coverage, inadequate funding, and limited capacity. Limited adoption and implementation of solutions to capacity gaps and needs for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring.	Alignment of capacity building initiatives to strengthen targeted areas of monitoring development.
Coordination of the WASH M&E system is weak across the different ministries involved	The technical coordination is insufficient, highlighted through inactive TWGs.	Expand the role of the TWGs for increased coordination of sector and sub-sector monitoring.
No single reference point for existing WASH M&E frameworks and plans	Strategic WASH plans and monitoring frameworks are mis-aligned in key areas, without a clear relationship or hierarchy between the frameworks. The Integrated Water Sector M&E System is a progressive step forward toward integrated sub-sector monitoring but does not currently present a coherent sector framework with adequate integration or cross-referencing of sub-sector monitoring frameworks and tools. The lack of a coherent single reference for WASH sector monitoring which would act as a common reference and harmonize targets and indicators across sub-sector frameworks and monitoring systems also constrains the localization of the SDGs at all levels.	The draft integrated Sector M&E system and monitoring plan is an immediate opportunity to integrate and harmonize sub-sectors monitoring and drive technical coordination.

Source: Text overview and insights presented in Tables 1-3 were derived from key stakeholder discussions

1.4.2 Routine Monitoring Systems: Collecting, Verifying and Analysing WASH data

Table 2: Strengths and opportunities – routine monitoring systems

Finding	Explanation	Opportunity
Well-functioning routine monitoring systems but lacking interoperability	Well-functioning systems for asset management (Water Point Mapping System – WPMS); service level monitoring (National Sanitation Management Information System – NSMIS) and performance monitoring of sector plans (Majis). Standalone sub-sector routine monitoring systems for WASH Sector operate well but lead to difficulties in consolidation of data to provide an overview of national performance for decision making, with integration constrained by technical issues. No common data standards, standardized reporting formats prevents integration of data, linking of data. There is no single national WASH monitoring MIS/database that provides an overview of national data. The lack of standardized reporting formats also prevents integration or merging of data from different systems.	Integrate the sub-sector MIS systems into a single WASH sector vertical MIS system that can increase availability of data for decision making in real time (or strengthen interoperability and joint reporting)
Data gaps still exist in routine monitoring systems to properly understand and track access to WASH	Rural sanitation data from NSMIS aligns to a 'basic service' level. For urban WASH data in Majis, there is scope to make the existing data available for monitoring sector targets. It is not fully aligned to JMP service levels, but with small tweaks it could be used to track progress against sector targets. Monitoring of safely managed services is challenged by poor indicator definitions and calculations, and a lack of data existing or available across both water and sanitation sub-sectors. Developing realistic indicators for safely managed water and collecting water quality data is a difficult exercise.	The ongoing development of RUWASA MIS to provide complete service level data for tracking progress against SDG 6. Ensure robust quality of NSMIS data collection: revise definition and indicator calculation for safely managed sanitation in line with JMP criteria to fully align NSMIS to safely managed sanitation.

Source: Text overview and insights presented in Tables 1-3 were derived from key stakeholder discussions

1.4.3 Data Use for Decision Making

Table 3: Strengths and opportunities – data for decision making

Finding	Explanation	Opportunity
Data accessibility is low for all routine monitoring systems	Most of the sub-sector MIS have restricted access, meaning only approved partners can access data. The WPMS has open access data, but the data is not updated or timely.	Using existing data within Majis MIS is an immediate opportunity to improve reporting and monitoring of SDG 6. An MIS with an interoperability layer would facilitate sharing, and if publicly available would increase the accountability throughout the sector.

Source: Text overview and insights presented in Tables 1-3 were derived from key stakeholder discussions

2. The country WASH M&E roadmap

2.1 Introduction

The framework presented here aims to support the implementation of the WASH M&E roadmap as a single coherent programme. It identifies the actions needed to overcome the main obstacles to effective WASH M&E. As such, the roadmap is not intended to be static but rather dynamic and adaptive. The roadmap framework should enable the monitoring and evaluation of the progress towards functional WASH M&E in Tanzania. It is intended to be updated annually.

In addition, the framework is flexible in the sense that while it can be coordinated and monitored as a programme, and activities may fall under the responsibility of different line ministries or agencies. Some activities are expected to be incorporated into the plans of those institutions as appropriate according to their respective roles and responsibilities, including their ability to budget and execute the WASH M&E activities.

The roadmap framework is organized into three levels:

1. The overall objective and vision of the roadmap.

2. The three programme outcomes that drive the sector towards the overall vision.

3. The activities and sub-activities under each outcome, with their corresponding outputs/deliverables.

Costing of the activities and sub-activities outlined in the roadmap is expected to be undertaken at the level of execution within responsible agencies as a first measure in implementing the roadmap.

2.2 Overall vision

The overall vision for the Tanzania country WASH M&E roadmap is to have a M&E system that is well organized and integrated, planned and costed at all levels, provides timely, useful, inclusive data that aligns with sector objectives, and that can lead to effective decisions and actions can be taken to improve rural water and sanitation services in households, communities, schools, and health facilities.

> *The vision for the Tanzania country WASH M&E roadmap is to have a M&E system that is well organized and integrated for informed decision making.*

This roadmap addresses the barriers to national WASH M&E identified during the roadmap development March 2022 workshop; such as the absence of a national WASH M&E system for routine monitoring of national WASH policies and commitments.

2.3 Outcomes

The roadmap has three major expected outcomes, which should be achieved to contribute to the overall vision of a well-organized and integrated WASH M&E system for informed decision making.

1. A strong enabling environment is established for functional national M&E and improved WASH services.

2. Improvements to data systems: collection, management, harmonization, and access.

3. Use of WASH M&E data systems and results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making.

2.4 Activities

Under each of the outcomes, several activities have been identified that contribute to achieving that outcome and which are further subdivided into activities, for which milestones and indicative timelines have been outlined.

Table 4: Activities to achieve outcomes

Expected Outcome	Main Activities
A strong enabling environment is established for functional national M&E	1.1 Coordination of WASH activities
	1.2 Strengthening institutions and structures for M&E and use of data
	1.3 Establish a WASH communication, advocacy, and knowledge management strategy
	1.4 Develop financial resource mobilization plan for financing M&E activities
Improvements to data systems: collection, management, harmonization, access	2.1 Review sector data systems (including indicators and definitions) to identify opportunities for better integration across WASH sub-sectors
	2.2 Improvement and maintenance of data and information tools and platforms
	2.3 Develop sector guidelines for routine data collection and management
	2.4 Strengthening human and technical capacity for M&E and use of data
Use of WASH M&E data systems and results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making	3.1 Guidelines for effective use of WASH sector data
	3.2 Joint sector reviews
	3.3 Communicating water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery results
	3.4 Strengthen national and sub-national planning and reporting

Source: Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders discussions

OUTCOME 1: A strong enabling environment is established for functional national M&E

The following table outlines the activities and sub-activities required to meet the first outcome of a establishing a strong enabling environment for WASH M&E in Tanzania and includes the agreed monitoring milestones and timeline for deliverables.

Table 5: Activities and sub-activities required to meet Outcome 1

Activities	Sub-activities	Monitoring	Timeline
1.1 Coordination of WASH activities	Assess existing WASH dialogue structures within key government ministries and its agencies, and outline recommendations for establishing regular TWG and Wash Sector Working Group meetings for all stakeholders, joint supervision missions, and plans and budgets as an outcome of dialogue forums.	a) report with details on gaps for an effective coordinated WASH M&E b) TWG and Wash Sector Working Group meetings conducted with strong participation from stakeholders	2022
1.2 Strengthening institutions and structures for M&E and use of data	Conduct capacity need assessment of institutions and structures for M&E and use of data, to conclude with recommendation on HR capacities, structures for integrated national M&E, resources, and equipment requirements.	Gaps identified, and recommendations made available.	2022
1.3 Establish a WASH communication, advocacy, and knowledge management strategy	Develop a communication and advocacy strategy, with specific stakeholder roles and responsibilities, M&E guidelines and manuals, and details for a WASH M&E campaign.	Communication and knowledge management strategies and guidelines developed, disseminated and in place, and a WASH M&E campaign designed and prepared for implementation	2022
1.4 Develop financial resource mobilization plan for financing M&E activities	Conduct a financial landscape mapping analysis for M&E among WASH stakeholders, develop financial resource mobilization strategy including aspects of social corporate responsibility, plan for financial mobilization and funding proposals.	Level of funding for M&E identified and gaps understood, financial resource mobilization strategy in place and in use	2022–23

Source: Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders discussions

OUTCOME 2: Improvements to data systems: collection, management, harmonization, access

The following table outlines the activities and sub-activities required to meet the second outcome of improving the collection, management, harmonization, and access of data, and includes the agreed monitoring milestones and timeline for deliverables.

Table 6: Activities and sub-activities required to meet Outcome 2

Activities	Sub-activities	Monitoring	Timeline
2.1 Review sector data systems (including indicators & definitions) to identify opportunities for better integration across WASH sub-sectors	Hire consultant to facilitate data systems review, that results in informing the design of an integrated approach to national WASH M&E.	Design for a coordinated and integrated national WASH M&E approach completed and agreed amongst stakeholders.	2022
2.2 Improvement and maintenance of data and information tools and platforms	Implement the designs for coordinated and integrated national WASH M&E approach, procurement of systems and equipment, capacity development	Improved processes and systems in place and in use.	2022–24
2.3 Develop sector guidelines for routine data collection and management	Develop sector guidelines for improved data practices, disseminate, operationalize, and institutionalize practices in alignment with the guidelines	Guidelines in place and implemented.	2023–24
2.4 Strengthening human and technical capacity for M&E and use of data	Build and institutionalize a WASH M&E capacity development programme to strengthen skills and implementation at all levels of government	Training programme designed, implemented, and institutionalized	2023–24

Source: Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders discussions

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OUTCOME 3: Use of WASH M&E data systems and results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making

The following table outlines the activities and sub-activities required to meet the third outcome of strengthening use of WASH M&E data and results and includes the agreed monitoring milestones and timeline for deliverables.

Table 7: Activities and sub-activities required to meet Outcome 3

Activities	Sub-activities	Monitoring	Timeline
3.1 Guideline for effective use of WASH sector data	Concept note for key stakeholders to support the development of WASH sector data use guideline, followed by the development and dissemination of the guideline	Concept note developed, guideline developed, guideline disseminated	2022–23
3.2 Joint WASH sector reviews	Collect and harmonize WASH sub-sector reports, use insights for input to annual joint sector review	Monitoring reports produced, accessible and available, and used in annual joint sector review	Annual
3.3 Communicating water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery results	Build and implement a communication strategy which is informed by validated M&E data, develop media relationships to improve dissemination	Communication strategy developed and implemented	2022–23
3.4 Strengthen national and sub-national planning, reporting	Evaluate the use of the WASH M&E data system for planning and reporting, develop guidelines with recommendations for improved data use	Evaluation and recommendations produced	2022–23

Source: Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders discussions

3.   Implementation of the roadmap

3.1 Leadership

The Tanzania WASH M&E roadmap falls under the leadership of the MoW in consortium with key stakeholders as defined under the Water Sector Development Plan (WSDP).

3.2 Coordination

Oversight of the M&E roadmap is expected to take place as part of a sub-committee under the WASH TWG and will be chaired by the committed

leadership of the MoW. Additionally, the MoW's Sector Development Programme III has resources allocated for this purpose. Focal persons from each WASH sub-sector will be assigned and implementation will be tracked through quarterly meetings. Aspects relating to national coordination guidelines, memorandums of understanding, rotating leadership, budget, the role of development partners and civil society should be addressed as a priority. Further details of the mechanism will be developed as input to the review of the WSDP III.

3.3 Stakeholder responsibilities

The financing for the country WASH M&E roadmap is expected to be shared between government and donor and technical partners considering the cross-cutting importance of WASH M&E for all WASH sector stakeholders. There should be a shift from programme-only finance for M&E to support for country-led

monitoring in Tanzania. Thematic working groups should be strengthened to accommodate additional roles of M&E as and where required.

4.   Monitoring the M&E plan

The monitoring of the M&E plan is proposed to track the achievement the expected results and to help identify problem areas early. The monitoring of the M&E plan is also essential for financing as it can show the financiers how investments and regular budget lines are performing over time and whether their financial inputs have been efficient, effective, and achieving the expected results.

This chapter proposes indicators and approaches to monitoring and evaluating the results of the M&E plan at the input, output, and outcome levels.

4.1 Monitoring inputs: expenses and finance

Table 8: Monitoring inputs

Indicator	Definition	Sub-activity	Activity	Outcome	Target
Finance of M&E	Beginning of the year calculate: (The sum of finance acquired) / (the sum of finance required for planned activities)	Calculate the same for each activity sub-group	Calculate the same sums for each activity	Calculate the same sums for each outcome	90%
The efficiency of M&E expenditure	End of the year calculate: (The sum of expenditure expected on finished deliverables) / (The sum of actual expenditure on finished deliverables)	Calculate the same for each activity sub-group	Calculate the same sums for each activity	Calculate the same sums for each outcome	> 95%
The **utilization of M&E finance**	End of the year calculate: (The sum of expenditure) / (The sum of expenditure expected on all financed activities)	Calculate the same for each activity sub-group	Calculate the same sums for each activity	Calculate the same sums for each outcome	> 80%

4.2 Monitoring outputs and activities

Table 9: Monitoring outputs

Indicator	Definition	Sub-activity	Activity	Outcome	Target
Output com-pleted	All expected outputs for the current year are complete under the programme area	All expected sub-activity out-puts are com-pleted	Number of sub-activities with completed out-puts) / (Total number of sub-activities)	Number of sub-activities with completed out-puts) / (Total number of sub-activities)	90%

4.3 Monitoring outcomes

The M&E sub-committee are to review the performance objective and assessment for each component described in the following table at the end of each year. In addition, key deliverables are proposed for each outcome area and a small set of indicators.

Table 10: Monitoring Outcomes

Outcome	Annual review of WASH M&E	Outcome indicators
1. A strong enabling environment is established for functional national M&E	Organizational structures with WASH M&E functions Human capacity for WASH M&E Coordination of the WASH M&E system National WASH M&E framework Annual costed M&E work plan	*To be developed (e.g. number of WASH M&E meetings held)*
2. Improvements to data systems: collection, management, harmonization, access	Routine monitoring Surveys National and sub-national WASH databases Supportive supervision and data auditing	
3. Use of WASH M&E data systems and results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making	Access and use of data Communication, advocacy, and culture for WASH M&E	

Source: Tanzania WASH sector stakeholders discussions

Annex 1. Table of Tanzania WASH institutions and their roles

Organization	Primary role in M&E	Received M&E data from (institution and format of report, frequency)	Reports M&E data to (institution and format of report, frequency)	Activities (data collection, cleaning, reporting, auditing, capacity development)
Ministry of Water	Policy and strategy formulation and planning, financing Monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the policy and strategies	Collect monitoring reports from implementing agencies (RUWASA, water institute), field visits to check projects undertaken by implementing agencies, rapid appraisal from projects when need arises, performance review meetings on submitted reports, missions with different stakeholders, conduct assessments	Water sector information systems, Majis, unified billing system Data collected, submitted to district manager who compiles, submits, and compiles in continuing processes	Use in planning and evidence-based decision making
Ministry of Health	Policy and regulation in relation to public health and sanitation services	HMIS (which has over 15 tools and data collection from community)	HMIS and the National Sanitation Information System (which has over 10 tools, 3 related to WASH)	Data used as evidence for policy, practical and implementation levels. Used by managers, practitioners and community.
Ministry of Education	Policy and regulation in relation to education infrastructure for water and sanitation services Provides technical support	BEST MIS receive data from local government which manages schools	BEST and National Sanitation as well as that of RUWASA	Data used for planning and monitoring schools' standards

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Provides Official statistics to government, Business and public Role of coordinating agency under the national statistical system (NSS)	Undertakes regular sector surveys (e.g. Household budget survey - HBS)		Data used for official government planning and policy formulation
TAWASANET	Common TWGs, joint supervision mission, Joint Sector Review annually	NSMIS from Ministry of Health (MoH), Majis from MoW, sometimes water point mapping	Reports e.g., water sector status reports, used	Water sector status reports, role in oversight, using information available for advocacy, dissemination across sector stakeholders
EWURA	Policy, coordination, governance, maintenance	Water utility collect data from NSMIS and analysis data for Majis, utilities report data, and annual performance reports	Access data for sanitation & hygiene from HMIS, and access WASH coverage data from NBS Collaborate with MoH for inputting data into systems for annual reports, business plans for WASH services	Tracking goals, use for ensuring planning, resource allocation
TGNP	Analysis helps see the extent government to which initiatives are gender sensitive, conduct capacity building, prepare advocacy for social services		Integration of health NSMIS, Majis, Excel	Informing community, public, women groups regarding the sector. Informing capacity building programs and advocacy around gender issues.
PORALG		Checklist for collecting data, submitting to ward, compiling, validation and electronic submission	National sanitation system	Planning, budgeting, resource mobilization

Annex 2. List of workshop participants 2–3 March 2022.

Workshop participation list, 2–3 March 2022, Morogoro, Tanzania.		
1	Alex George	MoW DPCEMU
2	Remigius Mazigwa	MoW - PCDU
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5	Hamisi Feruzi	MoW
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7	Teddy P Lwego	MoH
8	Elizabeth Gibasaya	MoH DPP
9	Amour Selemani	MoH
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11	Emmanuel Jackson	TAWASANET
12	Eng Christian William	MoW -DWSS (for PS)
13	Khowe Malegeri	PMO – DMD
14	Stephen Kitinyu	MoH DOM
15	Anita Bigambo	MoW – DPP
16	Yusuf Ngalemwa	MoW - DWSS
17	Violet N Iramu	EWURA
18	Akiba Kibona	MoW DPP
19	Theresia Kuiwite	PORALG – Education Dodoma

20	Ephron P Sanga	RUWASA - Planning
21	Mary A Makata	MoH Dom
22	Alex Tarimo	MoW
23	Stanislaus Kamwaga	UNICEF
24	Herbert Kashililah	ITAD
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Annex 3. List of workshop participants 28 April 2022.

Workshop participation list, 2–3 March 2022, Dodoma, Tanzania.		
1	Kaisi Kyamba	TAWASANET
2	Playgod Makundi	EEPCO
3	Justine Mwombeki	MoEST
4	Diana F Kimario	MoW
5	Gezabuke Mdebo	EWURA
6	Abel Dugange	TAWASANET
7	Mary Kimario	EPPCO
8	Anita Bigambo	MoW – DPP
9	Mary August	NBS
10	Violet N Iramu	EWURA
11	Akiba Kibona	MoW DPP
12	Khowe Malegeri	PMO – DMD
13	Theresia Kuiwite	PORALG – Education SWASH
14	Ephron P Sanga	RUWASA - Planning
15	Stephen Kitinyu	MoH DOM
16	Prisca Mkongwe	NBS
17	Fatuma Nassoro	PORALG – Education SWASH
18	Anyitike Mwakitalima	MoH - FWES
19	Josephine Kapinga	MoH - SEHO
20	Evans D Simkoko	MoH SEHO

21	Alex Kikaragua	MoW-Economist
22	Alex Tarimo	MoW ADME
23	Stanislaus Kamwaga	UNCEF
24	Herbert Kashililah	ITAD

List of acronyms

CBWSO	Community Based Water supply and Sanitation Organizations
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
IWSMES	Integrated Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoW	Ministry of Water
NSMIS	National Sanitation Management Information System
PORALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Program
TWG	Technical Working Group
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSDP	Water Sector Development Plan
WPMS	Water Point Mapping System

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Acknowledgements

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About the Series

UNICEF's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) country teams work inclusively with governments, civil society partners and donors, to improve WASH services for children and adolescents, and the families and caregivers who support them. UNICEF works in over 100 countries worldwide to improve water and sanitation services, as well as basic hygiene practices. This publication is part of the UNICEF WASH Learning Series, designed to contribute to knowledge of good practice across UNICEF's WASH programming. In this series:

Discussion Papers explore the significance of new and emerging topics with limited evidence or understanding, and the options for action and further exploration.

Fact Sheets summarize the most important knowledge on a topic in few pages in the form of graphics, tables and bullet points, serving as a briefing for staff on a topical issue.

Field Notes share innovations in UNICEF's WASH programming, detailing its experiences implementing these innovations in the field.

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COVID-19 WASH Responses compile lessons learned on UNICEF's COVID-19 response and how to ensure continuity of WASH services and supplies during and after the pandemic.

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