



5<sup>TH</sup> ESRF ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

# **“SOCIAL POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN TANZANIA”**

November, 2016







Economic and Social Research Foundation

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## Theme of the Conference

### **SOCIAL POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN TANZANIA**

## Date

29<sup>th</sup> November 2016

## Venue

Hyatt Regency, The Kilimanjaro Hotel, Dar es Salaam

## Sponsors



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International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

**Guest of Honor:** Dr. Philip Mpango



### Profile:

Dr. Philip Mpango is the Minister of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania. Dr. Mpango previously held positions as the Executive Secretary in the President's Office Planning Commission; Deputy Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs; Personal Assistant to the President

(Economic Affairs); Head of the President's Economic Advisory Unit; and as a Senior Economist for the World Bank.

Some of his notable publications include; journal articles '*Macro-micro Linkages in the Fight Against Poverty: Missing Links and Enabling Bridges*' (2004) and '*Some Reflections on Semi-privatization of Customs Administration in Tanzania*' (1996), and a chapter on '*Spatial Dimensions of Economic Growth*' published in Tanzania Sustaining and Sharing Growth. Dr. Mpango was also the Principal Supervisor for the preparation of The National Five Year Development Plan 2011/12 – 2015/16.

## **UN System in Tanzania:**

Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez



### **Profile:**

Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez is the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Tanzania.

Prior to becoming UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in the United Republic of Tanzania in August 2014, Mr. Alvaro Rodriguez had already served in the UN since 1991 when he began his work with UNDP in Kenya.

Over the course of his career with the UN he has held senior level positions in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Somalia where he was UNDP Country Director. Additionally, he has previously served as Policy Support Coordinator, Bureau of Development Policy at UNDP Headquarters in New York where he was responsible for the oversight of UNDP's Global Programme.

Mr. Rodriguez has expertise in capacity development, electoral assistance, crisis prevention, humanitarian response and recovery, risk management, environmental management as well as disaster risk reduction.

## WELCOME NOTE



**Mr. Phillemon L. Luhanjo**


*Chairperson of the Board of Trustees*

It is with great humility that I welcome you to the Economic and Social Research Foundation's (ESRF) 5<sup>th</sup> Annual National Conference with the theme "Social policy in the context of economic transformation in Tanzania."

Since the establishment of the Foundation in 1994, ESRF continues to be one of the premier think tanks

in the country in a perpetual pursuit for excellence in developing capacity in economic and social policy analysis and development management. The research conducted by ESRF has been crucial to assist the policy actors to provide research evidence for informed decisions. The Foundation continues to collaborate with a myriad of stakeholders to support in the Tanzanian government which has embarked on people centered development to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development and integration of the African Continent consistent with the SDGs and African Union Agenda 2063.

The Board of Trustees of ESRF is grateful to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania for their continued support and confidence in the Foundation in fulfilling its' mandate. For instance, the Foundation has been backstopping the Ministry of Finance and Planning developing the implementation strategy for 2<sup>nd</sup> FYDP. The Foundation continues to engage



with different stakeholders at the national, regional and international platform in articulating the various national plans and international commitments to spur sustainable development for the country over the next decade or so.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders in supporting the Foundation over the years, and look forward to you continued support towards the common vision of attaining the desired development. I also take this opportunity to welcome you once more to this National Conference and wish you all productive day.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT




**Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida**  
*ESRF Executive Director*

The theme for this conference is in line with some of the overriding policy frameworks including the Second Five Year Development Plan (2FYPD) and the Tanzanian Development Vision (2025).

The papers presented are also used to prepare the

coming Tanzania Human Development Report 2017. In light of this, the Foundation would like to acknowledge key institutions involved in the THDR Project which include: The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of Chief Statistician Zanzibar (OGCS), University of Dar es Salaam (Economics Department), Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and other dedicated professionals with and outside the United Republic of Tanzania who indeed worked persistently towards this project.

We are very much grateful to the Government of Tanzania for their perpetual support in ensuring ESRF is their first post of call when it comes to undertaking strategic studies in the country. We are thankful to UNDP for the support in this and other on-going project more so in innovation and knowledge management in helping reach the population at the grassroots with information and



expose them to new technologies for economic gain.

We extend this gratitude to ACBF and IDRC-Think Tank Initiative (TTI) for their support on-going project, as well as other donors such the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) in ensuring we are doing our best in fulfilling our mandate and attaining our national development vision.

The Foundation is thankful for the support from the government and the Board of Trustees under the chairmanship of Mr. Phillemon L. Luhanjo for providing the support in enabling the Foundation to collaborate with an array of domestic and international institutions. We are very much grateful for the support from the diplomatic corps in its entirety here in Tanzania, and all institutions, networks and individuals with whom we have worked with. To them we say “Asanteni Sana”

# Paper I: Status and Progress in Human Development in Tanzania

**Authors:** Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida, Prof. Haidari Amani and Mr. Danford Sango



Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida



Prof. Haidari Amani




Mr. Danford Sango

## Abstract:

This paper critically presents the status of human development in Tanzania, by analyzing human development trends mainly from year 2000 to 2016 based on the selected indices and various parameters/indicators of human development. Tracking the progress and assessing the current status of human development in Tanzania is conducted using poverty

indicators, particularly Human Development Index (HDI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

The paper also analyses the trends of the main components of HDI and MPI overtime, and where possible provides status of regional variations as measured by the two indices. This analysis shows that Tanzania has some long mileage to go in order to achieve higher HDI and MPI. Drawing from past



experiences, the Nyerere era showed that while focus on investments in human capital through education, health and water was successful in achieving rapid improvement in social welfare, it was not sustainable for lack of sustained economic growth to support such public investments. In order to avoid this happening again, there is the need to ensure that the country continues to focus of pro-poor led growth including emphasis on reducing income poverty. In order to accelerate development and benefit from opportunities provided by globalization and regional integration, Tanzania needs to develop human resources to be competitive in the labour markets. This entails providing its youths with knowledge, skills and capabilities that are appropriate for the 21<sup>st</sup> century global labour market.

Lack of adequately provided human development among the population in general and workforce in particular can be a hindrance to investments and sustainable growth and livelihoods in the country. This paper also looks at the strong argument for including

population issues in the human development analysis and states that addressing the population dynamics towards achieving demographic transition in Tanzania would go a long way towards improving human development.

## Paper 2: Status and Progress in Human Development in Zanzibar

**Authors:** Prof. Flora Kessy and Ms. Mashavu Omar




Prof. Flora Kessy



Ms. Mashavu Omar

### **Abstract:**

This paper provides an overview of human development in Zanzibar. Human development has been measured using indicators on poverty, longevity of life, knowledge, and health output and outcomes. Data have been drawn mainly from secondary official sources and routine data systems of various ministries, departments and agencies. Poverty measured by both single and multidimensional indicators is pervasive, with higher poverty incidence in rural than in urban areas (40.2% versus 17.9% respectively) and large disparity across districts despite more than two decades of poverty-reduction efforts. Life expectancy at birth increased from 57 to 65.2 years for the total population and improvements have been noticed in all regions except Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Unguja. Performance of nutrition indicators shows a decline in stunting rates from 30% in 2010 to 23% in 2015/16.



Pemba suffers more stunting than Unguja. There was significant decline in all child mortality indicators in Zanzibar between 2004/05 and 2012 and in the maternal mortality ratio (from 473/100,000 in 2006 to 310/100,000 in 2013), which is associated with an increased proportion of births taking place in a health facility and with assisted delivery. In both the dry and rainy seasons, a majority of households had access to an improved water source (92.6% and 93.2% respectively in 2014/15) and a large proportion of households had a toilet facility (83.6%).

Rural areas are less likely to have a toilet facility (72.5%) compared to urban areas (98.3%). While the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary education showed an increasing trend from 83.7% in 2012 to 87.5% in 2014, the NER for ordinary-level secondary education was consistently low for the three years and exhibited a decreasing trend (from 48.2% in 2012 to 45.1% in 2014). A majority of students who passed the Form 4 examinations got Division 4 but the trend for Form 6 results was better, with the majority

getting Division 3 and a higher pass rate. There was a decline in the proportion of illiterate people of both sexes over time, from 24.2% in 2004/05 to 16.3% in 2014/15.

Poor performance of productive sectors resulted in weak economic growth (7% versus 10% envisaged in Vision 2020), which not only hinders the capacity of government to deliver both social and economic services but also traps households in poverty. Thus, further improvement in human development dimensions in Zanzibar is contingent on economic policies aimed at promoting economic growth through increased productivity and forging synergies in strategic sectors; creating employment opportunities; education and training; and provision of basic social services. It also depends on structural changes targeted at reducing inequality (through properly designed redistributive policies such as social protection), increasing opportunities and access to resources, and promoting rural development.

## Paper 3: Population Dynamics and Social Policy

**Authors:** Prof. Alfred Agwanda Otieno, Prof. Haidari Amani and Mr. Ahmed Makbel



Prof. Alfred A. Otieno



Prof. Haidari Amani




Mr. Ahmed Makbel

### Abstract:

This background paper provides an update on the status of population dynamics and its implication for social policy.

The population of the United Republic of Tanzania is currently estimated to be about 47.4 million and

growing at a rate of 2.7 per cent per annum. The continued high population growth rate has for the past 50 years resulted in a youthful population. The population dynamics of Tanzania is marked by a slow pace of fertility decline with wide regional differentials. Almost half of the country's 30 regions have pre-transition fertility levels of 6 or more births per woman.



The main factors behind the slow pace of fertility decline include the unchanging high fertility among those in a low socioeconomic class and high adolescent birth rates. The regions with high fertility have a high unmet need for family planning, high demand for large family sizes, and low levels of education, especially among women. Mortality has declined at all ages and by geography. Substantial progress has been made in bridging the gap in childhood mortality between the poor and the wealthiest groups. However, urban areas continue to have higher mortality at all ages compared to rural areas.

Data and information relating to migration creates a challenge in providing evidence on the causes and consequences of migration. Notwithstanding, in-migration has accounted for around half the increase in urban population and slightly over 70 per cent of the increase in population of Dar es Salaam between 1978 and 2012. Policy documents suggest that the perceived or actual lack of opportunities in rural areas continues to drive young Tanzanians to move

to urban centres.

Given the present state of population dynamics, policy options need to promote access to reproductive health to accelerate decline in fertility, and to sustain the progress that has been made in the implementation of health sector strategic plans, including research on causes of death and geospatial differences in risk of death. To realize the potential demographic bonus, policy responses should i) promote employment-oriented economic growth and ii) strengthen the employability of young people.

Although population dynamics may pose challenges, it can also provide important opportunities for more sustainable development pathways. It is recommended that the current population policies (national and Zanzibar) should be reviewed and an implementation strategy developed. In this regard, the general thesis should recognize that a population policy is nothing less than a social policy at large.



## Paper 4: Situating Social Policy in Social Economic Transformation: A Conceptual Framework

**Authors:** Prof. Marc Wuyts and Dr. Hazel Gray



Prof. Marc Wuyts




Dr. Hazel Gray

### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this paper is to provide a conceptual framework that situates social policy within a framework of economic transformation in Tanzania. The paper starts by setting out the common economic arguments about the role of social policy in economic development and examines the arguments that social policies should only come into focus after a country has attained a certain level of wealth. The paper then goes on to demonstrate that the separation of social and economic policies leads to weaknesses within the policy planning process.

The paper provides examples, past and present, of how social policies can be used to generate economic development, particularly in the realm of innovation. The paper argues that the role of effective demand



in shaping economic transformation provides the critical link between social and economic policies. To conclude the paper examines the different institutional contexts in which social provisioning occurs in Tanzania, arguing that these different institutional contexts need to be taken into careful consideration when mainstreaming social policy into policies to promote industrialization and economic transformation.

## Paper 5: Aid Dependency in Financing the Space for Social Provisioning in Tanzania: A Macroeconomic Perspective

**Authors:** Prof. Marc Wuyts, Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida, and Mr. Desmond Mushi



Prof. Marc Wuyts



Dr. Tausi Mbagi Kida




Mr. Desmond Mushi

### Abstract:

This paper seeks to analyse, conceptually as well as empirically, the nature of aid dependency in Tanzania, particularly within the light of the government's stated objective of progressively phasing out Tanzania's aid dependency in the future. In this paper we have argued

that, historically, there have been major shifts in the emphases in the nature of aid policies away from aid as direct investment support towards aid as support for poverty reduction leading to greater diversity in the modalities through which aid is channelled.

Our analysis finds that, donors appear to have



become increasingly more reluctant to channel aid through the budget, and, more specifically, in the form of general budget support instead preferring direct project funding form of aid delivery. Also, we find that social provisioning – defined by the allocation of public resources to the social sectors – has effectively become more aid dependent. We find that health care has increasingly come to depend on donor funded direct project funding of recurrent expenditures, a significant proportion of which takes place within the confines of vertical programmes.

In addition, we argue that an analysis of aid dependency cannot merely focus on the quantitative extent of aid dependency, but must also take account of the changing nature of the modalities through which aid is channelled to and delivered. Consequently, we would argue that the policy of reducing aid dependency in the future is not just about substituting foreign for local sources of finance, but must inevitably also involve processes of transformation that will of necessity have to involve close collaboration between

donors and government, particularly in the case of direct project funding, to preserve, internalise and develop sustainable capabilities in the production and delivery of public goods and services. This challenge, we argue, is particularly acute within the sphere of social provisioning which still remains deeply aid dependent within Tanzania.

## Paper 6: Social Policy in a Historical Perspective: Shifting Approaches to Social Provisioning

**Authors:** Dr. Jehovaness Aikaeli and Prof.  
Humphrey Moshi



Dr. Jehovaness Aikaeli




Prof. Humphrey Moshi

### **Abstract:**

Social provisioning is a critical ingredient of human development and thus inextricably linked to economic development. With this understanding in mind, this chapter seeks to analyse, historically, the development of social provisioning in Tanzania by identifying the economic, political and social drivers which led to shifts in prioritization of either human development (social provisioning) or economic development issues in the country's socio-economic planning, policy and institutional frameworks

The analysis shows clearly that the main drivers of the shifts in priority setting ranged from the adopted development paradigm cum ideological orientation, availability of financial resources, policies of multilateral financial institutions, namely the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund



(IMF), to global development initiatives, such as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and so on.

The main observation is that the history of social provisioning in Tanzania is reflective of policies and strategies, which in most cases failed to strike an appropriate balance between the two objectives of social provisioning and economic development. This in turn led to unsatisfactory social provisioning results and outcomes, even during periods of relatively good economic performance. This manifestation indicates that positive economic performance is not necessarily a sufficient condition for achieving positive social outcomes, unless a clear strategy is adopted and the requisite measures are effectively implemented to attain envisioned social goals and objectives.

This being the case, the way forward demands the following actions: one, the need for public policies to be both economically and socially integrated; two, social provisioning policies should not only focus on

quantitative but also on the qualitative aspects; three, the design of policies, strategies and programmes need to be decentralized to lower levels - regions, districts and villages – with the objective of achieving enhanced social provisioning results and outcomes; four, economic growth needs to be inclusive and equitable in order to improve availability of and accessibility to social services on sustainable basis.

## Paper 7: Social Policy, Gender and Labour in Tanzania

**Authors:** Prof. Razack Lokina, Dr. Joyce Nyoni and Prof. Godius Kahyarara



Prof. Razack Lokina



Dr. Joyce Nyoni




Prof. Godius Kahyarara

### Abstract:

The paper focuses on the interface between gender, the Tanzanian labour market and social policies. Social policies are seen to influence men and women differently given the prevailing gender dynamics. The paper explores issues emerging over time in the labour market and how the observed features

are shaped or influenced by different national social policies. Key issues raised in the paper are the changing nature of the Tanzanian labour market and the gendered nature of the transformation in light of the various established social policies.

Since independence the Tanzania government undertook several measures in ensuring that gender



issues are addressed at different policy levels. Outcomes of the efforts are observed in the changing nature of the labour market, which has over the years seen women move out of non-paying household work to working in the economy's informal and formal sectors. Impacts have been seen in education, social security, health, and financial policies, among others, that have contributed to positive changes in ensuring that women are taking part in the country's ongoing economic transformation.

Despite the achievements registered, the paper observes that a number of challenges still exist, where a number of cases show that women are constrained by the prevailing gender relations.

Women still have to negotiate their way through reproductive and productive roles which significantly affects their participation in the labour market and the quality of their participation. The recommendation set forth by the paper is that the promotion of women in the labour market should also account for their

reproductive roles to lessen the burden they have to take on and to provide them the opportunity to increase their productive and rewarding involvement in the labour market. This should go hand in hand with deliberate efforts to ensure that parity is improved at higher and tertiary schools and especially in science and technical subjects.



## Paper 8: Health as a Productive Sector: Integrating Health and Industrial Policy

**Authors:** Prof. Maureen Mackintosh and Dr. Paula Tibandebage



Prof. Maureen  
Mackintosh




Dr. Paula Tibandebage

### Abstract:

Health care is often represented as a purely “social” sector, implying that health care expenditure is a burden on the economy. We argue in this paper that on the contrary, health care is economically productive, and that health care in Tanzania could be much *more* economically and socially productive if health policy and industrial policy were more closely integrated.

Increasing the depth and breadth of domestic economic linkages between the health services and industrial and commercial suppliers within the Tanzanian economy can strengthen economic development while improving health care.

The paper begins by defining what we mean in this paper by “health services”, “health care” and



“health sector”. It then examines the economic size of health care (production and financing), the employment it generates, and its linkages to the wider economy through procurement and wholesaling. It demonstrates that the health sector, broadly defined, is economically important as a major service sector, a location of investment, a generator of employment and income, a sector of skilled training and employment, and a location for industrial growth.

The health of the health sector is very important for the health of the wider economy. The rest of the paper analyses the linkages between health care and manufacturing in Tanzania in more detail. It traces the declining share of local manufacturers of medicines and other health supplies in the expanding Tanzanian domestic market, quantifies the scale of this missed opportunity for industrial development to supply the needs of health care, and examines its causes. Finally, the paper looks at the scope for integrating health and industrial policy, arguing that reconstruction of these domestic economic linkages is both possible

and desirable.

Health policy strongly influences industrial development. Furthermore, the Tanzanian public health services suffer severely from shortages of essential supplies. We argue that it is possible for economic and social policy, working together, to strengthen and deepen economic ties within the economy, to the benefit of both the effectiveness of health services and public health, and manufacturing employment and development.

## Paper 9: Social Protection: Safety Net or Vehicle for Transformation?

**Authors:** Dr. Flora Myamba and Dr. Sheshangai Kaniki



Dr. Flora Myamba




Dr. Sheshangai Kaniki

### **Abstract:**

This paper makes use of existing literature and primary data to conceptualize social protection from both local and international perspectives. Building from this conceptualization, the paper presents a framework for understanding social protection, highlighting the need for a comprehensive social protection system providing not only social assistance and contributory pensions, but also social service and labour policies.

The authors move on to focus the discussion on the evidenced impact of contributory and social assistance programmes, cash transfers in particular, and a critical discussion of the role of both social security schemes and productive social safety nets (PSSNs) as safety-net and livelihood enhancement programmes.



Social security funds are challenged in terms of their limited coverage and the amount of benefits provided for protection against deprivation upon retirement. The investment strategies of these funds do not seem adequately aligned with the notion of economic transformation. The analysis is able to evidence more impacts of conditional cash transfers on short-term consumption smoothing, and low-scale impacts on long-term livelihood enhancements.

This indicates that PSSN is doing better as a safety net compared to the role played by livelihood enhancement, an intervention expected to lead beneficiaries out of poverty. We therefore argue that that graduation out of poverty can be achieved, but only if public works and livelihood enhancements are adequately researched and effectively implemented sooner than later.

Strategic learning and sufficient financing are also important. PSSN's gender roles as well as the

affordability of the programme are discussed, arguing that the social and economic transformation of women is imperative and requires a conscious deliberate strategy to have a positive effect.

## Paper 10: Education Foundations of the Development of Skills and Productive Capabilities

**Authors:** Prof. Suleman Sumra and Dr. Joviter Katabaro



Prof. Suleman Sumra




Dr. Joviter Katabaro

### **Abstract:**

Tanzania has committed to becoming a middle income country by 2025, as envisaged in Tanzania Vision 2025, through industrialisation. Prior to colonization Tanzania had developed nascent industries in such areas as textiles, iron smelting, farming tools, pottery and furniture making. Through apprenticeship, people gained the skills necessary for producing goods that the societies at the time required.

Colonialism brought an end to production of various items in the country through importation of cheap goods. Industrial development in the post-colonial period has a chequered history. Rapid expansion in the early years of independence was halted by various factors, both internal and external. In recent



years industrial production has picked up again. One factor which holds back industrialisation in the country is education. The education sector is not producing a sufficient number of people with the required skills. Although the government has invested heavily in education over the years, the quality of education has remained poor. In order to become a middle income country, it is estimated that Tanzania will require more than 250,000 graduates with a science background.

Yet the performance of students in science subjects is poor. Only between 15 to 20% of those who sit for the national secondary education exam (CSEE) pass in mathematics. As math is the backbone of science education, this limits the pool of students available for training in scientific fields. In 2013/2014, only 25.8% of university students were taking science-related courses, compared to 34.0% of university students in 2006/2007 who were in science-related courses.

This mismatch between what the industries need in terms of employee skills and what our educational institutions produce is the big hurdle that the nation must address if it is to become a middle income country by 2025.

Korea and Singapore provide examples of what needs to be done for a country to produce the workforce required for industrialisation. Both countries focused on building an egalitarian, quality education system that matches the best in the world. These countries also focused on building excellent technical educational institutions, which produced the required manpower for industrial development.

The study proposes that in order to improve the quality of education, we should focus on teachers. It is important to get the right people in the profession, people who are competent and motivated. Teachers also need to be held accountable.

The study also proposes the introduction of STEM

education into primary schools. As STEM will be related to the life that children live, it is likely to create students who think critically and have problem-solving skills.

# Paper I I: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services in Tanzania: Access, Policy Trends, and Financing

**Authors:** Prof. Flora Kessy and Mr. Richard Mahali



Prof. Flora Kessy



Mr. Richard Mahali

## Abstract:


The water and sanitation sector in Tanzania has been evolving rapidly in past years given the priority it has received in the development agenda, at least since the inception of poverty reduction strategies where

this sector was one of the priorities for poverty reduction. Given this policy focus, several reforms to strengthen the sector's performance have been underway in order to achieve key sector targets, including increasing rural and urban water supply service coverage from 51% and 68% respectively in 2000 to 90% and 95% respectively in 2015.

This paper presents the situation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Tanzania as measured by various access variables. It also describes the policy landscape governing the sector and financing trends over time. It draws from existing published and grey literature and discussions with key informants on impediments to access to WASH services.

Based on the statistics presented in this paper, it is evident that over the past two decades,





access to safe and clean water in rural areas of Tanzania has not shown significant improvement. The share of rural households with access to safe and clean water has only changed from 45% in 2004/05 to barely 57% in 2012. During the same period, deterioration has been observed in urban areas (a decline from 79% to 77%). Trends in household access to basic sanitation have slipped from 93% in 2007 to 88% in 2011.

Access to basic school sanitation has also remained far below the standards set out by the ministry responsible for education. Also, 86% of households do not have places for hand-washing with soap and water. Challenges facing the sector include the drying off of water sources as a result of droughts, the malfunction of water points a few years after installation, inequitable budget allocations, and late disbursement of funds or no disbursement at all.

Further, the lack of a national policy that

stipulates the roles of various stakeholders affects the delivery of sanitation and hygiene services.

To enhance the poor's access to WASH services, the government and development partners should honour their commitments and release funds on time and as committed. Further, given the cost-sharing approach in accessing water, the development of a comprehensive framework that situates "access" in the wider poverty reduction context is needed.

Efforts to finalize the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and the implementation of the National School WASH Strategy should be intensified. It is imperative to conduct studies that will inform future investments in the sector, including studies to investigate levels of and obstacles to vulnerable groups' access of services, and equity fault lines in access to WASH and resource allocation.







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