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GENDER IMPACT STUDY (GIS)
FOR THE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME
SHINYANGA REGION
PROJECT TZ/93/002

The Case of Four Villages:
Mwaukoli & Bukundi in Meatu District
Bujika & Igulwa in Kahama District.

August - September, 1993

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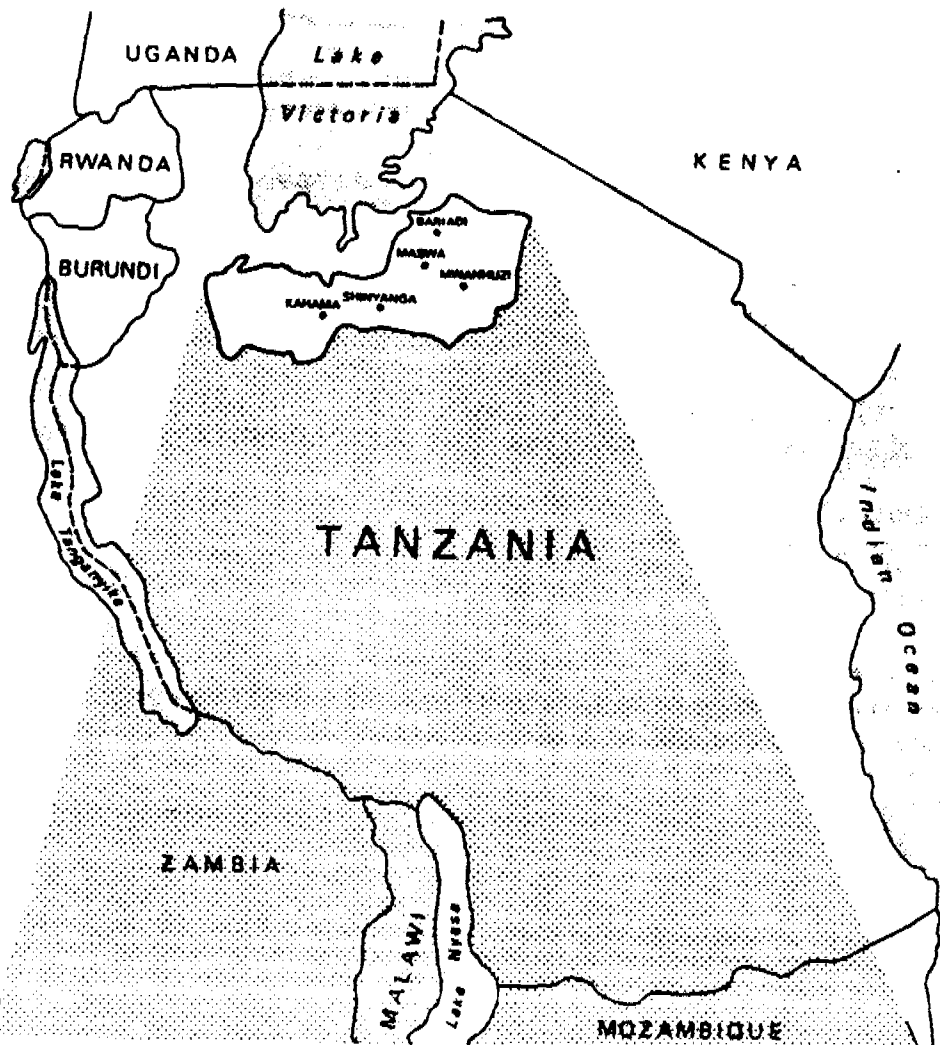
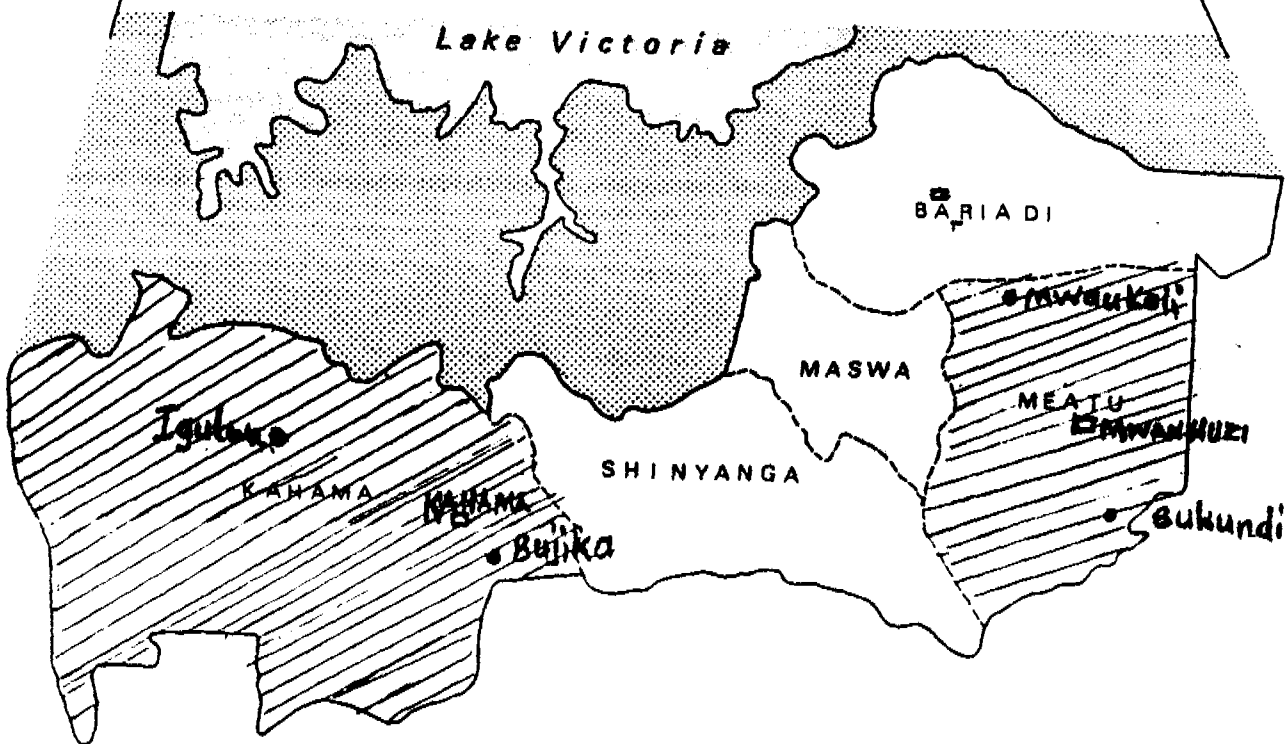


FIG 1: SHINYANGA REGION G.I. STUDY AREA + 2



A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

We the undersigned wish to sincerely acknowledge the following institutions and individuals for their tireless help rendered to us. It is not possible to mention all by name, but they are palpably in our hearts.

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The last but not least, we thank the Research teams of Meatu and Kahama, The Animators, The wananchi, men and women for their kindness and hospitality. We remember with all humility the groups voted and sang with ecstasy for New water points.

The who typed the manuscripts at different stages; and our families who waited patiently our return to their warm hands.

Thank you all.

Dr. Crispin Hauli

Mrs. Consolata Sana

Ms. Vivian Bashemererwa.

Shinyanga,

September, 199

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A B B R E V I A T I O N S

CD/WID	-	Community Development/Women in Development.
DC	-	District Commissioner.
DHV	-	DHV Consultants.
DPM	-	District Programme Manager
DPMT	-	District Programme Management Team.
DRC	-	District Research Coordinator.
DRT	-	District Research Team
DWSP	-	District Water Supply Programme.
GIS	-	Gender Impact Study.
RC	-	Regional Commissioner.
RCDO	-	Regional Community Development Officer
RDD	-	Regional Development Director.
RHO	-	Regional Health Officer
RRC	-	Regional Research Coordinator.
RWE	-	Regional Water Engineer.
DED	-	District Executive Director.

A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUMMARY: EXPECTATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gender Impact Study (GIS) was geared towards the identification of gender-related gaps that still exist in the Shinyanga Region.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) were set and focussed on the user groups awareness, perceptions and attitudes of gender issues in relation to daily community life in general and whether the Programme (DWSP) had any impact on the participation of women in terms of decision making, planning, implementing/monitoring and evaluation of the water programme specifically and village development activities in general.

In order to generate the findings, a variety of participatory methods were employed. These included workshops (National, Regional, District, Village and sub-village levels) discussions and briefings with leaders at different levels and user groups of both men and women in the village communities.

Participatory and especially, animation techniques were employed. These included: face to face dialogues with individuals and groups at the sub-village level, households and water points; groups discussions during workshops; mapping individual interviews; etc. The out-come of these undertakings are summed up in the following expectations conclusions.

1. EXPECTATION : The improvement of gender relations.

1.1 From our findings in both Meatu and Kahama, the existing situation does show the imbalance in the socio-cultural relations between men and women in the villages in favour of men. That existing attitudes, taboos and roles are not the purposeful intentions of the males, but they are imbedded in the minds and are upheld by both men and women, old and young. The roles for men and women are a result of cultural residues which plague both genders.

1.2 The conclusion we can draw from the findings on the above situation is that women have been affected more than men considering the distribution of roles, workload, and scanty presence in leadership positions, (Table 3 & 9).

1.3 The following recommendations are made:

1. Deliberate and special provisions have to be made by District and Town Councils with assistance from the Water Programme, to train women in all the aspects and stages in the DWSP.

2. In order to empower women and strengthen gender sensitivity in village communities the DWSP should make efforts to emulate the G.I. Study, exercises in mapping and pocket chart voting, so as to ensure the full participation of both men and women, in decision making at the planning, implementing, maintenance and

evaluation of the water programme.

3. Government at Regional and District levels with assistance from DHC Consultants, make provisions to train District Programme management Teams in TOT methodology so as to train Facilitators who would then train village Animators. The Animators are expected to be enzymes of socio-economic development in the water programme villages and beyond.
2. EXPECTATION: Increased involvement of User-groups especially women in the DWSP
 - 2.1 The outcome of the G.I. Study has shown that women form the majority as user groups, whether taken at the village, at water points or household levels (Table 3 & 8). It was also found that women were marginalised at the decision making levels (Tables 1 & 8). Yet most intervention efforts draw their conclusions at the official leadership level where most of the women in the user groups are missing.
 - 2.2 The Recommendation from the above observation:
 1. We are recommending to the District Authorities in the water programme that at the community level, especially at the 'information stage' in the "Step-by-step" approach, to get the opinions of the 'real users and getters' of water at their opportune situ-e.g. at water points, in women informal groups, at households, at 'ngomas', at sub-villages, in the farm-fields, etc.- instead of at the general village meeting where there is a tendency of men to dominate in their expert and official capacities. There is need to get balanced views of both men and women in the location of new water points and the type of water points to be installed.
 3. EXPECTATION: increased Gender Sensitivity in the DWSPs Structural establishment:
 - 3.1 From our observation we note that apart from a 'Women in Development Officer (WID Advisor)' at DHV in Shinyanga, the same were missing for the DWSP at the Regional, District and Community levels.
 - 3.2 The following Recommendations are made:
 1. Government at Regional and District levels should purposefully consider establishing positions of Gender/WID Experts as advisors to the RPMT and DPMT on matters related to gender and women in development in the DWSP.
 2. To effect the maximum sustainable cooperation of both men and women at the user group level, gender sensitive staff be employed by local governments with assistance from the DWSP at district and ward levels who can

penetrate cultural barriers existing in the communities identified for the Programme.

3. Current WID/CDAs, health Assistants, Water Field Assistants, etc, be sensitized first into animation process and gender issues if they are to be engaged. in the DWSP.
 4. According to the G.I Study experience we noted that women animators and officers were very effective in communicating with both men and women user groups in the sub-villages and at water points and households. Women therefore, are more recommended as Gender or WID officers at the different levels.
4. EXPECTATION : More Equality in the Division of Labour & Roles:
- 4.1 The G.I. Study has shown that in both Districts of Kahama and Meatu (following the Bujika and Mwaukoli experiences, respectively) women have been participating under various conditions (Tables 9,10, 11 & 12) in the digging and maintenance of wells, and managing of security groups at traditional water points.
 - .2. That women during the G.I.. Study managed to make their opinions and decisions felt among the groups of men in terms of choosing technology for the new water points through the pocket chart voting, mapping exercise and group/plenary discussions. Two outcomes are identified:
 - .2.1 Women and men user groups in the study villages were greatly sensitized and showed readiness to participate in the DWSP forthwith. The research has definitely raised their expectations.
 - .2. The use of the animation processes (pocket chart, mapping, open discussions in the plenaries and groups, household visitations, etc) have proved to be very effective participatory techniques in touching the felt needs of people, raising their confidence, especially among women and the aged who manage to cast out early shyness and incofidence.
 - 4.3 The following are recommended:
 - .3.1 The villages of Bukundi and Mwaukoli in Meatu District, Bujika and Igulwa in Kahama District, be followed up immediately by respective DPMTs so as they start the STEP 5 stage of the step-by-step approach, i.e. Implementation Stage, as illustrated in the DWSP plan of operation.
 - .3.2 The use of the animation processes which have proved to be powerful tools of empowerment for both men and women to make decisions for their community development, be adopted and adapted in the future implementation of the DWSP at the ward and village levels.

5. EXPECTATION : Reduction of Workload and Distance:

5.1 We observed in the study that apart from traditional roles in the home and community (Tables 9 & 12) the woman's time and energy in the villages were greatly stretched due to distances, frequencies and low technological capacity she has in tapping water.

5.2 The following Recommendations are made:

.2.1 While we note that distance from the water sources may not easily be reduced, since the majority chose to improve the existing water points, (Tables 4a, b & 5a, b) the following be done by DPMTs:

5.2.1.1 Facilitate the improvement of water storage capacities at the household level (cement and clay pots of Misungwi type are recommended).

5.2.1.2 DPMTs including political Parties functionaries, join hands in sensitizing user groups in their areas to construct and utilise carts with bicycle areas to construct and utilise carts with bicycle types with a capacity of carrying 6 twenty litres buckets or 'debes'.

.2.1.3 DPMTs, CDAs, facilitators and Animators could be used to mobilise user groups at house-hold level to construct rain water tanks, a technology which can easily be acquired by women.

6. EXPECTATION : The Sustainability and Peoples Participation in the Programme will be Enhanced:

6.1 Villagers were found to be ready to participate in the DWSP provided that the following points were made clear:

.1.1 A definition of the "user group" be clarified during the "Information Stage" and before registration of prospective village participants in the DWSP.

.2 The 10% contribution to the water account (i.e. 30,000/=) be well explained by the DPMTs to the user groups, especially for those water point owned by individuals, or a household and for those water points with less than the standard number of 250 individual users.

.3 A clarification be made also for those who opt for an open well type of water point so as to avoid the heavy costs of the hand-pump (or 'ibomba' type (eg. AP 1 & 2 in the Appendix). The case of Igulwa is in point here as shown in Table 6.

6.2 From the above observation we wish to recommend that though Igulwa voted for the open well type (or even 'shadoof'), so as to avoid costs of the hand-pump, sensitisation tours be made by Ward Facilitators and village Animators to help Igulwa villagers form Water and Sanitation Committees which

will have water accounts with enough money as down payments for the hand-pumps to be provided by the Programme. It is our hope that Igulwa, like other villages in Shinyanga Region, would move into the 21st century with plenty of clean and safe water.

7. EXPECTATION : That water would be used to bring development of the user groups:

7.1 It was observed during the G.I. Study that where reliable water was a feature, women and youths engaged in vegetable gardening. It was also felt by men who hold the prerogative over the use of funds at the household level, that if the DWSP is for improving the domestic water supply, why then has the Programme forgotten "the cow" which is part and parcel of domestic life of the user groups in Shinyanga?

7.2 We recommend to DPMTs to look for ways where excessive water could be utilised for small horticultural enterprises as well reasonable number of cattle.

8. EXPECTATION : Increased Facilitation/Mobilization.

8.1 The experience of the GI Study has illustrated the importance of having animators. We recommend that the water programme establish a Mechanism of having animators at the village level, to enhance the implementation and sustainability of the Programme. The experience of PRDVL (Planning Rural Development at Village Level which is managed by the Institute of Rural Development Dodoma), the CSD and TGNP programmes could be emulated.

B: INTRODUCTION:

1.0 The Macro Socio-Economic Framework

- 1.1 Tanzania is often times grouped among the World's poorest countries, gauged in terms of GDP per capita. Another common yardstick of poverty for these countries is the lack of a sustainable guarantee in the provision of adequate socio-economic services to their majority of the citizenry, who predominantly reside in the rural areas. The services include; education, health, communication, housing, food, water, etc.

The inadequacy of the supply of socio-economic amenities has been attributed to under developed technologies (both in skills and machinery) which have contributed to the stunting of the efforts to optimize the tapping of resources (water being one) for the benefit of the populace. It is for this reason that Tanzania among others has been utilizing every opportunity in the provision of enough clean and safe water by soliciting donor funding from all corners of the globe. It is in this respect that the Government of the Netherlands (GON) has been supporting the Government of Tanzania (GOT) in initiating Water Supply Programmes in the Country.

- 1.2 For the last 20 years (since 1971) the Netherlands have been supporting a Domestic Water Supply and sanitation programme in Shinyanga region. (Fig.1 & 2)
- 1.3 The long term objective of the DWSP has been to improve the living conditions of the communities by providing access to adequate (sufficient and safe) Water Supply close to homesteads in a sustainable way. This objective concurs with the Tanzania water policy which aims at providing clean and safe water to all Tanzanian at a distance not exceeding 400m by the year 2002.

Evaluations of the DWSP done in 1982 and 1991 reveal that 11 and 20 years of "Technical and Financial Support to improve rural water supply in Tanzania had not produced sustainable results, due to lack of sustainable Organisation Management arrangements.

- 1.4 Hence, a substantial percentage of the water supply facilities constructed at village level became non-operational.
- 1.5 The non-involvement or participation of user-groups and specifically women in decision making, planning and management of the domestic water points has greatly contributed to the low achievement of the DWSP goals. Proof has emerged indicating that villagers shun the use and

maintenance of improved water points (shallow wells and piped water points), leaving them to rot and decay. Villagers look at these as government or donor property for which they have no responsibility for their security, management and maintenance. They continue to honour their traditional wells, springs, dams and rivers, which are in most cases containing contaminated and very unsafe water.

1.6 Rationale for the GIS study:

With the above situation in mind the Royal Netherlands Embassy commissioned a Gender Impact Study (GIS) to look into ways of fully involving villagers through user groups of men and women in the identification, choice, implementation and maintenance of their water points.

2.0 Terms of Reference for the Study

2.1 The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Dar es Salaam commissioned a team of researchers for the GIS led by the Regional Research Coordinator (Dr. Crispin D.E. Hauli, a Rural Development sociologist and professor at the Institute of Rural Development Planning, Dodoma) and two District Research Coordinators (Mrs. C.Sana, Meatu District Senior Economist & Planning Officer in the District Commissioner's Office and Ms Vivian Bashemererwa - Senior Manpower Management Officer at the University of Dar es Salaam). The Commissioning commenced with briefings and signing of contracts in the Embassy between 22nd - 23rd July, 1993. Consequently, two research teams were formed for each District composed of resource Persons, CD/WID specialists Water specialists, Health specialists and village Animators (2 for each village-male and female). The composition of the whole Research team for Shinyanga was as follows:-

Regional Research Coordinator	-	1
Regional Resource Persons	-	2
District Research Coordinators	-	2

Meatu

District Resource Person (DPM)	-	Mr. Raphael Kimary/ Mr. Joseph Makinda.
CD/WID specialist	-	Ms. Anna Bituro
Water specialist	-	Mr. Juma Salum
Health specialist	-	Ms. Anna Muleba
4 Village Animators		Abdallah Msogola, Liku Henga, Edward Danda and Margaret Samson.

Kahama

District Resource Person (DPM) - Mr James K.N.Mulazi
CD/WID specialist - Mrs. Leticia Lyogelo
CD/Research specialist & Technician - Mr. Bundala wa Bundala
Agriculture & extensionist - Ms. Idda Ikombe
Water specialist - Mr. Joseph Mazwa
4. Village Animators - Josephine Kassano, Egidia Kassana,
Aloyce Mburumatale, Vincent Pima.

The Terms of Reference for the Research Coordinators at the Regional and District levels included: -

- (a) Preparing the final version of the terms of reference for the GIS.
- (b) Preparing a detailed work plan for the GIS
- (c) Identifying areas of attention in the work plan of Operations which need either inclusion, strengthening or further fine tuning.
- (d) Familiarize with DWSP documentation prior to the study.
- (e) Conduct/participate in proposed one-day workshops for the GIS at the Regional and District levels and at the village level.
- (f) Undertake 21 days field work in the respective villages in each District.
- (g) Conduct research in 2 villages in each District (4 villages in 2 Districts).

The Terms of Reference specific to the Research Teams in the GIS were:-

- (i) Collect relevant gender specific baseline data with the following indicators:-
 - (a) Position of women and gender relations (women's access to resources, women's control over resources & activities in their community).
 - (b) Overview of available opportunities for women in decision making positions (Women participation in organizations, NGOs, Government at village level etc).
- (ii) Assess the likely positive and negative effects of DWSP on gender relations and empowerment of women.

- (a) How the DSWP Project activities are going to develop or hinder women's control and access to (living conditions - water & sanitation, housing and environment).
- Nutrition and health
 - Knowledge and skills
 - Income
 - Participation in decision making in village institutions.
 - Confidence building and organizational capacity.
 - Women work load.
- iii) Assess the perceptions of, and expectations of women and men with regard to the DWSP activities and interventions.
- (iv) Appraise the:-
- (a) Way women and men in the project area will have an impact on the project decisions.
 - (b) How, the women shall be able to effectively participate in the implementation throughout the different stages in the programme.
- (v) Identify perceptions and attitudes towards gender issues among male and female staff of the District/Region Institutions to be involved in the implementation of the programme.
- (vi) Analyze the possibilities of preventing negative effects and stimulate the positive ones by suggesting pre-conditions, adaptations and alternatives for the DWSP to strengthen women's empowerment and to ensure their maximum participation in it.
- vii) (a) Formulate practical recommendations focussing on what steps should be taken so that the water programme in the region takes into maximum considerations the identified needs and interest of women.
- (b) Formulate practical recommendations on those aspects which will have to be monitored during the programme's implementation.

NB: The findings have to be discussed and consulted with villagers both men and women, District and Regional Officials, Project personnel and later with the Embassy.

METHODOLOGY:

The conduct of the research of necessity depended on the close working relations and logistical support from the Embassy of the Royal Netherlands in Dar es Salaam the authorities at the Regional, District Village and DHV; and of course, the support of the so called beneficiaries (user-groups - men and women in the sub-villages).

The Regional and District Research Coordinators, the District Research Teams and Animators Worked as a team; supporting each other with maximum sincerity, and selflessness; working for support rather than to undermined and belittle each other in any aspect. We travelled, pitched tents, familiarized with villagers and discussed together. The motto was "Do it, but don't do it alone".

The participatory methods were used following the principles of the animation process in the research undertaking i.e. entering the villages, conducting workshops, holding round table discussions, conducting interviews or having observations. Also there was great involvement of men and women in their user-groups when voting for new Water-points, mapping the village, choosing the technologies or committee members. At the end of every exercise the people were heard saying "We did it: It is our choice".

The Regional & District Levels.

The methodology of the Research was effected through 3 different levels; Region, District and village levels.

At the Regional level consultations were done by the Regional Research Coordinator helped by the Regional Resource persons with Regional Authorities conversant with the DWSP. These were the RDD, RPLO, RWE, RCDO, RHO, and DHV. At the District levels consultations were made by RRC and District Research Coordinators and Resource Persons at the District level and the District Authorities i.e. the workshops at the Regional and District levels involved the RRC, DRCs and Research Teams with relevant Government Authorities shown above. Consultations on the terms of reference, Action plans and choice of the research teams, techniques and instruments were done at the Regional and District levels. The choice of Water points, location of the same and technology with regard to water were made at the village or sub-village levels. At all these levels, there were workshops of two kinds. 1st for laying out the course of action and formulation of

techniques and methods to effect the research. 2nd workshops were for on how to involve men and women effectively in the DWSP plan of operation for the next five years of the programme. In the workshops different selected approaches were also elucidated and practised as shown below.

Approaches Adopted:-

Knowing that the Research Teams were greatly limited with time and had to collect as much data as possible from the scattered sample, a spectrum of participatory approaches were used simultaneously, for both the Kahama and Meatu Research Teams. Often improvised use of songs and stunts by known "Manjus" (poets) were great stimulants to participants.

The animation Approach:-

The two animators (male and female) selected for each village were extension staff, working, living and popularly known in the villages chosen.

The Animators paved the way for the smooth entry of the District Research Teams into the villages concerned. They helped in building communication links between villagers, user-groups and especially women groups, and the incoming Researchers. They were also instrumental in the delivery of information to the different communities (sub-villages) and explaining in the local Kisukuma or Kisumbwa, Kitaturu or Kinyamwezi (languages) the presence and purpose of the Research Teams. This helped in the raising of confidence, consciousness and awareness among the people-men and women. This was done either when the Research Teams were pitching tents or clearing living quarters and digging latrines with the help of the villagers as in the case of Mwaukoli and bujika respectively. Or in the case of Bukundi and Igulwa Animators were used as fore runners to the DRT. They were in the villages a few days before the full Research Team came.

Methods and Techniques in the Villages:

All the methods suggested in the Region and District seminars were applied although with varying degrees depending on the village socio-cultural environment.

1. Observation & Visitations

The research team and animators carried out a participatory observation by directly observing the activities of the village at the household and village levels especially those concerning water. All water sources (points) of the villages were visited and information on them recorded. The information included for example the type of well size, depth, water colour, seasonality of the water, the type of

soil, plants growing etc. Observed were also general practices of the user groups e.g. who fetches water who grows and waters vegetables etc.

2. Interviews (mahojiano):

Personal interviews were conducted on individual men and women in their homes, wells, etc. Government leaders and the village leaders were interviewed for the official information.

3. Group interviews and Discussions (Mazungumzo)

These were conducted mainly during the meetings in the sub-villages, seminars, with villages etc. General questions and those in the prepared questionnaire were asked.

4. Documentary:

Information on the village profile were obtained from the documented information from the village or ward leadership also the information was obtained through songs legends and stories about culture and customs especially concerning water sung by manjus.

5. Mapping was used by participating men and women at sub-villages and villages in determining the number, type and position of their water sources (points). These also indicated by the use of maps the type of new water sources and where they wanted them. Men and women of each sub-village drew their own maps. Later a representative group of about seven was used to draw the village map.

6. Pocket chart voting was used to determine the type of new water sources the villagers wanted in sub-villages and villagers at large. Pocket chart voting was used jointly with pictures or drawings of the different water sources particularly those that were identified by themselves as to be existing in the village or those that they did not have.

7. Research Proceedings in the Villages

The conduct of the research in the villages could be summed up through the following steps which in a way follow the "step-by-step Approach" discussed in the DWSP plan of operation.

Step 1:

Animators visited and toured the villages first and set the social ground ready for the Research undertaking.

Step 2:

The DRT, Coordinators and village leadership met-explained, and discussed objectives and purpose of the research and programme. Time tables and work schedules were made for sub-village meetings. Meetings (seminars) in sub-villages were decided upon because:

- (a) Sub-Villages were too big and far apart especially for Kahama Villages.
- (b) The subject (water) was considered important and observed that the villagers could participate more effectively in their own environment and closer to their wells or water points.
- (c) There had been too many village meetings and the locals had negative views of such meetings (especially in Bujika).
- (d) Expected to get better response to questions and better attendance by women and youth in the sub-villages.
- (e) Time factor-The time was short to effectively communicate with the whole villages.

Step 3:

Seminars in sub-villages: These were commonly applied by the Kahama Team.

First seminar: To explain the objectives of the programmes and methodologies and ask some of the questions regarding water. Selection of representatives for the first village seminar comprising of equal numbers of women, men, an old man, a woman, youths: Female and a Male. The old people were to ensure that the water points selected were proper with regard to the culture of the society. And also to ensure that information on the water points was proper and right.

Second sub-villages Seminar:(Workshop)

To feed back the first village seminar report and especially the map and request for any changes in water points and discuss with the group on the findings. Re-select a group for the second village seminar.

Step 4:

- (a) First village Seminar:

Held by representative of the sub-village and the village, Kata etc. Leadership and other invited guests e.g. Bwana Shamba, Katibu Kata, Tarata etc. Through interviews discussions, pocket voting, mapping indicated the old water problems and how to solve them. Mapping and voting was done by representatives of sub-villages and separately by men and women. Sub-committee was selected to coordinate sub-village maps and draw village map.

(b) Second village seminars:

Held after second sub-village seminars and the research team to report the research findings and to discuss them. Through sub-village groupings worked out the final resolutions, choices of the water points, where and when to be built. e.g. selection of the types of water sources and the work plan-providing answers to the additional questions.

Step 5:

Compilation of sub-village and village seminar reports. Compilation of research report and distributing them to relevant groups villages, district and regional headquarters.

All the while the animators were in the village checking on the changes and collecting information.

Individual Differences:

Some subtle differences in the application of the methods and approaches described above could be noted here especially in the case of Bukundi and Igulwa villages (Meatu and Kahama Districts respectively).

In Bukundi (Meatu District), the formal leadership could not be used to mobilize the user-groups or communities very easily. Hence, the Meatu DRT, as a result of the animation process, had to turn to the informal leaders who included big and famous cattle herders, communities, clan elders, local traditional doctors both men and women, and famous ngoma leaders in the Wataturu, Wasukuma and Wanyiramba.

By so doing, the first workshop managed to draw 69 participants of the expected 50.

In Igulwa and Bujika (Kahama District) the use of Wasalama/Sungusungu structures which included both men and women groups helped greatly in the passing of information from the village centres to the sub-villages (vitongoji) and communities. In Kahama the sub-villages are many times as large as a full

village in Meatu. As such, the Kahama DRT were often, times holding meetings and discussions at the sub-village levels where contacts with user-groups, owners of traditional water points (especially springs with some mystical legends - were identified with the help of women and men elders in a given clan. Sub-village or vitongoji maps were drawn during such meetings locating the existing water-points and the sites for the improved ones.

Specific Approach in Kahama:

To get as much information as possible, the research teams and animators applied approaches in which the villagers and water users were at ease. Group discussions, meetings in the sub-village were preferred to house-to-house interviews. Animators visited the sub-villages prior to the main groups. At sub-village levels men, women and youth, were more free to express themselves than at a general village meeting. From the sub-villages a committee was selected to attend the village meetings. The collective sub-village committees talked at ease with greater freedom and understanding of other problems.

During the village seminars women and men drew separate maps. During the pocket charts the women and men were given different vote papers. However the results of each were later openly discussed in plenaries and identified the preferences for women and men.

Leadership:

The village leadership including party, Government and traditional leaders, women leaders were all involved in the meetings of sub-villages and villages, and they closely participated in the choice of approaches towards data collection.

Language:

As indicated above a good number of the research team members were conversant with the language of the communities. Hence most discussions, explanations, etc were conducted in the local languages, translation was done in cases where the language was not clearly known to the research team. One of the leaders undertook to explain in the local language.

Songs, Stories and Poems.

The main tribes in Bujika were Wasukuma and Nyamwezi and in Igulwa were Wasukuma, Wanyamwezi and Wasumbwa. These tribes attribute a lot to songs. Hence the proceedings of the meetings, discussions were intermingled with songs that were related to

development, water and gender. This raised their spirits and increased their determinations in solving their water problems, and hence created awareness to their problems etc.
Specific Approach in Meatu:

Leadership Approach: In the words of DRC-Meatu,

We planned to meet village leadership including village council, women group leaders, and Sungusungu leaders - The Watani. The purposes of the meetings were:-

1. To introduce ourselves and our objectives
2. To discuss with leaders on how we could easily reach the target group i.e. the community and women in particular. And that we wanted to hold workshops in which representation from every corner of the village could be there.

We concluded this by asking the leaders present (i.e. 20 of them - 8 women and 12 men for Mwaukoli) to invite people in their locations and women leaders inviting as many women as possible.

Workshop Approaches:

During the workshops we started by using the mapping method.

1. We asked the villagers to draw a map on a blackboard as to draw their attention.
2. They located important institutional buildings, e.g. school, Church, Mosque, shops, office and their own houses. (here we were checking if we really had representation from all corners).
3. Next was to locate water sources by asking them a simple question-"Mnapata Maji Wapi"-Where do you get water from?

This exercise led us to the discussions on

- (a) Types of water sources
- (b) Ownership of water points
- (c) Capacity of the water points
- (d) Distance of water points identified from their homes.

Use of Pictures:

As the water sources were being mentioned, located on the map, and described, we displayed the pictures showing the different types

of water sources mentioned. (diagrams of types of water sources were used).

At the end of this exercise all the pictures were displayed except the last three (Tap water, shallow well pumps and Roof Rain water harvesting).

We then put on the board these 3 pictures asking them what they know about them—and also asking them what they are, and later make a choice of the technology they wanted for their water supply through the voting method,

The following days were spent on visiting water points and the households using the water points. Interviews discussions regarding satisfaction/dissatisfaction of the present situation of water sources and possible solutions.

Summary:

To summarise the above it is important to note here that the most limiting factors to the researches in the villages for all the teams were the shortage of time and the distances between one Kitongoji (sub-village) and the other. These called for the squeeze in schedules and rushing in probing for sensitive information.

On the whole however, the Teams in both Kahama and Meatu were easily accommodated in the communities once the first doubts and suspicions on the intentions of the Researchers were removed. A feature very much experienced in Bukundi (Meatu) and Bujika (Kahama).

In all the villages, the Mapping exercise was the most exciting and drew the most attention and interest among both men and women. It was this exercise which gave women to speak out loud and with confidence among the attending groups of men and "strangers" (the Researchers). Often times the sketches drawn by women were adopted by groups of men (in plenary sessions) as the most reliable sources of water-points in terms of numbers and locations. In the majority of cases the men's sketches showed those water-points which were mainly used for watering their flocks of cattle and goats. They would be missing a number of small but important water-points used for drawing drinking water. At the end of the sessions the multitudes would track back to their homes declaring that women "must be there in choosing and locating the new water point. For water is much their pre-rotative!" A REVOLUTION.

The Sample:

As shown in the Map of (Fig.1 & 2) Shinyanga Region is made up of 5 Districts: Bariadi, Maswa, Meatu, Kahama and Shinyanga. Two Districts were chosen purposefully by both the Regional Authorities RDD and RPM and the Regional Research Coordinator for the G.I. Study from a list of three Districts - Meatu, Kahama and Bariadi. The choice of the Districts were based on four major criteria.

1. The newest District
2. The District with the most varied tribal composition.
3. The oldest and most expansive District, and
4. The District with the Domestic Water Supply Programme, DWSP in good progress.

Hence the choice of Meatu (the newest District) and Kahama (the oldest and the most expansive of all the districts in Shinyanga Region). For the villages the criteria used were reflective of the socio-economic, cultural and physical conditions of the region. Either, villages were those which were in DWSP intervention zones but were not touched by the programme. The choice of the villages was again purposefully done by the RRC., Regional and District Authorities after considering logistical aspects and the above criteria.

The sample villages chosen out of the short listing as shown below, were:

1. Bukundi (Meatu). This is composed of Wataturu, Wasukuma and Wanyiramba, all being mainly pastorists in the dry-south zone;
2. Mwaukoli (Meatu) is made up of Wasukuma of agro/pastoralist in the rainy north zone.
3. Bujika (Kahama) is made of Wasukuma and scattered Wanyamwezi agro/pastorists; and
4. Igulwa (Kahama) an urbanizing centres, along the old Bagamoyo-Uganda, slave route, has a cosmos of tribes led by Wasumbwa, Wasukuma and Wanyamwezi.

The short listing is shown below:

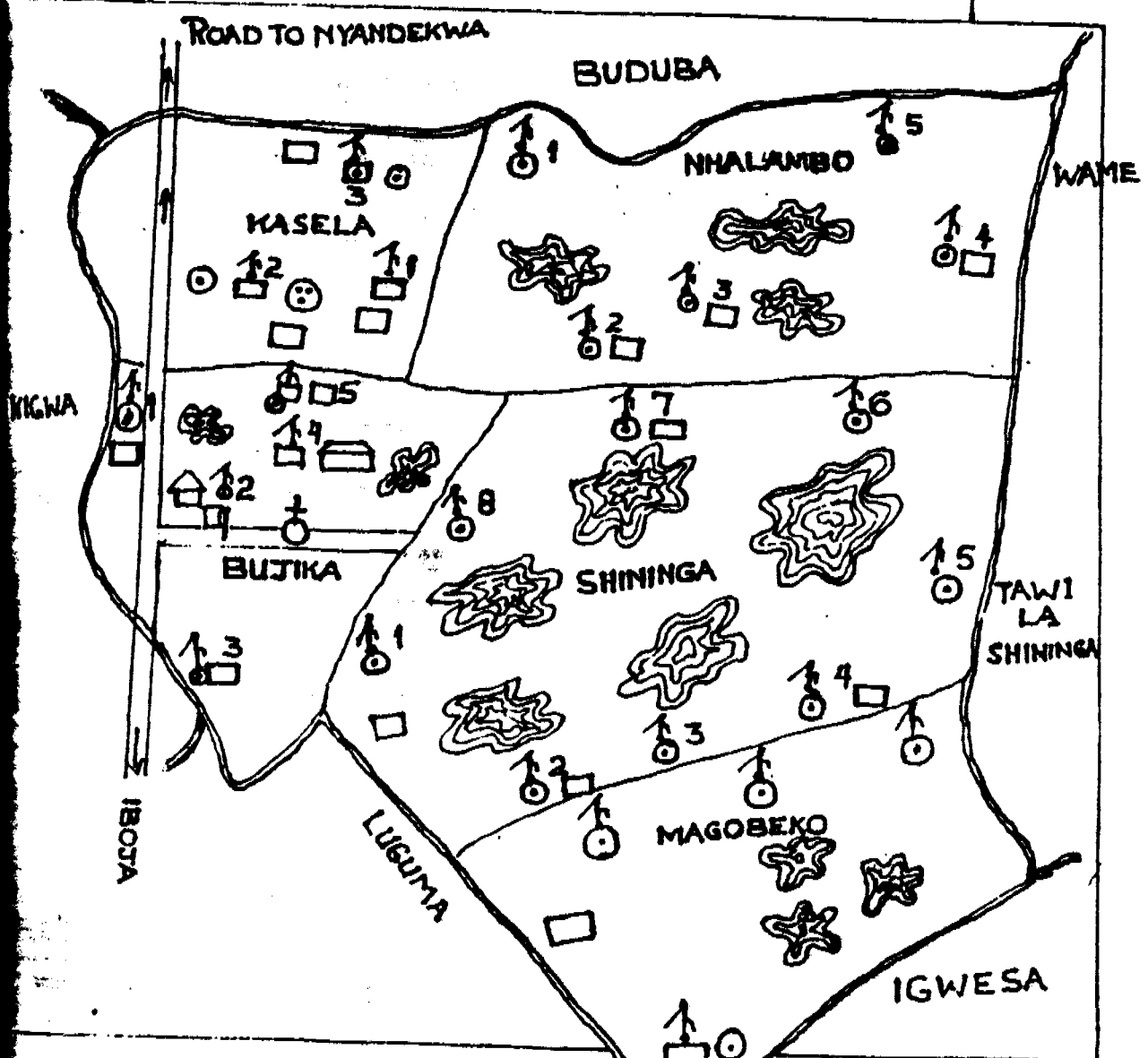
KAHAMA DISTRICT:

1. Bujika (Nyandekwa ward)
2. Igulwa (Ushirombo ward)
3. Malenge (Isagehe ward)
4. Bulige (Bulige ward).

Fig 3 A

RAMANI YA KIJIKI CHA BUIKA KUONYESHA
VISIMA VYA ASILI NA VIPYA
 IMECHORWA BILA SCALE MAALUM.

KAZIKAZINI
 → MASHARIKI



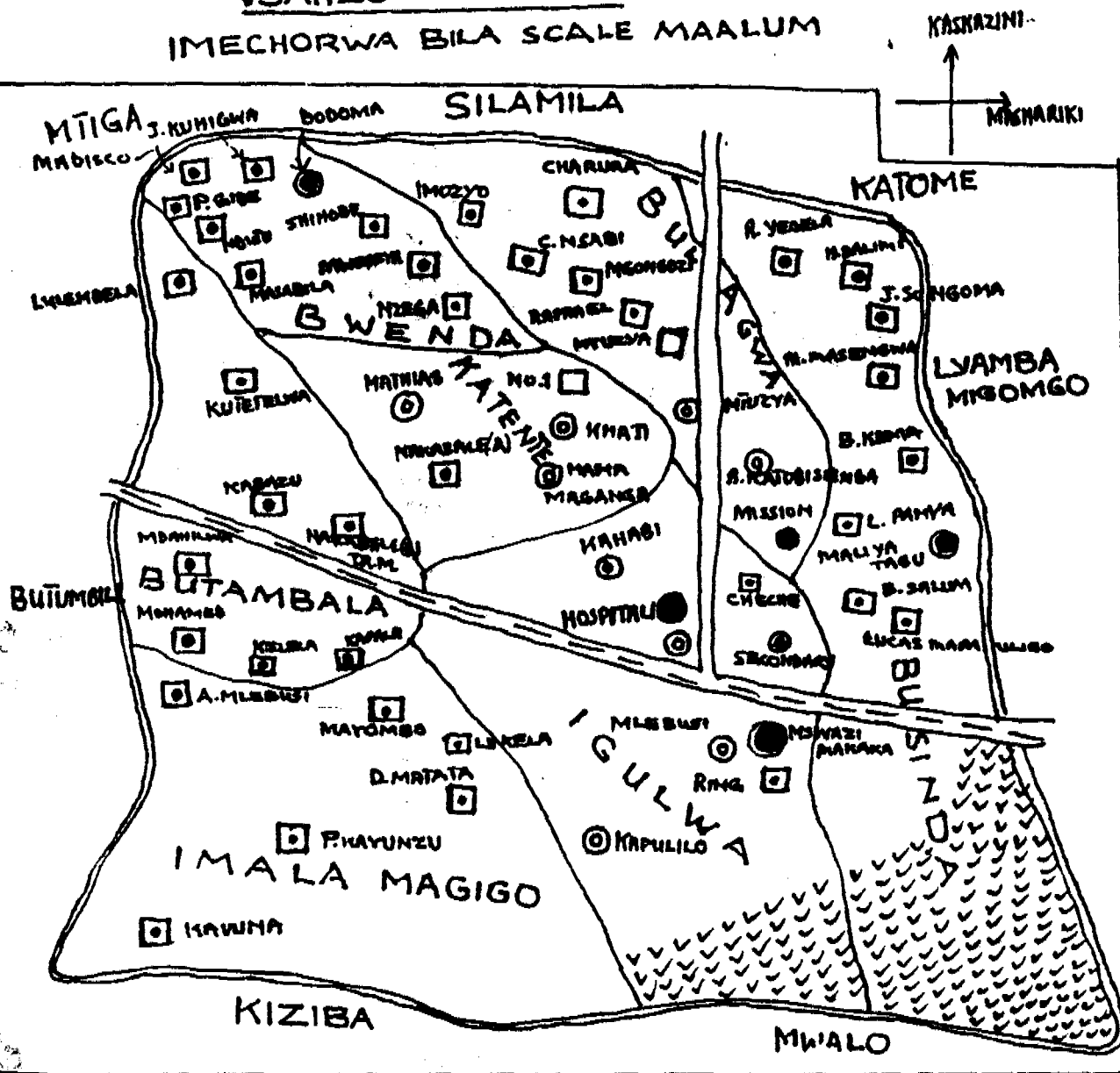
- KIELELEZO**
- ↑ □ KISIMA KIPYA
 - DIMBWI
 - ⊙ CHEMICHEMI
 - BNWA
 - ⬤ MLIMA
 - ▭ SHULE
 - ▭ OFISI
 - △ MASHINE
 - ≡ BARABARA KUU
 - ⊕ KANISA
 - MPAKA WA KITONGOJI
 - MPAKA WA KIJIKI

WACHORAJI NI	KITONGOJI
1 JUMA MAZIKU	SHINGA
2 FIKILI ELIAS	BUIKA
3 CHRISTINA KASHINDYE	BUIKA
4 KAMULI NDILANHA	NHALAMBO
5 MAGRETH MUNGWA	NHALAMBO
6 RAMADHAN OMARY	KASELA
7 LEA MALALE	KASELA
8 LIMBU GOJONGO	BUIKA

Fig 2 B

RAMANI YA KIJITI CHA IGULWA KUONYESHA
VYANZO VYA MAJI

IMECHORWA BILA SCALE MAALUM



JELELEZO

- == MIPAKA YA KIJITI
- == BARABARA KUU YA RAMI
- == BARABARA NDOGO YA MITAANI
- MIPAKA YA VITONGOJI
- ⊙ VISIMA VIPYA
- VISIMA VYA KUDUMU
- UCHIMBAJI [UKARABATI]
- ▨ MBUGA
- ⊙ VISIMA VYA MAZINGARA

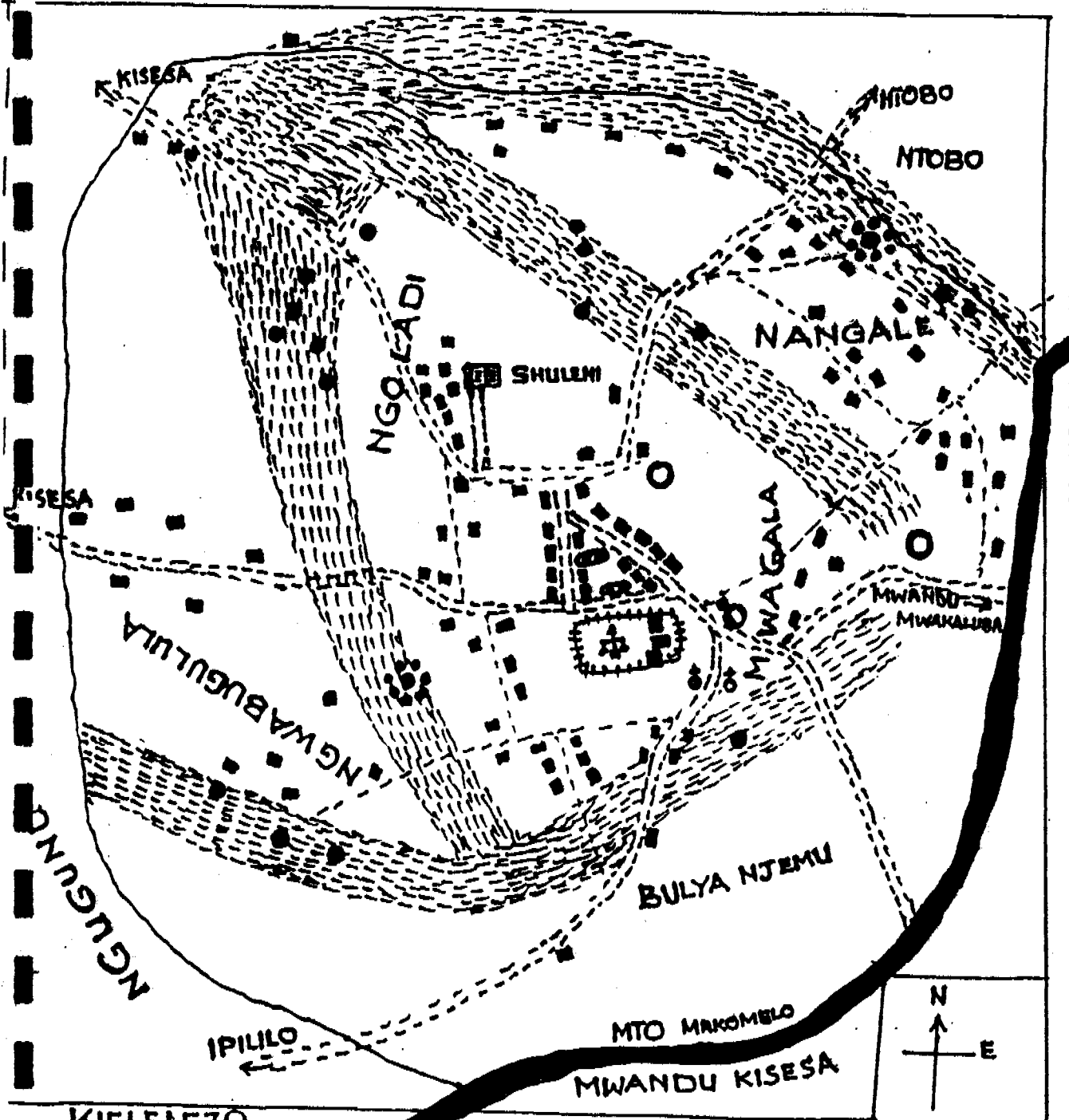
WACHORAJI

1. OSWALD MATHEW
2. ANASTAZIA MPILIMO
3. SYLIVESTER M. MGALLA
4. DAUDI MATATA
5. ANTHONY P. SIZYA
6. MATHIAS DOFFU
7. MAZIKU MATUGILO
8. ALOYS MBULUMATALE

KITONGOJI

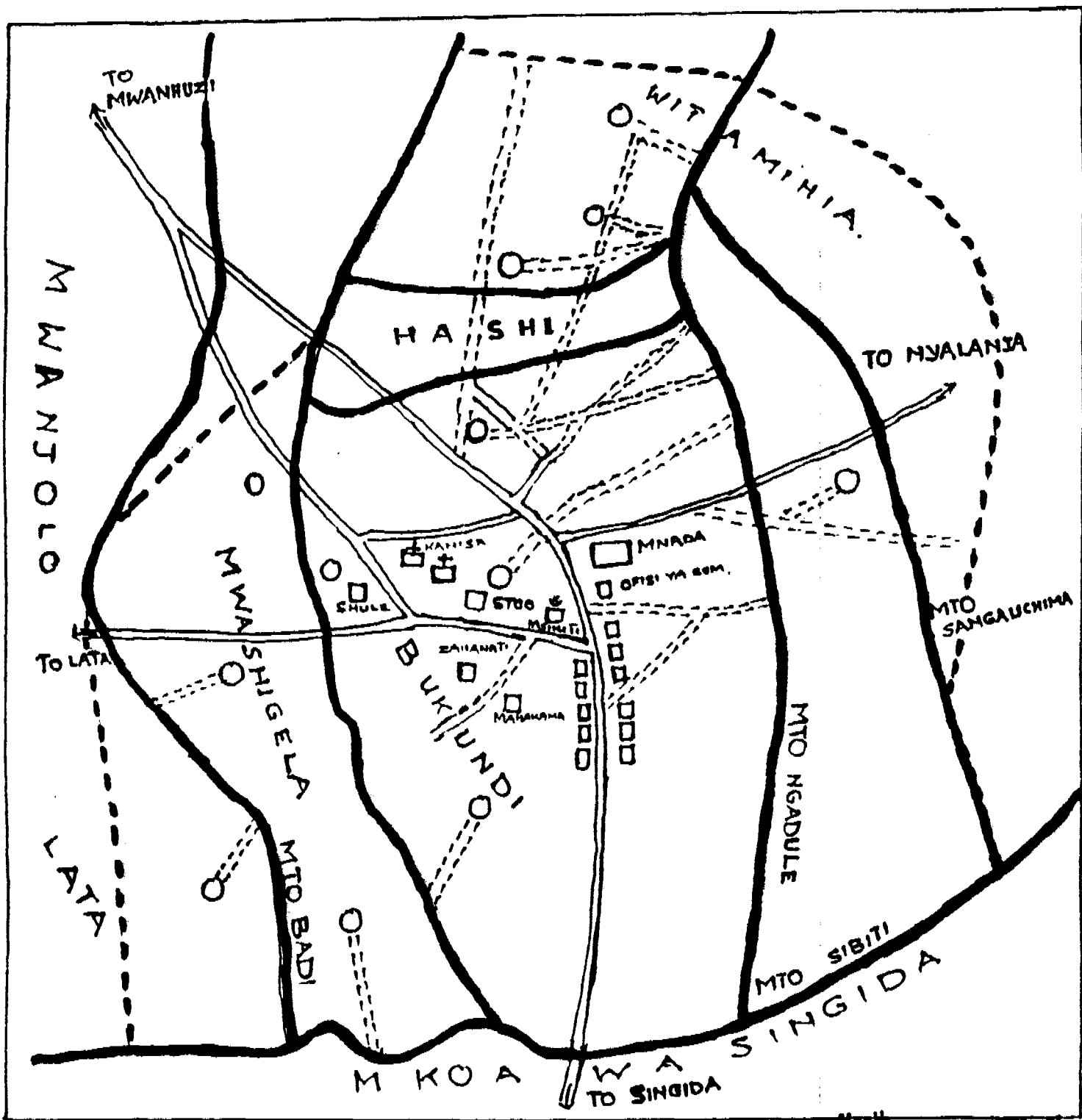
- KATENTE
- BULANGWA
- BUTAMBALA
- IMALAMGEO
- IGULWA
- BUSINDA
- BWENDA
- BWANA
- MIFUGO

**RAMANI YA KIJIKI CHA MWAKOLI
KUONYESHA MBUGA NA VISIMA.
IMEHORWA BILA SCALE MAALUM.**



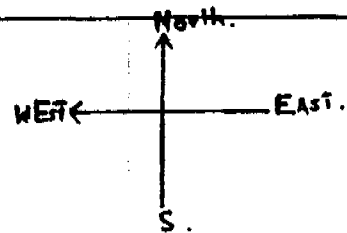
- KIELELEZO**
- ▲ MADUKA
 - CHAMA CHA MSINGI
 - KISIMA AMBACHO HAKITAKAMILIKA.
 - KISIMA CHA KIENYETI
 - MBUGA
 - KAYA
 - KIJITO CHA MSIMU
 - DIMBWI
 - SHULE
 - MASHINE YA KUSAGA
 - BARABARA
 - MPAKA WA KIJIKI
 - NJIA
 - ▲ KANISA

RAMANI YA KIJIZI CHA BUKUNDI



KIELELEZO

- NJIA ZA MIGUU
- BARABARA
- NJUMBA ZA BALOZI
- MIPAKA YA KIJIZI
- MTO
- ⊕ KANISA



Kahama District is made up of Wasukuma, Wanyamwezi and Wasumbwa.

MEATU DISTRICT:

1. Bukundi (Bukundi Ward) Dry South zone
Pastoralist
2. Mwamalole
3. Mwanjolo
4. Iloma Rainy
North zone
5. Mwaukoli

Meatu District with HQs at Mwanhuzi, is composed mainly by Wasukuma (Wanyantuzi near Rariadi), Wataturu and Wanyiramba near the salty lake Eyasi.

The sample of the number of villagers involved in the workshops with mapping and pocket chart (voting) exercises was as in Table 1. Those who attended in the 1st workshop were the same for the 2nd workshop plus new ones. Visits to sub-villages and households drew ten times the numbers.

TABLE 1: TOTAL ATTENDANCE IN VILLAGE WORKSHOPS

MEATU DISTRICT:

NAME/DATE		W/SHOP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	FE.%
MWAUKOLI	18/8/1993	1st	103	57	46	44.7
	22/8/1993	2nd	198	61	47	43.5
BUKUNDI	27/8/1993	1st	69	57	12	17.4
	2/9/1993	2nd	78	57	21	26.9
KAHAMA DISTRICT:						
BUJIKI	19/8/1993	1st	53	29	24	45.3
	30/8/1993	2nd	57	31	26	45.6
IGULWA	24/8/1993	1st	60	35	25	41.7
	2/9/1993	2nd	48	27	21	43.8

NR: Mwaukoli had the largest physical total turnout 108 with a female attendance of 47 or 43.5% and Bukundi the lowest. The female turnout was 12(17.4%) The second workshops drew better attendances.

FINDINGS

General village profiles:

As noted earlier the villages included in the study give a bird's eye-view of the socio-economic and cultural characteristics existent in both Kahama and Meatu Districts, which are reflective

of Shinyanga Region as a whole. The Tropical climate and savannah vegetation with Miombo and "Mahama" forests famous in Kahama are prevalent respectively in Igulwa (where gold is mined in small scale) and Bujika (where the water table is very high).

The villages of Meatu District represent another extreme difference in the social-physical climate evident in Shinyanga Region. Bukundi lies in the south-eastern part of Meatu near the salty lake Eyasi where heavy dusty winds are the order of the day owing to the complete deforestation of the land. This is the area with large flocks of cattle/goats with families having 2,000-4,000 herds being a common phenomenon.

On the other hand, the hot dry, Bukundi climate is contrasted with the lush cool and rainy climate of Mwaukoli village in the North west of Meatu on the borders of Bariadi District. This is the grain basket of the District, and like Bariadi contributes greatly to the food (maize) and cotton reserves of Shinyanga Region.

The population in the four villages is also a miniature reflection of that of Shinyanga as a whole. Bujika is dominated by Wasuluma and Wanyamwezi agro-pastoralist. Igulwa is a dynamic urbanizing center on the tarmac road to Rwanda. It has a cosmopolitan type of population due the influx of gold prospectors especially in Kalembe and Busenda Sub-villages. However, the Wasumbwa, Wasukuma and Wanyamwezi are predominant and engaged in rice and cotton growing and keeping of cattle.

TABLE 2: VILLAGE PROFILE (See also Map Fig.3.A,B,C,D)

NAME	WARD	DIVISION	DISTRICT	ZONE DISTRICT FORM HQ
Bujika	Nyandekwa	Dakama	Kahama	20 km.South
Igulwa	Ushirombo	Siloka	Kahama	78 km.West
Bukundi	Bukundi	Nyalanja	Meatu	58 km.S.East
Mwaukoli	Kisesa	Kisesa	Meatu	83 km.N.West

In Meatu, the population in Bukundi is made of Wataturu, Wasukuma and Wanyiramba cattle keepers. While in Mwaukoli, Wasukuma of the Bariadi, Wanyantuzu cluster are dominant as agro/livestock keepers. Other general characteristics are as presented in the tables below.

TABLE 3: VILLAGE POPULATION AND SIZE

VILLAGE	SIZE	REG. REGISTERED	TOTAL	FE	FE %	KATA/H/HOLD	SUB VIL LAGE
Bujika	134	1077	1,211	753	52.8	341	5
Kasela	50	1070	1,120	7,540	49.3	1,792	7
Mhalambo	59	1075	1,134	1,159	52.7	344	3
Magobeko	55	1075	1,130	1,443	56.4	331	13

TABLE 4(a) EXISTING WATER POINTS AND TYPE BY SUB-VILLAGES:
 1. Bujika Village - Kahama (See Map, Fig.3A)
 (TYPE OF WATER POINT)

NAME	TOTAL POINTS	RWAWA LAMBO	DIMBWI	CHEMI CHEMI	KISIMA
Bujika	14	6	8	-	-
Kasela	7	5	1	1	-
Mhalambo	13	9	9	1	-
Magobeko	7	1	6	-	-
Shinyanga	8	5	3	-	-
TOTAL	55	26	27	2	-
%	100	47.3	49.1	3.6	-

The Dimbwi and Rwawa are the main water sources in Bujika representing 49% and 47 of the total sources respectively. Bujika is one of the places in Kahama and Shinyanga Region where water is plentiful, as can be shown in. However, the water is greenish or milky looking and widely exposed.

Animals and people come in and out of the water freely, and we found the habit of boiling drinking water missing, as was the case of all the villages we studied, and reported below. Contamination of the water is highly suspected, since children with extended stomachs were a common feature.

The type of water sources (points as used in the table were from the descriptions given by villagers and user-groups. Ponds or "Bwawa" or "Lambo" were synonymous and represented points when water for washing and watering animals while "Dimbwi" was for drinking water. "Chemichemi" were natural spring-water and Igulwa they were related to myths and legends of spiritual connections "Kisima" these were wells of different depths and sizes as long as they were dug by water users. Hence, those in Igulwa and Mwankoli had been dug 5 to 10 meters deep as compared to hardly a meter deep in Bukundi's river bed.

TABLE 1(b) EXISTING WATER POINTS AND TYPE BY SUBVILLAGES:

2. Igulwa Village - Kahama (See Map, Fig. 3B)

(TYPE OF WATER POINT)

NAME	TOTAL/W POINTS	BWAWA LAMBO	DIMBWI	CHEMI CHEMI	KISIMA
Igulwa	23	3	-	2	23
Kafente	7	4	-	-	3
Butambala	19	8	-	-	8
Imatamagiqo	8	3	-	-	5
Rwenda	6	1	-	1	4
Bulanawa	9	1	-	-	8
Businda	17	5	-	1	11
TOTAL	91	25	-	7	62
%	100	26.6	-	7.4	66

Here the table shows the prevalence of Visima 66% and Bwawa 26% as water sources for Igulwa.

In Igulwa the "Bwawa Water (Ponds) was similar to that of Bujika, but here the prevalence of "Visima" or shallow wells (5.10 meters deep) owned by individual families, groups (eg. Gold-Miners

Cooperative Society in Katente and institutions such as the Catholic Church including the mystical springs (belonging to famous traditional headers) had lessened the use of "dimbwi" (small ponds) for drinking water. In Katente a lot of the water from the "Visima" was used in cleaning soils for gold by prospectors.

TABLE 5(a) EXISTING WATER POINTS AND TYPE BY SUBVILLAGES:

3. Mwaukoli Village - Meatu (See Map, Fig. 3C)

NAME	TOTAL/W POINTS	RWAWA LAMBO	DIMBWI	CHEMI CHEMI	KISIMA
Ng'oladi (Madukani)	10*	-	-	-	10*
Ng'wabugulula	10	-	-	-	10
Ng'wagale	6	-	-	-	6
Bulyanjemu	8	-	-	-	8
Ng'wabasabi	11	-	-	-	11
Nangale	8	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	53	-	-	-	53
%	100	-	-	-	100

*These are divided into Domestic Use 32 or 60.4% and cattle use 21 or 39.6% wells. Information was also found that 5 or 9.4% of the wells belonged to individual families: 2 in Ng'oladi 1 each in Ng'wabugulula, Ng'wagale and Nangale. The table shows that visima are the only main source of water in Mwaukoli.

TABLE 5(b) EXISTING WATER POINTS AND TYPE BY SUBVILLAGES:

3. Bukundi Village - Meatu (See Map, Fig. 3D)

(TYPE OF WATER POINT)

NAME	**TOTAL	BWAWA LAMBO	DIMBWI	CHEMI CHEMI	KISIMA
Bukundi	2	-	-	-	2
Mwashigela	2	-	-	-	2
Witamihia	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	5
%	100	-	-	-	100

Though the table shows Kisima as the only source of water actually it is the seasonal rivers which are the main reservoir. There are 4 seasonal rivers which serve the village of Bukundi with water during the rainy season. The "Visima" (wells) shown here are not permanent points as such. People dig the river beds for water for domestic use and watering cattle.

The subvillage of Bukundi is served by "Visima" dug shallowly in the river-beds of Itembe and Ngadule. Mwashigela is served by Sibiti and Badi rivers. While Witamihia sub-village is served by river Ngadule too.

River Sibiti, which flows into Lake Eyasi, its waters are muddy and very salty. On the whole, Bukundi village's water-table is on the high side, though the terrain looks dry, dusty and bare.

New Water Points:

Our respondents, men and women in all the four villages were not satisfied with the water they currently have.

If the considerations of cost are left aside, then all the user-groups representatives (apart from the 2 "balozis") opted to have the "bomba" or the hand-pump as their first priority. On second thought Igulwa village, (May be due to misunderstanding of the costs for constructing hand-pump wells), opted for 44 pulley chain-bucket-wells (Visima vya kulowa). The two ten-cell leaders from Witamihia and Mwashigela in Bukundi had chosen to cling to the traditional river bed wells, arguing "they were cheap and easy" for their cattle. The Tables below show choices of the new water points.

TABLE SHOWING CHOICES OF NEW WATER POINTS (These are the results of the Mapping, Pocket chart exercises and Sub-village and Village Workshops and Discussions).

TABLE 6

Kahama District total new water points 59 pumps "Visima vya Kulowa" 44 [Fig. App.1 in Appendix]

TABLE 6: CHOICE OF NEW WATER POINTS

BUJIKA VILLAGE *			IGULWA VILLAGE*		
NAME	TYPE		NAME	TYPE	
	Hand Pumps	"Bomba"		Improved wells	
	1st choice	F/choice		1st choice	final
Bujika	5	1	Igulwa	7	1
Kasela	4	3	Katente	5	5
Nhalambo	5	5	Butambala	8	7
Magobeko	4	4	Imalamagigo	6	3
Shininga	8	2	Bwenda	8	11
-	-	-	Bulangwa	6	6
-	-	-	Businda	8	11
	26	15	TOTAL	48	44

*Both Bujika and Igulwa villages made changes in the first and 2nd choice of the number of new water points they would like to start constructing 1993. The cost of constructing a well with a hand pump seemed to discourage some of the user groups in the sub-villages. This was especially anifest in Igulwa where all their 1st choices of the "Bomba" (hand pumps) were changed to "Visima vya Kulowa shadoof (improved wells) a technology which uses a pully-chain rope and bucket that has been existing at the Roman Catholic Mission, Igulwa, for the past 102 years. The texture of the soil in Igulwa is such that the wells don't need concrete rings to sustain.

TABLE 7 MEATU TOTAL NEW POINTS 21 (IBOMBA)

(MWAUKOLI)			(BUKUNDI)		
NAME	TYPE	IBOMBA	NAME	TYPE	IBOMBA
Ng'oladi		3	Bukundi		6
Ng'wabugulula		1	Mwashigela		7
Ng'wagale *			Watamihila		2
Bulyanjemu		1	-		
Ng'wabasabi*					
Mangale		1			
TOTAL		6	TOTAL		15

* These subvillages were yet to make decisions.

Both Mwaukoli and Bukundi respondents opted for new water points of the "Ibomba" type, (shallow-wells with hand-pumps) Ng'wagale and Ng'wabasabi sub-villages were yet to make final decisions by the time the village 2nd workshop was held.

The results of both Kahama and Meatu show that the "Ibomba" (hand-pump) technology is greatly favoured in terms of village choices. 3 or 75% out of the 4 villages have chosen it; although Igulwa alone with 44 ringed wells have outweighed the total number of 80 new points at 55% of the total choices.

The people (men and women) would like to commence work with immediate effect irrespective of the costs involved.

1. Gender Relations:

Under these terms of Reference the research teams for both Kahama and Meatu looked at the Women's and men's access, involvement and control over different activities in the study villages. Proxy measures were used, (as summarised in table 8 below, to observe the gender relations by the frequencies of participants, both men and women, in the various situations. These included Leadership meetings, at households, at water points and during celebrations, or at village workshops. Attendances of both men and women were the guiding light in observing gender relations.

TABLE 8: GENDER RELATIONS BY SITU

SITU	MEATU				KAHAMA											
	MWAUKOLI				BUKUNDI				BUJIKA				IGULWA			
	To	Me	Fe	%	To	Me	Fe	%	To	Me	Fe	%	To	Me	Fe	%
L/Ship	20	12	8	40	15	11	4	26.7	13	8	5	38.5	6	6	0	0
W/Shop 1st	103	57	46	44.7	69	57	12	17.4	53	29	24	45.3	60	36	24	40
W/Shop 2nd	108	61	47	43.5	78	57	21	26.9	57	31	26	45.6	48	27	21	43.8
W/Point	78	6	72	93.3	20	6	14	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H/Holds	63	21	42	66.7	81	14	67	82.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M/Mach.	14	4	10	71.4	8	2	6	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedding	40	16	24	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngoma	41	13	28	68.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Meet Vitongoji									199	133	66	33.2	36	24	12	33.3
2nd/Meet Vitongoji									177	107	70	39.5				
TOTAL	467	190	277	59.3	271	147	124	45.8	499	308	191	38.3	150	93	57	38

L/Ship = Leadership meetings W/Shop = Work Shop; W/Point = Water point
M/Mach = Milling machine.

Looking at Table 3 above we find that in all official functions the women's access and involvement lags far behind that of men. For example at the Leadership meetings and village and sub-village workshops we find women are either completely missing as in the case of Igulwa (0%), 26.7% in Bukundi, 38.5 in Bujika and 40% in Mwaukoli. For the village workshops the number oscillated between 17.4% in Bukundi (Meatu) and over 45% in Bujika (Kahama). The dominance of men in Igulwa seems to be the result of the gold rush and urbanization which have attracted very enterprising and competitive macho men in decision making position of party and government. For Bukundi, the lack of strong outside institutions has left the communities intact with their traditions which tend to favour men more than women in official or public appearances and leadership.

But what is more interesting is the fact that women dominate at those activities which society feels are women's roles or where women are the source of inspiration and entertainment.

Though only figures for Meatu are presented, the picture could also reflect the situation in Kahama and Shinyanga Region. Water points drew 93.3% in Mwaukoli and 70% in Bukundi while at the household level we find 82.7% for Bukundi and 66.7% for Mwaukoli, while the milling machine drew over 71% for both Bukundi and Mwaukoli. Ngoma (traditional dances) 68.3% and wedding party 60% of the totals.

We can observe also that the more time the research teams spent in the villages the greater were the numbers of women coming out for discussions and other public functions as shown in table 3 above by working at the percentage differences between the first village meeting and the second, it seems women were very shy. The mapping exercises did a great deal of breaking the wall of iron-curtain in communication between men and women in public situations. The election of workshop leaders representing both men and women was an eye opener to all communities. Thanks to the ANIMATION PROCESS!

The Individual differences in the Findings.

A. The Meatu Experience

A.1 The Position of Women and Gender relations in Meatu District.

Activities under taken in the areas visited are divided into three groups.

- (a) Agricultural activities.
- (b) Animal husbandry activities.

(c) Socio-cultural activities or General Welfare of Family activities.

TABLE 9 ACTIVITIES BY GENDER

ACTIVITIES	MWAUKOLI		BUKUNDI	
	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
a. Agricultural Activities:				
*1 1. Clearing of Land	V	V	-	V
2. Cultivation by oxplough	V	V	V	-
3. Cultivation by a hand hoe	V	V	V	V
*2 4. Wedding	V	V	V	V
5. Harvesting & Storage	-	V	-	V
6. Selling of crops				
- Cash crops	V	-	V	-
- Legumes	-	V	-	V
a. Livestock Activities:				
*3 1. Grazing	V	V	-	V
2. Constructions of Livestock fences (kraals)	V	-	V	V
3. Construction of wells for Livestock	V	-	V	-
4. Milking	-	V	-	V
a. Socio-cultural activities: General Welfare of the family activities				
1. House construction:				
- Brick making	V	V	-	V
- Wall Construction	V	V	V	V
- Roofing	V	-	V	-
- Water for Construction	-	V	V	V
2. Home Servicing:				

- Fetching water	-	V	-	V
- Wells for domestic use	-	-	-	V
- Cooking	-	V	-	V
- Grinding	-	V	-	V
- Washing & Cleaning	-	V	-	V
* - Cutting fire wood	V	V	-	V
- Processing vegetables for the family	-	V	-	V
TOTAL	12	17	9	18

NB: The table above shows in a nutshell the Women's work load compared to men. In Mwaukoli women have 17 and men 12 activities, a difference of 5. While in Bukundi (When traditions and customs are still very intact) the women perform twice as many tasks as the men at 18 and 9 respectively. A lot of sensitization is needed here.

- *1. The cutting of big logs in Mwaukoli is done by men while clearing of shrubs and bushes and burning them is done by women.
- &2. The men take part in weeding cash crops while women weed in both cash, food and small farms (legume plots)
- *3. Grazing is done by both men and women, normally by a girl or a boy among the Wasukuma and Wanyiramba. But the Wataturu in Bukundi village, grazing is done by a woman specifically a daughter-in-law no matter how old she is.
- *4. Cutting of fire wood is done by a woman but it is the man who carries it from the bush to the home.

Additional Observations:

1. Women have access to forming income generating groups. Eg. in Mwaukoli there is a local brewing project and a pottery making project. Both projects are at a very low stage because of little capital, lack of knowledge and skills; and lack of awareness of the presence of NGOs and other institutions that could assist.

2. BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Allocation of tasks between men and women in these communities is based on four criteria: depth, height, strength and power (muscle). All work that requires one to go very deep or very high or needs strength or power is for the men.

i.e (a) Women participate in digging the wells when the hole is still shallow, (not more than a meter deep) otherwise they continue working with the men by helping in taking out the sand/earth from the holes.

(b) Women are traditionally not allowed to make graves, but they are allowed to dig graves for still and dead premature babies.

(c) They can make bricks and construct walls but cannot roof the houses.

(d) Despite the accessibility and control over most activities in the household, by women, it is the men who have power over the household's wealth. So men are responsible for making decisions concerning whatever wealth is within the household.

A.2 Positive and Negative effects of the DWS on Gender Relations:

These Terms of reference have been approached by looking at and assessing the present situation of water for domestic use in Mwaukoli and Bukundi villages as compared to the situation to be in the presence of the Domestic water supply project.

The women in the communities visited are aware of the probable changes/developments that could be made as a result of the Domestic water supply in terms of water quality and quantity as described below:

TABLE 10: TO SHOW EXISTING AND EXPECTED SITUATION OF WATER SERVICES

ITEM	EXISTING SITUATION	EXPECTED IMPROVEMENT
(i) Living Conditions Water quantity & quality	(a) Wells in Mwaukoli are 3-4 meters deep hence have a tendency of getting dry in the dry season. In Bukundi the shallow river-bed wells are not permanent.	(a) A reliable water source throughout is expected. (b) Improved houses. general body hygiene are also expected.
(ii) Nutrition and health	(a) All wells are uncovered therefore the water is dirty and dangerous due to - Animals and insects dropping in & hence contaminate the water. - Unsafe items and tins	(a) The wells will be covered hence clean and safe water is expected. (b) With more water vegetable and fruit garden are expected

	from various households used in drawing the water points between people and animals.	to expand for family use to improve their nutrition & health.
	(b) Very limited sizes of vegetable and fruit garden.	(c) The regular stomach diseases will be reduced to some extent.
(iii) Knowledge and skills.	(a) Very little knowledge and skills in connection with the use, caring, hygiene and sanitation of water.	(a) Greater knowledge in other uses of water, in water for productive use will be taught during the programme. (b) Hygiene and sanitation skills are expected to be trained as part of the programme activities. (c) As active participants in the programme, women will undergo various training which will update their skills.
(iv) Income	(a) Little income is divided from the income generating activities done both individually and as groups In Mwaukoli, pottery making and local brewing and cooking on Marketing days is done at Individual level.	(a) Expanded vegetable and fruit gardens will lead to production of surplus for selling, this will uplift the woman's income. (b) As they (women) take active part in leadership they will be liable to training from time to time and this will increase their skills and efficiency hence their income.
(v) Participation in Decision Making	Women do participate very little e.g. in Mwaukoli there are 6 women members in the village committee	The Domestic water supply programme has to create a situation where-

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| | and they have a UWT Branch which is not very active in the sense of the two income generating groups (see (iv)- (a) above) | by women will have chance of participating fully in the planning, execution and maintenance of the water sources. |
| (vi) | Women are not very confident in both villages i.e. In Bukundi there is no an organized group. In Mwaukoli, the existing groups are not confident as they can not make their own decisions concerning their own income. | By participating fully in the different levels of the programme's leadership they will under-go training and gaining experience which is going to build confidence in themselves. |
| (vii) | The sharing of daily activities (see findings on 1st Terms of reference) between men and women indicated that women are working from early morning to late evening hence very little/No time to rest. | (a) The quantity of water together with the distance of a new water point from a household will reduce time taken to fetch water. This is a saving of time to do other activities.

(b) Women as food procures (kuchuma mboga) will be getting vegetables from own gardens hence reduce workload of going through the empty field looking for vegetables. |

Possible negative effects of the Domestic Water Supply Programme

1. Heavy cash contributions eg 5000/= or more per family for construction of a water point may affect women in the communities visited since they may not be able to afford the costs, because:-
 - They only have power on little or unpaying items such as selling of chicken and products from their vegetable gardens or legumes. Therefore, where men might still un aware of the

programme the taking off of the programme is very limited despite the women's.

2. Having raised great expectations to the villages visited, failure of an immediate take off, will drop down the people's anticipation and confidence and hence create a wall between the communities and the government in all other activities that might be proposed.
3. The opening of a water Account might create a negative effect due to:
 - (a) Lack of awareness of the importance of keeping money in the bank to most of the people in the communities visited.
 - (b) The distance of the communities from Mwanhuzi, the District Headquarters, where one can buy all construction materials and get bank services. Mwaukoli is 83 km and Bukundi is 58km. from the District headquarter.

A.3 The perceptions and expectations of women (and men) with regard to the programme activities and interventions:

- I
 - (a) Both men and women in Mwaukoli village expected that it was their turn now to be included in the project intervention area.
 - (b) They have been looking forward for this because their neighbouring village, Kisesa, was in the intervention area and has now 6 shallow wells all in good order.
 - (c) They knew exactly what they were supposed to contribute in buying of construction materials, and contributions in terms of labour
- II.
 - (a) Those in Bukundi village expected to get everything free except their labour.
 - (b) They compared this programme with a pipe water scheme programme in Singida Region bordering the village whereby the communities are expected to dig trenches for laying the pipes while the programme provides all construction materials including cement for tank construction.
 - (c) They also cited a shallow well programme in Lata village nearby where the programme was providing all construction materials as well as digging the holes with a machine.

This village was one of the programme villages in 1978.

All pumps are broken except one which has been rehabilitated recently by an Arab (individual) who is charging money for water.

This example therefore was a good base for discussing the importance of user-groups contributions in both money and labour-The question here was the creation of the sense of ownership and accountability, for the purpose of sustainability.

A.4 How will men in the study area have an impact on the project decisions and how the women shall be able to effectively participate in the implementation throughout the different stages of the programme:-

(a) One observation made here is that the programme has been viewing a village as a user group. But the communities in the villages visited, Mwaukoli in particular, are already solving their water problem either individually, as families or as a group identified by the users themselves.

(b) There is a man selected as leader of the group once such a group is formed.

A leader (normally a man) is selected and is called "water leader" (Ong'ali wa Maji). In other groups an elderly person (usually) comes a leader, but due to his age a young youth is selected to assist the old man especially during the construction and cleaning of the well. This youth is called "NSUMBA NTALE" meaning "head prefect".

(c) During the construction or cleaning of wells the head prefect or water leader goes from house to house in the group asking them to send one or two people from the household depending on the size of the activity to be done, be it a man or a woman.

(d) We observed that more women come out for this when we visited a water point belonging to Bulyanjemu Mwamasabi user groups when they were cleaning the well. There were 27 women and 10 men. This is a group combining 14 households and three people were expected to come from each household.

(e) As for those who were not attending they had to contribute 500/= per head.

(f) In cases of a new household wanting to join the group it

had to contribute an entry fee. The fee varied from group to group and it was between 1,000/= - 2,000/=

(g) Their use of the money was to facilitate celebrations at the water points. All members had their lunch there at the site.

(h) During implementation, food is provided by every household.

B. The mode of participation of men and women in the implementation of the programme therefore, has already been built through the already established procedures in the villages.

That is women are going to do the following:-

- To choose water sites
- To collect sand and gravel
- To fetch water during construction
- To clean the wells with the men (they are used to do so)
- To take care of the wells.

They also requested for training in technical matters so that they could also construct the rings themselves. This was mostly expressed in Mwaukoli Village.

A.5 Issues among male and female staff of the District/Region Institutions and other organization involved (to be involved) in the implementation of the programme.

Observation concerning these Terms of Reference were directed to positions of the programme from the District level to the village level as summarized below: in Table 11.

TABLE 11:

ESTABLISHMENT	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Management:	-	1	1
Maji Department	1	8	9
Health Department	2	5	7
Community Development	3	4	7
TOTAL	6=25%	18=75%	24 = 100

Discussions as to why there was such a difference in the number of men and women in the establishment revealed the following reasons:-

1. Education (qualification) was a first factor considered in identifying district staff.
2. The presence of staff at a given location was another factor, that who ever was in the ward of intervention was automatically the one to be utilized.
3. The fact here is that most men are always allocated in the interior wards while ladies are allocated within neighbour town/wards due to either marital status or the feelings of both men and women on the delicate situations of women.

B. The Kahama Experience:

B.1 The position of women and Gender relations in Kahama District.

These terms of Reference were looked in terms of Agriculture, Livestock (cattle) and social-cultural Activities.

(a) Agriculture and Animal husbandry:

Crops & Land

Women are responsible for all agricultural practices of cleaning the land (in case of smaller bushes), tilling, harvesting and storage of food and cash crops. Jointly men can be involved in such activities, but mainly for the cash crops such as rice and cotton. Crops such as legumes (beans, groundnuts) and greens such as pumpkins, & spinach) are considered crops for females and usually a woman is allowed to sell if she so wishes. Women have no access to ownership, control, inheritance or disposal of land. The sale and control of cash crops is a male domain. A woman can however control sales of cash crops she has grown on the land which has been given to her children.

Cattle.

Cattle are owned and controlled by men. Products such as hides and skins are sold by men. Milk is considered to belong to women but can be sold by men, women or children depending on the availability of labour. Except grazing is carried out by men. But can comfortably be carried out by an older daughter, son or

grandchild. Except among the Sukuma milking is carried out by men.

(b) Social Cultural Activities:

Women carry out duties that are termed farmine and these entail all household chores of cooking, washing, taking care of the children, husbands relatives, visitors /and the sick. They are responsible for cleaning chores including keeping water points, cleaning and clearing of bushes around the wells. Activities involving digging could be carried out by women except those considered to be digging deep. Women were exempted from digging graves, deep wells, hunting and harvesting honey-activities regarded as dangerous and which take the woman away from home. Women were only allowed to dig graves and bury still born or premature babies. These were according to custom buried by women under the beds or within the vicinity of the house to avoid attention and publicity which could be bad to the mother becoming barren. (see Table 12 on Taboos etc.)

Work and Professions

Women could and do become respected traditional medicine women who command equal respect and status or more as men.

Training and Education

Women are allowed to undergo traditional and modern education and training. However, early marriage was still considered as the main goal of girls and bride price the best benefit from a girl child.

Exceptions

Traditional tasks and habits are changing depending on education, awareness, proximity to town and exposure. For example, growing of vegetables is being carried only by men and these are surpassing the women by virtue of their having bigger capital to buy seeds pesticides etc: ample time to attend to gardens and marketing facilities e.g. bicycles to ferry the produce to markets as was seen in Magobeko, Bujika and neighbourings. Through income earned by group activities women were owning such things as bicycles, goats and were forming trade links with men as was seen in Bujika (women groups) and Igulwa -gold traders.

Traditional Pulls

Among the women themselves, men and some villagers or families, the general belief of women can or cannot do this or that is still inherent. For example among the Wasumbwa a woman and a man that had not married cannot dig clean a well. In most communities women were not allowed to erect houses or thatch although they made bricks and smeared the walls.

B.2 Specific women organizations/NGOs/other institutions and Government support for women at village level in Kahama.

(a) Traditional Groups/Informal groups

Traditionally the communities visited in both Bujika and Igulwa, allow and encourage the formation of women groups such as those for joint activities e.g. harvesting, cooking for weddings etc. Of the traditional groups met, the Wasalama or Security group of elderly women was conspicuous. It deals with all economic and social issues of women in the village. These can consult that of the men in case of difficulties. Failure to resolve the issue then it proceeds to the courts of law.

(b) Role of U.W.T

The Tanzania women organization has a positive effect on the village communities. It is not strange for men and village governments to allow women to come forward and form groups or start income generating activities -e.g. the Umoja ni Nguvu Group in Bujika.

(c) Formal Groups

Formal groups with defined leadership such as chairman, secretary, treasurer were met both in Bujika and Igulwa. In Igulwa the group was failing to run their shop and other activities for lack of trained leadership and capital. In Bujika the women group had received assistance from CDTF (1991) which provided a grant of T.Shs. 79,000/= for purchase of an ox and plough for their rice project. They had received a loan from OXFARM for a milling machine. The shelter for the machine is in the finishing touches.

TABLE 12: SHOWING TABOOS AGAINST WOMEN.

IGULWA	BURIAL RITES	THATCH A HOUSE	BUILD A HOUSE	INCOME & GENERATION (CARRY BUSINESS)	DIG A WELL	HUNT	HARVEST
Bulangwa	V	V					
Katente	V						
Businda	V	V					
Bwenda	V						
Igulwa			V				
Butambala				V			
Imaramagigo			V				
Bujika	V						
Kasera	V						
Maqobeko	V						
Shininga	V						
Nhalambo	V						

* Sell of agricultural produce, local brew selling cooking foods women can hire men in trade hunt, sell of gold in Katente.

TABLE 13: SHOWING ACTIVITIES ALLOWED FOR WOMEN.

IGULWA	ALL CLEANING ACTIVI- TIES PENS WATER POINTS	ALL CULTIVA- TION ACTIVI- TIES	DIGGING WELLS	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	INCOME GENE- RATION **	TRADI- TIONAL HEALERS	BUILD A HOUSE
Bulangwa	V	V	V		V		
Katente	V	V	V	V			
Businda	V	V	V				
Bwenda	V	V					
Igulwa	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Butambala	V	V	V			V	
Imaramagigo	V	V		V		V	
Bujika	V	V		V	V	V	
Kasera	V	V			V	V	
Magobeko	V	V			V		
Shininga	V	V			V	V	
Nhalambo	V	V		V	V	V	

** Local brews, Horticulture, pottery, small agricultural produce.

In Bujika the Women groups' vegetable business had provided capital for establishing local brewing which had produced Tshs. 15,000/= deposited in their Bank accounts. Their vegetable activities were hampered by lack of pesticides and spraying pumps.

Both Igulwa and Bujika have constant advice from Community Development, Agriculture and livestock officers some of whom were in GIS. Both received training in family planning, child care and hygiene. Bujika is exposed to seminars and workshops and enjoys HASHI programme. The people are learning to graft oranges, grow pawpaws preservation methods and were taught to

construct appropriate stoves (Morogoro) which we found in some of the homes.

- B3: The likely positive and negative effects of the domestic water supply programme on the gender relations and improvement of women in Bujika and Igulwa.

Women are the major users of water for household activities and income generating activities such as horticulture, local beer brewing, milling activities and washing of gold. Proximity of water points to the women, regular supply of it will enable the women engage effectively on an equal basis with the men.

- (i) Living conditions i.e. water and sanitation/housing environment:

Women and the youth claimed that construction of houses will be simpler as they need water for making bricks and for smearing the walls and floors. These activities they claimed could be done at ease during the dry weather when there is no cultivation if they get water. However, presently it was difficult because of the seasonality of water or the far distances one had to go to fetch water.

- (ii) Nutrition and Health:

The women and men are aware of the intestinal and other health hazards that are associated with drinking and bathing some of the water in their villages. For that matter they minimize these effects by drawing water for bathing washing and animals from the "Lambos" (while water for drinking is obtained from "Dimbwis" or "Bwawa"/springs. However, all are exposed to free contamination as they are open. Improved wells will take care of water colour such as the muddy, yellow, green and milky and the water be safe from "Ngoma charms" the villagers claim to have experienced. The 'Ngoma dancers are accused of putting love potions in the water to attract customers. Also on occasions poisoning has been attempted through private wells. Increased income from horticulture (irrigation) etc will mean more family income and better nutrition and health. The villagers will have secure and definite water sources thus make them feel happy and relaxed!

- iii) Knowledge and Skills:

Women claim that their involvement in the projects' planning, construction, maintenance of wells will enable them to advance their knowledge in such issues as

management, and leadership since they will be exposed to the Government and organization in the process of the project. They expect to receive some training as pump attendants. However women respondents felt hesitant as to whether they would be able to lift the shafts etc of the wells during maintenance operations. They will have skills and knowledge in the village activities and expenditures unlike before where they were left behind as ignorant and were mainly called upon to cook for visitors (project personnel, especially men).

(iv) Participation in Decision Making/Confidence building and organization capacity.

The RPA methods of group discussions, mapping and pocket charting, have given them confidence and allowed their ideas decisions to be accepted i.e. their voices have been, heard. When they were informed that one of the project objectives was to ensure full participation of the women, the women had to come forward and the men have accepted them. Through mapping the men came to realize and accept that women were also intelligent and wise and observed that they can positively contribute to programmes.

It is envisaged that for this programme and future programmes and activities women will be involved. The women security groups in both Igulwa and Bujika, anticipate to add the security of water and water points on their agenda.

(v) Income:

Through increased income generating activities of irrigation and the sell of water e.g. at the milling machine, the women expect to improve their incomes. They tend to discriminately sell water to say, pomber brewers, gold miners, water traders etc.

(a) Workload and General Comfort:

Water for different purposes i.e. drinking, washing etc will be obtained from one source instead of the various points as of present. It is envisaged that share of chores will be possible through men's participation in drawing water from the new water points. Number of times of going to the well will be reduced. Irrigation activities will be simpler with wells.

The water levels sometimes fall especially in Igulwa, and one has to wait until water collects.

In the cases where there is enough water e.g. Bujika the openness of the well has provided room for provision of logs etc. for one to squat/sit while filling the major container with a cup etc. The processes were described by women as cumbersome, tiring, sometimes embarrassing and time consuming. The people have to draw water in turns and because water is little one stays a long time at the well. Squatting alongside men while drawing water created discomforts. Pumps or shadoofs tend to eliminate such experiences. Women's heavy load, e.g. feeding family, taking care of sick and visitors, becomes more in polygamous households where men are not easily or fully available.

(b) Lack of Formal Education:

Cultural biases tend to favour males. Males are given better chances for education. It is expected that pump attendants/menders might be men and were vocally so in the meetings.

(c) Lack of Training:

women feel that given necessary training, they can take on more responsibility-if it is made a policy that women be involved then their funds should become available and set aside for training.

SUMMARY: EXPECTATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gender Impact Study (GIS) was geared towards the identification of gender-related gaps that still exist in the Shinyanga Region.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) were set and focussed on the user groups awareness, perceptions and attitudes of gender issues in relation to daily community life in general and whether the Programme (DWSP) had any impact on the participation of women in terms of decision making, planning, implementing/monitoring and evaluation of the water programme specifically and village development activities in general.

In order to generate the findings, a variety of participatory methods were employed. These included workshops (National, Regional, District, Village and sub-village levels) discussions and briefings with leaders at different levels and user groups of both men and women in the village communities.

Participatory and especially, animation techniques were employed. These included: face to face dialogues with individuals and groups at the sub-village level, households and water points; groups discussions during workshops; mapping individual interviews; etc. The out-come of these undertakings are summed up in the following expectations conclusions.

1. EXPECTATION : The improvement of gender relations.

1.1 From our findings in both Meatu and Kahama, the existing situation does show the imbalance in the socio-cultural relations between men and women in the villages in favour of men. That existing attitudes, taboos and roles are not the purposeful intentions of the males, but they are imbedded in the minds and are upheld by both men and women, old and young. The roles for men and women are a result of cultural residues which plague both genders.

1.2 The conclusion we can draw from the findings on the above situation is that women have been affected more than men considering the distribution of roles, workload, and scanty presence in leadership positions, (Table 3 & 9).

1.3 The following recommendations are made:

1. Deliberate and special provisions have to be made by District and Town Councils with assistance from the Water Programme, to train women in all the aspects and stages in the DWSP.
2. In order to empower women and strengthen gender sensitivity in village communities the DWSP should make efforts to emulate the GIS Study exercises in mapping and pocket chart making, so as to ensure the full participation of both men and women, in decision making at the planning, implementing, maintenance and evaluation of the water programme.

1. Government at Regional and District levels with assistance from DHC Consultants, make provisions to train District Programme management Teams in TOT methodology so as to train Facilitators who would then train village Animators. The Animators are expected to be enzymes of socio-economic development in the water programme villages and beyond.
2. EXPECTATION: Increased involvement of User-groups especially women in the DWSP
 - 2.1 The outcome of the G.I. Study has shown that women form the majority as user groups, whether taken at the village, at water points or household levels (Table 3 & 8). It was also found that women were marginalised at the decision making levels (Tables 1 & 8). Yet most intervention efforts draw their conclusions at the official leadership level where most of the women in the user groups are missing.
 - 2.2 The Recommendation from the above observation:
 1. We are recommending to the District Authorities in the water programme that at the community level, especially at the 'information stage' in the "Step-by-step" approach, to get the opinions of the 'real users and getters' of water at their opportune situ-e.g. at water points, in women informal groups, at households, at 'ngomas', at sub-villages, in the farm-fields, etc.- instead of at the general village meeting where there is a tendency of men to dominate in their expert and official capacities. There is need to get balanced views of both men and women in the location of new water points and the type of water points to be installed.
3. EXPECTATION: increased Gender Sensitivity in the DWSPs Structural establishment:
 - 3.1 From our observation we note that apart from a 'Women in Development Officer (WID Advisor)' at DHV in Shinyanga, the same were missing for the DWSP at the Regional, District and Community levels.
 - 3.2 The following Recommendations are made:
 1. Government at Regional and District levels should purposefully consider establishing positions of Gender/WID Experts as advisors to the RPMT and DPMT on matters related to gender and women in development in the DWSP.
 2. To effect the necessary sustainable cooperation of both men and women at the user group level, gender sensitive staff be employed by local governments with assistance from the DWSP at district and ward levels who can penetrate cultural barriers existing in the communities identified for the Programme.

3. Current WID, CCAs, health Assistants, Water Field Assistants, etc, be sensitized first into animation process and gender issues if they are to be engaged in the DWSP.

4. According to the G.I Study experience we noted that women animators and officers were very effective in communicating with both men and women user groups in the sub-villages and at water points and households. Women therefore, are more recommended as Gender or WID officers at the different levels.

4. EXPECTATION : More Equality in the Division of Labour & Roles:

4.1 The G.I. Study has shown that in both Districts of Kahama and Meatu (following the Bujika and Mwaukoli experiences, respectively) women have been participating under various conditions (Tables 9,10, 11 & 12) in the digging and maintenance of wells, and managing of security groups at traditional water points.

.2. That women during the G.I. Study managed to make their opinions and decisions felt among the groups of men in terms of choosing technology for the new water points through the pocket chart voting, mapping exercise and group/plenary discussions. Two outcomes are identified:

.2.1 Women and men user groups in the study villages were greatly sensitized and showed readiness to participate in the DWSP forthwith. The research has definitely raised their expectations.

.2. The use of the animation processes (pocket chart, mapping, open discussions in the plenaries and groups, household visitations, etc) have proved to be very effective participatory techniques in touching the felt needs of people, raising their confidence, especially among women and the aged who manage to cast out early shyness and inconfidence.

4.3 The following are recommended:

.3.1 The villages of Bukundi and Mwaukoli in Meatu District, Bujika and Igulwa in Kahama District, be followed up immediately by respective DPMTs so as they start the STEP 5 stage of the step-by-step approach, i.e. Implementation Stage, as illustrated in the DWSP plan of operation.

.3.2 The use of the animation processes which have proved to be powerful tools of empowerment for both men and women to enable them to take part in their own community development, be adopted and adapted in the future implementation of the DWSP at the ward and village levels.

5. EXPECTATION : Reduction of Workload and Distance:

5.1 We observed in the study that apart from traditional roles in the home and community (Tables 9 & 12) the woman's time and energy in the villages were greatly stretched due to distances, frequencies and low technological capacity she has in tapping water (Fig. AP 1 & AP 2).

5.2 The following Recommendations are made:

.2.1 While we note that distance from the water sources may not easily be reduced, since the majority chose to improve the existing water points, (Tables 4a, b & 5a, b) the following be done by DPMTs:

5.2.1.1 Facilitate the improvement of water storage capacities at the household level (cement and clay pots of Misungwi type are recommended).

5.2.1.2 DPMTs including political Parties functionaries, join hands in sensitizing user groups in their areas to construct and utilise carts with bicycle areas to construct and utilise carts with bicycle types with a capacity of carrying 6 twenty litres buckets or 'debes'.

.2.1.3 DPMTs, CDAs, facilitators and Animators could be used to mobilise user groups at house-hold level to construct rain water tanks, a technology which can easily be acquired by women.

6. EXPECTATION : The Sustainability and Peoples Participation in the Programme will be Enhanced:

6.1 Villagers were found to be ready to participate in the DWSP provided that the following points were made clear:

.1.1 A definition of the "user group" be clarified during the "Information Stage" and before registration of prospective village participants in the DWSP.

.2 The 10% contribution to the water account (i.e. 30,000/=) be well explained by the DPMTs to the user groups, especially for those water point owned by individuals, or a household and for those water points with less than the standard number of 250 individual users.

.3 A clarification be made also for those who opt for an open well type of water point so as to avoid the heavy costs of the hand-pump (or 'ibomba' type (eg. AP 1 & 2 in the Appendix). The case of Igulwa is in point here as shown in Table 3.

6.2 From the above observation we wish to recommend that though Igulwa opted for the open well type (or even 'shadoof'), so as to avoid the cost of the hand-pump, sensitisation tours be made by Ward Facilitators and village Animators to help Igulwa villagers form Water and Sanitation Committees which will have water accounts with enough money as down payments

2. The fact that the water supply of the Programme is to be made available only to the user groups in Shinyanga Region, and not to the other villages in Shinyanga Region, will be a disappointment with plenty of clean and safe water.

2. EXPECTATION : That water would be used to bring development of the user groups:

- 2.1 It was observed during the G.I. Study that where reliable water was a feature, women and youths engaged in vegetable gardening. It was also felt by men who hold the prerogative over the use of funds at the household level, that if the DWSP is for improving the domestic water supply, why then has the Programme forgotten "the law" which is part and parcel of domestic life of the user groups in Shinyanga?

- 2.2 We recommend to DFMTs to look for ways where excessive water could be utilised for small horticultural enterprises as well as a reasonable number of cattle.

3. EXPECTATION : Increased Facilitation/Mobilization.

- 3.1 The experience of the GI Study has illustrated the importance of having animators. We recommend that the water programme establish a Mechanism of having animators at the village level, to enhance the implementation and sustainability of the Programme. The experience of PRVL (Planning Rural Development at Village Level) which is managed by the Institute of Rural Development Dodoma, the RDP and TRMP programmes could be emulated.

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FIG AP1 OPEN WELL TYPE



