1. Introduction
In 2013 the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has awarded Simavi a contract to prepare an extensive project in the Dodoma region in Tanzania for drinking water supplies at primary health facilities in 7 districts.

2. Objectives of the project
The aim of the Maji Kwa Afya ya Jamii (MKAJI) programme is to upgrade water supply and sanitation systems in 100 primary health facilities in Dodoma region. This intervention will considerably reduce the high risk of infection transmission and improve quality of care in health facilities. Water management and hygiene promotion in and with communities will complement hardware investments.

3. Source of funding
The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has been supporting the development of the health sector in Dodoma Region since 2004. SDC has prioritised upgrading water supplies at public primary health facilities, making it one of its strategic goals in Dodoma.

The consortium made a costing of standard solutions (connection to existing network; borehole, water tank, surface water) for all health facilities without water, including upgrading sanitation systems. It has been agreed that SDC will complement local investment and cover between 18-22 primary health facilities per year for the all region (7 districts). At the end of this phase 100 health facilities shall be improved.

4. Involved partners
Simavi is the project manager in this initiative and is supported by Witteveen+Bos and local NGOs, the Community-Based Health-Care Council (CBHCC), PATUTA and UFUNDIKO. These parties all complement each other in knowledge and experience.

5. Institutional WASH approach
Because water, sanitation and hygiene are inextricably intertwined, the project will address both upgrading water supply and sanitation. Between June and December 2013 the MKAJI consortium has conducted thorough field research using Akvo tools. The research resulted in a plan to realise reliable water supplies at as many small health centres as possible in Dodoma Region in Tanzania. This assessment has provided accurate data and is used for the selection of various water supply possibilities: connection to existing network, borehole, surface water, or rain water harvesting. The sanitation situation will be upgraded to improved latrines.