GLOSSARY

Same District, in the United Republic of Tanzania, receives help from Ingeniería Sin Fronteras (ISF) with the Hidrosanitary Program of Same District. The aim is to improve the poor water supply system, and to influence on the hygienic habits of the population, to reduce the illness due to fecal pollution.

ISF contracted in the year 2006 the Tanzanian company Geodata Consultants to make the water point mapping (WPM) of the district. The mapping provides an easy way to understand the situation about access to water of the population. It is a basic indicator before starting the work in the region. In this way, it was important to certify the reliability of the mapping, so that is why this study makes the quality control, specially, contrasting the field data with the available cartographic map to guarantee that the entire district was covered by Geodata.

The mapping was executed following the guidelines defined by WaterAid, a non-governmental organisation with a lot of experience in this kind of indicators. However, a new component was added: the quality testing of the water. This improve gives us additional information to see the real situation about the access to safe water, while the traditional methodology only shows the access to water, whether the water is safe to drink it or not. This report evaluates the improved mapping (comparing the benefits obtained with the overcost produced), and tries to contribute to future projects in places with similar circumstances. At the same time, this work looks for the problems came up in the Same WPM to suggest more improvements to the process.

This dissertation researches the available information to create a Water Poverty Index (WPI) for Same District. Since the last decade of the 20th Century, within the framework of the Development Cooperation, it is used to use multidisciplinary rates as necessary tools for the management and control of projects, and as an important element for policy decisions. An example of this tendency is the Human Development Index (HDI), which was defined by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). WPI defined by Sullivan (2001) propose five components (Resources, Access, Human Capacity, Uses and Environment). That represents an important improve regarding the “unidimensional” approaches used, like access (Millennium Development Goals, 2000). The result is a tool that represents the situation in the district about water issues using social, economics and even cultural parameters, apart from hydrographical and hydrological data. During the summer of 2007, the author travels to Same District with the purpose of looking for the information available there to create the WPI. The information localized completes the five components. So it’s possible to create a WPI in Same. The water points mapping is an important tool in this work.