UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF WATER

WATER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE III

ANNUAL WATER SECTOR STATUS REPORT 2023

March 2024

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BWBs	Basin Water Boards
CBWSOs	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Organizations
CD Plan	Capacity Development Plan
DAWASA	Dar es Salaam Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
DfID	Department for International Development
DMAs	District Metered Areas
EAC	East African Community
EAR	Environmental Audit Reports
eGA	e-Government Agency
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESM	Environmental and Social Management
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FY	Financial Year
GoT	Government of Tanzania
IAs	Implementing Agencies
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWRMD	Integrated Water Resources Management and Development
KfW	German Bank for International Development
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
m^3	Cubic Metres
MIS	Management Information System
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoW	Ministry of Water
MTB	Ministerial Tender Board
NAWAPO	National Water Policy
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
NSC	National Sanitation Campaign
NWF	National Water Fund
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PforR	Program for Results
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

RPF	Resettlements Policy Framework
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SC	Steering Committee
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
TWG	Thematic Working Groups
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASSA	Water Supply and Sanitation Act
WB	World Bank
WRMA	Water Resources Management Act
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme
WSSAs	Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities
WUAs	Water User Associations
MCM	Million Cubic Metres

PREFACE

Water is the most precious resource and abundant compound on earth's surface covering more than 70% of the planet. In nature, water exists in three states of liquid, solid, and gas. It makes up 55% to 78% of the human body hence vital for human existence and useful in every aspect of our lives. Water is an essential element and strategic in social economic development. Inadequate access to sufficient quantities of quality water can significantly hinder growth and human development whereas improved water management, development and supply can generate huge benefits in health, agriculture, transport, energy, tourism and industrial production unlocking opportunities for economic growth in any country of the world.

The available annual renewable water resources in Tanzania are estimated at **125,763 MCM** per year which includes **104,568 MCM** of surface water and **21,195 MCM** of groundwater. The estimate is equivalent to an average of **2,105m^3/cap/yr** which is above the global agreed Water Stress Indicator of **1,700m^3/cap/yr**. However, the amount of renewable water resources decreases with time hence reduce the available annual average per capita due to different reasons including climate change effects, inadequate water security infrastructures, increase of population, social economic activities and catchment degradation. These demands continued and deliberate efforts on integrated water resources management and development for sustainable water supply and sanitation services.

The Ministry and Development Partners (DPs) implement various initiatives to tackle different challenges facing the Water Sector. The initiatives include expansion, rehabilitation and construction of new water supply and sanitation projects; water source conservation and protection; implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plans; implementation of the Integrated Water Sector Monitoring and Evaluation System and review of the National Water Policy (2002) to accommodate prevailing and future Water Sector demands.

I take this opportunity to urge the people of Tanzania, Development Partners and Water Sector Stakeholders to continue supporting the Water Sector which is crucial in sustaining and driving the socio-economic development of the country. The Government of Tanzania shall continue to collaborate with our esteemed Development Partners to increase the commitments in Water Sector investments. The implementation status and challenges outlined in this Water Sector Status Report should attract collaborative efforts of Water Users, Policy Makers, Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners in providing comprehensive support and sustainable solutions.

Eng. Mwajuma Waziri
PERMANENT SECRETARY
Ministry of Water

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

1.1.1 Policy Framework

The National Planning Frameworks are guided by the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 which aims at achieving a high-quality livelihood for the people and attain good governance through the rule of law and developing a strong competitive economy. Among the TDV 2025 goals include universal access to safe water by 2025 and ensuring that water resources are available in a sustainable manner to serve as a driver to social and economic needs. Also, the Five-Year Development Plan III targeted to provide safe, clean and affordable drinking water to at least 85% of population in rural areas and 95% in urban areas and attaining 30% sewerage coverage services by 2025.

The National Water Policy of 2002 addresses cross-sector interests in water, watershed management and integrated and participatory approaches for water resources planning, management and development. The policy and strategy documents contain operational targets to be achieved in terms of levels and timescale for improving water resources management and water supply and sanitation service provision. Furthermore, The Water Sector Development Programme (2006 – 2025) focuses on addressing the goals of NAWAPO 2002 with an objective of strengthening sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improved access to water supply and sanitation services. This and other strategic initiatives provide the roadmap for implementation of interventions in the water sector and charts out targets for improving water supply and sanitation services to rural and urban populations and ensuring sustainability of water resources. In that matter, NAWAPO 2002 provides guidance and operational directives to all water subsectors for the achievement of TDV 2025 pillars and targets.

1.1.2 Legal Framework

The Water Laws were enacted to provide institutional and legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources and water supply and sanitation. The Water Resources Management Act (WRMA) No. 11 (2009) and its amendments was enacted to provide institutional legal framework for sustainable management and development of water resources; outline principles for water resources management; prevention and control of water pollution; and participation of stakeholders and the general public in implementation of the National Water Policy (2002). The WRMA establishes Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) institutions including the National Water Board, Basin Water Boards, Catchment

Committees and Water User Associations; and supports joint IWRM bodies on shared waters with other countries.

On the other hand, the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No.5 (2019) was enacted to provide for sustainable management and adequate operation and regulation of water supply and sanitation services. The Act establishes Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA), National Water Fund (NWF) and Community Based Water Supply Organisations (CBWSOs).

In line with Water Acts and EWURA Act 2001, the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20 of 2004 provides for and promotes the enhancement, protection, conservation and management of the environment. The EMA provides legal framework necessary for coordinating harmonious and conflicting activities with a view to integrating such activities into an overall sustainable environmental management system by providing key technical support to Sector Ministries.

1.1.3 Water Sector Institutional Framework

The Water Sector Institutional framework comprises of Ministry of Water, RUWASA, Community-Based Water Supply Organisations, WSSAs, NWF, Water Institute, Sector Ministries, EWURA, National Water Board, Catchment Committees, BWBs and WUAs. The responsibilities of the institutions are as follows:

i) The Ministry of Water is responsible for providing sectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation;
ii) National Water Board is the sector ministry's advisory body regarding water resources management and development;
iii) Basins Water Boards are responsible for management and development of water resources in their respective basins;
iv) Catchment Committees are responsible for coordination and harmonizing catchment level integrated water resources management plans;
v) Water User Associations are responsible for management of water allocation at local levels;
vi) RUWASA is responsible for development and sustainable management of rural water supply and sanitation projects;
vii) Community-Based Water Supply Organisations are responsible for operating and maintaining rural water supply and sanitation facilities;
viii) The WSSAs are responsible for provision of urban water supply and sanitation services;
ix) EWURA protects interests of customers with regard to tariffs, quality and reliability of water supply and sanitation services;

x) Sector Ministries responsible for Health, Education and Local Government are involved in provision of sanitation and hygiene services;
xi) Water Institute is responsible for providing technical training, research, consultancy and other services; and
xii) National Water Fund (NWF) has the responsibility of providing investment support in water projects.

1.1.4 Water Sector Coordination

The Ministry of Water coordinates WSDP which is the main vehicle for implementing all water sector projects in Tanzania under the Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP). The overall sector coordination is attained through a dialogue mechanism which provides an opportunity for the Ministry, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations and other sector stakeholders to assess programme performance and recommend sustainable implementation strategy. In the year 2018, the Ministry and stakeholders agreed to enhance the dialogue structure, architecture and focus to cater for the prevailing water sector challenges and improve dialogue, resource mobilization, programme management and coordination. Currently, the dialogue mechanism comprises four thematic working groups namely; (i) Financing & Planning, Institutional Capacity Building and Performance Monitoring; (ii) Water Resources Management and Development; (iii) Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery, and (iv) Sanitation and Hygiene.

1.1.5 Overview of WSDP

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Water is implementing the Water Sector Development Programme (2006–2025). The objective of the programme is to alleviate poverty through improvement of governance of water resources and sustainable delivery of water supply and sanitation services. The First Phase (WSDP I) had four components namely Water Resources Management; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development. The Phase started from July 2009 to June 2016. The total commitment was **1,364 million USD** and as of June 2016, a total of **1,230 million USD** was disbursed. The review of WSDP I noted some issues and recommended improving programme design, sharpening the targets within components and strengthening operational aspects and capacity development.

Building on recommendations, experience and lessons learnt during the implementation of WSDP I, the Government designed and implemented the Second Phase (WSDP II) from July 2016 to June 2022. The Programme components were: (i) Water Resources Management and Development; (ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; (iii) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; (iv) Sanitation and Hygiene; and (v) Programme

Management and Delivery Support. The WSDP II had a total commitment of **3.2 billion USD** and as of December 2021, the disbursement was **37%** of the overall commitment. Upon the completion of WSDP II in June 2022, the Government designed WSDP III to be implemented from July 2022 to June 2026. The WSDP III is the last phase of the Water Sector Development Programme with a total financial requirement amounting to **6.46 billion USD**.

1.1.6 WSDP III Components

The programme entails five interlinked components with a total of **41** intervention areas. The components and their areas of intervention are as follows:

Component 1: Water Resources Management and Development

Water Resources Management and Development component objective is to ensure the nation's water resources are sustainably managed and developed. The component is further divided into two subcomponents of Water Resources Management and Water Resources Development. The intervention areas for Water Resources Management subcomponent are monitoring and assessment; water resources planning; water allocation; protection and conservation; water use and demand management; dam safety management; flood, drought, storm water and other related disaster management; trans-boundary water resources; and climate change in relation to water resources, water supply and sanitation. The Water Resources Development subcomponent interventions comprise of inter and intra-basin water transfers and water sources development.

Component 2: Water Quality Management

This is a new component uplifted to comprehensively address water quality issues and aims at improving water and wastewater quality management. It is divided into two subcomponents of Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment; and Water Quality Technical Support and Development. The intervention areas for Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment subcomponent are ambient water quality assessment and monitoring; drinking water quality assessment and monitoring; and wastewater quality assessment and monitoring. The Water Quality Technical Support and Development subcomponent involves management support and water quality research and development interventions.

Component 3: Water Supply

The Water Supply component objective is to improve universal access to adequate clean and safe water services to the population living in both rural and urban areas. The component is categorized into two subcomponents of Rural Water Supply and Urban Water Supply. The areas of intervention for the two subcomponents fall under water supply infrastructure, service delivery, demand management and regulation for water supply services.

Component 4: Sanitation and Hygiene

The component involves implementation of sanitation and hygiene in the country and aims to improve access to sanitation and hygiene services. It further comprises four subcomponents of Sewered Sanitation; Non Sewered Sanitation; WASH in Institutions and Public Areas; and Social Behaviour Change Communication Campaign and Hygiene Promotion. The intervention areas for the sewered sanitation and non-sewered sanitation subcomponents are based on infrastructure, service delivery and regulation of sanitation services. The WASH in Institutions and Public Areas subcomponent comprises of WASH in health care facilities; schools; public places; and in transport hubs. The Social Behaviour Change Communication Campaign and Hygiene Promotion subcomponent includes social behaviour change and communication campaign; baby WASH; and menstrual health and hygiene management.

Component 5: Programme Coordination and Delivery Support

Programme Coordination and Delivery Support component is designed to provide support to other components to deliver the expected outputs and targets. It comprises of four subcomponents of Policy, Planning and Fiduciary Management; Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation; Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building; and Crosscutting Issues. The areas of intervention for the components are policy and legal framework; planning and budgeting; fiduciary management; coordination, monitoring and evaluation; institutional strengthening and capacity building; environmental and social safeguards; gender mainstreaming; HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases; governance and corruption as well as private sector engagement.

CHAPTER TWO

2. SECTOR FINANCING

2.1 Resource Mobilization

The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with sector stakeholders is implementing the Water Sector Development Programme Phase Three from July 2022 to June 2026. The amount mobilized and utilized for the period of January to December 2023 stands at **TZS 1,301.28 billion** equivalents to **USD 534.71 million**. The projects/subprograms that received funds are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: *List of projects and subprograms funds mobilized and utilized for year 2023.*

PROJECTS (SOURCE OF FUND)	**Unit Currency**	**Amount**	**TSHS**	**USD**
Mgango-Kiabakari (BADEA, SFD)	USD	3,786,866.89	9,277,823,880.50	3,786,866.89
IFF-OBA (KFW)	EUR	530,052.92	1,457,645,530.00	594,957.36
LVWATSAN-MWAUWASA (EIB, EU)	USD	2,556,645.82	6,263,782,256.15	2,556,645.82
Construction, Testing and Commission of 28 Towns (INDIA)	USD	61,769,200.50	151,334,541,225.00	61,769,200.50
Wastewater – DAWASA (Korea)	USD	6,387,456.18	15,649,267,635.00	6,387,456.18
Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation – Arusha (AfDB)	USD	48,019,506.81	108,890,031,490.32	48,019,506.81
Tinde & Shelui (INDIA)	USD	3,306,151.64	8,100,071,518.00	3,306,151.64
Augmentation of water supply scheme for Dar & Chalinze (Exim Bank India)	USD	6,686,426.00	16,381,743,700.00	6,686,426.00
P4R (Rural Water Supply-WB)	USD	136,308,110.83	333,954,871,537.32	136,308,110.83
GoT	TSHS		638,964,798,614.00	260,801,958.62
Same Mwanga Korogwe water supply project (BADEA, OPEC Fund, SFD & Kuwait Fund)	USD	4,492,714.34	11,007,150,133.00	4,492,714.34
TOTAL			**1,301,281,727,519.29**	**534,709,994.99**
	ER 1$= 2,450TZS			

2.2 Internal and External Audit

2.2.1 Internal Control Mechanism

Ministry of Water in collaboration with other Implementing Agencies is responsible for preparing and implementing strategic audit plans of implemented projects and subprograms. This is done through established Internal Audit Units and Audit Committee to assist the Accounting Officer to enhance internal control by fulfilling stewardship, leadership and control responsibility in managing resources of the sector. Under the reporting period, a total of **four (4)** audits and audit committee meetings were conducted as per annual plan.

2.2.2 External Audits

In year 2023, all 2021/22 financial statements received **unqualified** audit opinion. Audit reports were for WSDP, Water Sector Support Project II (WSSP II), Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, National Water Fund, 6 specific projects and Vote 49. For financial year 2022/23, National Audit Office in fulfilment of the requirements of Tanzania's Constitution, conducted audits for WSDP, Water Sector Support Project II (WSSP II), Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, National Water Fund, 7 specific projects, and Vote 49. However, the final reports are expected to be out by 31st March, 2024.

CHAPTER THREE

3. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

3.1 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

Water Resources Management and Development Component is divided into two sub-components of Water Resources Management and Water Resources Development. The implementation status of each sub components for the year 2023 is as follows: -

3.1.1 Water Resources Management Subcomponent

Water Resources Management Subcomponent has the role of developing a sound water resources management and institutional framework and to promote good governance of water resources. Generally, the country is divided into nine hydrological zones or River/Lake Basins to enhance water resources management. The basins are: Pangani, Wami/Ruvu, Rufiji, Ruvuma and Southern Coast, Lake Nyasa, Lake Rukwa, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria and the Internal Drainage Basin as shown in **Figure 1**. The River and Lake Basins were established under Water Utilization Act No. 42 of 1974 (Control and Regulations) with its amendments No. 10 of 1981. The Water Resources Management Act Number 11 of 2009 and its amendments repeal the aforementioned Acts and was amended in 2022.

Establishment of the Basin Water Boards aimed at enhancing water resources management for socio-economic development and sustainable environment. The WSDP III focuses on effective implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (IWRMD) plans.

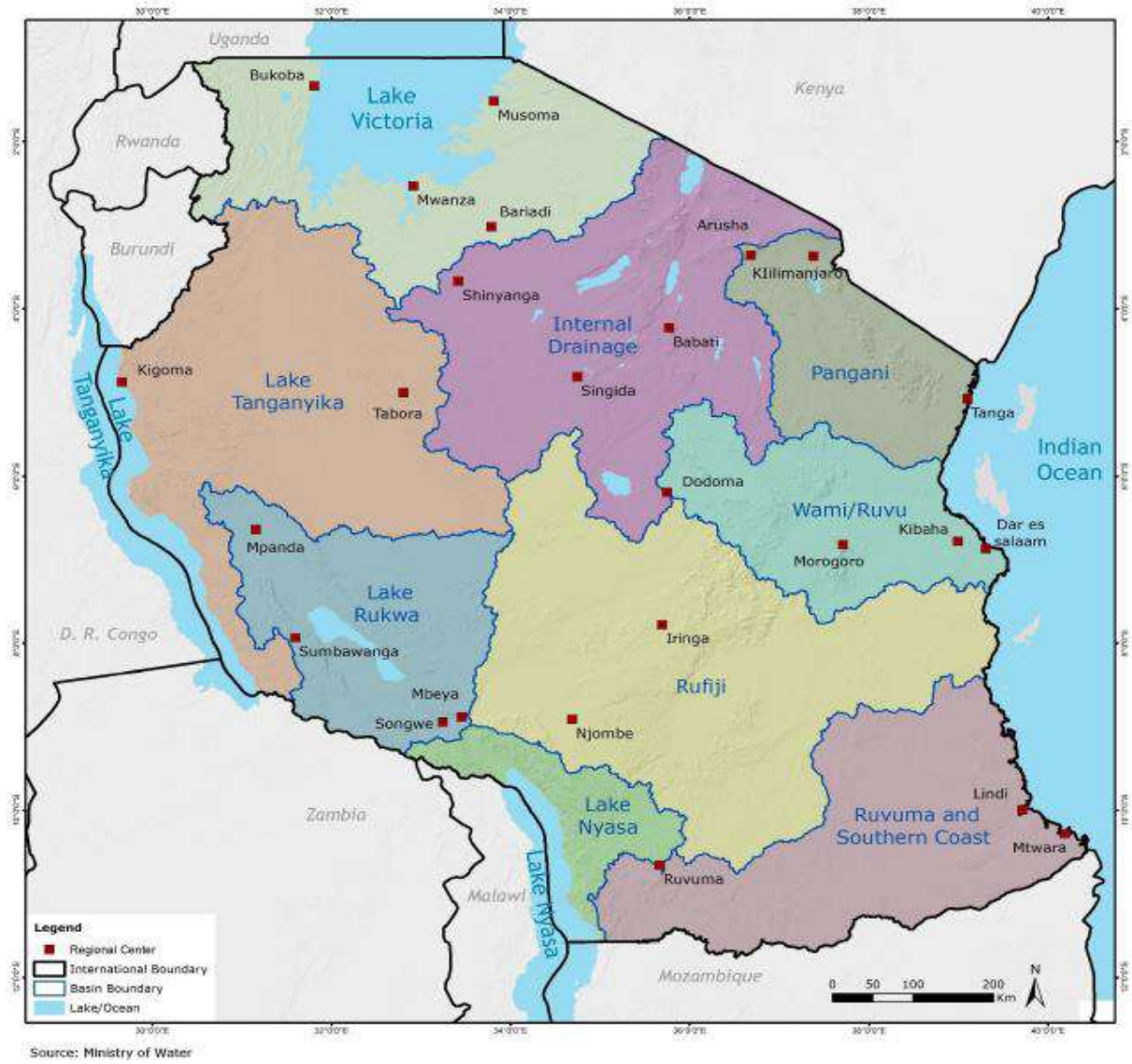


Figure 1. Water Basins in Tanzania

3.1.1 Status of Water Resources in the Country

3.1.1.1 Climatic Conditions

Tanzania is characterized by tropical climate with regional variations due to topography. The average temperature in the country is 20^0C and rainfall is 921mm/year. However, the country experiences an average evapotranspiration of 1,326mm/yr. This together with other factors make it hot and humid in the coastal region, hot and dry in the central area, cooler and temperate in the north and the west and south are hot but less humid. The hottest period in Tanzania extends between November and February while the coldest period occurs between May and August. Seasonal rainfall is driven mainly by the migration of the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) which migrate southwards

to Tanzania in October-December, reaching the south of the country in January and February, and returning northwards in March, April, and May.

Tanzania receives two major types of rainfall patterns namely unimodal (rain season starts in December ends in April of the next year) which covers the large part of the country as it includes areas of southern, southwestern, central and western parts. The second pattern is bimodal type of rainfall experienced in the two periods of October to December and March to May of the following year. This covers eastern parts of north, northeastern and northern coast of the country.

Average rainfall received in the country in November 2022 to October 2023 period was 1,229 mm/year which shows slightly increase as compared to the 2021/22 hydrological year which was 1,123.9 mm/year and also above long-term average of 1,089 mm/year. During the same period, Lake Nyasa Basin received 1,466.05 mm/year slightly higher than 1,364 mm/year received in hydrological year 2021/22; Pangani Basin received 1,089.1 mm/year which is higher than what was received in year 2021/22 which was 943.15 mm/year; Lake Victoria Basin received 1,042 mm/year which is higher than what was received in year 2021/22 which was 978mm/year; Wami Ruvu Basin received 1,027 mm/year which is higher than what was received in year 2021/22 which was 754 mm/year; while Lake Rukwa basin received 973.18 mm/year which is higher than what was received in year 2021/22 which was 706.08 mm/year **(Figure 2).**

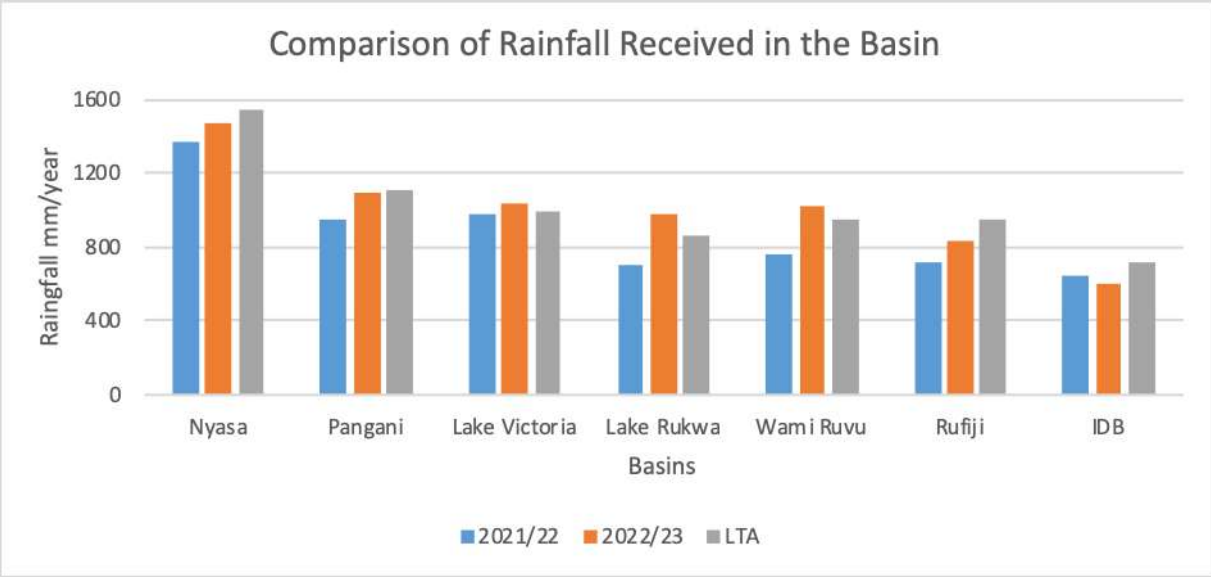


Figure 2. Rainfall received in the Basins in hydrological year 2022/2023 and 2021/22

3.1.1.2 Renewable Water Resources

Water resources in Tanzania constitute rivers, reservoirs and lakes, shallow and deep-water wells (boreholes), artesian wells and springs. Temporal and spatial distribution of surface and groundwater sources in the country is mainly controlled by the natural geological setting and weather. The available annual renewable water resources in Tanzania are estimated at **125,763 MCM/year**, which include **104,568 MCM** of surface water and **21,195 MCM** of groundwater. This estimate is equivalent to an average of **2,105m^3/cap/yr**, which is above the globally agreed Water Stress Indicator of **1,700m^3/cap/yr**. However, the amount of renewable water resources decreases with time and hence reduces the annual average available per capita due to different reasons including climate change effects, poor planning, increased population, inadequate water security infrastructures, increased social economic activities and catchment degradation.

3.1.1.3 River Flows

River flows in most of rivers continued to show decreasing trend of flows in the hydrological year 2022/23 as compared to hydrological year 2021/22, 2020/21 and 2019/20. Some rivers recorded slightly high flows in year 2022/23 compared to year 2021/22 such as Kagera at Kyaka ferry which has recorded 274.3 Cumecs which is slightly above 267.23 Cumecs recorded in year 2021/22. Others rivers such as Luiche River at Simbo has recorded 89.35 Cumecs which is high compared to 36,33 Cumecs recorded in year 2019/20; 12.66 Cumecs in year 2020/21 and 24.53 Cumecs in year 2021/22. Wami river at Mandera has recorded 24.48 Cumecs which is higher than 17.21 Cumecs recorded in year 2021/22 but still is less than flows recorded in year 2019/20 and 2020/21 which was 106.61 Cumecs and 124.25 Cumecs respectively. Ruvu River at Morogoro road has recorded 35.156 Cumecs which is slightly above 30.35 Cumecs recorded in year 2021/22. Comparatively, most of the river flows ranged from average to above average. **Table 2** illustrates the annual average river flows for selected rivers in the country.

Table 2: Annual average flows

S/No	River Gauging stations	Basin	Average annual flow (Cumecs)				LTA Annual flow (Cumecs) 1980 - 2023
			Nov 2019 - Oct 2020	Nov 2020 - Oct 2021	Nov 2021 - Oct 2022	Nov 2022 – Oct 2023	
1	Little Ruaha River at Ndiuka	RBWB	27.20	20.04	16.49	16.84	17.68
2	Great Ruaha River at Msembe	RBWB	286.63	96.59	43.59	32.97	42.54
3	Ndembera River at Ilongo	RBWB	14.52	9.03	3.84	5.28	4.92
4	Rufiji River at Stiglers Gorge	RBWB	1738.68	759.74	744.54	-	901.38

S/No	River Gauging stations	Basin	Average annual flow (Cumecs)				LTA Annual flow (Cumecs) 1980 - 2023
			Nov 2019 - Oct 2020	Nov 2020 - Oct 2021	Nov 2021 - Oct 2022	Nov 2022 – Oct 2023	
5	Mara at Nyasurura	LVBWB	221.02	31.14	19.65	-	50..39
6	Mbarageti at MWZ-MSM Bridge	LVBWB		2.15	5.80	-	1.84
7	Mori at Utegi	LVBWB	18.49	8.94	16.09	8.52	13.37
8	Kagera at Kyakaferry	LVBWB	321.85	281.70	240.37	262.23	236.39
9	Ngono at Kyakaroad	LVBWB	59.98	34.38	38.80	28.24	22.57
10	Pangani River at Nyumba ya Mungu Dam	PBWB		12.91	37.74	14.27	20.83
11	Malagarasi River at Mberagule	LTBWB	460.93	103.62	274.36	160.24	183.98
12	Luiche River at Simbo	LTBWB	36.33	12.66	24.53	89.35	75.04
13	Rumakali River at Mwakauta	LNBWB	107.08	106.66	95.28	11.512	8.993
14	Kiwira River at Kiwira	LNBWB	98.03	93.89	47.09	3.673	5.576
15	Lufilyo at Lufilyo	LNBWB	123.59	86.86	129.25	-	-
16	Kiwira River at Natural Bridge	LNBWB	299.60	317.60	188.01	14.805	19.648
17	Wami at Dakawa	WRBWB	42.96	52.08	23.14	14.805	19.648
18	Wami at Mandera	WRBWB	106.61	124.75	17.21	24.486	24.328
19	Ruvu at Kidunda	WRBWB	85.95	72.89	24.40	33.851	58.170
20	Ruvu at Morogoro Rd. Br.	WRBWB	93.25	82.04	30.35	35.156	62.753
21	Mavuji River at Mchakama	RCBWB	3.49	21.75	3.01	-	5.52
22	Ruvuma River at Muhiga	RCBWB	56.04	966.29	41.25	-	188.30

3.1.1.4 Water Levels in Lakes/ Reservoirs/Dam

Water levels in Lakes and major Dams/Reservoirs in Tanzania referred in this context include Lake Victoria, Lake Nyasa, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa, Mtera Dam, Kidatu Dam, Kihansi Dam and Nyumba ya Mungu Dam. Lake/Dam levels in the hydrological year 2022/23 are provided as follows

Lake Nyasa

Lake Nyasa at Mbamba Bay station recorded maximum water level in May 2023 which was 478.81m above mean sea level (a.m.s.l), which is slightly higher than the long-term average of 478.28m a.m.s.l recorded in May for a period of 1973 to 2023. During the

reporting period, the minimum water level recorded was 477.32 masl in November 2022 (**Figure 3).**

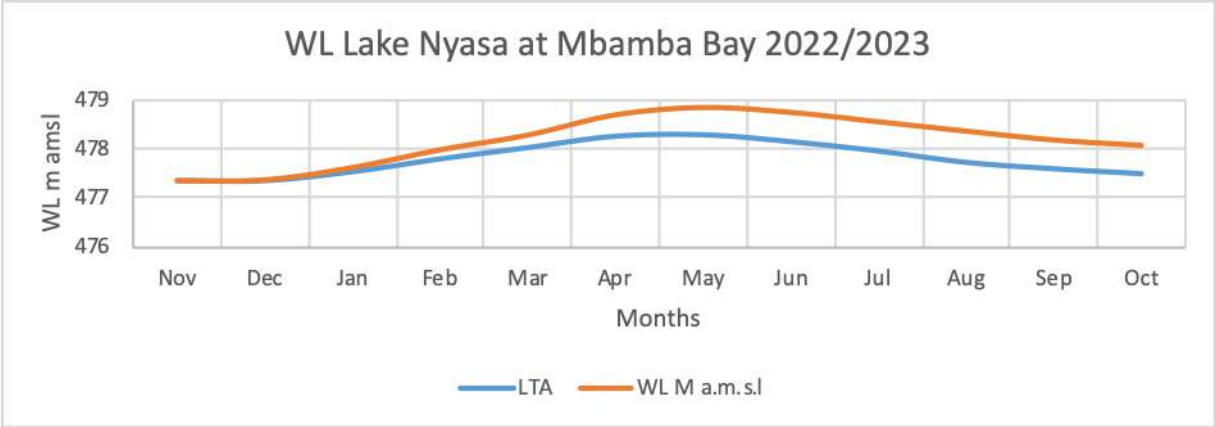


Figure 3. Water levels in Lake Nyasa at Mbamba bay station year 2022/23

Lake Rukwa

The Lake Rukwa water level fluctuation in hydrological year 2022/23 was recorded at 806m a.m.s.l in May 2023 while the minimum water level was 804.5m a.m.s.l recorded in November 2022. Lake Levels in hydrological year 2022/23 is above the long-term average (2004 – 2018) as shown in **Figure 4**.

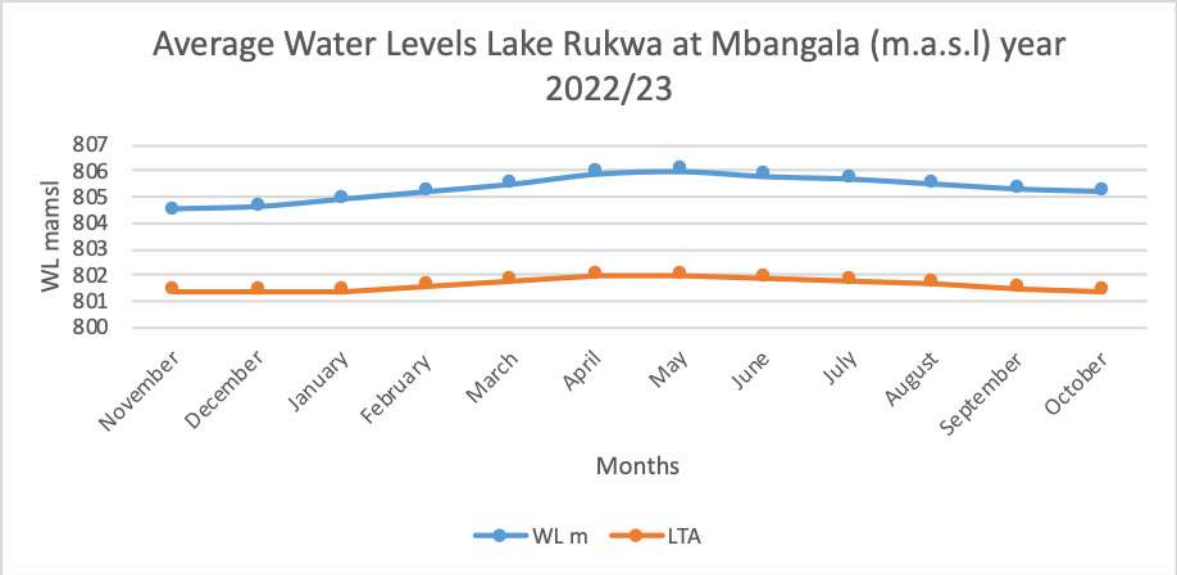


Figure 4. Water level fluctuation at Lake Rukwa-Mbangala

Lake Victoria

Lake Victoria at Mwanza South Port station reached maximum level in May, 2023 of about 1134.365m a.m.s.l while the minimum level recorded was 1133.913m a.m.s.l in November, 2022. (**Figure 5).**

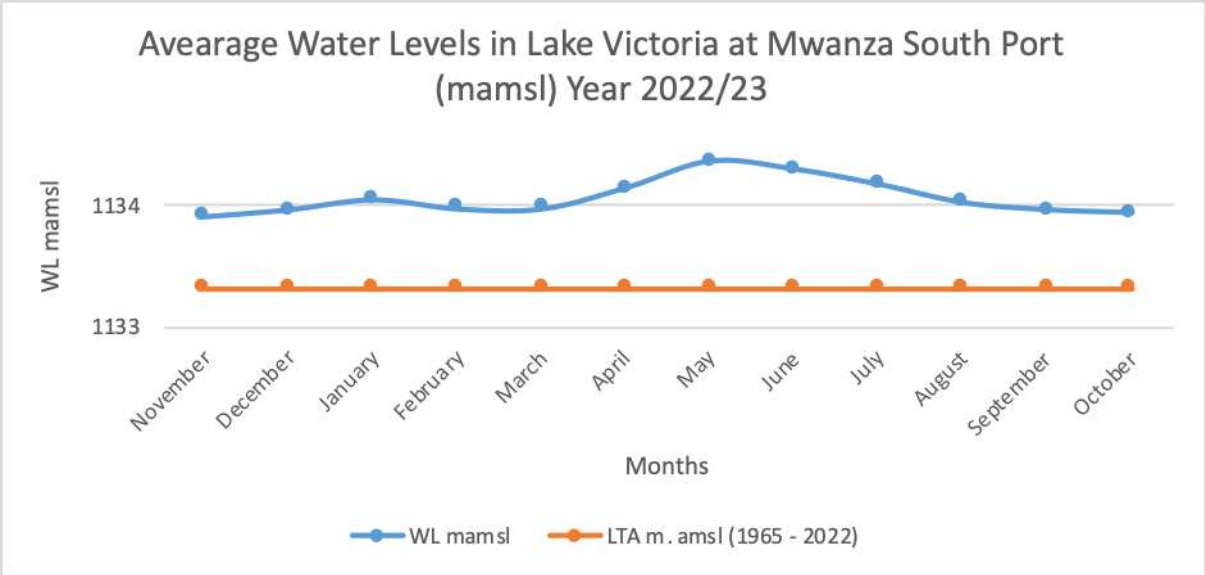


Figure 5. Average water levels Lake Victoria at Mwanza South Port

Lake Tanganyika

The maximum water level recorded in Lake Tanganyika for the year 2022/23 was 776.35m above mean sea level (a.m.s.l) in May, 2023 and the minimum water level was recorded in November, 2022 which was 775.32m a.m.s.l (**Figure 6**).

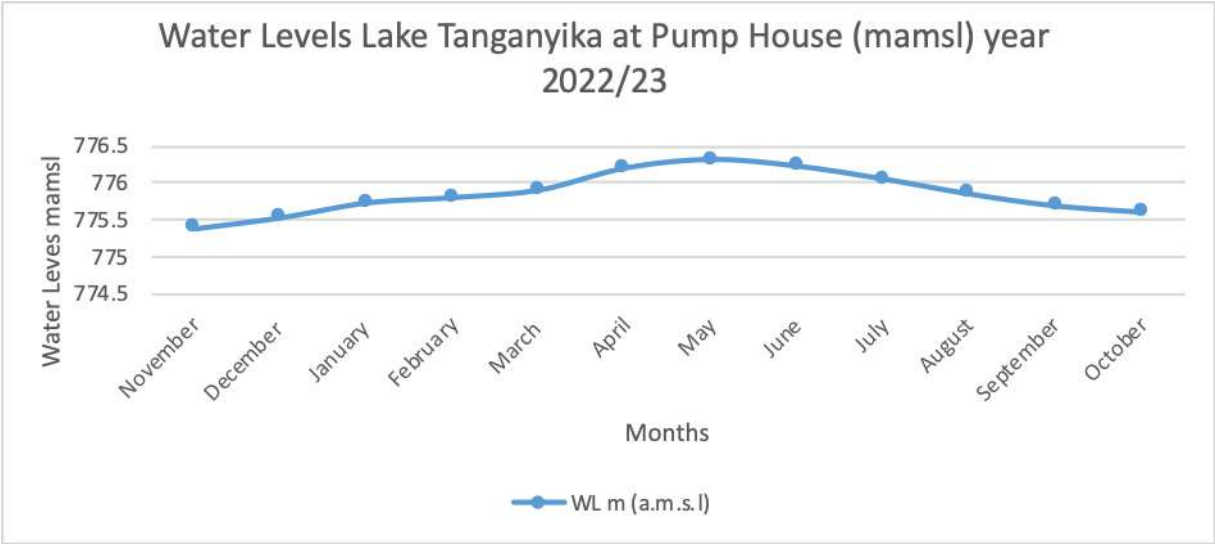


Figure 6. Water Levels in Lake Tanganyika at Pump House for the year 2022/23

Water levels in Dams

The Nyumba ya Mungu water level was below the long term average from November to April 2023 with the minimum level of about 684.82m a.m.s.l in March, 2023. For the months from May to October 2023 the water levels were above long term average with the maximum water level of 686.89m a.m.s.l in June 2023, **(Figure 7)**.

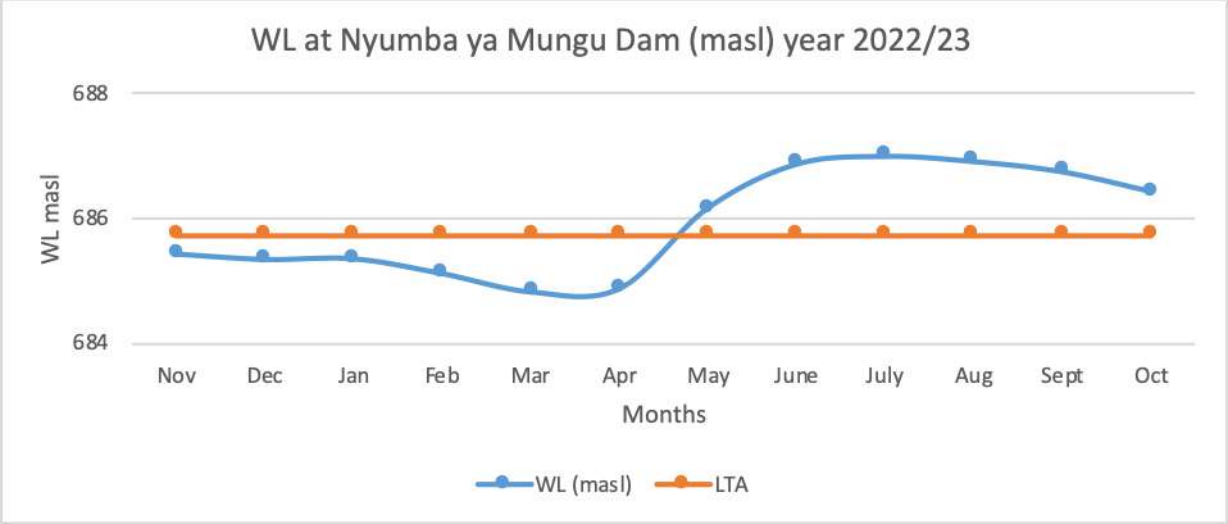


Figure 7. Nyumba ya Mungu Dam average water level for year 2022/2

The maximum water level in Mtera Dam for hydrological year 2022/23 was 693.89m a.m.s.l while minimum water level was 690.7m a.m.s.l in October, 2023 **(Figure 8).** Kidatu and Kihansi water level trends are as shown in **Figure 9 and Figure 10**.

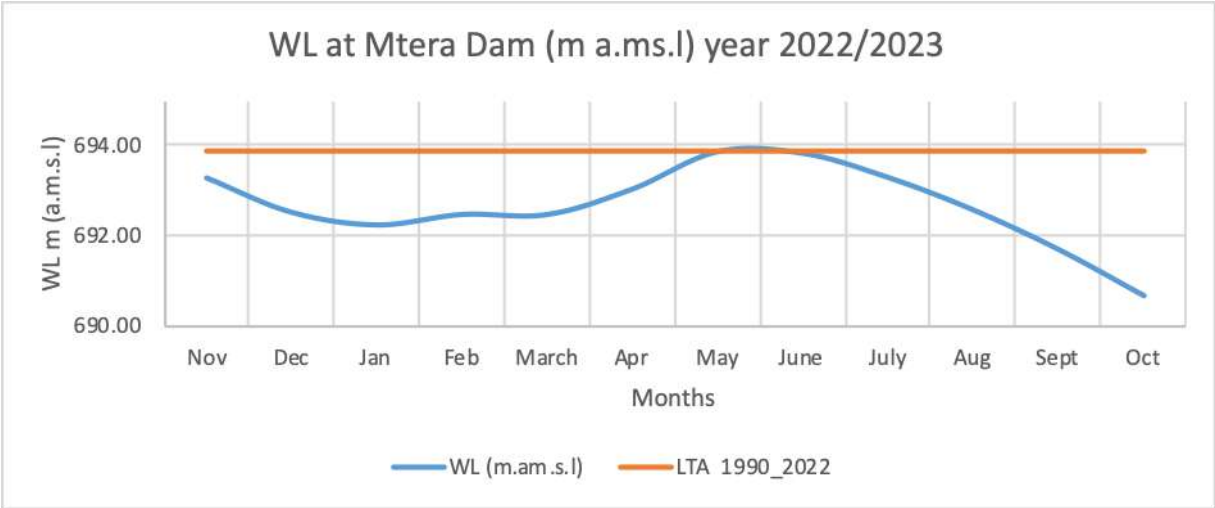


Figure 8. Mtera Dam average water level for year 2022/2

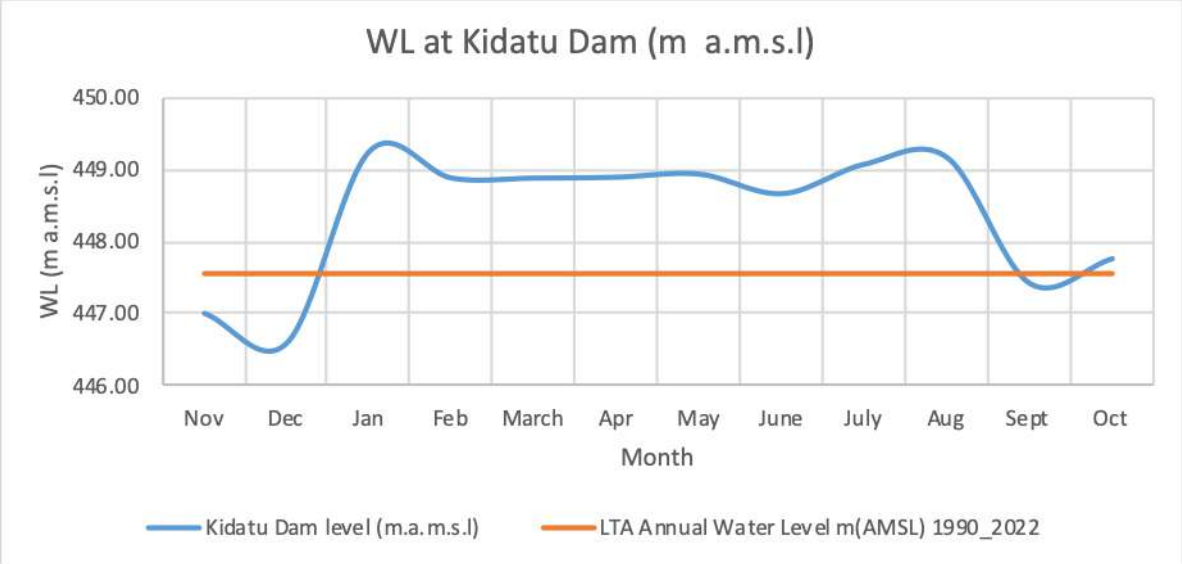


Figure 9. Kidatu Dam average water level for year 2022/2

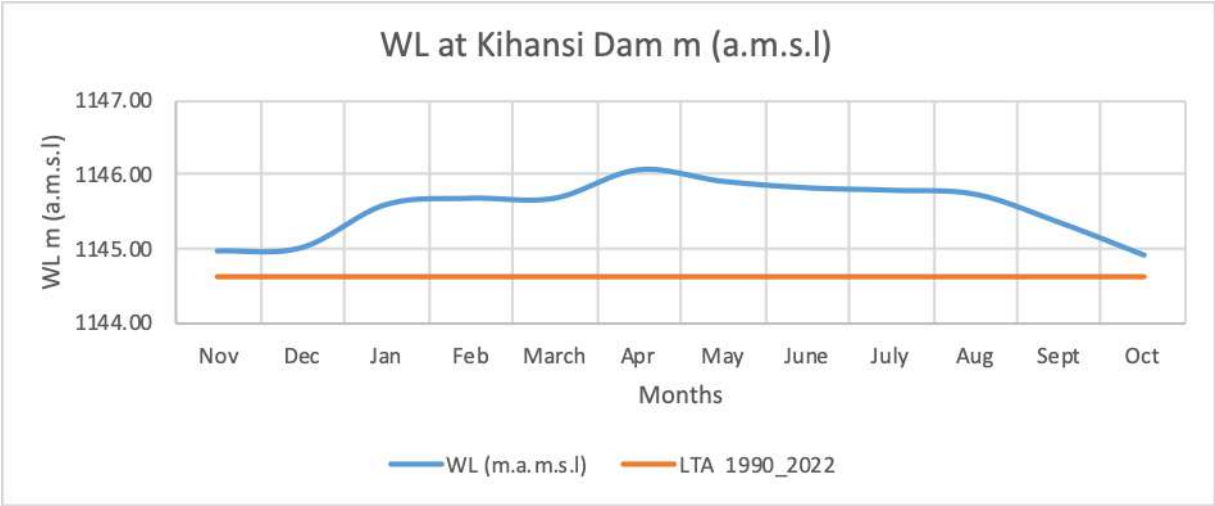


Figure 10: Kihansi Dam average water level for year 2022/23

Mindu Dam

In the hydrological year 2022/23, the maximum volume recorded in Mindu Dam was 11.89 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) in May, 2023 while the minimum volume recorded was 4.79 MCM in April 2023. For the hydrological year 2022/23, the volume was lower than the volume recorded in the year 2021/22 as well as the long term average **(Figure 11).**

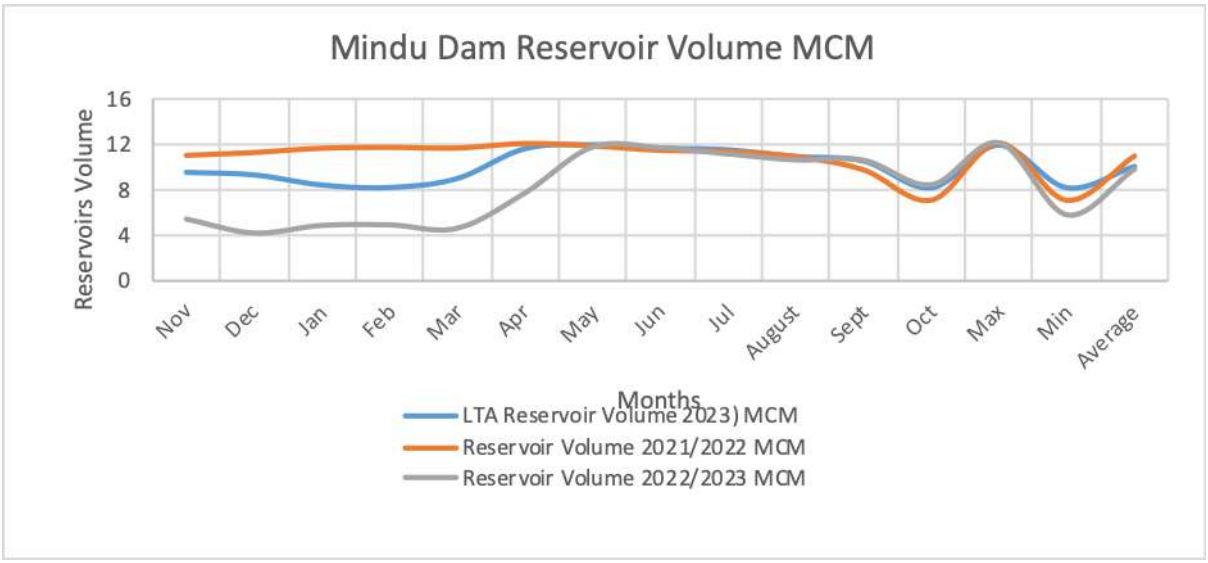


Figure 11: Mindu Dam Reservoir Volume

Mindu Dam, Morogoro

3.1.1.5 Groundwater

Tanzania is estimated to have a groundwater potential of approximately **21,195 MCM.** The occurrence of this groundwater differs from one place to another depending on the aquifer type and recharging mechanism. There are five major aquifer systems which control availability of groundwater. These aquifers include: (i) Pre-Cambrian Basement Complex which is underlying about 75% of the country, it is hard, consolidated and occasionally metamorphosed and yield ranges up to 3 l/s, (ii) Karoo Sediments which include sandstones and conglomerates, yield ranges between 0.1 and 5 l/s; (iii) Coastal sedimentary formations yielding between 1 and 6 l/s in limestone and up to 2.5 l/s in sandstone; (iv) Volcano-pyroclastic yielding an average of 11 l/s; and (v) Alluvial deposits yielding between 0.2 and 2 l/s.

Groundwater is a main water source in some parts of the country like Arusha, Dodoma, Mtwara and Singida. However, its availability and quality pose a challenge for development of water projects in some areas. In Internal Drainage Basin, groundwater is the most reliable water source and characterized by rise and falls of water levels, whereby during the rainy season the water level rises and dry season the level decreases.

In the year 2023, the Ministry issued thirty-eight **(38)** groundwater drilling, exploration, and driller licenses for underground water activities to companies, NGOs and individuals. Among these, fourteen (14) were drilling licenses of which eleven (11) were renewals and three (3) were new licenses; fourteen (14) driller's licenses and ten (10) groundwater exploration licenses out of which six (6) were renewals and four (4) were new licenses.

3.1.2 Monitoring and Assessment

Monitoring and assessment of water resources involves establishing water resources data acquisition network, collection, analysis and archiving systems. The water resources monitoring network in Tanzania has a total of **1,181** stations which includes **341** for Meteorological, **358** for Hydrological, **95** for Hydrogeological, **33** for sedimentation in rivers and **354** for water quality. However, the data was collected and analyzed from **794** functional stations. These stations include **358** for hydrometric (**330** River Gauging stations and **28** Water Level Gauging stations in Lakes and Dams); **341** for Meteorological (**189** Rainfall stations and **152** Weather stations); and **95** Groundwater Monitoring Stations. The stations record daily meteorological data, water levels in rivers, lakes and dams and water level fluctuations of groundwater resources.

The Basin Water Boards (BWBs) have been conducting routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the gauging stations to ensure continuous monitoring of water resources in the country. WSDP III planned to construct **100** and rehabilitate **214** real time monitoring stations by 2026. In the year 2023, BWBs constructed **29** monitoring stations in Lake Victoria Basin (11), Lake Rukwa (1), Ruvuma Basin (10), Internal Drainage Basin (2) and Wami-Ruvu basin (5) stations, making a total of **39** stations equivalent to **39%** of the planned target. In addition, **52** water resources monitoring stations were rehabilitated in all basins: Rufiji Basin (20), Wami-Ruvu Basin (9), Lake Tanganyika Basin (4), Pangani Basin (19) monitoring stations making a total of **114** stations equivalent to **53.27%** of the planned target.

3.1.3 Water Resources Planning

Water resources planning is conducted through establishing IWRMD Plans, applied research as well as strategies for sustainable water resources management and development. Participatory approach for preparation of IWRMD plans is vital to ensure efficient use and sustainable management and development of water resources. It was planned that all sector plans are included in the IWRMD Plans and implemented in each basin by June 2026.

In year 2023, **seven (7)** IWRMD Plans were reviewed and draft Terms of Reference for preparing the National IWRMD Plan was prepared. Preparation of the remaining two (2) IWRMD plans is at different stages for Lake Victoria and Pangani basins. In addition, **4**

Basin Multi-stakeholder's fora for Water Resources Management were conducted in four Basins (LVB (1); PB (1); LTB (1) and RB (2)). Likewise, Pangani Basin conducted two (2) Catchment Fora in Zigi Catchment and Themi Catchment.

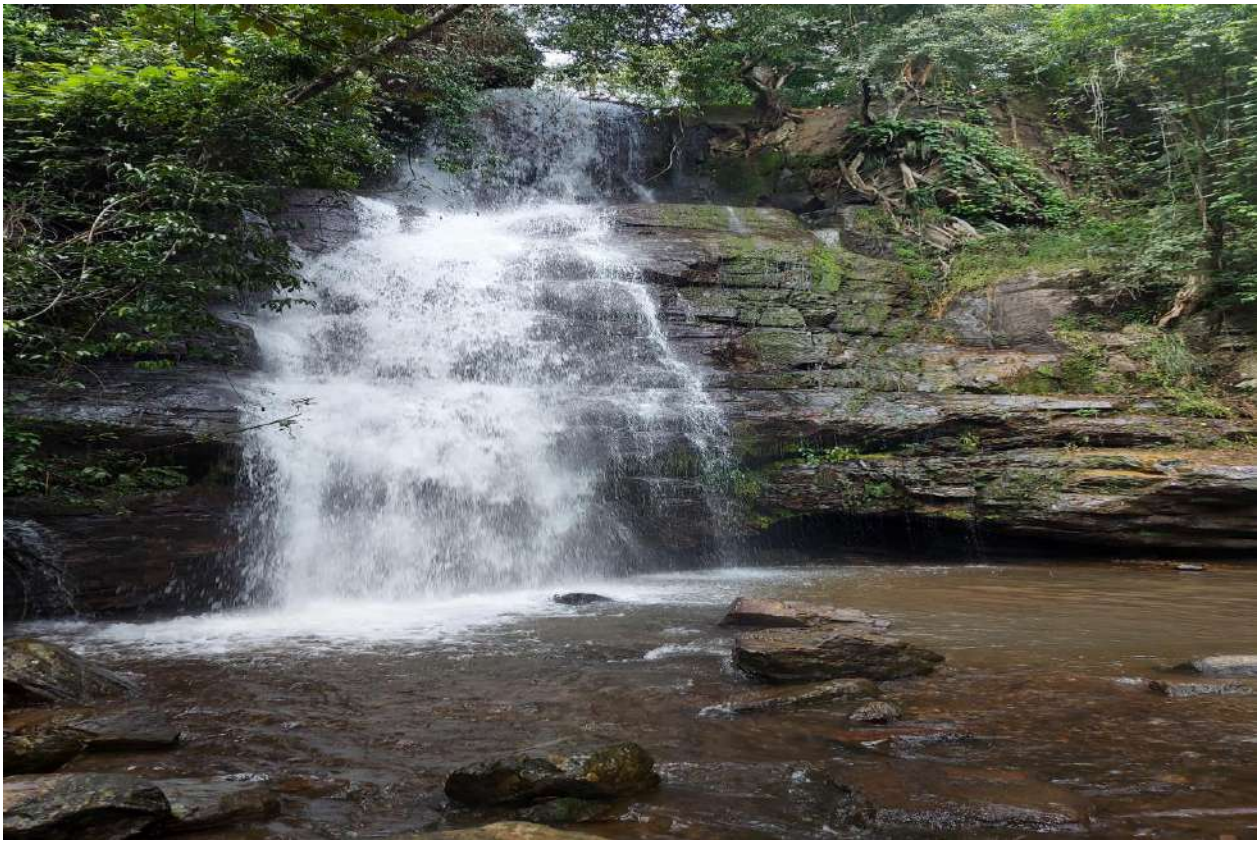
3.1.4 Water Allocation

Water allocation involves equitably distribution of the available water resources to the various water demands. As population grows and economies expand, competition for water to meet household, municipal, agricultural and industrial needs continuously increase. It was planned to issue **2,320** water use permits by 2026.

In year 2023, a number of applications for water use and drilling permits were received, processed and registered in the Basin Registers whereby **941** water use permits and **691** borehole drilling permits were granted making a total of **1,756** water use permits equivalent to **75%** of the planned target.

3.1.5 Protection and Conservation

Water sources degradation and pollution are significantly reducing water availability and usability. Protection and conservation of water sources includes identification of water sources, demarcation and gazettement as well as restoration of degraded land covers. It was planned to demarcate and gazette **200** water sources, issues **300** discharge permits and control **121** pollution hotspot areas by 2026.



Water source, Morogoro

In the year 2023, **448 water sources** were identified for protection making a total of 2,904 sources; **44** demarcated water sources in IDB 2; LNB 1; LRB 1; LVB 1; PB 27; WRB 9 and Ruvuma 2 making a total of **253** water sources demarcated in all basins. Furthermore, **36** wastewater discharge permits were issued in Pangani Basin (2), Lake Victoria basin (26), and Wami/Ruvu Basin (8).

3.1.6 Water use and Demand Management

Proper management of water use and demand is key for minimizing the pressure on water resources. It was planned to improve water use efficiency by 15% for all productive sectors; improve water billing and fee collection efficiency to 100%; establish the economic value of water in the country; and implement conjunctive use of surface and ground water in nine (9) areas by June 2026.

In the year 2023, the Ministry of Water piloted a study to establish the Value of Water in Tanzania whereby three economic sectors of mining, agriculture and manufacturing industry were analysed. Wami-Ruvu basin was selected as a case study for detailed analysis. The valuation results revealed that the lower bound contribution of water to Tanzania's economy is 5,177,107 million USD (2,253,094,565 million TSH), which is equivalent to 3.21% of Tanzania's GDP (based on 2021 estimates). However, the results do not consider non-economic values of water such as for spiritual, cultural, health or recreational purposes. The value of water in the agricultural sector is the most significant, followed by the value of water in the mining sector.

3.1.7 Dam Safety Management

The management of dam safety includes proper designing and location of dams, preparation and implementation of dam safety standards and guidelines. It was planned to review and implement standards and guidelines for dam safety by June 2026.

In the year 2023, in implementing dam safety standards and guidelines, 16 permit were granted for construction of Tailings Storage Facility (TSF); Two (2) authorization were issued to construct ponds at Masanganya Village (Kibuta Ward in Kisarawe District, Coast Region) and at Silver Lands Farms, Ludodolelo Village (Makete District in Njombe Region); and Eight (8) Certificates for Approved Professional Person (APPs) were issued where by four (4) were for renewal and four (4) new applicants making a total of 39 APPs registered.

3.1.8 Flood, Droughts, Storm Water and Other Related Disaster Management

Floods and droughts are attributed by skewness of rainfall intensities and duration. Other factors include land cover modification that reduces infiltration rate. Disaster

caused by these phenomena leads to detrimental effect on human life, loss of properties, damage of infrastructure, food insecurity and other risks. Monitoring of these disasters and providing early warnings is of paramount importance on reduction of risks. The intervention ensures effective and efficient flood, hydrological drought and other water related disaster management systems. It was planned to prepare flood and drought early warning system; prepare and implement hydrological drought monitoring and mitigation plans; and review/prepare storm water management regulation and guidelines by June 2026.

In the year 2023, the development of Operational Decision Support System (ODSS) which includes early warning and flood forecast system reached 90%. The remaining works are calibration and validating the established models of Flood Forecast and Early Warning System (FFEWS); Dam Operation Support Tool (DOS) and developing Sustainability Plan for (ODSS).

3.1.9 Trans-boundary Water Resources Management

Tanzania is a multi-riparian country sharing seven out of its nine Basins with neighbouring countries as indicated in **Table 3**. The shared water resources in the seven basins include Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa, Natron, Chala and Jipe, as well as Rivers Kagera, Mara, Malagarasi, Mwiruzi, Ruvuma, Songwe, Momba and Umba.

Table 3: Neighbouring Countries Sharing Water Resources with Tanzania

No.	Country	Basin	Shared Water Resources
1	Kenya	Lake Victoria	Lake Victoria and Mara River
		Pangani	Lake Chala and Jipe, River Lumi and Umba
		Internal Drainage	Lake Natron
2	Uganda	Lake Victoria	River Kagera, and Lake Victoria
3	Rwanda	Lake Victoria	River Kagera
4	Burundi	Lake Victoria	River Kagera
		Lake Tanganyika	River Malagarasi and Mwiruzi
5	Malawi	Lake Nyasa	Lake Nyasa, and Songwe River
6	Mozambique	Ruvuma	Ruvuma River
7	Zambia	Lake Tanganyika	Lake Tanganyika
		Lake Rukwa	Momba River
8	DRC	Lake Tanganyika	Lake Tanganyika

Efficient and effective management of trans-boundary water resources is critical for social, political and economic stability as well as for sustainable development of all

countries sharing the resource. On-going programmes are within the frameworks of the East African Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), Lake Tanganyika Environmental Management Programmes, Songwe River Basin Development Programme and Ruvuma Basin Commission. The achievements of regional cooperation in transboundary water resources management for Tanzania include establishment of treaties, conventions or agreements and transboundary organizational frameworks such as joint bodies, joint mechanisms and commissions as detailed in the **Table 4**.

Table 4: Conversions, Protocols and Memorandums of Understanding in the management of Transboundary Water Resources in Tanzania

Conventions and Protocols	*i) Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems, 2000 (ratified in 2003);* *ii) Protocol for the Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin, 2003 (ratified in 2004);* *iii) The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika, 2003 (ratified in 2004);* *iv) Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Agreement, 2004 (ratified in 2010);* *v) Republic of Tanzania and The Republic of Mozambique on the Establishment of a Joint Water Commission Agreement (JWC), 2006 (ratified in 2009);* *vi) The Nile Cooperative Framework Agreement, 2010 (ratified in 2015);* and *vii) Convention on the Establishment of a Joint Songwe River Basin Commission, 2017 (ratified in 2017).*
Memorandums of Understanding	*viii) Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania and Kenya for the Management of Lake Chala- Jipe and River Umba Ecosystem, 2011;* *ix) Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania and Kenya for the Management of Transboundary Water Resources of Mara River Basin, 2015;* *x) Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania and DRC for the Consruction of Lukuga Barage, 2015;* *xi) Memorandum of Understanding on Kagera River Basin Transboundary Integrated Water Resources Management and Development between Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda Uganda and Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Plan – Coordination Unit – NELSAP- CU, 2016;* xii) *Memorandum of Understanding between Tanzania and Malawi for the Implementation of Phase III of SRBDP, 2017.*

3.1.9.1 Nile Basin Initiative

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea participates as an observer. Tanzania in collaboration with Nile Basin Secretariat and the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme Coordination Unit implemented the following from January to December 2023:

(a) Nile Basin Initiative secretariat

In year 2023 under Nile Basin Initiatives Secretariat, the Ministry participated in the following activities: -

(i) Regional training in Hydro-diplomacy, Negotiation Skills and Conflict Resolution conducted in Dar es Salaam Tanzania from 2nd - 4th May 2023. The objective of the training was to develop essential skills of relevant officials of NBI Member states in negotiation and conflict management. The training also aimed at building capacity of key stakeholders of NBI with skills for constructive engagements in the cooperative management and development process of the Nile Basin.

(ii) Regional meeting for preparation of the 2023/24 Work Plan for the Nile Basin Initiative which was held on 8th to 10th August, 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya.

(iii) Regional Consultative Workshop for the NEL Region (Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda) on 19th and 20th September 2023 at Mwanza Tanzania. The objective of the Workshop was to validate the situational analysis report on Water Quality issues.

(b) Enhancing conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources in selected transboundary aquifers project

This project is being implemented by Ministry in collaboration with NBI, for Tanzania the project focus is on a transboundary aquifer of Kagera known as Kagera Transboundary Aquifer. In year 2023, the Ministry participated in reviewing groundwater action plan for Kagera Transboundary aquifer for the period of 2023-2027 and also review of the technical guideline for groundwater monitoring which will enhance protection of aquifer and sustain water storage or supply to the general population and/or ecosystem.

(c) Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project

In year 2023, The Ministry participated in the National Consultative Workshop on Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project from 10th to 11th August 2023 at Dodoma Tanzania. The objective of the workshop was to ensure full engagement of the national key stakeholders and tap their experiences and knowledge to inform the whole process of formulating the draft regional Water Quality Policy, Strategy, and Action Plan.

3.1.9.2 The Lake Victoria Basin Commission

Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) is mandated to coordinate sustainable development and management of the Lake Victoria Basin in the 5 East African Countries (EAC) Partner States, which Tanzania is among them. The following were implemented in the reporting period:

a) Kilimanjaro Transboundary Aquifer

In year 2023, the Ministry of Water in collaboration with UNESCO and FAO prepared a project concept note on ***"Water Secure and Climate Resilient Future of the Communities at Kilimanjaro Transboundary Aquifer System"***. The consultative meeting was held on 4th May, 2023 between the two neighboring countries of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya sharing the Kilimanjaro Aquifer. The estimated total budget for the project is **USD 6,000,000.** The project is expected to be implemented jointly between two countries, and will be implemented for 4 years.

b) Regional Technical Working Group (TWG)

In year 2023, The Ministry of Water participated in the Regional Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting held on 23rd – 26th May, 2023 to review the draft initial implementation project proposal for the EAC's Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Strategy.

c) The National Media Training on Integrated Water Resources Management

The Lake Victoria Basin Integrated Water Resources Management Programme (LVB IWRMP) is a regional programme implemented by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). The programme aims at improving the water quality and availability through strategic and sustainable management of the Lake Victoria Basin. In the year 2023, The Ministry of Water participated in the National Media Training on the LVB IWRMP held in Mwanza on 8th – 9th June, 2023. The objective of the training was to strengthen the media roles in raising awareness, policy influencing and raising the visibility of project processes.

d) Mara Day Celebration

In the year 2023, The Ministry participated in the 12th Mara Day Celebrations which was held at Mugumu Serengeti from 12th to 15th September, 2023. The objective of the celebrations was to increase awareness of the communities on environmental and ecosystem conservation of the Mara River Basin. It was agreed that: to revive the sustainability of Mara River Transboundary Water Users Forum; to complete the Mara River Transboundary Water Allocation Plan; and to establish Mara River Basin Stakeholders Dialogue for Resource Mobilization. In addition, a Resolutions of 12th Mara Day Celebrations 2023 was signed between two countries of Tanzania and Kenya.

3.1.9.3 Zambezi Watercourse Commission

The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) is an inter-governmental organization that brings together 8 riparian states (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) that share the Zambezi River Basin. In the year 2023, Zambezi Rainfed Agriculture Investment Forum was held from 8th to 9th August, 2023 in Gaborone Botswana. The objective of this forum was to increase awareness and attract investors to invest in rainfed agriculture for climate change resilience based on theme of attracting finance to Africa's rainfed agriculture to build climate resilience.

3.1.9.4 Songwe River Basin Commission

The Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM) on behalf of the governments of Malawi and Tanzania is implementing the Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP). In the year 2023, the following activities were conducted:

a) 2nd Meeting of the Council of Ministers for the Songwe River Basin Commission conducted from 6th to 13th July, 2023 in Dar es Salaam. The objective of the meeting was to discuss among other things the status of implementation of the agreed actions from the previous meeting held on 9th December, 2022.
b) 18th Conclave on India-Africa Growth Partnership held at Taj Palace Hotel in New Delhi India on 14th to 16th June, 2023. The theme for the event was ***"Creating a Shared Future"***. Objective of the meeting was to mobilize resources for the construction of the Lower Songwe Dam and Hydropower Plant System.

3.1.9.5 Ruvuma Watercourse Commission

In year 2023, the Partners meeting between SADC Secretariat, Tanzania, Mozambique and Malawi was conducted on 28th April, 2023 in Kasane Botswana. Objective of the meeting was to discuss the expression of interest to join the Commission which was submitted by Malawi. The meeting agreed to establish Memorandum of Understanding so that Malawi can be taken on Board. In addition, the Ruvuma Basin Stakeholder Mapping meeting was conducted from 30th July to 5th August, 2023 in Mtwara Tanzania, the objective being to discuss and earmark different stakeholders in the Basin and identify their activities.

3.1.2 Water Resources Development Subcomponent

Water security remains an important goal to Tanzania despite abundant endowment of freshwater resources. The causes of water insecurity include inadequate investment in water storage and other water resources infrastructures; inadequate water quality management and pollution control; and inadequate capacity for groundwater development. It was planned to construct four **(4)** strategic water storage infrastructures, **20** medium water storage infrastructures and nine **(9)** new sites identified for dam construction by June 2026.

In the year 2023, **29** water dams were constructed; rehabilitated One (1) water dam (Utyatya dam) located at Sikonge District in Tabora Region under Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board; and 18 dams are still under different stages of construction/rehabilitation. Likewise, 15 detailed design dam reports with engineering estimates have been completed. In addition, 53 new dam sites were identified for construction in all Basin Water Boards and seven (7) dams were identified for rehabilitation.

3.2 WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Water quality is essential for planning and development of water sources for different socio-economic activities as well as for the smooth functioning of ecosystems. Water quality management involves among other things, assessment and monitoring of the quality of water at the water sources, water supply systems, wastewater and the quality of water treatment chemicals. The deterioration in water quality is a factor of growing concern due to contaminants from point and nonpoint pollution sources. In addition, inadequate investments in water quality management draws back provision of the desired water quality services in the country.

The objectives of this component are to ensure nation's water resources are sustainably managed and developed by monitoring and assessment of the water quality of ambient water sources; improving universal access to adequate, safe and clean water; and access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for protecting both ecosystem and human health. In the year 2023, the status of the implemented water quality management activities is as follows:

3.2.1 Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring Subcomponent

3.2.1.1 Ambient water quality assessment and monitoring

Assessment of water quality were conducted in the strategic water sources in order to ascertain the quality of water sources and to reveal its suitability for various uses. WSDP III planned to monitor and assess the quality of 2,071 water sources by June 2026. A total of 368 water sources including Boreholes (257), Dams (14), Lakes (06), Rivers and Streams (76), and (15) springs were monitored and assessed. The assessment showed that water quality contaminants which are problematic in different parts of the country include high levels of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Turbidity in surface water sources. The presence of high levels of Iron, Manganese, Salinity, Nitrate, Fluoride and Chloride was found in ground water sources. Despite of the above-mentioned challenges, water sources assessed can still be developed for the intended uses. Additionally, Water Quality Management and Pollution Control Strategy has been used to guide the implementation of the interventions with focus to control/prevent pollution and manage the quality of water at the sources.

3.2.1.2 Drinking Water Quality Assessment and Monitoring

During the reporting period (January-December, 2023) water quality laboratories collected and analyzed **3,175** water samples from **130** urban water supply networks managed by Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with drinking water standards. It was revealed that **1,762** water samples equivalent to **55.5%** of water samples analyzed did not comply with potable water specification (reference **TZS: 789: 2018**) on physical-chemicals parameters. This is due to the presence of elevated concentrations of various parameters in urban water supply networks and rural water supply schemes in different part of the country as shown in **Table 5.** In addition, a total of **2,034** out of **3,175** collected water samples were analyzed for bacteriological parameters whereby **2,731 (86%)** water samples were free from Bacteriological contamination while **444 (14%)** were contaminated with bacteria.

Table 5: Elevated Parameter from Urban Water Supply Schemes

S/N	Non-compliance Parameters	Affected regions/districts
1.	Fluoride	**Arusha** (Arusha MC), **Manyara** (Babati, Simanjiro), Dodoma (Bahi), **Mbeya** (Kyela)
2.	Chloride	**Dodoma** (Bahi), Mbeya (Kyela), Morogoro (Gairo), Mtwara (Mtwara MC)
3.	Low Free residual chlorine	**Dodoma** (Dodoma City), **Iringa** (Iringa MC, Mufindi), **Njombe** (Njombe, Makambako, Wanging'ombe), **Tanga** (Handeni), Katavi (Mpanda), **Rukwa** (Sumbawanga), **Ruvuma** (Mbinga, Songea), **Mtwara** (Mtwara MC), **Mwanza** (Nyamangana), **Geita** (Geita DC),
4.	Turbidity	Iringa (Iringa MC), Njombe (Njombe, Makambako, Wanging'ombe), Morogoro (Turiani), Tanga (Lushoto), Mtwara (Mtwara MC), Manyara (Babati), Kigoma (Kasulu)
5.	Low pH	Geita (Geita DC), Katavi (Nsimbo, Mpanda), Mtwara (Masasi)
6.	Iron	Mbeya (Kyela), Mtwara (Mtwara MC), Geita (Geita DC), Katavi (Mpanda), Rukwa (Sumbawanga, Nkasi), Morogoro (Mvomero)
7.	Manganese	Mtwara (Mtwara MC)
8.	Color	Morogoro (Mvomero, Gairo), Tanga (Lushoto),

Additionally, a total of **861** water samples from 485 rural water supply schemes were collected and analyzed for physiochemical and bacteriological parameters. The analytical reports revealed that **470 (54.6%)** water samples complied with standard while **391 (45.4%)** did not comply with the drinking water standard due to elevated concentrations of some parameters such as Electro-conductivity, Fluoride, Low pH, Turbidity, Calcium and Manganese.

Besides that, Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR- WSPs) were developed to ensure the safety of a drinking-water supply and water supply services are sustainably maintained in the proactive manner. The process involves comprehensive risk assessment and management approach that encompasses all steps in water supply's catchment (from the water sources, treatment plant, distribution system and to consumers). It was planned to develop and implement **94** Water Safety Plans for urban water supply utilities by June, 2026. During the reporting period **two (2)** Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs) for Dodoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority-DUWASA and Tabora Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (TUWASA) were developed. This makes a total of **7** Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs) developed and being implemented.

3.2.1.3 Wastewater Quality Assessment and Monitoring

With the purpose of protecting ecosystem and control/prevent pollution of water sources and the environment, a total of 172 wastewater samples were collected and analyzed in order to check if the effluents are within permissible effluent limits, and check the efficiency and effectiveness of the treatment facilities. The collected effluent samples were from 10 Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) and 54 other institutions (Industries, BWBs and Companies). Out of these, 73 (42.4%) effluent samples complied with effluent standards while 99 (57.6%) did not comply with standards due to higher level of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Nitrate and Low Dissolved Oxygen. Technical advice was provided to respective organizations on how to improve the efficiency of their treatment facilities and avoid water sources contamination and harming the environment.

3.2.2 Water Quality Technical Support and Development Subcomponent

Water quality data and information management system

In order to strengthen the management of water quality services, the Government engaged the Consultant to develop the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). During the reporting period, the Ministry procured the VPN concentrator for easy access of the system and the device was installed successfully, and the process of integrating LIMS with GePG is at 90%.

3.3 WATER SUPPLY COMPONENT

The Government goal is to provide adequate, clean, safe, and affordable water supply services to the population living in both rural and urban areas. The national policies and planning frameworks recognize that there is still a proportion of the population which has no access to water services in rural and urban areas due to inadequate water supply infrastructure investment, water quality and dilapidated infrastructures. In order to address these issues, the WSDP III aims to improve universal access to adequate, clean and safe water. The Water Supply Component has two subcomponents namely rural and urban water supply.

3.3.1 Rural Water Supply Subcomponent

The Rural Water Supply subcomponent focuses on rehabilitation and expansion of existing water schemes, construction of new water projects that cut across more than one village and ensuring sustainability of rural water supply service delivery. In WSDP III the subcomponent has two interventions whereby the performance for January – December 2023 is as follows:

3.3.1.1 Water Supply Infrastructure in Rural Areas

RUWASA continued implementing rural water projects throughout the country by constructing new projects, rehabilitating dilapidated water supply schemes to improve service provision, and extending existing water supply schemes to areas with low access to improved water supply services. It was planned to construct a total of **37,648** new water points and connect **60,139** households serving a total of **9,770,000** people in rural areas by June 2026.

Rural Water Project constructed by RUWASA

During the reporting period, January – December 2023, a total of **522** water projects were constructed in rural areas with **6,898** new water points benefiting **3,149,589 people** in **1,141 villages**. In addition, there has been an increase of **5,098** household connections with water supply services making a total of **207,498** household connections in rural areas. Furthermore, **181** boreholes had been drilled out of **2,400** targeted by June, 2026.

3.3.1.2 Rehabilitation of Rural Water Schemes

The planned target was to rehabilitate **115,484** non-function water points and restore water supply services to **3,871,000** people in rural areas by June 2026. During the reporting period, **144** water schemes were rehabilitated to restore **2,334** water points which benefited **967,543** people in rural areas. The cumulative water points constructed were **177,568** out of which **144,010** water points were functional equivalent to **81%** of all water points.

In addition, it was planned to install/construct **4,489** treatment facilities in water supply schemes by June 2026. During the reporting period, **159** water treatment facilities in form of simple chlorination were installed. This makes a total of **3,909** out of **4,489**

equivalents to **87%** water supply schemes being installed with functional treatment facilities.

Minister for Water, Hon. Jumaa Aweso (MP), in one of the Rural Water Supply Projects

3.3.1.3 Service Delivery, Demand Management and Regulations

Water Demand in rural areas is increasing at a high rate due to population growth and socio-economic activities. The high-water demand necessitates more investments and expansion of water supply services and engagement of technological and institutional means to realize efficient water demand management. The aim of service delivery, demand management and regulations in rural areas is to strengthen monitoring and regulation of water supply and sanitation services. The implementation status as of January – December 2023, is as follows: -

a) Service Delivery

The government planned to increase the coverage of clean and safe water to at least 85% and minimize non-revenue water to 20% by June 2026. During the reporting period, both functional water points and household connections serve a total of **approximately 32 million** beneficiaries, equivalent to **79.6%** of people residing in rural areas. However, the baseline for non-revenue for rural areas has not yet established.

b) Regulations of Services

WSDP III planned to establish **3,520** CBWSOs in water supply schemes by June 2026. In order to reduce operational cost and maximizing economies of scale, RUWASA has clustered and established **348** CBWSOs making a total of **1,899** CBWSOs.

3.3.2 Urban Water Supply Subcomponent

Butimba Project, Mwanza

This subcomponent aims to improve access of clean and safe water services in urban populations. The improvement of water supply service is through implementation of various projects including construction, rehabilitation and expansion of existing infrastructure. The mandates to ensure the sustainability of service delivery in urban areas are vested to Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs).

The subcomponent has four (4) intervention areas namely Water Supply Infrastructure; Water Supply Service Delivery; Water Supply Services Demand Management; and Regulation of Water Supply Services. The status of implementation of each intervention is as explained from Section 3.3.2.1 to 3.3.2.4 and the summary of the achievements of each targets/KPIs are in **Table 6.**

3.3.2.1 Water Supply Infrastructure in Urban Areas

WSDP III planned to construct 3,600 km of new transmission main and 10,000 km of new distribution water supply networks by June 2026. During the reporting period 2023, **287.66** kilometers of new transmission main have been constructed making a total of **1,006.048** equivalent to **27.9%** of the planned target and **2,327.659** kilometer of new distribution of water supply networks making a total of **5,391.857** equivalent to **53.9%**

Regarding storage tanks, **53** have been constructed making a total of **66 equivalent to 27.5%** of **240** storage tanks targeted. In addition, **four (4)** water treatment plants have been constructed making a total of nine (9) equivalent to **36%** of **25** water treatment plants planned.

Besides that, the plan was to connect 600,000 new households that serve 3,600,000 people by June 2026. During the reporting period, **185,099** new households were connected serving **795,926** people. This made a cumulative of **320,132** new households connected equivalent to **53.4%** of the planned and serving **2,281,289** people.

3.3.2.2 Water Supply Service Delivery in Urban Areas

The plan was to increase the access to clean and safe water to 95% in urban population of the Regional Centres and 85% National Projects District Headquarters and Small Townships by June 2026. In December 2023, the improvement in water supply infrastructure have improved the access to clean and safe water to **90.1%** in Regional Centres; **74.5%** in District and Small towns; and **74.9%** in National Projects reached**.**

3.3.2.3 Water Supply Services Demand Management

Water demand in urban areas is increasing at a high rate due to population growth and socio-economic activities. The high-water demand necessitates more investment in expansion of water supply services. The plan was to reduce NRW to 20% by June 2026. The investment in water supply infrastructure in all urban centres including areas served with National Projects have led Non-Revenue Water (NRW) to remain at **35.3%** by December, 2023. This average NRW is still higher than the planned target. Some of the factors contributed to higher NRW include dilapidated distribution networks, vandalism and ineffectiveness of customer meters.

3.3.2.4 Regulation of Water Supply Services in Urban Areas

The regulation of water supply services in urban areas has been vested to Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authorities (EWURA). The aim of a regulator is to protect long-term sustainability of service provision through issuing licenses to Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities. WSDP III targeted that all water supply and sanitation service providers to have valid licenses by June 2026. By December 2023, **73** out of 90 Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities had valid licenses.

EWURA is also responsible in approving tariff application for water supply services submitted by Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities. WSDP III planned to review cost reflective water tariffs in all water utilities by June 2026. During the reporting period, **45** Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities had approved cost reflective water tariffs.

Table 6: Summary of the KPIs for Water Supply Services in WSSAs

Target & KPI	**Implementation in Jan – Dec 2023**	**Total Accumulation by Dec 2023**
25 new treatment plants constructed by June 2026	**Four (4)** treatment plants constructed	**Nine (9)** treatment plants
3,600 km of new transmission	**287.66** km new	**1006.044** km new

main networks constructed by June 2026	transmission main networks constructed	transmission main networks
10,000 km of new distribution water supply networks constructed by June 2026	**2,327.659** km length of the distribution pipe	**5,391.857** km of distribution water supply networks
240 storage tanks constructed with **576,000,000** litres by June 2026	**53** Storage Tanks with **48,051,000** litres constructed	**66** Storage Tanks with capacity of **61,686,000** litres
600,000 new household connections installed by June 2026	**185,099** new household connections installed	**320,132** new household connections installed
Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to 20% by June 2026	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to **35.3%**	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) reduced to **35.3%**

Furthermore, the achievements made under urban water supply were due to completed and ongoing water supply projects in various regions, districts, small towns and national projects which aimed to improve water supply services and reduce water loses. The status of implementation of various projects is as follows:

i. Completion of the construction, rehabilitation, extension and distribution systems for **71** water supply projects. The list of completed water supply projects is shown in **Annex 1.**
ii. The ongoing construction, expansion and rehabilitation of water supply systems for **175** water supply projects. The list of the ongoing water supply projects and its status are shown in **Annex 2.**

3.4 SANITATION AND HYGIENE COMPONENT

The Component aims to improve universal access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services essential for health, general wellbeing, environmental protection and economic development as a basic human right. This component comprises four subcomponents namely: i) Sewered Sanitation; ii) Non-Sewered Sanitation; iii) WASH in Institutions and Public Areas and, iv) Social Behaviour Change Communication Campaign and Hygiene Promotion. The implementation status for the year 2023 is as follows: -

3.4.1 Sewered Sanitation Subcomponent

Sewered sanitation aims to increase access to sewer infrastructure that includes conveyance and treatment facilities and services for the safe disposal of sewage in urban centres. WSDP III planned to construct 3,000 kilometers of new sewerage network; 26 DEWATS; nine (9) new wastewater treatments plants; rehabilitate 150 km of sewerage network and eight (8) wastewater treatment plants; and connect 22,150 new customers to the sewerage system by June 2026.

Butimba Project, Mwanza

In the year 2023 the Government continued to improve sewerage system in urban centres whereby **39 km** of new sewerage networks were constructed making a total of **251.235 km** of sewerage network and **five (5)** DEWATS constructed. Also, during this year **1,727** new customers were connected to sewer network which led to additional **14,804** people with access to sewerage services and making a cumulative of **71,727** sewerage connections serving **876,421** people. In addition, **three (3)** joint town level master plans were developed.

3.4.2 Non Sewered Sanitation Subcomponent

Non-sewered sanitation chain consists of capture, containment and emptying/ collection, transportation, treatment of faecal sludge and safe end use, recycling and disposal. The government continues to improve sanitation services in regional, district and small towns. Currently, the use of onsite sanitation services exists in Lindi, Bukoba, Sumbawanga, Kigoma, Musoma, Shinyanga, Geita, Lamadi, Magu, Kahama, Misungwi, Nzega and Nansio.

The plan was to construct 22 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) with capacity of 131,000m^3/day by June 2026. During the reporting period, one (**1)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant was constructed at Nzega. The construction of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants in Singida Municipal, Igunga, Njombe, Tabora, Babati, Chato, Kayanga/Omurushaka, Kyaka-Bunazi, Muheza and Pangani Towns were at different

stages of implementation. In addition, construction of DEWATS at Butimba is at final stages. The summary KPIs for sewered and non- sewered sanitation status in WSSAs is given in **Table 7** and the implementation of projects is in **Table 8.**

Table 7: Summary of the KPIs for Sewered and Non- Sewered Sanitation Status in WSSAs

Target & KPI	Implementation in Jan – Dec 2023	Total Accumulation by Dec 2023
60 joint town level master plans developed by June 2026	**Three (3)** joint town level master plans developed	**Three (3)** joint town level master plans developed
Nine (9) wastewater treatment plant constructed by June 2026	0 wastewater treatment plant constructed	**One (1)** wastewater treatment plant constructed
3,000 km of sewerage network constructed by June 2026	**39** km of sewer lines was constructed	**251.268 km** of sewerage network constructed
22,150 households connected to the conventional public sewerage system by June 2026	**1,727** households connected to sewerage system	**6,981** households connected to sewerage system
22 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants constructed by June 2026	**One (1)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant constructed	**One (1)** Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants
26 DEWATS constructed by June 2026	**5** DEWATS constructed	**Five (5)** DEWATS constructed

Table 8: List of Sewered and Non – Sewered Sanitation Projects implementation Status by December 2023

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Status (%)
1	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of sewerage network and pumping stations in Mbezi Beach - Dar es Salaam	20
2		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Public Toilet in Selected areas (30 toilet blocks)	98
3	Dodoma	Dodoma WSSA	Replacement of Concrete Sewer lines with PVC Pipes at Area C and Area D in Dodoma City	89.7
	Geita	Chato WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	40
4	Kagera	Bukoba WSSA	Construction of Waste Water Stabilization Ponds at Kayanga/Omurushaka Karagwe - DC	70
5		Bukoba WSSA	Construction of Waste Water Stabilization Ponds at Kyaka/Bunazi Missenyi - DC	15
6	Kilimanjaro	Moshi WSSA	Construction of Sewer Network for Korongoni and Longuo Wards	100

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Status (%)
7			Extension of sewer network to connect lather factory at Kilimanjaro	30
8	Mara	Musoma WSSA	Construction of sewerage system at Musoma Municipality	42
8	Manyara	Babati WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	60
9	Mwanza	Mwanza WSSA	Construction of DEWAT at Butimba	98
10		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Simplified Sewerage Systems in Four (4) Scale up Areas (Igogo-Sahara, Kabuholo, Isamilo and Ibungiro)".	100
11		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Toilets Blocks in Selected Schools and Public Places or Commercial Buildings in Mwanza City.	100
12		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Toilet Blocks In Selected Schools and Public Places or Commercial Buildings in Ilemela	100
13		Mwanza WSSA	Construction/Expansion of Existing MWAUWASA Waste Stabilization Ponds at Ilemela.	100
14		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Simplified Sewerage System in four areas (Mabatini, Kilimahewa A, Kilimahewa B and Pasiansi) In Mwanza city.	100
15		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Toilet Blocks in Selected Schools and Public Places or Commercial Buildings in Mwanza City.	100
16	Mbeya	Mbeya WSSA	Construction of Simplified Sewer in Mbeya City	100
17	Njombe	Njombe WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project at Njombe Town	15
18	Singida	Singida WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project at Singida	32
19	Songwe	Tunduma WSSA	Construction of DEWAT at Tunduma Town	100
20	Tabora	Nzega WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	100
21		Igunga WSSA	Construction of sludge disposal facilities project	25
22		Tabora WSSA	Improvement of sanitation services at Tabora municipality	35
23	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Construction of safe and affordable Treatment disposal and Reuse of Feacal Sludge options in Muheza	90
24		Tanga WSSA	Construction of safe and affordable Treatment disposal and Reuse of Feacal Sludge options in Pangani	85
25		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Sewer line from Duga Mwembeni to Makorora Pump House in	80

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Status (%)
			Tanga City	

3.4.3 Sanitation and Hygiene in Institutions and Public Areas Subcomponent

3.4.3.1 WASH in Health Care Facilities

Adequate WASH services in healthcare facilities are essential for maintaining healthy working environment for Health Care Workers (HCWs), prevention of Health Care Acquired Infections (HCAIs) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). It includes provision of water from improved sources, adequate toilets for staff and clients, hand washing facilities at all point of care, management of health care waste and environmental cleaning. The plan was to construct new water infrastructure, basic sanitation and hand washing facilities in 2000 Health Care Facilities (HCFs) by 2026. In addition, the programme planned to rehabilitate WASH packages in 1500 HCFs by 2026.

In the year 2023, **196** HFCs were constructed making a total of **680** of new WASH package. This makes an achievement of **1,049** HCFs against target of 2,000 HCFs by 2026 which is equivalent to **52.5%.**

Clients' toilet at Kongolo Dispensary, Magu, Mwanza

Water raiser, Ukiriguru Dispensary, Misungwi, Mwanza

3.4.3.2 WASH in Schools

School WASH involves the provision of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in schools. The provision of adequate WASH services creates conducive teaching and

learning environment that contributes to reduction of absenteeism, illness and ineffective years of learning amongst school children. WSDP III emphasizes on improving school WASH by targeting on provision of access to basic drinking water to 2,800 primary schools and 1,400 secondary schools; adequate improved sanitation to 2,400 primary and 1,500 secondary schools; and access to basic hand washing facilities to 2,800 primary and 1,500 secondary schools by June 2026.

In the year 2023, improved sanitation facilities were constructed in **561** Primary Schools and **308** Secondary Schools including installation of **1,738** water storage tanks for drinking water and basic hand washing facilities. This makes a total of **1,242** Primary and **652** Secondary Schools with access to basic drinking water, improved sanitation and basic hand washing facilities. Furthermore, **602** Primary Schools and **522** Secondary Schools had active School WASH Clubs which makes a total of **2,302** schools with sanitation and hygiene clubs that equip students with hygiene education and behaviour change against the programme target of 8,000 primary and 1,500 secondary schools with functional sanitation club by June 2026

Constructed WASH facilities in Katunguru Primary School in Sengerema, Mwanza

3.4.3.3 WASH in Transportation Hubs

The availability of adequate WASH services at bus stops, highways and railway stations is critical in the fight against open defecation which occurs when these services are not adequately provided. WSDP III aimed to construct WASH service and promote engagement of the private sector to commercialize services. The target was the construction of 60 WASH facilities in transport hubs by June 2026.

The Ministry of Health through the enforcement of Public Health Act, 2009 has continued to ensure the malpractice of open defecation known as *Kuchimba dawa* is prohibited along the highways and legal charges have been posed to bus owners violating the Act. The interventions have led to the promotion of private sector to invest in constructing WASH facilities along the highways reaching **88** in 2023 beyond the target. In addition, a prepared draft for National WASH Guidelines for Passenger Service Centers, Highways and Transport Conveyances have been piloted in all regions.

3.4.4 Social Behaviour Change Communication Campaign and Hygiene Promotion Subcomponent

In promoting sanitation and hygiene, Tanzania has used a combination of approaches including Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), market-based approaches and Social Behavioural Change Communication Campaign to trigger sanitation demand and supply chain development to facilitate the uptake of improved latrines. The plan was to reach all regions by ground activation events by 2026. Furthermore, the plan was to reach 95% of the target population by messages regarding use of basic sanitation facilities and elimination of all forms of open defecation, hand-washing and MHH by June 2026. In addition, the plan is to achieve Community Wide Sanitation (CWS) status to 6000 villages/mitaa by June 2026.

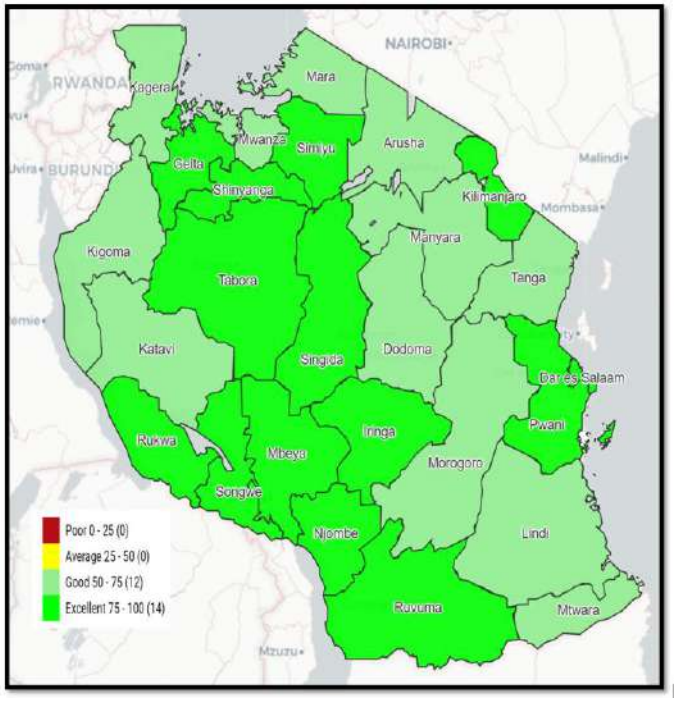


***Figure 12**: Status of Improved Sanitation by Regions in Tanzania as of December, 2023*

The National Sanitation Campaign (NSC) phase II used Behavior Change Communication (BCC) approaches with the main slogan "Usichukulie Poa Nyumba ni Choo" in order to engage new people in observing hygienic practices and use of improved sanitation facilities, while maintaining the changes that had been made as a result of the previous intervention in WSDP II. The slogan was intended to persuade locals to adopt a more positive mindset on the construction and use of toilets. In the year 2023, Phase III of the NSC has been embedded in *Mtu ni Afya* Campaign which is expected to be launched in 2024.

Furthermore, in order to trigger additional community changes, quarterly house-to-house inspections and monitoring were carried out by Local Government Authorities. The National Sanitation Management Information System (NSMIS) shows an additional of **5** regions having attained the excellent category making a total of **14** regions compared to 9 in 2022 as indicated in **Figure 12.**

The percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities has increased from **73.2%** in December 2022 to **77.5%** in December 2023. Also, installation of hand-washing facilities at household level increased from **42%** in 2022 to **45%** in 2023.

3.4.5 Menstrual Health and Hygiene Management Subcomponent

Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) is fundamental to the dignity and wellbeing of girls and women and part of fulfilling their rights. This intervention under WSDP III aimed to facilitate women and girls in getting adequate facilities for management of menses at household, schools, and other public places. The plan was to provide MHH facilities in at least 50% of school with girls and train at least 50% of matrons in schools with girls on MHH by June 2026.

In the year 2023, **2,847** Primary and Secondary schools were provided with MHH facilities. MHH training was provided to **6,583** matrons/MHH counselors in primary and secondary schools. Moreover, a total of **shillings 2,435,535,192** was used to procure sanitary pads for girls in which **shillings 1,425,944,673** were Government support through Schools Capitation Grant funds and LGA own source collection.

The Government in collaboration with Tanzania MHH stakeholders joined the world to celebrate the World MHH Day on 28th May 2023 in Dodoma region. The MHH Day commemoration celebrations intended to raise awareness on the need for every woman and girl to be able to manage their menstruation in a hygienic manner wherever they may be, in privacy, safety, with dignity and comfortability. The nationwide events were held in honor of World MHH Day in 2023, the events took place on May 26th and 28th May, 2023. On May 26, 2023, Hon. Ummy Ally Mwalimu (MP), Minister for Health, presided over the events while on May 28, Hon. Dr. Godwin Mollel (MP), Deputy Minister for Health, did the same.

Hon. Minister of Health launched the sanitary vending machine. The machine is installed at Bunge Secondary school's clinic where a student in need of a pad will buy it at a cost of shillings 200 for a piece of sanitary pad. On the other hand the Deputy Minister for Health launched the Oky Application Tanzania. The application will enable girls and women to monitor the menstrual cycle and also get accurate information on the issues of menstruation and reproductive health. The application can be downloaded from the play store or from the website www.oky.co.tz.

Hon. Deputy Minister for Health, Dr. Godwin Mollel (MP) listening to the exhibitor of sanitary pads

Hon. Minister for Health, Ummy Mwalimu (MP) listening to the innovator of the sanitary vending machine

3.5 PROGRAMME COORDINATION AND DELIVERY SUPPORT COMPONENT

The component aimed at improving planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation; and Institutional strengthening and working environment. It comprises four subcomponents namely Policy, Planning and Fiduciary Management; Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation; Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building; and Crosscutting Issues. The implementation status as of December 2023 is as follows:

3.5.1 Policy, Planning and Fiduciary Management Subcomponent

This subcomponent has intervention areas namely policy and legal framework; planning and budgeting; and fiduciary management. It was planned to review and disseminate Water Policy, Strategy and water sector legislations; improve sector capacity in planning and budgeting; prepare annual water sector plans and budgets; all water sector Implementing Agencies (IAs) obtain unqualified audit opinion annually; and one (1) technical and four (4) financial audits carried out by June 2026.

3.5.1.1 Policy and Fiduciary Management

In the year 2023, a draft Water Policy was prepared and shared to stakeholders for review. In the same period, legal instruments were prepared and published under the Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 5/2019 and Water Resources Management Act No. 11/2009 including the following notices:-

i. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Bunda Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority)(Re-Establishment) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 273 Published on 7/04/2023.
ii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Arusha Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority)(Extension of Service Area) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 197 Published on 17/03/2023.
iii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Musoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority)(Extension of Service Area)(Amendment) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 274 Published on 7/04/2023.
iv. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Simiyu Water Supply and Sanitation Authority)(Establishment) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 358 Published on 19/05/2023.
v. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Kahama - Shinyanga Water Supply and Sanitation Authority)(Extension of Service Area) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 359 Published on 19/05/2023.
vi. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Handeni Trunk Main Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Extension of Service Area) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 774 Published on 3/11/2023.
vii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Tabora Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Extension of Service Area) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 771 Published on 3/11/2023.

viii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Mkwajuni Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) (Establishment) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 773 Published on 3/11/2023.

In addition, regulation translation, legal advice and prosecution were undertaken as follows:

A. Translation of Water Regulations;

Draft translation of Water Regulations from English to Kiswahili Language have been prepared. Namely, Water Supply Regulations, 2019 Government Notice No. 828 Published on 8/11/2019.

B. Legal Advisory Services;

Legal advice provided to the Ministry and Water Institutions on matters related to the implementation of water projects, management of water resources including protection of water sources and supply of water and sanitation services. Specifically, the legal advice services include: 40 Draft Contracts, 94 Draft Addendum and 7 Variation Orders were vetted; and 12 Draft Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Water and contractors/stakeholders were prepared and scrutinized.

C. Follow up of Court Cases

Followed up one court case regarding provision of water and sanitation services at Karatu town which involved the Ministry of Water and community organization. The case is still pending at the High Court of Arusha.

3.5.1.2 Planning and Budgeting

It was planned water sector plans and budgets to be prepared annually by June 2026; and one (1) non-traditional source mobilized by each BWBs; Water Institute; RUWASA; 20 WSSAs; two (2) by NWF and three (3) by MoW by June 2026.

In the year 2023, the Interim Strategic Plan 2024-2026 for the Ministry of Water has been prepared; sector plans and budgets including MTEF for year 2023/24 – 2025/26 were prepared and approved. In the same period, the National Water Fund mobilized **shillings 107,558,029,827.84** from fuel levy and provided financial support for implementation of **295 water projects** through the Rural Water Supply Agency (RUWASA), Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities and Basin Water Boards.

Furthermore, the Fund launched a Loan Window on February 6, 2023 in efforts to broaden financing modalities for implementation of water projects. This window provides loans to eligible water utilities particularly category A Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities. Up to December 2023, the Fund had received loan applications worth

shillings 13,922,149,162 from the 13 Water Authorities for the implementation of water projects in the country. The Fund conducted capacity building sessions on preparation of fundable project proposals to implementing agencies (RUWASA, BWBs and WSSAs) from Rukwa, Songwe, Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma and Morogoro Regions. A total of seven project proposals were prepared and submitted to the African Water Facility (AWF) for securing funding.

3.5.2 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Subcomponent

Coordination aimed to facilitates efficiency in implementation of the programme through resource optimization and reduction of project fragmentation, overcrowding and overlaps. This was to be achieved through conducting four (4) TWGs, one (1) steering committee, two (2) JSM, one (1) JWSR, commemoration of one (1) Maji Week event annually; and implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems by June 2026.

In the year 2023, Three (3) Thematic Working Groups (TWG) meetings were held in February, May, and October 2023. The meetings discussed sector strategic issues on Water Resources and Development, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, Water Quality, Capacity Building, Sector Financing and Performance Monitoring. Also, Working Groups of the National Multi-sectoral forum met in August 2023 to finalize response strategy report. In addition, the Maji Week Commemorations and Joint Water Sector Review Meeting (JWSR) which discussed Water Sector Status Report were held on March 2023. Moreover, monitoring and technical field visits were conducted to all regions to assess WSDP processes, outputs and outcomes in components.

3.5.3 Institutional Capacity Building Subcomponent

WSDP III aims to strengthen the capacity of institutions and working environment in order to improve efficient functioning of water resources management and development; water quality management; water supply; sanitation and hygiene; and programme coordination and delivery support. The implementation status as of December 2023 is as follows:

3.5.3.1 Water Resources Management and Development Institutions

WSDP III has the strategy to construct and furnish WRM institutions and adequately equip with operational tools. The target is to construct and furnish office building for Center of Excellence (CoE) as well as operationalize by 2026. In the reporting period**,** the construction of office building for CoE reached **80%** and the center is operational whereby the following were implemented: -

i. Conduct training on “Application of SWAT+ Model for determining flow for ungauged catchment” on August 2023 in Dodoma;

ii. Conduct training on Development of Intensity-Frequency-Duration (IDF) curve;
iii. Prepare the document on Model outputs of the ungauged catchment in all 9 BWBs;
iv. Prepare final report for Consultancy on Water Resources Expert and Modelling;
v. Prepare training concept note, training material on Land Cover / Land Use and Water Resource Mapping; and
vi. Prepare final report for Consultancy on Multi-Sectoral Analysis and Policy to Different Stakeholders.

Also, the plan is to complete construction of offices for Lake Nyasa Basin sub office in Songea whereby draft contract for construction was prepared and rehabilitation of Rufiji Basin offices in Iringa reached 93% in the reporting period.

It was planned to establish and strengthen three (3) Catchment Water Committees (CWCs), 3 Sub-catchment Water Committees (SCWCs) and 36 Water Users Associations (WUAs) by June 2026. From January to December 2023, a total of eleven **(11)** WUAs were formed in four BWBs: Lake Nyasa (2); Victoria (3); IDB (3); and Ruvuma (3) making a total of **27** WUAs established which is **75%** of the planned target.

In addition, cumulatively there are **199** WUAs established in all Basins. Also, **72** WUAs have been strengthened through training and provision of working equipment and safety gears; IDB (10); Rukwa (16); Tanganyika (2); Victoria (2); Pangani (24); Rufiji (12); and Wami Ruvu (6).

3.5.3.2 Water Quality Management Institutions

The Ministry of Water supports the management of 17 Water Quality Laboratories of which 7 laboratories (Mwanza, Shinyanga, Bukoba, Musoma, Kigoma, DSM and Singida) are accredited under **ISO/IEC 17025:2017** by SADCAS. Water Quality Laboratory are accredited to earn formal recognition that prove they are qualified, competent, and comply with international standards regarding testing, sampling and calibration of testing items. During the reporting time, seven (7) laboratories were facilitated to maintain the status through Paying Annual Accreditation Fees, Surveillance Audit, participation in the Inter and Intra Laboratory Proficiency Testing and procure scientific instruments to support the analytical works in laboratory.

In addition, it was planned to accredit five (5) other Water Quality Laboratories (Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Mtwara, and Songea), these laboratories have started the process of attaining the ISO /IEC 17025:2017 accreditation status. As of December, 2023 all earmarked laboratories have undertaken a gap analysis with regard to the requirements and staff's competence.

3.5.3.3 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Institutions

WSDP III focus was to support all CBWSOs technically and financially in order to achieve self-sufficiency; construct 153 offices buildings for RUWASA at national, regional and district level; and construct/rehabilitate and furnish 3,302 office buildings for CBWSOs by June 2026.

During the reporting period, **2,002** CBWSOs were enhanced by employing a total of **5,856** employees (4,036 males and 1,820 females). The categorization of employees were 1,993 Technicians; 1,730 Accountants; and 2,133 Office Assistants. In addition, **14** CBWSOs offices were built making a total of 275 CBWSOs offices constructed.

3.5.3.4 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Institutions

The subcomponent aimed at developing the capacities of utilities through provision of human resource capacity development, improving working environment, facilitating operation and maintenance activities, improving revenue collection through provision of billing software devices; facilitate water demand management; and improve customer care and management skills. It was planned to transform 16 WSSAs to category “B” and eight **(8)** to category “A”; develop and implement WSSAs Human resource development plans; and construct/rehabilitate and furnish 16 offices buildings for WSSAs by June 2026. In the year 2023, the following has been achieved

i. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Declaration of Category of Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 471 Published on 14/07/2023. Declared 9 WSSAs from Category C to Category B.
ii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Declaration of Category of Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 472 Published on 14/07/2023. Declared 4 WSSAs from Category B to Category A.
iii. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Declaration of Category of Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 473 Published on 14/07/2023. Declared 6 WSSAs from Category A to Category AA.
iv. The Water Supply and Sanitation (Declaration of Category of Water Supply and Sanitation Authority) Notice 2023, Government Notice No. 474 Published on 14/07/2023. Declared 4 WSSAs from unspecified Category to Category C.

3.5.3.5 Ministry and Other Implementing Institutions

The programme planned to construct/rehabilitate and furnish office buildings for the Ministry of Water, National Water Fund and Water Institute; procure transport facilities; and capacitate water sector institutions by June 2026.

As of January to December 2023, the Ministry employed **68** staff making a total of **9,309** staffs; facilitated registration of nine (**9)** new engineers by Engineers Registration Board (ERB) making a total of **426** registered engineers; supported **2,208** staff to attend training whereby **2,214** attended short courses, **214** long courses and **6** attended long courses outside the country; and four (4) motor vehicles were procured. Also, the construction of Maji House Mtumba was at **99.5%.**

Maji House, Mtumba, Dodoma

In addition, the Ministry improved ICT systems and applications to support internal operations and external services to the public whereby Unified Maji Billing System is used by **86** Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities; **9** Basin Water Boards and **428** Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs). Other government wide shared systems/applications used include but not limited to Majls, Maji App, MUSE, e-Office, Central Budget Management System (CBMS), Human Capital Management Information System (HCMIS), National e-procurement System of Tanzania (NeST), Government Salary Payment Platform (GSPP), Government Mailing System (GMS), Government Bulk SMS (GovSMS), Enterprise Resource Management Suite (ERMS),Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and Public Employment Performance Management Information Sytem (PEPMIS).

3.5.4 Crosscutting Issues Subcomponent

The crosscutting issues comprise of Environmental and Social Management; Gender Mainstreaming; HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases; Good Governance and Private Sector Engagement. They influence all aspects of the programme and need to be mainstreamed throughout the programme implementation.

The Environmental and Social Management is essential on enhancing community engagement, sustainability of the programme and biodiversity stewardship for sustainable development. The aim of the intervention is to enhance planning, coordination and monitoring for sustainable environmental and social management systems in the water sector. It was planned to review and implement environmental and social management guidelines; coordinate and implement Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of 90 water projects of type A and B1 (Water supply, Sanitation and dams) and 200 projects of type B2; and facilitate land acquisition and resettlement for water projects and sources by June 2026.

In the year 2023, the environmental and social screening for Horohoro dam rehabilitation and Turiani water supply projects were done; and 8 project briefs and scoping reports for ESIA processes were prepared for five (5) water supply projects and three (3) for sanitation projects. 34 Environmental Clearance Certificate were issued by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) among these 30 were for sanitation (off-grid sanitation and sewerage) and 4 for off-grid water supply projects. In addition, follow up on ESMP compliance of the ongoing water supply and sanitation projects was conducted; and facilitation of valuation for compensation was done for WSSAs including 28 towns projects and compensation to **141** Project Affected People (PAP's**)** was paid**.**

CHAPTER FOUR

4. CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

During the reporting period, constraints and challenges were encountered that need attention of the stakeholders to be comprehensively addressed for effective and efficient implementation of WSDP III.

a) Water Resources Management and Development

(i) Excessive water source degradation due to increased demand for water uses and encroachment causing sedimentation in water bodies;
(ii) Inadequate water storage facilities;
(iii) Inadequate data and information for water resources planning and allocation;
(iv) Climate change and variability impacts;
(v) Inadequate funds for investment in water resources management and development; and
(vi) Vandalism of infrastructures for water resources monitoring stations.

b) Water Quality Management

(i) Inadequate funding for water quality management;
(ii) Low perception of the community on water quality in relation to public health and community livelihood improvement; and
(iii) Inadequate number of staff in water quality laboratories.

c) Water Supply

(i) High cost for O&M for most rural water supply especially pumping schemes (diesel powered schemes);
(ii) Inadequate capacity building and development among the local artisans and communities;
(iii) Most of water supply distribution networks in WSSAs are dilapidated and require rehabilitation;
(iv) Higher Non-Revenue Water in some WSSAs; and
(v) Low investment of water supply projects in small towns and peri-urban areas.
(vi) Baseline for non-revenue for rural areas is not yet established.

d) Sanitation and Hygiene

(i) Inadequate investments in conventional sewer systems contributing to slow progress in meeting sewerage targets;
(ii) Inadequate data and information regarding sanitation services;
(iii) Shortage of Environmental Health Officers in the implementing councils;
(iv) Inadequate number of civil engineers to supervise construction work to projects managed through Force Account

e) Programme Coordination and Delivery Support

(i) Inadequate financing of WSDP III coordination, sector monitoring and dialogue mechanism;
(ii) Inadequate facilities and transport to facilitate effective communication and transport across the sector; and
(iii) Inadequate systems to track expenditures in water sector interventions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: List of Completed Water Supply Projects

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project
1	Arusha	Arusha WSSA	Maskiria water supply project
2		Karatu WSSA	Construction of Bwawani-Karatu Water Supply project
3	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Development of Kimbiji Water Project
4		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Kiganila water project
5		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Development of Kimbiji Water Project Under Lot 2
6		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Kidunda Dam Project (Design and Build Contract)
7	Dodoma	Dodoma WSSA	Improvement of Ndachi – Mnadani Water Supply Project
8		Dodoma WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply in Kongwa Town
9		Mpwapwa WSSA	Improvement of Mpwapwa Water Supply Project
10	Geita	Ushirombo WSSA	Ushirombo Water Supply Project
11		Chato WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Hanga la Ndege Katende
12	Iringa	Mafinga WSSA	Extension of Water Distribution Network at Makalala industrial Area Mufindi
13	Kagera	Muleba WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Muleba
14		Ngara WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Ngara
15		Bukoba WSSA	Extension of Nyakanongo water supply project
16		Bukoba WSSA	Extension of water supply Network at Bukoba Phase I
17		Biharamulo WSSA	Rehabilitation of Nyakahura Water Supply network

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project
18			Bomani Water supply project
19	Katavi	Mpanda WSSA	Construction of Kanoge and Shankala Water supply Project Phase II
20	Kigoma	Kasulu WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Services at Kasulu Town
21		Kasulu WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply in Kumnyika ward and Kumusenga Ward in Kasulu Town
22		Kibondo WSSA	Extension of water treatment plant at Mgoboka
23		Kibondo WSSA	Improvement of Water supply services at Kibondo Town
24	Kilimanjaro	Same-Mwanga WSSA	Rehabilitation of Mtalang'a water supply project at Mwanga Town
25		Rombo WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Mkuu mjini and Ikuini villages in Rombo District
26	Lindi	Lindi WSSA	Construction of Mitwero, Mkwaya and Kitunda Water Supply
27	Manyara	Arusha WSSA	Improvement of water services Mererani Town
28		Orkesumet WSSA	Construction of cattle trough at Irkujit and Lobosoit
29	Mara	Musoma WSSA	Rehabilitation of Raranya/Kyariko water scheme
30		Musoma WSSA	Completing the construction of water treatment plant at Manchira dam
31		Musoma WSSA	Bharima Water Supply Project
32		Bunda WSSA	Construction of Misisi, Zanzibar water supply project
33		Bunda WSSA	Construction of water supply systems at Bunda Town
34	Mtwara	Mtwara WSSA	Extension of water treatment plant at Mangamba and Mtawanya

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project
35		Masasi Nachingwea	Mangaka Water Supply Project
36	Mwanza	Mwanza WSSA	Construction of water supply network and improvement of network at areas of Buswelu and Ilemela
37		Mwanza WSSA	LVWATSAN -Design and Build Butimba Water Treatment Plant
38		Mwanza WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Systems at Lumala Mashariki
39		Sengerema WSSA	Extension of Water Supply network to the areas of Bukara – Bujora – Izigwangoma Sengerema
40		Wanging'ombe WSSA	Improvement of water supply network at Igwachanya
41	Njombe	Makambako WSSA	improvement of water supply at Kikula, Ilangamoto, Majengo, Maguvani and rehabilitation of Fukulwa main line at Tegamenda in Makambako Town.
42	Pwani	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Improvement of Zegereni Water Supply Project
43		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Bagamoyo
44		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Chalinze Phase III - Balance Works
45	Rukwa	Sumbawanga WSSA	Extension of Water network at Muze Group Water Supply Project
46		Sumbawanga WSSA	Extension of Water network at Kirando Kamwanda water project
47	Ruvuma	Mbinga WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Mbinga Town
48		Songea WSSA	Extension and rehabilitation of network at Mbinga
49		Songea WSSA	Extension and rehabilitation of network at Ruvuma Referral hospital - Mwengemshindo
50	Shinyanga	Shinyanga WSSA	Water Network Extension at Tinde ward from Tinde Shelui project

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project
51		Shinyanga WSSA	Construction of water Supply Network at Bugayambelele
52		Shinyanga WSSA	Extension of water supply network to Isagehe
53		Shinyanga WSSA	Extension of water distribution networks to Didia, Mwanubi and Iselamagazi
54		Shinyanga WSSA	Extension of water transmission pipeline from the lake Victoria water supply scheme to Kabondo and Mwakuzuka villages
55	Shinyanga	Kahama WSSA	Extension of water distribution network to various streets of Kahama
56	Simiyu	Busega WSSA	Extension of water network to wards of Nyashimo, Lamadi and Mkula
57	Simiyu	Mwanhuzi WSSA	Mwambegwa water supply project
58	Simiyu	Mwanhuzi WSSA	Mwagila water supply project
59	Simiyu	Maswa WSSA	Construction of water storage tank with capacity of 1,000 m^3 at Maswa Town
60	Singida	Singida WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply services at Singida Town
61	Singida	Singida WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply services at Manyoni Itigi
62	Singida	Singida WSSA	Construction of water infrastructure at Unyambwa village
63	Singida	Singida WSSA	Ulemo - Misigiri water supply project
64	Songwe	Vwawa Mlowo WSSA	Improvement of water supply services Vwawa Towns (Mwasanya source)
65	Songwe	Vwawa Mlowo WSSA	Extension of old Vwawa water supply project
66	Tabora	Tabora WSSA	Rehabilitation of water transmission mainline from Msange JKT to Tumbi Area
67	Tabora	Tabora WSSA	improvement of water supply services at Sikonge
68	Tabora	Tabora WSSA	improvement of water supply services at Kaliua

SN	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project
69	Tabora	Tabora WSSA	Construction of water supply network at Isikizya
70	Tabora	Igunga WSSA	Construction of Mwamashimba, Jogohya, Mwabakima and Mwalala water supply project
71	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Construction of Water infrastructure at street of Mpirani, Ndaoya, Kibafuta, Mleni and Chongoleani phase I
72	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply service in Tanga City, Phase II
73	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Construction of Water infrastructure at Songe phase II
74	Tanga	Korogwe WSSA	Quick Win Project-Korogwe Urban
75	Tanga	Korogwe WSSA	Rehabilitation of water supply transmission pipeline from Mbeza to Mtonga storage tanks
76	Tanga	Korogwe WSSA	Bagamoyo ward Water Supply Project

ANNEX 2: List of Ongoing Water Supply Projects

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
1	Arusha	Arusha WSSA	Arusha Sustainable Urban Water and Sanitation Delivery Project	98
2		Arusha WSSA	Oldonyosambu Water Supply Project	30
3		Arusha WSSA	Monduli-Enguiki Water Supply project	53
4		Arusha WSSA	Embaseni – Arumeru water supply project	35
5		Karatu WSSA	Construction of water supply infrastructure from three borehole in Karatu	65
6		Loliondo WSSA	Mageri - Ngorongoro Water Supply Project	20
7		Loliondo WSSA	Loliondo urban Water supply Project	85
8		Arusha WSSA	Seven villages – Mbuguni – Valeska (Maweni, Karangai, Msitu wa mbogo, Shambarai Burka, Migungani, Valeska and Patanumbe)	2
9	Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Kidunda Dam Project	5
10		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of sub project for Kigamboni Municiplaity in Kibene and Malimbika sub wards in Vijibweni and Somangira Wards	80
11		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Kigamboni distribution network and customer connection (Lot III)	69
12		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Kivule Water Supply Project	3
13		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Off Grid Water Supply Distribution Network at kigamboni and Temeke Municipals	98
14		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of Off Grid Water Supply Distribution Network at 6 Sub wards in Ilala and Kigamboni Municipals	97
15		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Consultancy services for preparation of feasibility study for development of future water source for DSM phase II	62
16	Dodoma	Dodoma WSSA	Construction of Ndurugumi Water Project	94

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
17		Dodoma WSSA	Improvement of water supply network at Nzunguni	80
18		Dodoma WSSA	Improvement of Mpwapwa Water Supply Project	95
19		Dodoma WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Kongwa	80
20	Geita	Geita WSSA	Completion of Construction of Transmission main from Changorongo to Katoro	40
21		Geita WSSA	Extension of Water treatment plant at Nyankanga	80
22		Geita WSSA	Extension of water supply network at Katoro – Buseresere phase II	5
23		Geita WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Masumbwe Towns	15
24		Geita WSSA	Katoro-Buseresere Water Supply Project	92
25		Geita WSSA	Extension of Water Supply to Gold Refining Industry	85
26		Geita WSSA	Construction of Mobile Water Treatment Plant	88
27		Geita WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Geita Towns	5
28		Geita WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Bung'wangoko	5
29		Chato WSSA	Improvement of water supply infrastructures in Chato Township	85
30		Ushirombo	Improvement of water supply services at Kongwa	50
31	Iringa	Iringa WSSA	Ismani-Kilolo Water Supply Project	92
32		Iringa WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Service at Ilula Town, Imalutwa and Mazombe Village Water Supply Project	30
33		Iringa WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Service at Kilolo Town Water Supply Project	20
34		Iringa WSSA	construct water supply system in Mafinga	15

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
35		Mafinga WSSA	Improvement of water supply system in Mafinga	5
36	Kagera	Bukoba WSSA	Chanika Water Project	65
37		Bukoba WSSA	Network Extension in Bukoba Municipal-Phase Two	80
38		Bukoba WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply at Kayanga-Bugene Karagwe -DC	65
39		Bukoba WSSA	Kayanga/Omurushaka Water Supply Project	95
40		Bukoba WSSA	Kaisho/Isingiro Water Supply Project	80
41		Bukoba WSSA	Construction of Nyaruondo/Butembo - Muleba Water Supply Project	86
42		Bukoba WSSA	Rwambaizi Water Supply Project	85
43		Bukoba WSSA	Nyakasimbi Water Supply Project	65
44		Bukoba WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Muleba township	5
45		Bukoba WSSA	Water supply project at Missenyi from Kyaka-Bunazi Project	45
46		Ngara WSSA	Improvement of water supply service phase II at Ngara Township	65
47		Biharamuro WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Biharamuro Township	30
48		Biharamuro WSSA	Extension and rehabilitation of water supply network at Biharamuro Town	95
49	Katavi	Mpanda WSSA	Shankala Boreholes Development Project	94
50		Mpanda WSSA	Extension of water network in areas of Mapinduzi, Misengereni, Mlimani City, Kazima, Kapalangoo, Jerusalem, Milupwa, Misunkumilo, Kawalyowa, Kasimba, Nsemulwa, Kwalakwacha, Kilimahewa (Veta), Shanwe, Kigamboni, Ilembo.	50
51	Kigoma	Kibondo WSSA	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Network at Kibondo Town	96
52		Kasulu WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at wards of Kumsenga, Murubona and Kumunyika in Kasulu Town	90
53		Kasulu WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at wards of Murubona and Murusi in Kasulu Town	5

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
54		Kigoma WSSA	Project for extension of water network and construction of storage tank at Kigoma Municipality	50
55	Kilimanjaro	Moshi WSSA	12 wards water Supply Project	29.9
56		Moshi WSSA	Improvement of water distribution system at Mnini Village	95
57		Moshi WSSA	Miwaleni Njiapanda Water Supply Project	99
58		Moshi WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation Services for 41 Villages located in Mid and Lower Zones of Rombo District	20
59		Moshi WSSA	Mamba Kusini water supply Project Phase- II	12
60		Moshi WSSA	Rundugai Boman'gombe Water Supply Project	12
61		Dar es Salaam WSSA	Construction of transmission main from Kiverenge reservoir (Mwanga) to Same town.	71
62		Rombo WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Mahorosha and Msaranga villages	50
63		Rombo WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Holili Border Town	85
64		Rombo WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Mengwe Chini and Ngoyoni villages in Rombo Dc	60
65		Rombo WSSA	Improvement of water supply at Mkuu mjini and Ikuini village phase II	40
66		Same-Mwanga WSSA	Drilling two deep Boreholes at Mwanga Town	50
67		Same-Mwanga WSSA	Rehabilitation of Mtalang'a Water Supply System	70
68		Same-Mwanga WSSA	Drilling of two deep boreholes at Mwanga town	79
69	Lindi	Lindi WSSA	Construction of water supply project from Lindi town to Mchinga- Phase I	95
70		Lindi WSSA	Extension of Pipe Network and Construction of Water Tank at Angaza Secondary School	35

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
71		Ruangwa WSSA	Improvement of water supply project Ruangwa WSSA	65
72	Manyara	Babati WSSA	Construction of Water Supply project at Dareda-Singu-Sigino-Bagara	75
73		Babati WSSA	Construction of Water supply project at Sawe-Babati	6
74		Babati WSSA	Design and building two reinforced concrete water storage tanks with capacity of 2000m3 at Singu and Sinai for Dareda-Singu- Sigino and Bagara ward water supply project	80
75		Babati WSSA	supply of water HDPE pipes for katesh water supply project	75
76		Orkesumet WSSA	Extension of water supply service Orkesumet Township	96
77		Orkesumet WSSA	Extension of Hdpe Pipes at Block T, Lerumo, Endonyongijape, Langai, Narosoito And Lormorijoi	65
78	Mara	Musoma WSSA	Global Solution to Reduce Water Losses in Musoma	95
79			Expansion of Balili water supply project	5
80		Musoma WSSA	Construction of Tertiary Line to seven unserved streets in Musoma Municipality	68
81		Bunda WSSA	Manyamanyama water supply project	96
82			Construction of Mayani-Tegeruka-Kataryo Water Supply Project	7
83		Mugango - Kiabakari WSSA	Mugango Kiabakari Butiama Water Supply Project	95
84	Mbeya	Mbeya WSSA	Ilunga Water Supply Project	81
85		Mbeya WSSA	Kyela - Kasumulu Water Supply Project	40
86		Mbeya WSSA	Tukuyu Water Supply Project	82
87	Morogoro	Morogoro WSSA	Improvement of water supply Service at Industrial area, Kihonda and Standard Gauge Railway station in Morogoro Municipality	86
88			Rehabilitation and expansion of Mindu water supply network	15

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
89		Morogoro WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at SGR station, Kiegea and Kilimanjaro-Morogoro Municipal	98
90		Morogoro WSSA	Improvement of water supply service at Mikumi township	65
91		Morogoro WSSA	Morogoro Water and Sanitation Project	15
92		Morogoro WSSA	Construction of Rising Main from Kihonda Mizani Booster Pump Station to Mguru wa Ndege Water Storage Tank.	98
93		Morogoro WSSA	Magadu Water Supply Project in Morogoro Municipality	98
94		Morogoro WSSA	Mindu Water Supply Project in Morogoro Municipality	15
95		Morogoro WSSA	Construction of 2000m^3 Water Storage Tank at Mguru wa Ndege	99
96		Ifakara WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Mlabani in Ifakara Township	64
97	Mtwara	Mtwara WSSA	Ruvuma water supply and sanitation services delivery improvement (RWSSDIP) sub component II	99
98		Mtwara WSSA	Rehabilitation of water infrastructure at Mnyawi and Nanyamba town-Mtwara Region	2
99		Mtwara WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Distribution network for Mtwara Town LOT II	30
100		Mtwara WSSA	Development of Kipokoso spring source to cater water supply services for Mitengo southern zone Referral Hospital in Mtwara	40
101		Mtwara WSSA	Improvement of water supply in Mtwara Municipality investment financing facility-output based approach	85
102		Mkonde WSSA	Rehabilitation of Makonde water scheme by improving production through installation of new pumps	85
103		Mkonde WSSA	Extension of Water Distribution Network in Makonde Service Area	30

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
104		Mkonde WSSA	Construction and commissioning of water supply scheme at Makonde plateau town	15
105		Masasi-Nachingwea WSSA	Construction of water source and distribution of water at Mangaka town	55
106		Masasi-Nachingwea WSSA	Water Supply Project To Peri Urban Villages In Masasi – Nachingwea Town	67
107		Masasi-Nachingwea WSSA	Construction of water network in Masasi-Nachingwea towns	5
108	Mwanza	Mwanza WSSA	LVWATSAN-Construction of Water Supply for Central and South Areas of Mwanza City	88
109		Mwanza WSSA	Construction Water Supply Project for Ngoma, Nyasigu and Lubungo-Sengerema	15
110		Mwanza WSSA	Extension of water supply network in peri urban of Mwanza city; Kayenze, Igombe, Shibula, na Sangabuye.	5
111		Mwanza WSSA	Construction of Water Supply at Ilemela District	33
112		Mwanza WSSA	Improvement Capricorn water source in Mwanza	5
113		Sengerema WSSA	Construction of Bukara - Bujora - Kizigwangoma water supply project at Sengerema District	98
114		Sengerema WSSA	Nyasigu - Lubungo - Ngoma Water Supply Project Lot 2	15
115	Njombe	Njombe WSSA	Construction of Livingstone-Njombe (Ijunilo) gravity water supply scheme	83
116		Njombe WSSA	Construction of Lugenge gravity and pumping water supply scheme	72
118		Makete WSSA	Construction of Isapulano-Makete Gravity Water Supply Project	26
119	Ruvuma	Songea WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Nakahuga village in Songea district council	90
120		Songea WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Litisha village in Songea district council	98

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
121		Songea WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Litowa village in Songea district council	65
122		Songea WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Peramiho B village in Songea district council	95
123		Songea WSSA	Drilling and construction of boreholes in Songea district council	67
124		Songea WSSA	Construction of Water Supply at Lilambo Industrial Park in Songea Municipal	95
125		Tunduru WSSA	Extension of Water Distribution Network in Tunduru Town	85
126		Tunduru WSSA	Improvement of Water Production in Tunduru Town	60
127		Mbinga WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Amanimakoro in Mbinga district council	55
128		Mbinga WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Luwaita in Mbinga town council	75
129		Mbinga WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Luhagara in Mbinga district council	49
130		Mbinga WSSA	Construction of water supply project at Myangayanga in Mbinga town council	65
131	Shinyanga	Kahama WSSA	Rehabilitation and extension of water infrastructure at Kagongwa	90
132		Kahama WSSA	Construction of water transmission line from Mwendakulima to Shunu	99
133		Kahama WSSA	Extension of water supply network to Kilago	83
134	Simiyu	Bariadi WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply at Bariadi town for Bariadi Town (Ngashanda, Imalilo (Kidulya), Nyangaka, Buzunza, Kidinda, Gitoya, Isanzu, Izunya and Sesele Streets)	70
135		Maswa WSSA	Construction of emergency water supply project at Malampaka	40
136		Maswa WSSA	Improvement of Zanzui water source	10
137		Maswa WSSA	Construction of Water Storage Tank with the capacity of 2000m3 at Hinduki village and improving the water supply network	60

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
138		Maswa WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Mwashegeshi Village	35
139		Busega WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at nyashimo & Mkula townships and Mwabayanda Secondary School	87
140	Singida	Singida WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Ikungi Town	67
141		Singida WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Singida Municipal	20
142		Manyoni WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Manyoni Town	41
143		Manyoni WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Itigi Town	71
144		Singida WSSA	Construction of Water Infrastructure at Singida Municipal through 28 towns project	5
145		Manyoni WSSA	Construction of Water Infrastructure at Manyoni Town through 28 towns project	5
146	Songwe	Vwawa Mlowo WSSA	Improvement of water supply services at Vwawa by construction of Mwansyana Intake	5
147		Vwawa Mlowo WSSA	Vwawa - Mlowo Water Network Extension	47
148		Vwawa Mlowo WSSA	Rehabilitation of Makambini,Tokyo, Half london, Tazara, Ghorofani and Maporomoko Water Infrastructure in Tunduma Township Phase 1	60
149	Tabora	Tabora WSSA	Construction of Water Project at Kigwa	48
150		Tabora WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply services and extension of network through Lake Victoria Project	5
151		Tabora WSSA	Extension of Water Network at Tabora Municipal	75
152		Nzega WSSA	Expansion of Water Treatment Plant	1
153		Nzega WSSA	Extension of Lake Victoria water network to Idudumo village and other sub village in Nzega Town	79

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
154	Tanga	Tanga WSSA	Construction of Authority Office Building in Pangani	82
155		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Magoroto intake in Muheza	96
156		Tanga WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Project in Pangani township	55
157		Tanga WSSA	Improvement of Water Supply Project in Muheza township	75
158		Tanga WSSA	Supply and Lay down Pipes and Fittings to Improve Water network at Chongoleani - EACOP Project	80
159		Tanga WSSA	Re-allocation of Water supply infrastructures along Pangani road, 10km to Tongoni	90
160		Tanga WSSA	Extension of water supply project from Tanga to Mkinga Town	10
161		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Kwediyamba Water Supply project	47
162		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Mankinda Water Supply project	45
163		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Water Supply Infrastructure at Ndaoya, Mleni, Kibafuta, Mpirani and Chongoleani – Phase II	5
164		Tanga WSSA	Extension of Water Supply Network at Mabokweni - Phase II	55
165		Tanga WSSA	Construction of Water Supply Infrastructures in Kimang'a & Madanga villages, Pangani.	65
166		Tanga WSSA	Songe/Vilindwa - Kilindi water supply project	95
167		HTM WSSA	Supply and Installation of water pumps, two complete sets at Mandera pump house	90
168		HTM WSSA	Construction of Mandera intake pump house, valve & meter chambers and rehabilitation of Bongi storage tank	38
169		HTM WSSA	Extension and rehabilitation of water supply network at Segera - Kabuku	15

Sn	Region	Name of WSSA	Name of Project	Project Status (%)
170		HTM WSSA	Supply, Construct and installation of high tension Electrical line 33kv at Mandera intake pump house	90
171		Korogwe WSSA	Rehabilitation of water supply network system at korogwe town	30